11.5.9 E

ATTACHMENT D

Attachment D contains the following memoranda:

1. Chief Scientist's recommendations on Project 95320 (Prince William Sound System Investigation)

2. Report on the status and accomplishments of the FY 94 PWS System Investigation from Dr. Ted Cooney, lead scientist on the project

3. Chief Scientist's recommendations on pink salmon efforts for FY 95

4. Chief Scientist's memorandum to Howard Ferren, PWSAC Special Projects Manager, on Project 95093 (Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services)

5. Chief Scientist's recommendations on herring research and monitoring for FY 95

6. Chief Scientist's recommendations on fish genetics research for FY 95

7. Chief Scientist's recommendations on sockeye salmon monitoring for FY 95

Recommendations were developed following project reviews conducted by the Chief Scientist, with the help of core peer reviewers and the participation of agency scientists.

95320

APPLIED marine SCIENCES

October 21, 1994

TO: James Ayers
Executive Director

FROM: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Andrew Gunther

RE: Recommendation for Project 95320

Introduction

On April 4, 1994, I recommended that the Trustee Council approve the release of funds for project 94320 (also referred to as the SEA project). At that time I recommended that a review session be held in early October to assess the progress of the project after its first field season. This review session was held on October 4-6, 1994, in Cordova. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide my assessment of the progress of project 94320, and to provide recommendations to you regarding the continuation of this project in the FY95 Work Plan. You will find below my recommendations, followed by a summary of the review session and a brief discussion of each individual project. The information presented in this memo has been developed in part using written comments provided to me by Dr. Charles ("Pete") Peterson, Dr. Philip Mundy, Dr. William Pearcy, and Dr. George Rose.

Recommendations

After reviewing the progress of the program during 1994, and considering the oral and written comments of the peer reviewers who attended the recent review session in the Cordova, I recommend that the Trustee Council approve funding for projects 95320 A, E, G, H, I, J, M, N, Q, S, and T. I also would recommend funding project 95320-Y at a reduced scope. This recommendation is made with the following general provisions, and the project-specific provisions found in the section below entitled "Project-Specific Recommendations for 1995."

1. *Preparation of an Integrated Detailed Study Plan*: The individual components of project 95320 should be more completely integrated by development of a single detailed study plan for the project's activities in FY95. This detailed study plan should be prepared instead of the individual Detailed Project Descriptions that have been used for projects sponsored by the Trustee Council in 1993 and 1994. While I would like to establish the exact format of this plan in conjunction with project scientists, peer reviewers, and yourself, at this time I would suggest this plan be formulated around the major hypotheses being studied in project 95320 ("lake/river", "prey switching", etc....). For each major hypothesis, the plan should demonstrate what investigations are being undertaken and what testable hypotheses are being proposed. The plan would then describe what data will be collected, the method of collection, and the analytical techniques (including statistical analyses) that will be applied to test the hypotheses. The plan should also include a general schedule and objective for all research cruises planned in 1995. The individual budgets for each component project would be appended to the plan with all appropriate documentation.

It is my opinion that developing this detailed study plan is more important than having each 1994 project produce a final report for delivery to OSPIC. I would therefore recommend

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that components of project 94320 continuing for FY95 submit a succinct, integrated report on 1994 operations and findings by January 10, 1995. This will allow all project participants to focus more of their attention on development of the detailed study plan, which would then serve as the primary organizing document for this ecosystem research project over the next several years. By submitting the detailed project description in early January 1995 we can use the occasion of the mid-winter workshop to have the reviewers discuss the detailed project descriptions with project scientists.

2. *Hatchery v. Wild Salmon Populations*: The program must carefully examine the applicability of studying hatchery populations as models for all juvenile salmon in PWS. While hatchery fish are an important part of the salmon resources, and they are conveniently (and thus inexpensively) studied, the validity of hatchery populations as biological models for naturally spawning stocks has never been established. It is likely that wild juvenile salmon, which are found predominantly in the eastern portion of PWS, behave very differently than hatchery fish. This, in combination with the differences in climate and bathymetry in the eastern Sound, suggests that predator-prey interactions and oceanographic influences on survival might be very different between the dense agglomerations of hatchery fish currently being studied in western PWS and the more diffuse wild stocks. Greater knowledge of wild stock behavior should make valuable contributions to future restoration plans for these fish populations.

Studying the smaller and diffuse populations of wild fish will be more difficult than studying the dense schools produced by the hatcheries. The logistical challenges to working in eastern PWS are also greater than working in the west. I recommend that this issue be addressed in FY96 for salmon studies, as the availability of mass-marked hatchery fish will be a critical component of any study design. Expansion of the project into eastern PWS in 1995 should occur to obtain proper characterization of the important physical and biological parameters in the Sound, including herring over wintering sites.

3. *New Equipment*: Although several requests have been made for new and expensive pieces of equipment, I recommend that such purchases be made only after careful consideration of how these devices will improve the data available to address the program's hypotheses. In this regard, an optical plankton counter (OPC) is an essential tool for gathering broad-scale information on the distribution of zooplankton necessary for testing the "lake/river" and "prey switching" hypotheses. During 1994, project 94320-J configured the OPC purchased by the Trustee Council for the Kenai River Sockeye Restoration program in 1993-94 for use in project 94320. The ADF&G Soldotna office needs the OPC in 1995 from July 15th through October 15th, while the SEA program needs an OPC from March through the end of August. I have looked into possible sharing of this instrument, but each transfer involves transportation costs of approximately a thousand dollars and each transfer involves the need for reconfiguration of the optics by the vendor. Therefore, sharing the single device does not appear feasible, and I recommend that an additional $25,000 be allocated to the budget of project 95320-J for the purchase of a second OPC for use in PWS (project 95320-J is responsible for maintaining and configuring the OPC for use in the field).

4. *Interpreting Hydroacoustic Data*: The detailed study plan for 1995 must include an explicit program that describes how the electronic data patterns obtained from the hydroacoustic instruments will be translated into biologically meaningful information. In general, the program must address calibration of instruments, determination of representative scaling factors for density estimation, and methods for taxonomic identification of targets. The hydroacoustic component of the forage fish investigations (projects 94163 & 95163) must be part of this program as well to ensure comparable, high quality data from both of the hydroacoustic projects.

5. *Interaction of Modeling and Field Sampling*: The modeling component of project 95320 must identify interim modeling products that can be used to assess our ability to simulate PWS. These interim products should be designed for use in sensitivity analyses to provide useful information for guiding future field sampling. These interim modeling products should be part of an overall modeling plan that identifies which components of the comprehensive numerical model will be developed first, and how these components will be applied. The plan should also indicate what significance the interim model products have to the overall objectives of project 95320 in case we are unable to develop adequate numerical descriptions of certain keystone processes such as salmon predation rate.

Although a numerical model when complete will theoretically allow us to make predictions of salmon and herring returns, this is a highly complex undertaking and it is not now known whether we will ever be able to make predictions that are accurate or precise enough for use in fisheries management. Even without such quantitative predictions, however, substantial gains in qualitative knowledge of direct consequence to the management of these resources seem likely from the current program.

6. *Formation of an Executive Committee*: An executive committee should be established to manage project 95320. During the past year Dr. R. Ted Cooney of UAF has shouldered the burden of managing the program in response to your recommendation in April. His performance in this role has been exemplary, and I strongly recommend that he continue to serve as the scientific leader for the project. There is too much work here for a single individual, however, and an executive committee consisting of three or four principal investigators would provide him with valuable management support. In addition, the decision-making authority for the program must be concentrated to allow for a more efficient management process. Difficult decisions will be facing the project in the near future when it becomes clear that certain projects will be cut back while others will need to grow, and when it comes time to coordinate scientific publications. It will be very difficult to make these decisions with the 10-12 member group that currently is involved in program management.

7. *Coordination with Other Projects*: Close communication and coordination must exist between project 95320 and the work related to forage fish (project 94163 and related projects). Information being collected by 95320 and the forage fish projects will be useful to both studies, and the detailed study plan should indicate how 95320 plans to exchange information and formalize lines of communication. In addition, project 95320-J should remain in close contact with project 95089 ("Information Management System"). The expertise of the staff and the hardware infrastructure of project 95320-J could be very useful in the development of products for project 95089.

8. *Juvenile Salmon Sampling*: The detailed study plan should indicate how the "leading edge" sampling of salmon fry migration for growth studies controls for bias associated with the differential movement of different sized fry (for example, larger fry swim faster and are more likely to be found in the "leading edge"). The detailed study plan must also clearly indicate how the sampling plan determines the actual distribution of fry.

9. *Organization of herring projects*: The detailed study plan should provide a clear focus for the herring projects (95320-T/U). The hypotheses to be tested must be presented, and the objectives and methods of these studies must be carefully linked to other herring projects (see my memorandum of September 26, 1994, regarding herring research and monitoring in 1995), the "forage fish" projects (94163, 95163, and others). The allocation of work effort in the detailed study plan should reflect the growing consensus that egg loss/embryo survival is not as important to herring recruitment as juvenile herring survival.

Summary of the Review Session

The review session was conducted in three phases, with each phase conducting during a single day. The first phase was devoted to presentations by the principal investigators of their activities and progress over the first field season. As expected, only very preliminary results were available, but reviewers were still able to direct questions to the investigators regarding methodologies and strategies used in the field. The reviewers were unanimous in their opinion that principal investigators were to be congratulated for conducting a successful field season given the extremely short time available for planning the effort. The reviewers (and I) continue to remain impressed with the dedication and commitment displayed by personnel at all levels in project 94320.

The second day of the review session involved assessments, using the preliminary data available, of the central scientific hypotheses of the project for explaining the factors controlling pink salmon and herring populations in PWS (such as the "lake/river" and "prey switching" hypotheses). It was clear from these discussions that despite there being only preliminary data available, the field effort in 1994 has added to our understanding of PWS and the factors that might be controlling pink salmon populations. However, as I pointed out to you in April, we will need to continue the study over several years under varying environmental conditions to fully understand the validity of these hypotheses.

The third day of the review focused upon plans for 1995. I convened a meeting of the reviewers over breakfast to discuss their thoughts from the first two days of the session. From this meeting I prepared a list of seven key issues that helped guide the discussion after a series of presentations were made regarding plans for FY95. The reviewers provided a significant amount of input to the principal investigators during this final portion of the review session. I should note that assessment of studies of salmon growth and mortality and salmon predation were hampered by the fact that the principal investigator for these critical projects was unable to attend the workshop due to the death of his father. Members of his staff did an admirable job of filling in on short notice, but they have not had the responsibility for overall project development and design.

Finally, you should keep in mind that the review session was inevitably a "snap-shot" look at a project that is rapidly evolving. Some of the principal investigators finished collecting their field data less than a week before the workshop, and project participants are currently compiling the results of the first year. Since the workshop, communications to my office from principal investigators have indicated that some of the recommendations contained in this memorandum are already being addressed.

Project-Specific Progress

The following section provides brief summaries of the progress of each component of project 94320. Please note that almost all of the investigators provided more detailed progress summaries to the Chief Scientist, and these are available at your request.

94320-A: Salmon Growth and Mortality

This project estimates the growth, diet, migration, and mortality of juvenile pink salmon in PWS. This project was able to go into the field within a week of the Trustee Council's decision to fund the study, and they consequently were able to take samples just before and during the release of juvenile salmon from the WHN Hatchery as planned. Sampling continued throughout the critical time period of April - July as the fry migrated south through PWS. Salmon fry and juveniles were collected, and retrieval of individuals with coded wire tags will

be used to estimate growth. Stomach contents information will be used to describe juvenile salmon diet. Due to the unavailability of the principal investigator for this project, we were unable to pursue a detailed discussion of estimating mortality.

94320-B: Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS

Approximately 1,000,000 pink salmon fry were tagged prior to release in 1994. Recovery of these tagged fry commenced soon after release, continued through the season, and will be continued when these fish return as adults in 1996. The data derived from the CWT program will be used to estimate growth, survival, and contribution of hatchery stocks to the commercial harvest. This program uses routine methods that have been reviewed in the past and did not receive any focused attention at the workshop.

94320-C: Otolith Mass Marking for In-Season Stock Separation

This project was withdrawn by ADF&G earlier this year due to uncertainties relative to capital costs. There was strong support among the reviewers for implementing a mass marking program if a feasible commitment to its long-term funding can be made.

94320-D: Genetic Structure of Pink Salmon Stocks

(The progress of this project was reviewed under my October 17, 1994, memorandum to you regarding fish genetics.)

94320-E: Salmon Predation

This project was very active during 1994. Over 6,000 stomachs from potential predators on juvenile salmon were collected, and six diel (24-hour) studies were conducted to determine predation rates. This study has clearly identified the importance of walleye pollock in the PWS ecosystem, and preliminary data suggest that predation on juvenile fishes (including salmon) is lower when zooplankton abundance is high. In addition, there appeared to be significantly less predation on juvenile fishes above 60 mm in size. However, there was much discussion among the reviewers regarding potential uncertainties in estimated predation rates, and how this uncertainty will influence the accuracy of predictions of salmon survival. Again, these discussions were cut short because the principal investigator was unavailable.

94320-F: Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals

The purpose of this relatively small project was to determine if links between various food sources and the harbor seal population in PWS could be established either by use of lipid specific analysis or analysis of stable isotope ratios. Samples of blubber (for lipid) and whiskers (for stable isotopes) from harbor seals were obtained by the staff of project 94064, and these samples are still being processed. Preliminary results of stable isotope analysis of whiskers is presented below under discussion of project 94320-I.

94320-G: Plankton Dynamics: Phytoplankton and Nutrients

Over 800 samples from 309 stations were collected for analysis of nutrients, chlorophyll and phytoplankton species. In addition, a full set of continuous data (wind speed, barometric

pressure, temperature (air, sea surface and at 10 depths), and chlorophyll) were obtained from the C-LAB buoy moored in PWS near Naked Island. These data are currently being processed, along with satellite images of sea surface temperature.

Due to the late start for Project 94320, it was not possible to take surveys during the beginning of the phytoplankton bloom in PWS. Data from previous years indicates that the onset of the bloom can vary by several weeks, and the timing of the bloom could be critical for zooplankton populations and other trophic interactions.

94320-H: The Role of Zooplankton in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem

Over 300 zooplankton samples have been collected from PWS to determine the abundance, distribution, and dynamics of zooplankton populations. These data, in conjunction with oceanographic (94320-M, 94320-G) and stomach contents (94320-E) information, will allow preliminary assessment of "lake-river" and "prey-switching" hypotheses. Very preliminary indications from the data that are available suggest that when the zooplankton populations were at their height, walleye pollock predation on year-0 fishes was reduced. This result is consistent with the concept that abundant macrozooplankton populations shield juvenile salmon from predation during a critical period of growth.

94320-I: Confirming Food Web Dependencies in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem

This project is using the predictable shifts in stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen at different trophic levels to document the food web in PWS. In a remarkable work effort over such a short period of time, over 500 samples have been analyzed from zooplankton and various fishes in PWS to document trophic relationships. In addition, analysis of different portions of whiskers from seals has provided a picture through time of the food sources for individual seals. It is clear from preliminary data the pattern in the whiskers of individual seals differs markedly, documenting differences in food sources that could be related to prey availability or migratory patterns. Likely hypotheses to explain these observations will be put forward once a more complete data set is available.

94320-J: Information Systems and Model Development

Under this project the data and information management system for the entire 94320 project was established. The system was created and brought on-line on schedule and within budget, collecting and storing data as it arrived from the field and from satellites. Connectivity among all the 94320 collaborators was established via a wide area network within Cordova and an Internet connection through the University of Alaska Computing Network. Data visualization software was obtained, and preliminary visualization system was developed to display the data collected during the field season (an accurate, although oversimplified, way to think about the visualization system is as a 3-dimensional GIS). Development of the data base that will house the project's data, as an integrated component of the visualization system, was also begun. The novelty of the system (housing many different kinds and formats of data) has resulted in a development grant ($90,000) being obtained from Xidak, Inc., (the software developer) by the Science Center to accelerate the development of this system.

Planning was completed for a near real-time radio communications system, including design and custom fabrication of VHF/UHF packet radio modems, selection of five land-based repeater sites, and negotiation of agreements with the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for use of existing radio tower facilities. This

system will provide a two-way communications link from a Cordova base station to the field survey vessels and to a fully-automated deep-water instrumentation package for the Hinchinbrook Entrance to PWS. This will allow near real-time oceanographic data acquisition and facilitate "adaptive" sampling through rapid field access to processed data and satellite information. In addition, a critical sampling device (the "aquashuttle") was obtained, reconfigured, and deployed. This multisensor device is towed behind a vessel and undulates through the water column on a pre-programmed path, providing simultaneous broad-scale examination of physical and biological properties of the water column that would be prohibitively expensive to collect by traditional methods.

94320-K: Experimental Fry Release
94320-L: Experimental Manipulation

Salmon fry were reared and released as planned from the PWSAC hatcheries at Ester Island (WHN Hatchery) and Sawmill Bay (AFK Hatchery). Certain lots of fry at both hatcheries were grown to a larger size than normal to test whether this might influence growth and survival after release. For currently unknown reasons, the fry at AFK did not reach the target size of 1.5 grams, and instead reached an average size of approximately 1 g. Further results of this study will not be available until the salmon return in 1996.

94320-M: Observational Oceanography in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska

Conductivity and temperature at depth (CTD) data was collected at approximately 950 stations in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska. This represents a coordinated effort by several different vessels, as oceanographic data were collected from almost every platform used by project 94320. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard has allowed project 94320-M to use the cutter *Sweetbriar* for oceanographic sampling. Besides data collected from PWS, many historical data sets have been obtained or updated for use in this project. These include oceanographic and meteorological data that can be used, among other things, to assess transport of ocean water into PWS (i.e., determining if PWS is a "lake" or a "river"). This project was able to circumvent many delays in obtaining equipment from vendors by use of borrowed equipment. Collection of fine-scale oceanographic data, which is essential for identifying hydrographic features that may be very influential in distribution of fish in PWS, could not be collected until very late in the season due to the time taken for the order equipment to arrive. Preliminary data appear to have established important concepts regarding circulation and mixing in PWS, and will make significant contributions toward planning the sampling program in 1995.

This project obtained a donation of 16 CTDs from British Petroleum in addition to the cooperation of the Coast Guard mention above. The value of these items, assuming a charter cost for the *Sweetbriar* of $5,000 per day, is approximately $175,000.

94320-N: Nearshore Fish

This projected collected hydroacoustic measurements along transects in Lake Bay prior to, during, and after release of pink salmon fry from the WHN Hatchery in April, and then continued to collect data throughout the field season along transects throughout the out-migration corridor in Knight Island Passage, Montague Strait, and other locations in southwestern PWS. This project was able to go into the field on extremely short notice by obtaining equipment on loan from colleagues or vendors, and a very large data set has been collected. Hydroacoustic measurements were made in deeper water from a trawler, were net samples were taken concurrently. In shallower water a smaller vessel was used, and when

possible a seiner collected samples to verify the identity of acoustic targets. The vast majority of this data is still being processed, and so there was very little discussion of the results of these surveys during the review session.

A feasibility study using airborne sensors to map surface current features was implemented using a aircraft-mounted high resolution video camera linked to a global positioning system (GPS). Using this technique identifying nearshore tidal rips and other hydrographic features was quite straightforward, and even single birds were visible. This technique may be promising to use in conjunction with fine-scale oceanography for documenting and characterizing hydrographic features of biological relevance to the project hypotheses.

94320-P: Planning & Communication

This small project component funded activities aimed at coordinating the efforts of project 94320 with other research sponsored by the Trustee Council, preparation and distribution of reports regarding progress of the project, and educate residents of PWS regarding research activities. Project personnel attended several meetings in Anchorage related to the restoration effort (including two sessions regarding "forage fish" research, and area closely linked with project), and two issues of a newsletter were produced during the field season. Personnel from project 94320-P also played a pivotal role in organizing and submitting the 1995 proposal package.

94320-Q: Avian Predation on Herring Spawn

This project was in the field in April and May, conducting aerial surveys for avian concentrations in herring spawning areas. Surveys were also conducted from boats and along shorelines in areas with and without spawn to gather data to test the hypothesis that temporal and spatial distribution of gulls, sea ducks, and shorebirds is positively correlated with the temporal and spatial distribution of herring spawn. Due to the early field season for this project, and diligent work by the principal investigator and her team, the data for this project was more completely analyzed than for any other portion of project 95320.

Almost 200,000 birds were counted during boat surveys, and three species of birds (glaucous-winged gulls [56%], mew gulls [12%], and surbirds [19.5%]) accounted for over 87% of the observations. Bird abundance (with glaucous-winged gulls predominating) was highly correlated with spawning, with the number of eggs and the number of days spawn was laid down at a given site being an excellent predictor of the number of birds present. These results provide strong support for the concept that herring spawn is an important food resource for gulls and certain migratory species in PWS, and that avian predation could have an important impact on herring egg mortality.

Project-Specific Recommendations for 1995

95320-A: Salmon Growth and Mortality

Estimates of juvenile salmon mortality in PWS are critical to the success of the entire ecosystem study. These estimates will be derived from other measurements, rather than measured directly. A very clear presentation of the methods for estimating mortality will need to be presented in 1995 study plan, including the source of all data used to make these estimates.

Attention also must be paid to possible biases in the sampling design derived from differential movement of different size fry and juveniles. For example, if larger fish swim faster, the current method of searching for the "leading edge" of the fry migration may bias the sampling toward larger fish and contribute to inaccurate growth estimates. Conversely, if larger fish move offshore faster, then this could bias the sampling toward smaller fish, as current sampling has taken place mainly inshore. The detailed study plan should summarize past results that support restricting the sampling to the nearshore, or must include some systematic sampling component to confirm the absence of juvenile fish in the pelagic environment.

95320-E: Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration (formerly Salmon Predation)

The study plan for this project will have to address several key issues. First, the precise methods for calculating predation rates will need to be discussed, including a specific presentation of the data to be used, the source of that data, and recognition of the uncertainties in the data base. For instance, the Brief Project Description for this project indicates that estimates of predator biomass (needed for assessing the overall predation rate on juvenile salmon) will be provided by project 95320-N. However, the BPD for project 95320-N indicates only that "nekton density" will be determined, in recognition of the problems associated with making absolute estimates of biomass for particular species using hydroacoustic methods. The plan should indicate how estimated predation rates will account for the potential effects of (1) predator/prey density, (2) size of juvenile salmon, and (3) fine-scale oceanographic features. This will probably require diel feeding studies under different sets of conditions. The suggestions of Drs. Peterson and Pearcy regarding feeding experiments in field enclosures should be considered. The study plan should also indicate how the results of diel feeding periodicity studies will be extrapolated to entire predator populations.

The plan for pit-tagging juvenile salmon to estimate oceanic mortality (as opposed to mortality within PWS) may not be economically feasible. Careful consideration of costs must be given prior to approving this effort. You should note the high cost for this study is due to the fact that the cost for all the vessel charters in project 95320 are included in the budget of this project. Finally, I recommend that the principal investigators come up with a different name for this project that provides a better indication of the subject of the investigations being conducted.

95320-G: Plankton Dynamics: Phytoplankton and Nutrients

The study plan for 1995 should clearly indicate close coordination with the oceanographic surveys (95320-M), as collection of data coordinated in space and time by these two projects is essential to document, among other things, how representative the C-LAB buoy site is of PWS. The field sampling for this project also must be closely coordinated with zooplankton measurements. Discussion of the adequacy of spatial and temporal coverage of PWS, especially early in the season, should be included. The study plan should also describe how use of the Dual Path Absorption and Attenuation Meter will be coordinated with the continuous fluorescence measurements made using the aquashuttle. The project should also indicate how the unavailability of the SeaWiFS sensor due to delayed launch of the SeaStar satellite will impact plans for data analysis and hypothesis testing.

95320-H: The Role of Zooplankton in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem

The study plan for 1995 should clearly indicate close coordination of the 1995 sampling with the oceanographic and plankton dynamics. These data sets need to be coincident in time and space for assessment of the lake/river hypothesis, and to test the linkage of phytoplankton

production to zooplankton abundance. The manner in which this project will test for the importance of advection of zooplankton into PWS (in surface and deeper waters) must also be discussed (the feasibility of extending sampling into the Alaska Current outside PWS should be investigated). It is clear that the use of an optical plankton counter (OPC) on the aquashuttle could provide valuable information regarding the broad-scale distribution of zooplankton. The detailed study plan should describe how these data will be collected and calibrated, and the relative value of OPC data as opposed to data gathered using high-frequency hydroacoustics.

95320-I: Confirming Food Web Dependencies in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem

The study plan should clearly indicate how the stable isotope data gathered from the various species sampled in PWS will be applied to the key hypotheses being investigated by project 95320. In addition, application of stable isotope analyses to study short-term phenomena of interest (e.g., consumption of herring roe by birds) should be considered. Careful attention must be paid to the turnover rates in target tissues prior to commencing short-term studies, as high-turnover or very low turnover may eliminate the chance to detect stable isotope signals of interest. High turnover could confound the proposed assessment of stable isotope ratios in CWT fish as opposed to other fish. Short-term studies may require collecting (i.e., shooting) birds in order to obtain tissues of significance.

95320-J: Information Systems and Model Development

The work effort in 1995 for this project includes development of a descriptive model and a numerical model. The descriptive model is in essence the collection of all the data sets, which are geographically and temporally referenced, combined and overlaid on the National Ocean Service bathymetry and physical contours for Prince William Sound. By overlaying different variables it should be possible to begin to draw causal inferences, refine hypotheses, and focus 1995 sampling toward the key variables at the key times in the key places. The project plans to begin development of the numerical model in 1995, which when complete should allow us to make predictions of salmon returns based upon our understanding of key ecological processes such as ocean currents, zooplankton abundance, and predation on juvenile salmon.

There is, however, a long way to go before we reach the stage of predicting salmon or herring returns, and it is not now known whether we will ever be able to make predictions that are accurate or precise enough for use in fisheries management. The challenge of achieving this modeling goal can be illustrated by the following example. According to our current conceptual model, the key factor we must understand is survival of juvenile salmon in PWS, and how this is moderated by oceanographic conditions and the abundance and behaviors of prey (zooplankton) and predators. Assuming our conceptual model is correct, our success at predicting salmon returns using a numerical model will be influenced to a large degree by our success at predicting predation on juvenile salmon. Predicting predation on salmon in turn relies on estimates of predation rate derived from stomach contents analysis (95320-E), growth rates (95320-A), diel feeding studies (95320-E), hydroacoustic surveys (95320-N), zooplankton abundance (95320-H), and oceanography (95320-M). Clearly, uncertainty in each of these inputs will cumulatively determine the accuracy and precision of our predictions of salmon predation, and ultimately of our prediction of salmon returns.

However, even should the direct quantitative predictions of annual salmon and herring abundance's resulting from the numerical model prove to be insufficient accuracy and precision for the purposes of fisheries management, substantial gains in qualitative knowledge of direct consequence to the management of these resources seem likely. Dr. Mundy provides the following example in his comments:

> ...data from the first season's juvenile pink salmon sampling in concert with data on the distribution of potential predators indicate that not only the timing, but also the duration of the release of pink salmon from hatcheries could be important in determining overall survival. Thus the current practice of releasing all of a hatchery's fry as soon as plankton availability seems favorable might actually produce lower survival than releasing the fry gradually over a longer period of time. Large releases of fry may attract predator swarms that would otherwise not assemble. Numerical modeling could help develop optimal release strategies for the particular circumstances of Prince William Sound. Further, the ability to compare biological and physical data in the logically consistent framework of the numerical model is an important tool for understanding the effects of oceanographic features such as fronts, also called "rips," on the survival and behavior of both adult and juvenile salmon. For example, radical changes in the timing of adult migrations can have serious consequences on the commercial harvest sector both by reducing the value of the catches and by reducing the opportunity to harvest. Such sharp changes in timing of adult salmon migrations have been shown to be related to physical oceanographic features in other species and localities. Regulations could be adapted to counter the negative effects of these oceanographic conditions when they are identified, for example, by permitting changes in the times or localities of harvests.

The reviewers were unanimous in their opinion that the integration of the modeling project with the other components of the project 95320 requires more work during 1995. A key feature of this integration is the development of interim or preliminary modeling products, based upon the initial field observations of 1994, that can be used to begin to evaluate the central hypotheses (lake/river and prey switching). Although much of this preliminary modeling would involve "educated conjectures" regarding key coefficients and parameters in the model, the reviewers felt that such efforts would help refine the 1995 field sampling effort. In particular, performing sensitivity analyses to understand which model parameters are most important will be essential for prioritizing field work over the next few years.

Consequently, the modeling component of project 95320 must identify interim modeling products that can be used to assess our ability to simulate PWS. These interim products should be designed for use in sensitivity analyses to provide useful information for guiding future field sampling. These interim modeling products should be part of an overall modeling plan that identifies which components of the comprehensive numerical model will be developed first, and how these components will be applied. The plan should also indicate what significance the interim model products have to the overall objectives of project 95320 in case we are unable to develop adequate numerical descriptions of certain keystone processes such as salmon predation rate. This project should also stay in close communication with project 95089 ("Information Management System"), and should investigate the possibility of co-developing X-Mosaic products for distribution or as servers on the Internet.

95320-M: Observational Oceanography in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska

This program will continue to utilize well-established oceanographic techniques for monitoring oceanographic conditions in PWS. The principal investigator is examining possible vessels of opportunity for winter surveys, which are not possible under the current budget, and these efforts should be continued. In 1995 it is essential to begin investigation of fine-scale oceanographic features in PWS, as these may strongly influence the distribution of plankton and nekton. The detailed study plan should indicate how regions in the PWS will be prioritized for fine-scale oceanographic investigation, and how resources will be allocated to provide adequate

characterization of these more localized and short-lived phenomena while maintaining broad-scale coverage including expansion into eastern PWS.

95320-N: Nearshore Fish

The detailed study plan for 1995 must include an explicit program that details how the electronic data patterns obtained from the hydroacoustic instruments will be translated into biologically meaningful information. In general, the program must address calibration of instruments, determination of representative scaling factors for density estimation, and methods for taxonomic identification of targets. The specific contents of such a program have been described by Dr. Rose, who has also discussed this subject at length with the Principal Investigator for project 95320-N. The hydroacoustic component of the forage fish investigations (projects 94163 & 95163) must be part of this program as well to ensure comparable, high quality data from both of the hydroacoustic projects.

The precise manner in which the hydroacoustic data will be used to address the key scientific hypotheses driving project 95320 must also be described in the detailed study plan. I am concerned that some investigators may not understand the potential limits of interpreting hydroacoustic information (see the example cited above under project 95320-E [Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration]).

95320-Q: Avian Predation on Herring Spawn

The database being developed by this project will be much more meaningful with an additional year's of data, especially utilizing the proposed technique of video image analysis for counting birds. Understanding the importance of avian predation on herring spawn will contribute to more accurate estimates of egg loss for use in ADF&G's current models for predicting herring spawning biomass. This project is also generating valuable information related to the importance of herring spawn in PWS for migratory waterfowl and resident seabirds.

However, given the growing consensus that egg survival and embryo mortality are not as important to herring recruitment as juvenile survival, it seems likely that in FY96 I will recommend reallocating the resources from this project toward juvenile herring over wintering and survival research. Finally, you should note that the BPD for project 95320-Q proposes collecting (i.e., shooting) 30 glaucous-wing gulls and 30 surf scoters for dietary analysis in 1995.

95320-S: Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations

This project is being implemented through a competitive solicitation by ADF&G. The proposed work effort for this project will be based upon submissions that are currently confidential. I will have the opportunity to review the scope of work for the successful offeror before it is finalized. The role of this project in the herring research effort proposed for FY95 funding is discussed in my memorandum of September 26, 1994, regarding herring research and monitoring in 1995.

95320-T: Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning

There was general agreement among the reviewers that improving our understanding of juvenile herring populations is a critical to creating a capacity to predict herring returns. The presentation of the near-term goals of this project at the workshop, however, was vague. A critical first-year goal of this program should be to identify sites in PWS that can be used to conduct an annual survey for juvenile herring. This project should go forward only if the detailed study plan clearly indicates the short-term goals of this project and the testable hypotheses that will be investigated. The role of this project in the herring research effort proposed for FY95 funding is discussed in my memorandum of September 26, 1994, regarding herring research and monitoring in 1995.

95320-U: Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring and Pollock

The role of this project in the herring research effort proposed for FY95 funding is discussed in my memorandum of September 26, 1994, regarding herring research and monitoring in 1995. I now recommended this project receive the funding requested for FY95 as ADF&G has promised to develop a stock/structure model of the PWS herring population in 1995.

95320-Y: Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-released Fry

There was agreement among the reviewers that a small component be added to project 95320 to assess the impact of bird predation on salmon fry during the period immediately after release, as this source of predation could have a major impact on mortality. Data collected by this component could have important implications for fry release strategies.

This component need not be as elaborate as the BPD for project 95320-Y. The purpose of the project should be to determine if this source of predation is of an order of magnitude that could influence overall juvenile salmon survival in PWS. The project should be able to go forward for a fraction of the cost proposed ($161,200).

INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

13 October 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Jim,

As the affirmed "Lead Scientist" for the 94320 Prince William Sound System Investigation, I am reporting to you and the Trustee Council - via this communication - on the status and accomplishments of the 1994 field season. You will soon be receiving formal critiques from peer reviewers and the EVOS Chief Scientist, Dr. Spies, as well. The successful completion of a three-day mandated review of the program in Cordova last week prompts my unsolicited report. I thought you and the council might value a view from inside the program.

Concerns about bringing a full-blown, multi-million dollar effort to life instantaneously in April were well founded. In fact, some of the research had to be time-phased during the summer primarily as the result of critical equipment delays. Even with these delays, a surprising amount of the science was accomplished from day one, largely as the result of ADF&G (Mark Willette) efforts to arrange for logistic support, and inventories of supplies and equipment available at the University and elsewhere. By the end of the fiscal year in September, all major equipment items were on hand and most had either been applied to collecting field data or were at least field tested. The acoustic doppler current profilers and the aquashuttle and optical plankton counter are examples of late arriving major equipment that was successfully employed near the end of the field season.

As you recall, I served as Chief Scientist in the field on two of the four major cruises aboard the F/V Alaska Beauty, the command vessel for SEA research this summer. Mark Willette served in this capacity for the other two cruises. I felt it necessary to establish a strong local presence to assure that questions arising from the multi-vessel, interdisciplinary program would be handled expediently from the vantage of being on site. Although the summer had it's share of minor glitches (breakdowns and equipment failures), the overall cruise plan for cooperative work from the ocean trawler, two seiners, a fry skiff and support vessel, and the acoustic skiff was rarely compromised. Overall,

we actually collected more data than had been planned because of the dedication of vessel operators and the scientists in the field.

The external reviews of SEA will reveal some areas of continuing concern. These are legitimate critiques and will be addressed as such. The workshop last week in Cordova provided the opportunity to discuss some very interesting results relative to the structure and function of the Prince William Sound Ecosystem. Exciting preliminary data support many of the principal hypotheses guiding the study. In a way it is a shame that time precluded the workup and presentation of all results. I judge that between 20 and 30 percent of the observations from completed (and ongoing) summer/fall studies were on the table for the review. Everyone is working hard now to compete these analyses.

In my capacity as Lead Scientist, I make the following observations for what I hope to be a continuation of the program initiated in April:

1. The council might wish to explore the possibility of funding SEA research at the Prince William Sound Science Center directly rather than passing the funds through the University of Alaska Fairbanks. For reasons that are beyond my limited comprehension, a finalized RSA for work this summer was not completed until August - four months after the research was initiated. It is my understanding that many (but not all) of the problems involved parts of the RSA related to complex work at the Science Center. This unfortunate delay put great stress on fiscal personnel (UAF, PWSSC and ADF&G) as they worked to resolve the matter. Much of this discomfort found its way to the worker-bee level which was unnecessary and largely detrimental to the science. Many of these problems might be solved by passing funds (from ADF&G) directly to the Science Center.

2. At the direction of the Chief Scientist, we are exploring the development of a single integrated DPD for the SEA95 program. This approach has the advantages of forcing tighter cooperation between all projects around tests of principal hypotheses, and provides a much more representative document for review. Such a single plan will require considerable effort to develop, but in the long run should prove much more useful to the process. I strongly recommend we proceed in this direction.

3. There is strong desire arising within SEA to bring our results into the arena of peer-reviewed manuscripts for the scientific literature. I envision a series of single and multi-authored papers stemming from our work this summer. As lead scientist, I am encouraging my agency colleagues (who may not feel quite the pressure to publish) to participate in this activity as well. In terms of the voracity of the results, a successful peer reviewed article for a respected journal will far outweigh an unpublished report. No one in the professional academic circles receives much credit (if any) for writing

reports. In this regard, I am suggesting that annual reports of progress draw heavily on manuscripts being prepared for formal review (when and where appropriate).

4. There is an effort to bring a strong component of program management to each of the other multi-project programs in the region. Because of the need to bring personnel together each year for internal planning purposes (logistics, program direction) I recommend that the Council authorize small management budgets for these purposes. Something on the order of $30-40K would provide travel, and secretarial support to deal with integrative (external and internal) tasks that will assure appropriate contacts are made to move the science ahead. With principal investigators scattered between Seward, Cordova and Fairbanks, we (SEA) need more than internet and conference calls to address internal future planning and data integration. The ability to move people around for face-to-face collaboration is essential in my view.

In authorizing funding to support the FY94 320 program for Prince William Sound, you stated in April that "Future direction and leadership of Project #94320 warrants further evaluation by the Chief Scientist, the Executive Director and the Trustee Council". In that vein, I am happy to stand for review, and if found lacking will certainly bow to the desires of the Council. Through interactions in workshops, and my participation in planning and leading the first year of SEA, you have pretty much seen my bag of tricks. I have no doubt that there are others in the wings who could do as well or better than I. Despite the work, the past year has been a welcomed and challenging experience for me and one that I will continue to address with vigor if you and the Council so desire. Please advise.

In closing, and for the record, I thank my colleagues in ADF&G, in the Prince William Sound Science Center, in the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, in the Forest Service, and at the University of Alaska Fairbanks for their huge cooperative effort this summer and early fall. While much remains to be done, SEA, in my view, has demonstrated the ability of academics and agency personnel to work cooperatively and productively together. In roughly the space of a year, a very significant interdisciplinary program has arisen under EVOS Trustee Council sponsorship that is contributing to a much improved understanding of the form and function of the Prince William Sound ecosystem. This understanding will almost certainly provide a strong basis for restoring the injured resources in the region. For me, it was gratifying to have had a hand in bringing this program to life.

Sincerely,

R. Ted Cooney, Professor of Marine Science
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Pink Salmon

APPLIED marine SCIENCES

October 3, 1994

To: James Ayers, Executive Director
From: Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Re: Recommendations on pink salmon monitoring for 1995

On September 29-30, I conducted a review of pink salmon monitoring needs for 1995 in Prince William Sound with the help of core reviewers and salmon biologists. During the course of the review the monitoring and restoration projects proposed for the 1995 work plan were evaluated by the peer reviewers. There is a separate group of projects, mainly those in the 94320 package that address research needs for pink salmon in the context of the spill area ecosystem; those projects are not covered in this memo but will be reviewed in Cordova on October 4-6, 1994 and subject to a separate memo. The purpose of this memo is to summarize the monitoring workshop and its findings and to present a recommendation to you for pink salmon monitoring and restoration in the 1995 work plan.

Summary and recommendation

A successful workshop was held on monitoring and restoration needs for pink salmon. The common goal of the monitoring and other restoration projects proposed is to provide better tools for monitoring the wildstock component of the run. Better estimates of the wildstock component will allow better management of the harvest, and thereby make it possible to restore wild stocks of pink salmon. Current tools for stock size assessment are mainly aerial surveys (ADF&G base funding) and coded wire tagging (94320B).

There was great support for insitituting thermal mass marking (TMM) as a replacment for CWT. This method is technically superior to CWT as it is possible to mark all of the hatchery incubated fish, eliminate the criticisms of the CWT technology, and improve inseason management. The Trustee Council could make a lasting contribution to the protection of wildstocks by funding the conversion toTMM. The EVOS Trustee Council should only provide funds for the transition to this new technology, however, if the future cost of sustaining the thermal mass marking is such that ADF&G can assure the Trustee Council it will sustain the program with base funding. Also, there needs to be a

committment from the Prince William Sound Aquaculure Corporation (PWSAC) that it will maintain the TMM proceedure in its hatcheries. The key to this sustainability is an estimate to be provided to me in the next 10 days by biologists from ADF&G and PWSAC managers of the cost of the transition to the TMM program, both during the proposed transition period and in the future.

A second tool that could be instituted for better management of the run to protect wildstocks is a change of run timing and instituting remote releases/returns of hatchery fish. There are many biological, economic and social/political issues in making such changes and the scope of such an effort is larger than the perview of the EVOS Trustee Council. However, if Trustee Council funding can be used to leverage such changes these could also potentially provide lasting protection to the wildstocks. If the Trustee Council were to enter this arena it may be by way of a planning effort in conjunction with the Regional Planning Team.

Finally, a proposal from the PWSAC was presented and discussed. The scope of the proposed effort is very large, encompassing stock identification, enumeration, direct restoration, monitoring, and improved mangement. The goal of all of these activities is again to restore wildstocks of pink salmon. The PWSAC proposal also includes the two activities mentioned above (TMM and altertion of hatchery runs). The PWSAC effort is proposed within the context of other efforts, studies and restoration efforts on pink salmon salmon. There was support for several aspects of this proposal: monitoring of stock baselines, research on genetic interactions of wild and hatchery stocks, and, as mention above, TMM and altertion of hatchery runs. There was little support for widespread taking of wildstock eggs for hatchery incubation and subsequent release of the fry in the original streams. Instead an alteration of the proposed genetic manipulation experiments was proposed to include one or two streams where concerns about the possible deleterious effects of hatchery rearing on genetic fitness could be tested through several generations on a small scale.

Studies reviewed in the workshop

95076	Effect of oil on straying
95137	PWS salmon stock identification
95191A/B	Early life history stage mortality
95024	Enhancement of wild pink salmon
95069	Restoration of salmon of special importance to natives
95139A/B	Spawning channel/marine barrier bypass-Port Dick Creek
95006	Paint River salmon development
95065	PWSAC: Pink salmon fry mortality
95079	Restoration through small scale hatcheries
95320B	Stock idetification by coded wire tagging
95320C	Otolith thermal mass marking of hatchery reared fish
95320K	PWSAC: Experimental fry release
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of wild stock pink salmon

In addition to these studies there were several others (e.g., 95320A, salmon growth and mortality; 95320E, juvenile salmon and herring integration; 95320 N, the nearshore fish/hydroacoustics study; 95320Y, variation in local predation rates on hatchery released fry) which will be considered in the review of the SEA package, 94320). Project 95165 (Genetic stock identification) will also be reviewed in a mini-workshop on fish genetics for stock assessment to be held on October 7th in Anchorage.

Structure and format of the workshop

We began the workshop with a review of results of past Trustee Council sponsored studies of pink salmon damage and recovery. This was followed by a summary of the 1994 pink salmon run in Prince William Sound. These presentations were made by Sam Sharr of ADF&G. A long group discussion ensued on the tools needed for better managment of wild stocks of pink salmon. As with the herring issue, stock identification (including separation of wildstocks and hatchery stocks) was a key issue. Another part of the workshop was devoted to ecotoxicology. The main ecotoxicological issues were the continued investigations of high egg mortality in oiled streams (95191a/b) and the possible effect of oil on rate of straying or homing to the natal stream (95076). A large portion of the second day of the workshop was devoted to a discussion of the PWSAC proposal for broad scale restoration of wild stocks. As a result of this process the needs for further information were identified with reference to the proposed 1995 work plan projects. Towards the end of the meeting, Dr. Phil Mundy, the main reviewer, also had a chance to present his views of the priorities in pink salmon restoration. The

written comments from Dr. Mundy were also supplied to me following the review.

Significant general findings of the workshop

1. The aerial survey method and coded wire tagging are appropriate management tools for stock identification for the purposes of in season management. However, TMM is generally regarded as a superior method for differentiating wild stock fish from hatchery fish and would improve the ability of ADF&G to manage the return for protction of wild stocks.

2. Genetic research carried out on a few streams using the methods proposed for marking salmon could provide very useful information on straying rates and other aspects of pink salmon population genetics. Questions raised during the review with regard to the long-term effects of hatchery incubation of wild stock eggs might also be answered during such a review. The state geneticist might be favorably inclined to approve small scale genetic manipulation of stocks for the purposes of answering such questions.

3. There was little support from salmon biologists for direct and broad-scale intervention in wild streams with hatchery incubation of eggs and subsequent return of juveniles to the stream of origin. In the judgement of most of the salmon biologists, including the state geneticist from ADF&G, the risk of introducing undesirable traits leading to poor fitness of stocks outweighed the potential advantages from such a program.

4. The studies on the effects of oil on the natal habitat (95191) should be continued to their logical conclusion. If there are enough fish available from the 1993 brood year experiments when they return (there was a large release of fish that had been exposed as eggs and fry) then the study should perhaps continue through the f_2 generation. This would mean extending the research through 1996.

5. The proposed studies of the abnormally high mortality of pink salmon fry at Cannery Creek Hatchery in 1993 and at Cannery Creek and AFK Hatchery (95065) in 1994 were not favorably received. Although this is an important problem and is of significant concern, there is no demonstrable link to the oil spill and no way to show a link with the results of the study.

Implementing improved pink salmon monitoring and management in Prince William Sound

There are several more steps needed to firm up my recommendations to you on pink salmon projects for 1995. In addition, there are some longer term planning efforts that need to go hand in hand with implementing improved managment for the purposes of wild stock pink salmon restoration. First, with regard to the implementation of thermal mass marking a proposal jointly developed jointly by ADF&G and PWSAC to include costs for the transition to TMM and estimates of the annual cost of TMM. We then need a department-level decision on whether they can committ to TMM once it is developed. If the transition costs are reasonable and the annual costs are sustainable by base ADF&G funding then I would recommend that the Trustee Council fund the transition. Secondly, the other major action that could help restore the wildstocks would be to separate the harvest of hatchery stocks from the wild stocks by separating the runs in time and space. This would entail a major review on the part of the Regional Planning Team. There would be a series of important desions to be made with economical/political/social implications for the fishing community. If the Trustee Council is interested in exploring such an option then a process needs to be identified and a plan developed for Trustee Council participation. Thius is an apporach that I would be willing to explore with the help of Dr. Mundy, put it will take some time. Perhaps the best way to handle this issue is to defer any immediate Trustee Council action until the appropriate participants have been contacted and the potential role of the Trustee Council can be better defined in such a process.

Summary of recommendations by project

Below is a tabular presentation of my recommendations developed from the review process. These recommendations are not meant to preclude a careful budgetary review.

Project No.	Short title	Recommendation
95076	Effect of oil on straying	Fund as a follow up on damage assessment; however could be eliminated if there is a request for significant reduction of the overall 1995 budget. This project not likely to contribute to improved management.
95137	PWS salmon stock identification	Defer funding; addresses only salmon species in PWS not shown to damaged by the spill
95191A/B	Early life history stage mortality	Continue funding as requested.
95024	Enhancement of wild pink salmon	Combined with the PWSAC proposal
95069	Restoration of salmon of special importance to natives	Combined with the PWSAC proposal
95139A~~&~~ ~~B~~	Spawning channel/marine barrier bypass-Port Dick Creek	Defer funding: link to damage questionable, low probability of success, also doubts about cost-benefit; goal appears to be to produce fish for harvest
95006	Paint River salmon development	Do not fund; low technical merit; weak link to spill (Paint River was not oiled).
95065	PWSAC Pink salmon fry mortality	Do not fund; no demonstrable link between oil spill and abnormally high mortality of pink salmon fry at some hatcheries in 1993 and 1994
95079	Restoration through small scale hatcheries	Do not fund; there may be significant new risks to wild stocks through operation of another hatchery

95320B	Stock identification by coded wire tagging	Fund; a year's overlap will still be needed if the TMM program is instituted.
95320C	Otolith thermal mass marking of hatchery reared fish	Fund only if transition costs are reasonable and ADF&G committs to long-tern base funding.
95320K	PWSAC experimental fry release	Fund; this is needed for 95320 program.
95093	PWSAC Restoration of wild stock pink salmon	Recommendation awaits a revised proposal.

CC: M. McCammon
P. Mundy

95093

APPLIED marine SCIENCES

October 22, 1994

To: Mr. Howard Ferren, Special Projects Manager, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association (PWSAC)

From; Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

Thank you for your latest proposal, "Restoration of PWS natural spawning salmon resources and services overview: An integrated and collaborative approach". I have reviewed this proposal on behalf of Jim Ayers with the help of several reviewers. We would like to continue to help in the evolution of this proposal and we have responded as quickly as we could. It is obvious that PWSAC has made a good effort to produce a comprehensive proposal to address restoration of pink salmon wild stocks injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This proposal has to be considered within a complex context of oil spill injury to stocks, hatchery and wild stock interactions, management and harvest activities, as well as the responsibilities of several institutions beyond the Trustee Council. In this memo I hope to outline some of the issues that came up during the course of the review in order that we can engage in a reiterative process of focusing the proposed effort in a direction that will be most helpful to the Trustee Council mission.

1. The Trustee Council has committted to a long-range study of pink salmon in the PWS ecosystem and project 94191 is indicating that the main continuing injury that appears to be tied to oil is the higher rate of embryo mortality in oiled streams compared to unoiled streams in southwest PWS. What you have proposed to deal with this problem is meant to lead to direct supplementation to bolster production of the oiled streams. Since the type of intervention that is ultimately contemplated involves manipulations of the survival of early life history stages in the wild stocks, it carries with it the potential to deselect the populations for certain adaptive genetic combinations This has been discussed in the recent review meetings and the revised proposal is responsive to this concern in that it is configured to directly address the survival through the second generation of supplemented fish in a pilot study mode. It should be clear from the onset that this is an experimental approach where we will be trying to bring to bear the best approaches currently available to answer this question. **There should be no expectation that these experiments will necessarily provide unequivocal answers to the questions that need to be answered with regard to the risks to wild stocks from supplementation, or in fact will lead to wide spread supplementation in the near future.**

2. It is clear that there has been a history of discussion of the issue of remote releases to potentially solve the problems of wild stock-hatchery interactions. Your proposal contains a request for funds for this type of work and a

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proposal for an immediate remote release of a large number of fry in the spring of 1995 in PWS. A workable solution to the challenge of maintaining hatchery production without further harm to wild stocks has serious biological issues and has to take place within a context of other institutions and past work on this problem (e.g., the Phase III Salmon Plan). Information from ADF&G indicates that remote releases of fry this spring may be problematic and require permits that may not be immediately forthcoming. Clearly if the Trustee Council could help to resolve this issue it may be of great benefit to the injured wild stocks, but this might best be done as backing for an initial planning effort in a multi-institutional (ADF&G, Regional Planning Team, PWSAC, Board of Fish, EVOS TC) framework. If , for example, PWSAC could solve some of the gear group allocations issues among its members then this might lead the way to implementation of biologically sound solutions, if they exist.

3. Work such as stock baseline inventories and assessment of stream conditions need to be planned within the historical context of ADF&G efforts and archive information as well as their future plans. The objectives of this work need to be better defined. More planning needs to take place in order to make the work truly integrative of past and future programs.

4. The goal of putting local residents to work on active restoration of the Sound is a laudable and one that the Trustee Council will look favorably on. I hope we can retain this feature in the evolving proposal.

5. The genetics work proposed for PWS will require an Environmental Assessment or an Environmental Impact Statement. It is unlikely that the actual work would commence in the coming year.

6. Finally, we encourage PWSAC to identify a strong scientific leader that can embrace all aspects of this project, command the respect of the local population as well as the community of salmon biologists in Alaska.

Given all these considerations it is my opinion that the Trustee Council should provide for funds so that this proposal can continue to develop and evolve during 1995. Given the recent progress and partnerships that are evolving in this process and the need to obtain an EA or an EIS for the pilot work, something in the range of 100 K in funds for environmental compliance work (EA or EIS) and for planning for 1995 seems appropriate. Please let me know your thoughts on these issues.

CC: Ayers
McCammon
Sullivan
Brady
Seeb

Herring

APPLIE
marine
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September 26, 1994

To: James Ayers, Executive Director
From: Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Re: Recommendations on herring research and monitoring for 1995

On September 12-13, I conducted a review of herring research and monitoring needs for 1995 in Prince William Sound with the help of core reviewers and herring biologists. During the course of the review the projects proposed for the 1995 work plan were evaluated by the peer reviewers. The purpose of this memo is to summarize the meeting and its findings and to present a final recommendation to you for herring research and monitoring in the 1995 work plan. I will also propose a general plan for gradual implementation of herring research and monitoring in Prince William Sound.

Summary and recommendation

A successful workshop was held on research and monitoring needs for Pacific herring. Current tools for stock size assessment and forecasting year class strength, aerial surveys (ADF&G base funding) and egg deposition surveys (95166), should continue and be supplemented by development during 1995 of an indexing survey (95320 T) to be implemented in 1996. It is not feasible to implement large-scale coded wire tagging of herring (95051) at present. The project on movement or larval and juvenile herring (95057) should be delayed until 1996. The reproductive impairment (95074) and disease impact work (95320S) should continue and be closed out in 1996. The work on herring somatic and spawning energetics could start but its full development within PWS is hindered by lack of a stock composition model. Management and coordination needs to be immediately improved in order for the work on herring to move forward in a efficient manner--a coordinator and chief investigator needs to be identified. In addition a synthesis of all available information on Pacific herring in PWS and development of a stock composition model should be a prerequisite for any work undertaken beyond 1995.

Studies reviewed in the workshop

95166	Herring Natal Habitat
95051	Large-scale coded wire tagging of herring
95057	Movement of larval and juvenile fish
95320T	Juvenile growth and habitat partitioning
95165	Genetic stock identification
95074	Reproductive impairment
95320S	Herring disease
95320U	Somatic and spawning energetics of herring and pollack

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In addition to these studies there were several others (e.g., 95320 N, the nearshore fish/hydroacoustics study; 95163, Abundance and distribution of forage fish) whose integration with the herring work was considered). Project 95165 (Genetic stock identification) will also be reviewed in a mini-workshop on fish genetics for stock assessment to be held on October 7th in Anchorage.

Structure and format of the workshop

We began the workshop with a review of the current status of the herring resource in Prince William Sound. This was led by John Wilcox of ADF&G with significant help from Evelyn Biggs-Brown. This summary was followed by a long group discussion of the possible factors constraining herring production and recovery. An effective tool during this discussion for matching needs and proposed actions was a population dynamics matrix consisting of the potential important limiting factors (e.g., food. water temperature, predation, toxicity and disease) arrayed against the various life history stages (e.g., egg, larvae, juvenile and adult). This was followed by a discussion of the stock identification issues (particularly in relationship to the proposed projects on coded-wire tagging and genetics). As a result of this process the needs for further information were identified with reference to the proposed 1995 work plan projects. Towards the end of the meeting, the reviewers also had a chance to present their views of the priorities in herring research. The written comments from the reviewers (Drs. Phil Mundy, Jake Schweigert, Max Stocker) were sent to me following the review. A set of notes on the meeting was also provided by Evelyn Biggs-Brown.

Significant general findings of the workshop

Organizational

1. There is a need to summarize the status and history of the herring resource in Prince William Sound and our understanding of the factors that have affected it. This will be a benchmark from which a rational program for herring research and monitoring can be constructed. It should also probably be revised annually. All reviewers concurred with this finding.

2. There is a need for a scientific coordinator for herring research and monitoring to ensure the most effective integration and application of project activities towards herring restoration goals.

Technical

1. While the egg deposition and aerial survey methods are appropriate management tools for estimating the size of the adult spawning biomass, the best predictor of the strength of a year class will be the abundance of year 0+

juveniles. This data is not currently being collected, and a program to obtain this information needs to be developed. If the Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning project (95320T) goes forward the first year will be devoted to developing the indexing stations for such an annual survey of O+ age class herring.

2. There needs to be a reigning hypothesis and model of stock structure of herring in PWS before a substantial amount of the genetic work is carried out. The simplest hypothesis would be a one stock hypothesis. It is very unlikely that allozyme analyses (a standard technique for genetic stock separation) of herring will reveal more than one stock in PWS. Similarly, mitochondrial and nuclear DNA work done elsewhere on Pacific herring stocks have not yet produced anything very promising in terms of finding more subtle differences. It may be worth investing a modest amount of funds in pursuing some of the newer molecular techniques, but it will probably take at least a year before these would begin to provide answers.

3. It is unclear how useful hydroacoustic surveys of herring would be in providing information for management. The spawn deposition and aerial surveys now carried out by ADF&G and the indexing surveys of 0+ age class juveniles developed in the next two years would probably provide enough information for management. The calibration of hydroacoustic survey data with that of the other three methods and the overall interpretation of stock abundance could be problematical.

4. The coded wire tag studies will require a long-term commitment of Trustee Council funds. A great number of juvenile fish will have to be tagged to get a good recovery. There is considerable doubt that the fish in possession of all the processors would be accessible for tag recovery. The overall chances for success of this project are considered to be very lowat this time.

5. Gathering information on egg loss and embryo mortality in the natal habitat project is of lower priority . It is unlikely that such studies will contribute anything to the overall improvement of year-class strength predictions; the best predictor is likely to be 0+ age class abundance.

A plan for gradual implementation of herring research and monitoring in Prince William Sound

Population dynamics

In 1995 natal habitat monitoring (95166) and aerial surveys (ADF&G base funds) should continue to provide the basic information on spawning adult biomass for PWS as well as a possible modest effort in modeling egg loss and other factors in early life history affecting age class strength. The juvenile growth and habitat partitioning project (95320T) should develop a series of

indexing stations for eventual use in sampling of juvenile herring. This development would be conducted in conjunction with work in the SEA program now targeting the survival of juvenile pink salmon. The reproductive toxicology (95074) and disease work (95320S) would be continued to determine the potential effects of oil on herring reproduction and the effects of disease on population size. A modest amount of work on somatic and spawning energetics could be started (95320U), but this work cannot be completed satisfactorily until a stock structure model is in place. A herring research and coordinator should be appointed and a stock structure model implemented.

In 1996, when more data on oceanographic conditions in the Sound are available, it may make sense to implement the study proposed this year on Movement of larval and juvenile fish (95057). Projects 95166 and 95320T would be continued as providing the basic information needed for forecasting stocks in the management of the fishery. Projects 95074 and 95320S would probably be closed out.

Stock identification

In 1995 a stock structure model needs to be developed for guiding this whole effort. In addition a very modest investment of funds in pursuing some of the newer molecular techniques that might be more powerful for use in stock separation should be made. The coded wire tag studies would be deferred until such time that new technology, the circumstances of harvesting or information on stock structure indicates that such an effort will have a higher chance of success than is apparent now. Any activities beyond 1995 will depend on more encouraging results from the genetics work.

Summary of recommendations by project

Below is a tabular presentation of my recommendations developed with the help of the reviewers. Funds for the stock model development and herring research coordinator might come from savings realized in 95166, 95320T or another source. These recommendations are not meant to preclude a careful budgetary review.

Project No.	Short title	Recommendation
95166	Herring Natal Habitat	Fund spawn deposition surveys, and historical habitat data base development only; egg loss and embryo survival work not likely to contribute to improved management.
95051	Large-scale coded wire tagging of herring	Defer funding; low probability of success at present.
95057	Movement of larval and juvenile fish	Defer funding; reconsider when SEA oceanographic data are available.
95320T	Juvenile growth and habitat partitioning	Fund juvenile abundance survey development and some diet, predation and co-occurring species work; cytogenetics work of lower priority.
95165	Genetic stock identification	Possibly fund some exploratory work with new DNA technology; subject to another review on 10/7/94.
95074	Reproductive impairment	Continue funding as requested.
95320S	Herring disease	Fund as requested.
95320U	Somatic and spawning energetics of herring and pollack	Fund preliminary effort at about 50K; possible increases in 1996.

CC: M. McCammon
P. Mundy

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

Fish Genetics

October 21, 1994

To: James Ayers, Executive Director
From: Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Re: Recommendations for fish genetics research for 1995

On October 7, I conducted a review of fish genetics research needs for 1995 with the help of several reviewers and biologists from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. During the course of the review the fish genetic projects for pink salmon, herring and sockeye salmon proposed for the 1995 work plan were evaluated by the peer reviewers. There were also separate reviews that addressed the overall needs for each of these species and each review is the subject of a separate memo. The purpose of this memo is to summarize the genetics workshop and its findings and to present a recommendation to you for fish genetics work in the 1995 work plan.

Summary and recommendation

A successful workshop was held on fish genetic research needs for pink salmon, sockeye salmon and herring. The common goal of these restoration projects is to provide better definition of the stock structure of several fisheries--the Prince William Sound fishery for herring and pink salmon and the Upper Cook Inlet fishery for sockeye salmon. Better estimates of the stock structures of these fisheries will allow better management of the harvest, and thereby make it possible to restore the components of these stocks that were affected by the oil spill. In addition, the salmon genetics studies should help clarify the stock issues relative to a variety of supplementation efforts that are being proposed for salmon.

Overall the reviewers were impressed with the very high quality of the sockeye salmon genetics research on Upper Cool Inlet that has been accomplished in the last three years. The investigators have made a major contribution to this field and to the ability of the ADF&G to better manage this fishery. Should the Trustee Council elect to support further genetic work on any of the three species, based on the sockeye results to date we can be assured that the quality of the work will be excellent. Excellent progress has been achieved since these studies started in 1992. Analyses of several thousand fish from more than 30 locations in Upper Cook Inlet streams for allozyme frequencies at more than 60 loci has allowed the establishment of a comprehensive baseline for the major stocks of sockeye contributing to the mixed stock fishery. Although in extensive proof testing the Kenai River fish have been allocated correctly at an accuracy exceeding 80%, the considerable within-drainage genetic heterogeneity observed presents some remaining difficulties that further work with the use of DNA markers may eventually solve. Alternatively, the Russian River substock in the Kenai drainage allocates at an accuracy of around 90% in the simulations based on the current

allozyme analysis, so this may provide an immediate marker for Kenai River fish at a higher precision. The managers of the Upper Cook Inlet fishery appear to be ready to accept use of the genetic stock identification tools as they are currently developed for in-season management, so the Trustee Council appears to have accomplished its major goal of providing a tool for better management of this fishery. In a related memo on sockeye salmon I outline the wider issues and evidence relative to a potential problems for sockeye salmon in the Kenai River drainage. The recommendation there is for a reduced level of funding for sockeye restoration work in 1995 in view of the lessening possibility that there is a serious problem with adult returns from the 1989 and 1990 brood years. The basis of this recommendation is solely the lessening concern for the effect of the spill on the resource; the quality of the research is among the best that the Trustee Council has supported.

There were two aspects of pink salmon genetic investigations--stock identification and potential genetic damage from the spill. The main body of results are not yet available from the stock identifications studies carried out with 1994 Trustee Council funding (94320 D). Administrative procedures to award the contract have recently been completed and the contractor is proceeding with the analyses of pink salmon collected over the past two years. These studies include a strong component of molecular marker work, as the main result of more classic allozyme work may be only stock structure separations due to run timing and place of spawning in the stream (intertidal versus upstream). The second component of the pink salmon genetics work are investigations of the underlying genetic nature of the differences observed in egg mortality rates between oiled and unoiled streams. It appears that gross genetic abnormalities that would be detectable by flow cytometry are not different between oiled and unoiled streams and most likely do not explain the higher mortalities of eggs, as predicted by reviewers several years ago. Detecting microlesions in the genome of fish from oiled streams that might explain the differing rates of egg mortalities will be very challenging. However the reviewers and I think that further investigation is warranted. The proposers for 95093 from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association also attended the review and the reviewers and I, as well as the Principal Geneticist from ADF&G, Dr. James Seeb, used this opportunity to discuss the general nature of genetic risks in supplementation of wildstocks of pink salmon.

Defining the stock structure of herring is clearly important if we are to better manage the herring stocks that have apparently so precipitously declined in the last two years. Past work with the conventional allozyme analysis has generally only been successful in defining differences in stock structure over very large areas, e.g., the north Pacific, and the main genetics reviewer is suggesting that a concerted effort be made with one molecular technique. I am recommending that the herring genetics work be funded as requested.

Studies reviewed in the workshop

95255	Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration (genetics component)
95320D	PWS pink salmon genetics
95191A	Oil related egg and alevin mortalities (genetics component)
95320D	Herring genetics
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of wildstock pink salmon

Structure and format of the workshop

We began the workshop with a review of results of past Trustee Council sponsored studies of sockeye salmon genetics presented by Dr. Lisa Seeb. An extended discussion ensued about the application of the genetic baseline for sockeye salmon and how it should be used in management of the mixed stock fishery in Upper Cook Inlet.

This was followed by a summary of the progress on the pink salmon work in Prince William Sound by Dr. James Seeb. Most of the presentation involved a summary of a pre-hatchery study of allozyme frequencies in PWS pink salmon. This was followed by a discussion of the results of the genetics component of the pink salmon egg and alevin mortality investigations. This provided an opportunity to revisit the PWSAC proposal for broad scale restoration of wild stocks. Drs. Smoker and Gharret from the University of Alaska, Juneau then presented an experimental design for examining the phenotypic distribution of heritable egg mortality factors. The written comments from Dr. May, the genetics reviewer, and Dr. Mundy, the management applications reviewer, were supplied to me following the review. In addition Dr. Chris Wood, a reviewer for sockeye salmon, read the written materials supplied by Dr. Lisa Seeb on sockeye salmon genetics for the review and supplied his comments.

Significant general findings of the workshop

Sockeye salmon

1. A very careful investigation has been planned whereby a comprehensive baseline has been developed of allozyme frequencies for the spawning populations contributing to the Upper Cook Inlet mixed fishery. The investigators have gone to great length to proof test their data and prepare themselves for mixed stock work. The genetic heterogeneity of stocks within river systems, whereby some stocks from within the river system, more closely resemble those from another river system than they do other substocks with the same river, has some what decreased the power of the methodology. This heterogeneity within rivers may also be contributing to

the within-river mixed fishery variance observed this year. The difficulties of within river variance may be obviated by DNA data, however insufficient data from any of the DNA studies currently exist to make this determination. A DNA method can not replace allozyme work for in-season management, but it may prove useful for post-season analysis if the cost per sample (fish) proves reasonable. A limited number of DNA studies have been carried out, both within Alaskan agencies and with contractors in other states. The more promising of these methods, mtDNA and microsatellites, with the less promising, the growth hormone gene sequences, dropped from the study. While numerous polymorphisms were noted for RAPDs, the main reviewer did not think that this technique has the potential for in season use because of the difficulties of obtaining consistent results between laboratories and the dominant nature of most variants. The latest results obtained from the UA-Juneau laboratory and from ADF&G should be pooled on an individual basis to provide a more complete haplotype designation.

2. The simulations to test the performance of GSI for sockeye in Cook Inlet appear to be very rigorous and the results are promising. The most appropriate implementation will depend upon tradeoffs of cost, reliability, and the number of populations to be distinguished. The most cost effective procedure may involve differentiating a limited number of "stock groupings" where populations that are difficult to distinguish are grouped together. We recommend evaluation of a "two stock" model that evaluates only Kenai River and others.

Pink salmon

1. The study of stock structure in pink salmon within the EVOS-affected area has been well conceived and is being carried out in a systematic fashion. The award of the contract to the Washing State University group was logical and the initial results demonstrate the capabilities of this group. The investigators should be aware that the same considerations that dictate the sample sizes for the allozyme work apply equally to the DNA work. In fact each individual fish only supplies half the data for a single allozyme locus. If reductions in the number of individuals need to be made, careful consideration should be given to resultant confidences in haplotype frequencies.

2. The two-fold greater embryo mortality observed between oil-contaminated spawning habitat and unaffected habitat is certainly worth exploring further. Pooling the family lots has permitted testing this relationship, but does not permit potential testing of the reasons for the greater mortality. In order to begin to unravel the effect one reviewer suggested that the investigators may want to make and maintain single pair matings in the future and to save all mortalities in 95% ethanol and in a fixative suitable for chromosomal investigation. Making haploid embryos from affected and control habitats may make the task of looking for chromosomal changes easier. Looking for

single base pair changes at specific loci has, in the opinion of the reviewers, only a small chance of success, but following several lines of attack on this problem may eventually lead to its solution.

Herring

1. Past attempts to define stock structure of herring using allozyme frequencies have generally only been able to define differences between widely separated populations. Therefore attempts to use allozyme frequencies to define stock structure of pink salmon within Prince William Sound are likely not to show more than one stock. The next obvious step is to use DNA markers to determine if there are definable substocks using these molecular techniques. The main reviewer, Dr. May, strongly recommends that all of the available funds for the herring work be funneled into a vigorous attempt using one methodology. An open RFP as it is currently formulated would allow any marker system to be proposed, however the genetics reviewer feels that a microsatellite DNA approach would be successful.

Summary of recommendations by project

Below is a tabular presentation of my recommendations developed from the review process. These recommendations are not meant to preclude a careful budgetary review.

Project No.	Short title	Recommendation
95255	Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration (genetics component)	Fund entire project at 50% of requested funds for one more year.
95320D	PWS pink salmon genetics	Continue funding as requested
95191A	Oil related egg and alevin mortalities (genetics component)	Continue funding as requested.
95320D	Herring genetics	Continue funding as requested
95093	PWSAC Restoration of wild stock pink salmon	Recommendation awaits review of a revised proposal.

CC: M. McCammon
P. Mundy
B. May

Sockeye Salmon

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

October 18, 1994

To: James Ayers, Executive Director
From: Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Re: Recommendations on sockeye salmon monitoring for 1995

On October 10th, I conducted a review of sockeye salmon restoration, monitoring and research needs. During the course of the review the monitoring and restoration projects proposed for the 1995 work plan were evaluated by the peer reviewers in the context of past accomplishments of the programs. There was a separate review of the genetics aspect of the sockeye salmon restoration program and this will be the subject of another memo, although aspects of this program will be included here for completeness. The purpose of this memo is to summarize the findings from the monitoring and research workshop and to present a recommendation to you for sockeye salmon monitoring, research and restoration in the 1995 work plan.

Summary and recommendation

A successful workshop was held on the accomplishments of the sockeye salmon programs and their future needs relative to damage from the large escapements in 1989 into Kodiak Island and Kenai Peninsula streams. There have been several goals of the monitoring, research and other restoration projects:

1. to provide better tools for monitoring the mixed stocks of sockeye salmon targeted by the fisheries in upper Cook Inlet in order to compensate for the expected effects in 1994 and beyond in the Kenai River system from large escapements in 1987 through 1989,

2. to continue to monitor the potential effects of the large escapements to the Kenai River system and several sockeye systems on Kodiak Island through studies of limnological conditions in the lakes, the survival of fry and production of smolt in order to more appropriately manage the ecapement levels,

3. to take other actions, such as support of hydroacoutic surveys and test fisheries, to aid in season management in expectation of potential reverberations of large escapements (i.e., low returns of the 1989 and 1990 brood years).

The first tool that has been developed from Trustee Council funding for better management of the in season fishery is the genetic stock identification (GSI) baseline developed for the Upper Cook Inlet. The managers are on the verge of accepting this tool for allocation of the catch to distinguish the Kenai and to other sources of production. GSI was used on

one in-river sample in 1994 and should be used in 1995 in the commercial fishery. The second management tool that has apparently achieved some success is the offshore hydroacoustic surveys that provide an estimate of the size of the offshore stock. While this stock size estimation requires some assumptions, it appears to be accurate, although it is not very precise and therefore has to be used with some caution. It does have the potential to provide very useful information to managers about the number of fish in the offshore area prior to their movement into other areas, or into their natal streams bordering on Upper Cook Inlet.

Limnological and fry condition studies, instituted in 1990, have produced some interesting contrasts in the conditions of Tustemena Lake, in the Kasiloff River drainage, with Skilak Lake, the major smolt producing portion of the main-stem Kenai River system. There are clear indications that in the glacial lake, Skilak, as in clear-water systems, that the fry graze preferentially on certain types of zooplankton, but unlike the clear water lake systems where populations of preferred zooplankters have been grazed down by large escapements, this has not happened in Skilak Lake as a result of several years of large escapements. It is apparent for Skilak Lake that the weight of fall (autumn) sockeye fry is inversely proportional to the number of spawning sockeye in the lake the previous summer and that for both lakes the mean fall fry weight increases with amount of zooplankton biomass available per fry. It is also apparent that as the fall progresses into winter and the following spring the lipid content of fry in Skilak lake decreases, particularly in the larger fry. None of this information has yet provided us with firm information about the ecological consequences of the large escapements that occurred from 1987 to 1989. While there is most likely a minimum size in any given fry cohort below which survival is unlikely, the main evidence that fry survival is a problem has come from the drastically decreasing counts of outmigrating smolts. It is now certain that the smolt traps on the Kenai River are trapping larger smolt much less efficiently than smaller smolt. After the large escapements entered the main stem of the Kenai we believe that it is possible the smolt sizes increased and that that this explains, at least in part, the drastically decreased numbers of outmigrating smolts caught in the traps. Therefore, there is now a great deal more uncertainty as to whether there are negative effects, as measured by adult returns, of large escapements in 1987 to 1989. into the Kenai River system.

To amplify further on the potential effects of large escapements on the subsequent adult returns one needs to consider the smolt-to -adult survival data. For the 1987 and 1988 brood years this survival was apparently on the order of 30 to 40%. If one assumes that the traps are not biased, then the survival of smolts to adults for the 1989 brood year would have had to been on the order of 120%, clearly an impossible statistic. If one adjusts the smolt survival data more into the range of 40% then the fry to smolt survival would have to be relatively constant at about 50% for brood years 1988

through 1992. Although th return per spawner for the 1988 and 1989 brood years are very low, indicating that there may have been an effect of the large escapements on adult returns to the Kenai, the fluctuations in the returns, as evident in 1994 and perhaps future years, may well be a manifestation of the natural variability in other aspects of this system.

On the basis of the available data the null hypothesis that the large escapement into the Kenai River from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill has had no effect on adult returns cannot be disproved at this time. There are however lingering effects of large escapements into the Akalura Lake system that should receive some additional attention, including lowered adult returns. There were negative effects on adult production of a large 1989 escapement into Red Lake, but the zooplankton population has recovered; remaining problems in Red Lake are with egg survival rates and are may be due to causes unrelated to the oil spill.

The Trustee Council has funded some excellent work on Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon in the last 4 years, improved our knowledge of sockeye fry rearing in glacial lakes and has improved the tools available to managers in the future. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game should be able to perform its normal management functions in Upper Cook Inlet better as a result of this effort. In my view the Trustee Council has performed its job of providing tools for enhanced resource management while there was a great concern for a valued resource. Now that the concern has lessened and the tools are available for better management of the fishery, the Department of Fish and Game should reassume a larger share of the costs of the study and management of the upper Cook Inlet fishery. Perhaps there should be a one year transition where the Trustee Council sponsored effort is decreased considerably, mainly directed to finishing limnological studies in Skilak Lake and implementing the genetic stock identification studies, and directing more attention to the situation in Akalura Lake. Unless new data are produced in 1995 indicating a more direct and serious effect of the oil spill to sockeye salmon adult returns in the Kenai River drainage the programs should become part of the normal ADF&G program and budget.

The Coghill Lake situation is completely different than that of other sockeye systems that have been the object of Trustee Council studies. The problems in Coghill Lake are clearly unrelated to the spill, and the project appears to have been funded as replacement for lost fishing opportunities in 1989. The goal of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been to rebuild the sockeye run--the current escapements are only a few thousand fish while in the past returns of over one hundred thousand fish were common. There has been a drastic drop in the return per spawner from about 3 to about 0.3 starting in the mid-1980s. Data from 1994 indicate that the fertilization supported by the Trustee Council has successfully built up the plankton in this system. Non-trustee sponsored efforts by ADF&G to

supplement the natural sockeye population were the subject of considerable discussion, but without resolution. It is suggested that the Trustees fund a minimal effort in 1995 for fertilization of Coghill Lake. This should be done on the condition that: (1) ADF&G carry out a monitoring program on the condition of Coghill Lake, and (2) significant positive steps be taken to minimize interception of Coghill Lake fish in other directed fisheries.

Studies reviewed in the workshop

95048	Historical analysis of sockeye salmon growth
95105	Kenai River ecosystem restoration pilot enclosure study
95255	Kenai River sockeye restoration
95258	Sockeye salmon overescapement
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake sockeye
95133	English Bay River sockeye salmon subsistence project

In addition to these studies there is the proposed work on fish genetics under 95255 which was considered in the review of the fish genetics projects. This project was reviewed in a mini-workshop on fish genetics for stock assessment to be held on October 7th in Anchorage. The results of this study will be the subject of another review.

Structure and format of the workshop

We began the workshop with a review of results of past Trustee Council sponsored studies of sockeye salmon by Dr. Dana Schmidt of the ADF&G. This was followed by a summary of the 1994 sockeye salmon return to the Kenai River presented by Mr. Ken Tarbox. The main part of the review consisted of a series of more detailed presentations on the major sockeye systems subject to Trustee Council funded programs in the last 4 years: Kodiak Island, the Kenai Peninsula and Coghill Lake (Prince William Sound). Questions of achieving effective restoration through management were addressed as they arose throughout the workshop. A meeting agenda is attached.

Significant general findings from the workshop

1. **Kodiak Island**: The returns of adult sockeye salmon to Red Lake and Akalura Lake were consistent with the damages based on overescapements in 1989 and subsequent changes in the limnological conditions of these lakes. Returns to Akalura Lake in 1994 were particularly small and Red Lake received the lower end of its escapement goal only by sacrificing directed fishing in the Ayakulik District. Lower than average returns to both Lakes resulting from damages from the spill may reasonably be expected in 1995.

There is evidence that production will continue to be low in both lakes beyond 1995, however in the case of Red Lake the production problem (survival from adult to fry) appears not to be related to the spill. The hypothesis relating damages to overescapement requires damage of the food base, or reduced caloric intake as a result of competition, or both. The zooplankton base, especially the cladocerans (which the fry favor as food) is normal at present. Reduction in production for brood years after 1991 appears to be a function of lowered adult to fry survival. This may well be unrelated to the effects of the spill. Red lake offers the clearest cut evidence of damage to production resulting from overescapement, but whether the continued below average survival is related to overescapement is questionable.

In the case of Kodiak Island where smolt counts are considered reliable and mean smolt size has varied widely among lakes and years, these studies provide a valuable opportunity to evaluate the relationship between mean smolt size and smolt–to–adult survival. In most regions, spawning escapement targets are developed based on implicit assumptions about optimal smolt size, yet there have been few experimental studies to test these assumptions. Such information would likely be valuable for optimizing sockeye production both from the study lakes and from other lakes within the region.

Also, given the abundance of sticklebacks in the Kodiak Island lakes, one reviewer recommends that further studies consider the plausibility of mechanisms by which intensive grazing by sockeye and sticklebacks might restructure the zooplankton community so that sticklebacks gain a (temporary) competitive advantage over sockeye, thus reducing the survival of young sockeye fry, and slowing the recovery of sockeye populations after an overescapement event.

2. Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula

The reviewers were impressed with the quality and thoroughness of the limnological investigations of sockeye salmon lakes on the Kenai Peninsula. Where these investigations are leading within the restoration program is less clear.

Although there is evidence based on age structured adult returns per spawner that overescapement (beginning in the 1988 brood year) could have reduced sockeye productivity in the Kenai River water shed, there is little indication of how such an effect has been produced by overescapement. At the present time it appears that the limnology program is grappling with which variables should be measured to study the effects of overescpaement, as well as where and when to measure them. There is no indication that the expected primary effect of overescapement, depression of zooplankton biomass, has occurred in response to the large escapements in 1989.

The reviewers were not convinced that high escapements resulting from disruption to fisheries during the oil spill in 1989 have reduced overwinter survival of fry in Kenai system lakes to the extent suggested. Conclusions in the status reports are plausible from a limnological perspective, but we believe it is more parsimonious to suggest that smolt counts have been misleading in the Kenai River system. There are at least three reasons to doubt the accuracy of the smolt counts, at least for the years 1991–93:

First, the **nominal** smolt counts suggest that age 0 fall fry–to–smolt survival was anomalously low for brood years 1989–91 (hence the starvation hypothesis) and that marine survival was impossibly high (>100%) for the 1989 brood year, the only data point available yet. On the other hand, if we assume that fry–to–smolt survival has not declined, remaining at pre–oil spill levels (approx. 50%), the anomaly in smolt–to–adult survival for the 1989 brood year would also disappear (31% survival instead of 119%), and the "**adjusted** smolt" estimate is within the normal range (see attached Figures 1 and 2). The adjusted fry–to– smolt survival values seem more consistent with the observed mean size and condition factor of fall fry than the unadjusted values in that better overwintering survival would be expected for larger, more robust fry. Finally, anomalies in age composition of smolts (calculated within brood years) can also be explained more easily by assuming that smolt counts were underestimated in 1991–93 than by postulating changes in "holdover rates" because of feeding conditions or fall fry size. For example, underestimation of smolts beginning in 1991 would result in an underestimate of age 2 smolts from the 1988 brood relative to age 1 smolts from the same brood counted in 1990, thus accounting for the high estimated proportion of age 1 smolts for that brood year (92%). Similarly, if smolt counts became (more) reliable again in 1994, the age 2 smolts from the 1991 brood would be overestimated relative to their age 1 siblings enumerated the preceding year, and accounting for the anomalously low estimate of 58% age 1 smolts for the 1991 brood year. Smolt age composition estimates for other years would not be biased if smolt counts were underestimated only in 1991–93, and this is consistent with the intermediate proportions actually observed (81–90%). In other words, the perception of a problem in the Kenai system hinges to a very large extent on the credibility of the smolt counts.

Second, the investigators report that the smolt enumeration methodology appears to very size selective for both sockeye and coho smolts. Avoidance of the inclined plane traps by larger smolts may be more problematic in the Kenai River than other rivers studied because of its lower turbidity which would allow larger smolts a greater opportunity to see and avoid the traps. Conclusions about overwintering survival and the effect of (reduced) smolt size on marine survival will depend critically on the reliability of the smolt counts. In our view, this problem must be addressed in any further studies of the Kenai system. We suggest developing an estimate of smolt age that is independent of the smolt trap catch. The occurrence of poor overwintering survival should also be

demonstrated prior to undertaking (or perhaps in conjunction with) experimental studies to investigate possible mechanisms causing (postulated) poor overwinter survival.

Third, estimated smolt–to–adult survival has always exceeded 30% for Kenai River smolts but has never exceeded 20% for Kasilof River smolts. Age 0 fall fry sizes have ranged from 0.9–1.8 g in the Kenai system compared with 1.3–2.5 g in the Kasilof system. Similarly, the proportion of age 1 smolts (by brood year) has ranged from 58–92% in the Kenai compared with 30–84% in the Kasilof. Thus, despite larger fry sizes, and more older (hence larger) smolts in the Kasilof River, estimated smolt–to–adult survival has been higher in the Kenai than in the Kasilof. We find this difficult to understand given the close proximity of the two systems. Other things being equal, it is widely held that smolt–to–adult survival increases with smolt size over this range in smolt size.

Should the Trustee Council choose to subsidize the management of the Kenai River sockeye fishery in 1995 it is recommended the GSI and Area Wide Sonar enumeration be supported. This support should not be without conditions that involve proscribed research protocols being in place before the season starts in 1995. At minimum collect GSI samples from each commercial drift fishing period between July 5 through July 17, and from catches of set nets of Kalifornsky Beach and east side set net beaches to the south during the same period, and from Kalifornsky Beach and east side beaches north after July 17. Not every set net period need be sampled. For example during an east side drift corridor opening, the beaches may not need to be sampled. A contingency plan would need to be in place prior to the start of the season, and there is need for further biometric evaluation of analysis strategies to be made as soon as possible, including consideration of the use of adaptive sampling strategies.

In addition, the District Wide sonar survey should be doubled up to make estimates of the number of sockeye in the district before and after the drift fleet openings between July 5 and 17. By estimating the number in the District after the opening, a check of the fleet's exploitation rate could be made. Biometric analysis of the survey design based on the 1994 survey data should be undertaken as soon as possible and the results submitted for peer review by the ADF&G biometrics staff and appropriate peer reviewers. The survey design and the frequency of samples relative to the commercial drift fleet openings should be agreed on prior to the commitment of funds.

In addition it is apparent that one of the primary goals for the management of the system, an escapement of goal of 400 to 700 thousand fish into the Kenai River system, has only been achieved in two years since 1987. The Trustee Council should consider a stipulation that acceptance of funding for management of a potentially overescaped system implies an obligation to do everything possible in the future to meet the defined escapement goals for the system.

3. **Coghill Lake**-The only apparent explanation for the catastrophic drop in return per spawner that started with the 1985 brood year and continues at present is the drop in the plankton biomass, especially that of cladocerans, presumably due to overescapement. While this is plausible, overescapement has not produced such drops in return per spawner in the past, although there is little historic information on plankton biomass. Judging from past responses of the system to overescapement, the hypothesis that attributes the current problem only to overescapement is insufficient by itself to explain the extremely low productivity of Coghill Lake.

Lacking an explanation for the poor production at Coghill Lake, there is no indication that supplementation would solve this problem at this time. There are at lest two reasons that hatchery supplementation seems premature: (1) the spawning habitat in Coghill Lake appears very suitable and no one has apparently suggested that egg-to-fry recruitment is limiting production and (2) there is evidence of subpopulation structure (tributary and lakeshore spawning habitats) that could be jeopardized by propagating a single component in an artificial environment without opportunities for imprinting on the natal spawning habitat.

Supplementation may later become a desired option if the population continues to decline. However, the very late run timing of sockeye at Coghill this year might be an indication of the potential problems encountered in some forms of supplementation. We should know the orign of the late-arriving fish once they have been processed for coded wire tags.

Without a fishery management plan that reduces or eliminates interception rates of Coghill sockeye (in directed or non-directed fisheries) in the harvest restoration actions taken in Coghill Lake with Trustee Council support may be insufficient.

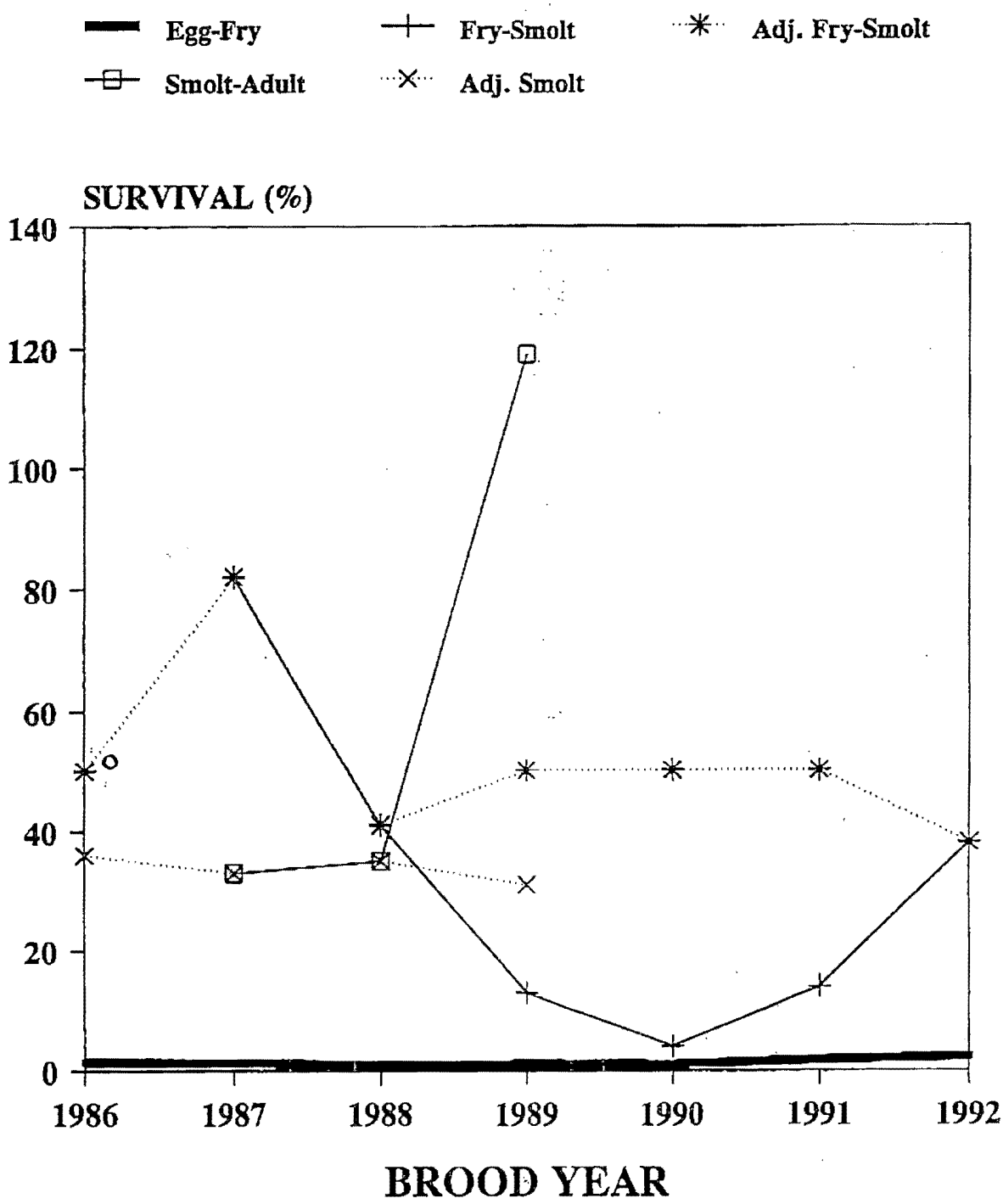
Summary of recommendations by project

Below is a tabular presentation of my recommendations developed from the review process. These recommendations are not meant to preclude a careful budgetary review.

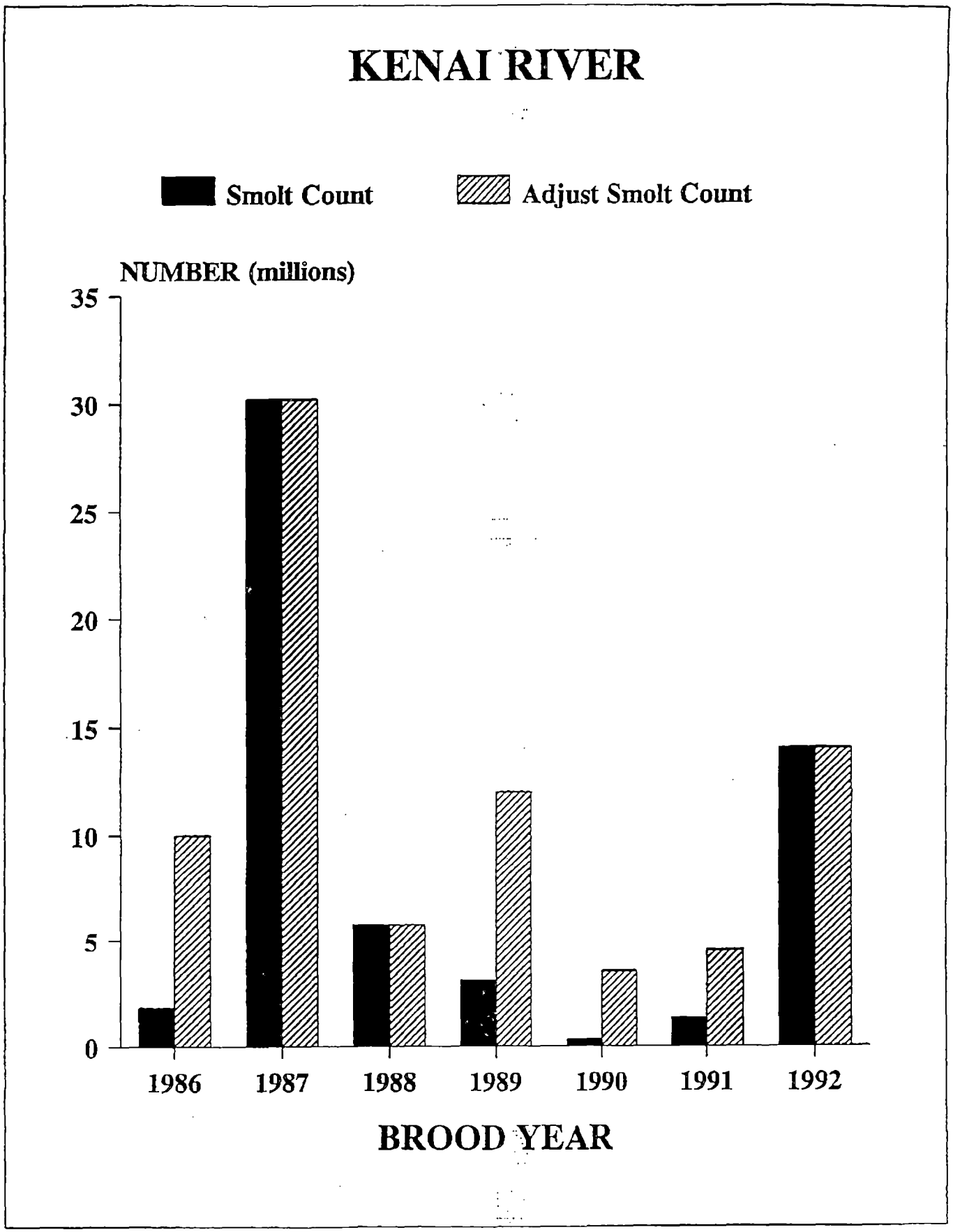
Project No.	Short title	Recommendation
95048	Historical analysis of sockeye salmon growth	Defer. Further clarification needed.
95105	Kenai River ecosystem restoration pilot enclosure study	Defer funding
95255	Kenai River sockeye restoration	Fund at 50% of request for 1 year with caveats as described herein.
95258	Sockeye salmon overescapement	Fund at 50% of request for 1 year with caveats as described herein.
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake sockeye	Fund fertilization only with caveats as described herein.
95133	English Bay river sockeye salmon subsistence project	Defer funding until it can be demonstrated that proposed action will not compromise local sockeye salmon wildstock.

CC: M. McCammon
P. Mundy
C. Wood

KENAI RIVER



° 10 million fry → ? smolts → 1.8 million adults
⇒ 18 - 100% fry - smolt survival


KENAI RIVER
Smolt Count
Adjust Smolt Count
NUMBER (millions)
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1986
1987
1988
1989
1990
1991
1992
BROOD YEAR

ATTACHMENT A

1995 WORK PLAN -- PROJECT FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

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NOTE: Funding totals appear at the top of each cluster.

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
PWS System Investigation		$1,077.4	$4,147.6			**$3,535.4**		$4,612.8
*Public Comment: Five people endorsed continuing funding for the SEA-Plan. The remaining request for projects in the "core" SEA-plan (marked * below) totals $3,334,800.*								
95018	Partitioning of Primary Production Between Pelagic and Benthic Communities	$0.0	$219.2	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Not part of current SEA hypothesis, although potentially of interest to future ecosystem studies.	$0.0
95065	PWSAC Pink Salmon Fry Mortality	$0.0	$59.6	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Does not relate to recovery of wild pink salmon.	$0.0
*95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	$48.7	$219.1	Fund	Fund	**$219.1**	Sub-project of effort begun in FY94; extensive peer review of first year progress in October 1994. Recommend continued funding with conditions outlined in memo from Dr. Spies. Also see report from Dr. Cooney.	$267.8
*95	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	$98.0	$845.1	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$845.1**	See 95320A.	$943.1
*95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	$88.5	$150.8	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$150.8**	See 95320A.	$239.3
*95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	$51.9	$195.5	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$195.5**	See 95320A.	$247.4
95320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Web Dependencies in PWS (Fish, Marine Mammals, and Birds)			Fund		**$200.0**	Comprehensive stable isotope project, integrating 95320I(1), 95320I(2), 95121. Analysis and interpretation of stable isotope data will be consolidated in one lab to allow for consistent and less expensive analysis.	$200.0
95320I(1)	Isotope Tracers - Food Web Dependencies in PWS Using Stable Isotopes (Marine Mammals and Birds)	$0.0	$115.4	Revise	Revise/13-0	**$0.0**	See 95320I.	$0.0
*95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	$30.0	$49.4	Revise	Revise/13-0	**$0.0**	See 95320I.	$30.0
95320I(3)	Purchase of Isotope Radio Mass Spectrometer	$0.0	$257.4	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Need for equipment not well substantiated by project proposal.	$0.0
*95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	$185.4	$650.8	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$650.8**	See 95320A.	$836.2
*95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	$0.0	$47.3	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$47.3**	See 95320A. These fry releases are needed to carry out the objectives of other projects in 95320. EA was completed last year.	$47.3
*95	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	$138.7	$439.1	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$439.1**	See 95320A.	$577.8
*95320N	Nearshore Fish	$413.1	$222.1	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$222.1**	See 95320A.	$635.2
*95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	$23.1	$75.9	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$75.9**	See 95320A.	$99.0
*95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	$0.0	$340.3	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$340.3**	See 95320A. Includes development of herring stock structure model (in conjunction with 95166) as recommended by the Chief Scientist.	$340.3
*95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring/Pollock	$0.0	$99.4	Fund	Reduce/13-0	**$99.4**	See 95320A. Full funding for project is acceptable with development of stock structure model which is now included in 95320T and 95166.	$99.4

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	$0.0	$161.2	Reduce	No motion	**$50.0**	Reduced budget will still allow primary objective to be met.	$50.0
Other Pink Salmon Projects		$466.5	$16,523.4			**$1,637.9**		$2,104.4
Public Comment: Eleven letters and seven people at the public meeting endorsed 95024 and 95093 because of their potential value in restoring wild pink salmon stocks. Some comments stressed how these projects involve the people most affected by the spill in the restoration effort. One comment endorsed 95139D.							*SEE CHIEF SCIENTIST PINK SALMON AND GENETICS MEMOS.*	
95003	Area E Commercial Salmon Permit Buyback Program	$0.0	$11,735.0	No comment	No motion	**$0.0**	Issues dealing with the economic condition of commercial fishermen are outside the purview of the Trustee Council.	$0.0
95006	Paint River Pink Salmon Development	$0.0	$173.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low technical merit; weak link to restoration (Paint River was not injured by EVOS; project was pursued prior to EVOS).	$0.0
950	Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks	$0.0	$184.3	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Objectives are being addressed under 95093.	$0.0
950b9	Restoration of Salmon Stocks of Special Importance to Native Cultures	$0.0	$375.1	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Objectives are being addressed under 95093.	$0.0
95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	$0.0	$179.9	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$179.9**	Proposal responsive to restoration needs.	$179.9
95079	Pink Salmon Restoration Through Small-scale Hatcheries	$0.0	$150.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Project not directed towards recovery of injured wild stocks.	$0.0
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	$0.0	$2,134.0	Reduce	Fund/12-1	**$100.0**	Funding is for project planning and development under the guidance of the Chief Scientist. Includes funds for participation of PWSAC and the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council, and NEPA work if necessary.	$100.0
95139A1	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration --Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass	$90.0	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$90.0
95139A2	Spawning Channel - Port Dick Creek	$0.0	$171.6	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Defer decision pending outcome of wild stock supplementation workshop this winter. See 95139.	$0.0
951	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration--Pink Creek and Horse Marine Barrier Bypass Development	$0.0	$61.6	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Defer decision pending outcome of wild stock supplementation workshop this winter. See 95139.	$0.0
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	$68.4	$196.6	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$196.6**	On-going study effort extensively peer reviewed in prior years.	$265.0
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	$165.4	$165.6	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$165.6**	On-going study effort extensively peer reviewed in prior years.	$331.0
95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	$84.3	$176.2	Fund	Fund 12-1	**$176.2**	In conjunction with 95320C, project assists ADF&G in transition to improved tool for managing injured species. Funding conditional on ADF&G developing plan to phase out Trustee Council funding by FY98.	$260.5

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	$1.9	$649.1	Fund	Fund/12-1	**$649.1**	See 95320B. Funding conditional on plan to phase out Trustee Council funding by FY98.	$651.0
95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	$56.5	$170.5	Fund	No motion	**$170.5**	Fund as proposed.	$227.0
Other Herring Projects		$387.4	$1,413.1			**$1,037.9**		$1,425.3
No public comment received.							*SEE CHIEF SCIENTIST HERRING AND GENETICS MEMOS.*	
95051	Large-scale Coded Wire Tagging of PWS Herring	$0.0	$231.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low probability of success at present time.	$0.0
95057	Movement of Larval and Juvenile Fishes within PWS	$0.0	$0.0	Withdrawn	Withdrawn	**$0.0**	Project withdrawn by proposer.	$0.0
95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	$148.8	$258.3	Fund	Fund/9-2	**$258.3**	Strong link to restoration; high technical merit.	$407.1
95165	PWS Herring Genetic Stock Identification	$0.0	$105.4	Fund	Fund/9-2	**$105.4**	Fund as proposed.	$105.4
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	$238.6	$274.2	Fund	Fund/9-2	**$274.2**	Fund as proposed. Includes development of stock structure model in conjunction with 95320T.	$512.8
95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations (competitive solicitation under State of Alaska two-step, RFQ-RFP process)	$0.0	$543.3	Reduce	Fund/13-0	**$400.0**	Cost is estimate only, as the actual scope of the project will be determined through the RFP process.	$400.0
Sockeye Salmon Program		$944.1	$1,615.4			**$625.6**		$1,569.7
Public Comment: One letter endorsed funding of 95105, 95255 and 95258.							*SEE CHIEF SCIENTIST SOCKEYE AND GENETICS MEMOS.*	
95048	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth	$0.0	$99.2	Will review further	No motion	**$0.0**	Low priority.	$0.0
95	A Test of Sonar Accuracy in Estimating Escapement of Sockeye Salmon	$0.0	$79.3	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Current sonar is near end of usable life. A calibration effort would best be undertaken after system is replaced.	$0.0
95105	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration Pilot Enclosure Study	$0.0	$404.9	Do not fund	Defer/11-2	**$0.0**	Low priority.	$0.0
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	$372.4	$272.6	Reduce	Defer/7-6	**$130.3**	Scope of project reduced to development of in-season management tool. ADF&G to develop sockeye restoration plan. If Kenai River runs return at normal rates, FY96 funding will be limited to sample analysis and final report preparation.	$502.7
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement (Kenai/ Kodiak)	$485.1	$513.0	Reduce	Fund/11-1	**$308.3**	Eliminate funding for smolt portion of project. Funding conditional on development of plan to phase out Trustee Council funding.	$793.4
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	$86.6	$246.4	Reduce	Fund/9-4	**$187.0**	Funding conditional on development of plan to phase out Trustee Council funding after FY97. Project scaled back to fertilization and monitoring only.	$273.6

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
Marine Mammal Ecosystem and Research Projects		$114.7	$1,697.8			**$798.5**		$913.2
Public Comment: 28 written comments supporting 95013 and 95014 were received. Most comments attested to the worthiness of the projects and the qualifications of the PI. Many comments stated that these projects were superior to two very similar projects submitted by NOAA.								
95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	$0.0	$172.8	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$172.8**	Fund as proposed. Project targets an injured resource of importance to subsistence communities.	$172.8
95012	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation	$0.0	$298.7	Fund		**$298.7**	Combination/integration of 95013, 95014, 95073, 95092. Project developed subsequent to PAG meeting.	$298.7
95013	Killer Whale Monitoring in PWS	$0.0	$107.6	Combine	Fund/10-1	**$0.0**	Objectives integrated into 95012.	$0.0
95014	Predation by Killer Whales in PWS: Feeding Behavior and Distribution of Predators and Prey	$0.0	$173.7	Combine	Fund/10-1	**$0.0**	Objectives integrated into 95012.	$0.0
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	$114.7	$232.4	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$232.4**	Fund as proposed. Project targets an injured resource of importance to subsistence communities.	$347.1
95073	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on Harbor Seals in PWS	$0.0	$228.2	Combine	No motion	**$0.0**	Objectives integrated into 95012.	$0.0
95092	Recovery Monitoring of PWS Killer Whales	$0.0	$110.0	Combine	No motion	**$0.0**	Objectives integrated into 95012.	$0.0
95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	$0.0	$94.6	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$94.6**	Fund as proposed. Project targets an injured resource of importance to subsistence communities.	$94.6
95320V	Herring Predation by Humpback Whales in PWS	$0.0	$279.8	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low priority.	$0.0
Seabird/Forage Fish Interaction		$249.9	$2,437.0			**$180.0**		$429.9
Public Comment: One person endorsed forage fish studies. The PAG endorsed funding a marine bird/forage fish package, with a cap of $1.4 million, to be developed under the guidance of the Chief Scientist, and noted that forage fish studies are important both within and outside of PWS. The remaining request for the revised marine bird/forage fish package (95163 series below) put forth by the proposer totals $1,450,900.								
9[illegible]	Foraging Efficiencies at Temporary Food Patches	$0.0	$183.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Proposal less well developed than other forage fish proposals.	$0.0
95023	Food Web Relationships of Pelagic Species Exhibiting Long-term Decline	$0.0	$168.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Proposal of lesser priority than other forage fish proposals.	$0.0
95113	Energetics of Intertidal Fish: The Connection between Lower and Upper Trophic Levels	$0.0	$392.5	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low technical merit.	$0.0
95119-BAA	Food Limitation on Recovery of Injured Marine Bird Populations	$0.0	$124.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Project not focused sufficiently on recovery of sea birds in spill area.	$0.0
95121	Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	$0.0	$48.4	Revise	Revise/12-1	**$30.0**	Fund fatty acid portion of project only. Stable isotope work to be integrated into 95320I.	$30.0

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species (formerly 95163)	$194.8	$482.7	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$194.8
95163B	Forage Fish Assessment /Birds (formerly 95163)		$155.0	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$0.0
95163C	Competition and Prey of Forage Fish (formerly 95163)		$76.6	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$0.0
95163D	Distribution and Abundance of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling (formerly 95019)	$0.0	$32.3	Defer	$1.4m pkg./12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$0.0
95[illegible]	Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability (formerly 95033)	$0.0	$180.0	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$0.0
95163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations (formerly 95173)	$55.1	$260.0	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$55.1
95163G	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics and Productivity of Seabirds Damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (formerly 95118-BAA)	$0.0	$140.6	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$0.0
95163H	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS (formerly 95120-BAA)	$0.0	$43.0	Defer	$1.4m pkg/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95163I.	$0.0
95163I	Marine Bird/Forage Fish Interaction: Program Management and Integration		$150.0	Fund	$1.4 m pkg/12-1	**$150.0**	Planning and development funds for a comprehensive, integrated marine bird/forage fish package, including hiring of a project leader. Future funding dependent on approval of a revised package, to come before the Trustee Council at a later date.	$150.0
Ne[illegible]ore Ecosystem Studies		$0.0	$2,285.5			**$130.0**		$130.0

*No [illegible]ic comment received. The PAG, by a vote of 12-0, endorsed the formation of a nearshore package with a $1 million cap, to be developed under the guidance of the Chief Scientist. The nearshore package put forth by the proposer (marked * below) totals $1,236,400.*

95009C	Trophic Dynamics and Energy Flow: Impacts of Herring Spawn and Sea Otter Predation on Nearshore Benthic Community Structure	$0.0	$217.3	Defer	No motion	**$0.0**	Project objectives will be considered by team developing nearshore package.	$0.0
*95025	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development			Fund		**$130.0**	Planning and development funds for comprehensive, integrated nearshore package ($120,000 to NBS, $10,000 to NOAA). Future funding dependent on approval of a revised package, to come before the Trustee Council at a later date.	$130.0
*95025A	Factors Affecting Recovery of Sea Ducks and Their Prey	$0.0	$407.1	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
*95025B	Sea Otter Abundance and Distribution, Food Habits and Population Assessment	$0.0	$163.2	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
*95025C	Pigeon Guillemots and River Otters as Bioindicators of Nearshore Ecosystem Health	$0.0	$180.0	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
95025D	Settlement Rates of Nearshore Invertebrates, Oceanic Processes and Population Recovery: Are They Linked?	$0.0	$429.4	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
95025F	Availability and Utilization of *Musculus* spp. as Food for Sea Ducks and Sea Otters	$0.0	$5.5	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
*9 G	Relation of Clam Population Structure to Recovery of Injured Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	$0.0	$121.3	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
*95025H	Effects of Predatory Invertebrates on Nearshore Clam Populations in PWS	$0.0	$118.4	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
95025J	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	$0.0	$397.0	Defer	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
*95075	Population Structure of Blue Mussels in Relation to Levels of Oiling and Densities of Vertebrate Predators	$0.0	$197.5	Defer	No motion	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
*95087	Relation of Sea Urchin Population Structure to Recovery of Injured Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	$0.0	$48.8	Fund	$1.0m pkg/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95025.	$0.0
Intertidal/Subtidal Community Structure		$448.3	$3,313.7			**$615.7**		$1,064.0

No public comment received. The PAG, by unanimous vote, passed a motion supporting the development of an intertidal package for funding in future years.

95009A	Trophics and Community Structure in the Intertidal and Shallow Subtidal	$0.0	$455.4	Do not fund	Defer/13-0	**$0.0**	Proposal not well developed. EVOS workshop on intertidal/subtidal questions will be held winter 1995, under the direction of the Chief Scientist.	$0.0
95009B	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	$0.0	$218.9	Do not fund	Defer/13-0	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95009E	Community Structure of Mobile Foragers Using the Nearshore	$0.0	$280.5	Do not fund	Defer/12-1	**$0.0**	Issues better addressed in 95320Q.	$0.0

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95010	Intertidal Fauna and Flora Species Composition, Abundance and Variability Relative to Physical Habitat Controls	$0.0	$73.5	Do not fund	Defer/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95025E	Algal Competition Limiting Recovery in the Intertidal	$0.0	$220.0	Do not fund	Defer/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95045	Green Island Intertidal Restoration Monitoring	$0.0	$26.4	Do not fund	Defer/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95086A	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring and Experimental Design Verification	$0.0	$954.1	Revise	Defer/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95086B	Population Dynamics of Eelgrass and Associated Fauna	$0.0	$106.3	Do not fund	Defer/12-0	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	$327.3	$576.9	Reduce	Fund/12-1	**$415.3**	Fund close-out of project, including *fucus* mat subproject (i.e., no new field work components).	$742.6
95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	$0.0	$200.4	Fund	Fund /12-1	**$200.4**	Data indicates that follow-up to FY93 study is needed.	$200.4
95107	Subtidal Site Verification	$0.0	$56.2	Do not fund	Defer/12-1	**$0.0**	See 95009A.	$0.0
95114	Eelgrass Community Structure Restoration Assessment Using Stable Isotope Tracers	$0.0	$145.1	Do not fund	Defer/12-1	**$0.0**	Lower priority.	$0.0
95285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	$121.0	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$121.0
Subsistence Projects		$329.5	$5,533.6			**$1,298.1**		$1,627.6

Public Comment: One letter and six people at the public meeting endorsed 95131, attesting that the restoration technique is available and the project important to subsistence. One individual endorsed 95124A and 95134 at the pubilc meeting.

95009D	Survey and Experimental Enhancement of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	$0.0	$188.9	Fund	Fund/12-1	**$125.0**	Reduce in scope. Funding is to consult with subsistence users, identify and survey harvest areas, and describe oiling history. Delete funds for experimental enhancement.	$125.0
95017	Port Graham Coho Salmon Subsistence Fishery Restoration Project	$0.0	$587.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Based on information provided, project has low technical merit.	$0.0
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$447.8	No comment	Fund/12-0	**$447.8**	Funding is for final comprehensive assessment of Kodiak Island shoreline (last assessment done in 1990). Presence of oil is of concern to subsistence communities. Subsistence users will participate in assessment to determine final resolution.	$447.8
95052	Community Interaction/Use of Traditional Knowledge	$0.0	$152.0	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$152.0**	Project would increase outreach to spill area residents and communities, access traditional knowledge useful to restoration, and coordinate outreach efforts in other projects through the Anchorage Restoration Office.	$152.0
95123	Tatitlek Community Store	$0.0	$300.0	No comment	No motion	**$0.0**	No link to restoration of injured natural resource.	$0.0

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95124A	Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project	$0.0	$109.5	Policy/legal	No motion	**$0.0**	Project needs further development; opportunity for alternative funding.	$0.0
95124B	Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project - Capital Outlay	$0.0	$405.0	Policy/legal	No motion	**$0.0**	Project needs further development; opportunity for alternative funding.	$0.0
95125	Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release Program	$0.0	$39.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Peer reviewers, concerned about potential hatchery/wild stock interaction, suggested efforts be focused on 95127.	$0.0
95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program	$0.0	$39.0	Policy/legal	No motion	**$5.0**	High technical merit. Funding is for NEPA compliance. If project meets NEPA approval, proposer may seek implementation funds from the Trustee Council at a later date.	$5.0
95128	Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values	$0.0	$69.0	Policy/legal	No motion	**$0.0**	Opportunity for alternative funding; project of lesser priority for restoration of injured natural resources.	$0.0
95	Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Center/Smokery	$0.0	$325.0	No comment	No motion	**$0.0**	Opportunity for alternative funding; project of lesser priority for restoration of injured natural resources.	$0.0
95130	Mental Health Center	$0.0	$106.1	No comment	No motion	**$0.0**	No link to restoration of injured natural resource.	$0.0
95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatitlek)	$0.0	$226.9	Fund pilot	Fund/12-1	**$226.9**	Funding is for pilot project. Further expansion would depend on consistently successful production of littleneck clam seed on a small scale.	$226.9
95132	Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline	$0.0	$518.7	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Proposal involves preparation for future spills, which is beyond the purview of civil settlement funds. Newsletter/outreach component addressed in 95052.	$0.0
95133	English Bay River Sockeye Subsistence Project	$0.0	$128.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Technical questions regarding effectiveness of proposed methods, potential impact of competition, and genetic impacts. Concerns about hatchery/wildstock interactions.	$0.0
95134	Chenega Bay Mariculture Development Project	$0.0	$184.3	Policy/legal	No motion	**$0.0**	Project needs further development and technical assistance, as appropriate; opportunity for alternative funding.	$0.0
95135	Subsistence Harvest Support	$0.0	$50.0	No comment	No motion	**$0.0**	Opportunity for alternative funding; project of lesser priority for restoration of injured natural resources.	$0.0
95136	Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration	$0.0	$29.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Opportunity for alternative funding; project of lesser priority for restoration of injured natural resources.	$0.0
95138	Elders/Youth Conference	$0.0	$85.8	Fund	Fund/10-3	**$76.4**	Fund project as revised to focus on discussion of means to assist in the recovery of injured resources. Conference will be coordinated under 95052.	$76.4
95140	Subsistence Skills Program	$0.0	$36.7	Policy/legal	No motion	**$0.0**	Opportunity for alternative funding; project of lesser priority for restoration of injured natural resources.	$0.0
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	$52.6	$41.3	Fund	Fund/12-1	**$41.3**	Fund as proposed. Project would complete two-year effort. Outreach to be coordinated with 95052.	$93.9
95266	Experimental Shoreline Oil Removal	$97.9	$1,313.2	No comment	Fund/11-1	**$75.0**	Funding is for review of available treatment technologies, and a pilot test on an oiled beach near Chenega as appropriate.	$172.9

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	$0.0	$47.2	Policy/legal	Fund/12-1	**$47.2**	Project was funded last year. EA approved. Recommend funding four more years, at which point operation will be financially self-sustaining.	$47.2
95279	Subsistence Restoration Project - Food Safety Testing	$81.1	$99.5	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$99.5**	Fund as revised. Project completes effort undertaken in previous years. Outreach to be performed through 95052.	$180.6
95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning Project	$97.9	$2.0	Fund	No motion	**$2.0**	Funding is balance of interim request, to allow participation of federal agencies in planning effort. Project to be coordinated through 95052.	$99.9
Other Fish/Shellfish Projects		$365.9	$567.8			**$53.7**		$419.6

No public comment received.

95043A	Cordova Cutthroat Trout Habitat	$0.0	$23.6	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Defer decision pending outcome of wild stock supplementation workshop this winter. See 95139.	$0.0
95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	$134.8	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$134.8
95111	Sustainable Rockfish Yield	$0.0	$222.6	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Final damage assessment report should be completed before further commitment of Trustee Council funding. Maximum sustained yield population needs to be determined before a restoration objective can be defined.	$0.0
95112	Rockfish Restoration Objective	$0.0	$53.7	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	See 95111.	$0.0
95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	$55.8	$221.7	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Few tagged fish to recover. Lower priority than tagging and thermal mass marking of pinks. See 95320B and C.	$55.8
95139	Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop			Fund		**$7.5**	Funding is for ADFG to prepare and participate in workshop on wild stock supplementation efforts, to be held winter 1995.	$7.5
95139B	Closeout: Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Instream Restoration	$5.2	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$5.2
95139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	$0.0	$46.2	Fund	No motion	**$46.2**	Budget includes funding (approximately $7,500) for USFS participation in wild stock supplementation workshop to be held this winter(see 95139). Balance of funding to monitor effectiveness of FY94 work.	$46.2
95139C2	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration -- Lowe River	$170.1	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$170.1
Other Bird Projects		$132.0	$2,320.0			**$682.8**		$814.8

No public comment received.

95005	Harlequin Duck Abundance and Productivity in Western Cook Inlet	$0.0	$40.5	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low priority. Need to first focus on development of necessary survey techniques.	$0.0

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	$0.0	$227.8	Pilot	No motion	**$54.0**	Funding is for pilot project.	$54.0
95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	$0.0	$48.7	Fund	Fund/12-0	**$48.7**	If population is determined to be stable, no further Trustee Council funding is appropriate.	$48.7
95030	Productivity Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	$0.0	$81.9	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Project 95029 considered to be of greater value this year.	$0.0
95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	$0.0	$444.8	Pilot	No motion	**$250.0**	Funding is for pilot project to determine effectiveness of study techniques.	$250.0
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	$0.0	$74.4	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$74.4**	A more comprehensive assessment of what is possible in restoration of seabirds is needed. Funding is conditional on expansion of project objectives to include publication of conference proceedings.	$74.4
95[illegible]	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	$30.5	$150.4	Defer	No motion	**$0.0**	Consider project with marine bird/forage fish package. Monitoring has occurred each of the last four years.	$30.5
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands - Follow-up Surveys	$20.4	$46.1	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$46.1**	Fund as proposed. Project will allow measurable results to be obtained.	$66.5
95042	Five-year Plan to Remove Predators from Seabird Colonies	$0.0	$75.0	Do not fund	Fund 13-0	**$0.0**	Project addresses some species that have not been injured and locations outside of the spill area. Planning effort should be part of normal agency management.	$0.0
95096	Restoration of Murres by Way of Social Attraction and Predator Removal	$0.0	$167.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low technical merit. Recommend 95038 be funded instead.	$0.0
95097	Restoration of Murres by Way of Transplantation of Chicks: A Feasibility Study	$0.0	$176.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low technical merit. Recommend 95038 be funded instead.	$0.0
95098	Identification of Seabird Feeding Areas from Remotely Sensed Data	$0.0	$74.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low technical merit. Recommend 95038 be funded instead.	$0.0
95099	Murrelet Vocalization in Conjunction with Artificial Nests: A Possible Means of Attraction to Habitat	$0.0	$77.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Low technical merit. Recommend 95038 be funded instead.	$0.0
95[illegible]-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	$63.8	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$63.8
95159	Surveys to Determine Additional Oil Spill Effects and Recovery of Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in PWS	$0.0	$426.8	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Recommended frequency of monitoring is every three years; monitoring was done in winter 1994.	$0.0
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	$17.3	$209.6	Fund	No motion	**$209.6**	Funding is for spring population composition and summer brood survey. This level of funding is needed only in FY95, FY98, and FY2001.	$226.9

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
Terrestrial Mammal Projects		$0.0	$74.4			**$0.0**		$0.0
No public comment received.								
95062	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	$0.0	$74.4	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Proposal is to collect latrine site information, which the peer reviewers believe would provide only limited insights into recovery.	$0.0
Oil Toxicity Projects		$252.3	$952.0			**$496.8**		$749.1
Public Comment: Two individuals expressed support for 95027 as one of the only projects affecting Kodiak and for its relation to subsistence food safety. One individual at the public meeting endorsed 95290.								
95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	$0.0	$146.9	Fund	Fund/12-0	**$146.9**	Funding is to analyze and correlate existing data sets as recommended by peer reviewers.	$146.9
95027	*In Situ* Formation and Ecotoxicity of Hydrocarbon Degradation Products Produced by Ultramicrobacteria	$0.0	$132.5	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Proposer should consider other more appropriate funding alternatives. Link to restoration undefined.	$0.0
95047	Oil Containment			Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Proposal incomplete.	$0.0
95071	Monitoring Nearshore Fish Species for Persistence of Oil Exposure and Ecotoxicological Effects	$0.0	$231.0	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Lesser priority for funding this year.	$0.0
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	$160.4	$278.4	Fund	Fund/11-1	**$278.4**	Important follow-up of prior work to determine effectiveness of techniques being used.	$438.8
95116	Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds by Nondestructive Manipulation/Flushing with PES-51	$0.0	$91.7	Do not fund	No motion	**$0.0**	Objectives addressed in 95266.	$0.0
95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	$91.9	$71.5	Fund	Fund/11-1	**$71.5**	Ongoing hydrocarbon interpretation and support services.	$163.4
Reducing Marine Pollution		$232.2	$284.5			**$284.5**		$516.7
Public Comment: Five letters and one person at the public meeting supported 95115. A typical endorsement cited the need to "mitigate the amount of oil and other waste effluent entering the waters of PWS."								
95115	Sound Waste Management Plan	$0.0	$284.5	Fund	Fund/13-0	**$284.5**	Goal is to allow recovery of injured resources and services to proceed without the added interference of marine pollution.	$284.5
95417	Carry-forward: Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	$232.2	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Trustees approved funding 8/23/94.	$232.2

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
Archaeology Projects		$223.9	$444.8			$233.8		$457.7
No public comment received.								
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	$191.7	$194.3	Fund	No motion	$150.0	Recommend session with peer reviewers and archaeologists from involved agencies to develop less costly methodology for site monitoring. Project should involve local communities.	$341.7
95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration	$32.2	$83.8	Fund	No motion	$83.8	Funding is for restoration of last identified site with severe damage. Future monitoring of this site, if necessary, is to be rolled into 95007A effort.	$116.0
95078	Culture, History, and Ecosystems: Assessment of Cultural/ Historical Strategies to Building Long-term Understanding of Ecosystems in the Oil Spill Area	$0.0	$166.7	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	Link to restoration objectives unclear.	$0.0
Recreation Projects		$0.0	$2,705.8			$815.8		$815.8
No public comment received.								
95002	Leave No Trace Education Program	$0.0	$177.7	No comment	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
95016	A Tribute to Prince William Sound	$0.0	$161.0	No comment	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
95053	Cordova's Mini-Imaginarium	$0.0	$62.6	No comment	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
95077	Recreation Impacts in PWS: Human Impacts as a Factor Constraining Long Term Ecosystem Recovery	$0.0	$117.0	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
95080	Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	$0.0	$1,365.0	No comment	No motion	$815.8	Project would replace sport fishing opportunities damaged by EVOS. Department of Justice objected to initial proposal. Revised proposal is designed to address Justice's objections.	$815.8
95__	"Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements	$0.0	$360.0	No comment	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
95084	Odiak Camper Park Expansion	$0.0	$266.0	No comment	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
95085	Cordova Historical Marine Park	$0.0	$196.5	No comment	No motion	$0.0	No link to restoration.	$0.0
Miscellaneous Research Projects		$0.0	$295.2			$0.0		$0.0
No public comment received.								
95046	Long-term Record in Tree Rings of Climatic Features	$0.0	$153.6	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	Link to restoration unclear.	$0.0

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95055	Prehistoric Ecological Baseline for PWS	$0.0	$141.6	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	Link to restoration unclear.	$0.0
Habitat Protection/Acquisition		$770.2	$1,553.1			$786.3		$1,556.5
No public comment received.								
95058	Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners	$0.0	$211.9	No comment	Fund/11-2	$211.9	Fund as proposed. Budget has been reduced since original submission based on a more complete assessment of demand. This project will report to the Executive Director's office.	$211.9
95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation Impacts on Injured Fish and Wildlife Species of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	$0.0	$201.7	Do not fund	No motion	$26.8	Fund (through RFP) literature search and compilation of existing information on spruce bark beetle. Assessment of extent of infestation in the spill area is normal agency responsibility.	$26.8
950[illegible]	Quantification of Stream Habitat for Harlequin Ducks and Anadromous Fish Species from Remotely Sensed Data	$0.0	$88.0	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	Low technical merit; questions regarding the proposed application of remote sensing.	$0.0
95110-CLO	Closeout: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	$144.0	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	$0.0	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$144.0
95122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelets in PWS Using Geographic Databases	$0.0	$169.2	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	Defer decision pending EVOS workshop on information management to be held winter 1995. Workshop will include examination of necessary mapping and how Trustee Council effort can fit into agencies' efforts.	$0.0
95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	$626.2	$505.4	Fund	Fund/12-1	$505.4	Budget needs additional scrutiny in regard to unexpended FY94 funds. This project will report to the Executive Director's office.	$1,131.6
95141	Afognak Island State Park Interim Support	$0.0	$309.5	No comment	Defer/6-6	$25.0	Funds are for park management, transfer and protection during a two-year transitional phase ($50,000 total) and for development of a management plan. Overburden/trail preparation portion of project more appropriate for other funding sources.	$25.0
95200	Public Access	$0.0	$50.2	No comment	No motion	$0.0	Low priority.	$0.0
955[illegible]	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	$0.0	$17.2	Fund	Fund/12-1	$17.2	Project will complete data analysis for an existing stream habitat database.	$17.2
Administration/Science Mgt./Public Info.		$3,922.0	$318.8			$286.9		$4,208.9
No public comment received.								
95049	Independent Review of Restoration and Monitoring Projects	$0.0	$31.9	Do not fund	No motion	$0.0	Project would duplicate work already approved by the Trustee Council and implemented through the work of the Chief Scientist and peer reviewers.	$0.0
95089	Information Management System	$304.8	$218.0	Fund	Fund/13-0	$218.0	Fund development of information management plan and preliminary development of interactive computer program.	$522.8

Proj. No.	Title	Interim Funding	Remaining Request	Chief Sci. Rec.	PAG Rec./ Vote	Executive Director's Recommendation on Remaining Request		Total Recommended
95100	Administration, Science Management and Public Information	$3,597.2	$68.9	No comment		**$68.9**	Corrects oversights in interim budget submission.	$3,666.1
95422-CLO	Closeout: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	$20.0	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$20.0
Institute of Marine Science		$46.5	$0.0			**$0.0**		$46.5
No public comment received.								
95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements EIS	$46.5	$0.0	Already funded	Already funded	**$0.0**	Funding approved by Trustee Council 8/23/94.	$46.5
Restoration Reserve		$0.0	$12,000.0			**$12,000.0**		$12,000.0
No public comment received. The PAG, by a vote of 11-2, adopted a motion urging the Trustee Council to consider depositing an amount greater than $12 million in the Restoration Reserve.								
95424	Restoration Reserve	$0.0	$12,000.0	Fund	Fund/11-2	**$12,000.0**	Fund as proposed.	$12,000.0

Interim Funding Approved by Trustees 8/23/94:	**$9,962.8**
Additional Project Funding Recommended by Executive Director:	**$13,499.7**
Restoration Reserve:	**$12,000.0**
Total Recommended Funding:	**$35,462.5**
Total Number of Projects Recommended for Funding:	**85**

NOTE: In addition to the public comment noted above, one individual submitted a letter addressing most of the projects: endorsing some, opposing others.
NOTE: Funding totals do not include funds requested for development and construction of the Institute of Marine Science (a total of $24.9 million) or for actual acquisition of habitat. "Interim funding" total includes $626,900 in carry-forward of FY94 authorization.

11.5.96

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ATTACHMENT C

Executive Director's Recommended Projects for FY 95

Restoration Projects by Resource and Service

This attachment identifies those projects that are recommended for funding by the Executive Director, organized according to the resource or service that the project would address. The project budget cited below reflects total FY 95 costs (i.e., interim funding, if any, combined with any recommended additional funding).

This attachment lists resources and services alphabetically to make them easy to find as shown in the Table of Contents. For each injured resource or service, the following information is presented:

Recovery Status: The current condition of the resource or service based on information available at this time.

Recovery Objective: The definition of recovery for that resource or service.

Proposed Projects: A list of recommended FY 95 projects for that resource or service, including the project number, title, total FY 95 cost, and an identification of the project as one of the following six types:

- A = Administration, Science Management, and Public Information;
- GR = General Restoration;
- H = Habitat Protection and Acquisition;
- M = Monitoring;
- R = Research; or
- RR = Restoration Reserve.

Most restoration projects are associated with one or more injured resource or service while others support restoration of all or nearly all injured resources or services. Examples of projects that support restoration of nearly all resources or services include administration, science management, public information, and habitat protection. These projects are identified under the heading "Multiple Resource/Service Projects."

(Note: Because many individual projects address more than one resource or service, the budgets for recommended FY 95 Work Plan projects as shown in this attachment are not additive.)

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Executive Director's Recommended Projects for FY 95
Restoration Projects by Resource and Service

Table of Contents

RESOURCE OR SERVICE

MULTIPLE RESOURCE/SERVICE PROJECTS

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RESOURCE OR SERVICE

Archaeological Resources

Recovery Status: Injury to archaeological resources stems from increased looting and vandalism of sites and artifacts, and erosion within and around the sites resulting from cleanup activities. In addition, archaeological artifacts may have been oiled. Injuries attributed to looting and vandalism still occur. These injuries diminish the availability or quality of scientific data and opportunities to learn about the cultural heritage of people in the spill area.

Recovery Objective: Archaeological resources will be considered recovered when spill-related injury ends, and looting and vandalism are at or below pre-spill levels. Restoration cannot regenerate what has been destroyed, but it can prevent further degradation of sites as well as the scientific information that would otherwise be lost.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration /Index Site Monitoring	M	$ 341.7
95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration (Site SEW-488)	GR	116.0

Two archaeological resource projects are proposed for FY 95. One project would "close out" efforts initiated in FY 94, including the preparation of heritage site protection plans and reports for site specific restoration. Once heritage site protection plans are completed in May 1995, additional archaeological restoration projects may be proposed for FY 96. The FY 95 work would also stabilize and excavate an archaeological site in PWS and monitor other sites for continued vandalism and site erosion.

Bald Eagles

Recovery Status: Two hundred to 300 bald eagles may have been killed in the spill. However, population estimates made in 1989, 1990, and 1991 indicate that there may have been an increase in the PWS bald eagle population since the previous survey conducted in 1984. Productivity decreased in 1989, but appeared to have recovered by 1990.

Recovery Objective: Because population and productivity appear to have returned to pre-spill levels, bald eagles may have already recovered from the effects of the spill.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	M	$ 48.7

This project would monitor the recovery of bald eagles using a survey of population. If the bald eagle population is found to be stable or increasing, it would appear that no further Trustee Council funding for this effort would be required.

Black Oystercatchers

Recovery Status: Black oystercatchers are recovering, although oystercatchers may still be exposed to hydrocarbons when feeding in intertidal areas.

Recovery Objective: Black oystercatchers will have recovered when Prince William Sound populations attain pre-spill levels and when reproductive success of nests and growth rates of chicks raised in oiled areas are comparable to those in unoiled areas.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95041	Introduced Predator Removal - Surveys	GR	$ 66.5
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	GR	74.4

This recommended project would follow up on a predator removal project initiated in FY 94. Additionally, it is recommended that a symposium be held that would focus on possible marine bird restoration techniques that could be of benefit to black oystercatchers.

Clams

Recovery Status: Littleneck clams and butter clams on sheltered beaches were killed by oiling and clean-up activities. In addition, growth appeared to be reduced by oil, but determination of sublethal or chronic effects is awaiting final analysis.

Recovery Objective: Clams will have recovered when populations and productivity have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill (pre-spill data or non-oiled control sites).

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Pt. Graham, Tatitlek)	GR	$ 226.9

This recommended pilot project for clam restoration would work to develop the technology needed to reestablish local clam populations near subsistence communities. Additionally, there were other projects proposed addressing clams

that are part of a larger integrated study effort to understand the recovery of vertebrate predators in the nearshore ecosystem. While these nearshore projects are not recommended for funding at this time, it is recommended that support funds be made available to help with the further development and integration of the nearshore vertebrate predator project. See Project 95025.

Commercial Fishing

Recovery Status: Commercial fishing was injured through injury to commercial fish species and also through fishing closures. Continuing injuries to commercial fishing may cause hardships for fishermen and related businesses. Each year that commercial fishing remains below pre-spill levels compounds the injury to the fishermen and, in many instances, the communities in which they live and work.

Recovery Objective: Commercial fishing will have recovered when the population levels and distribution of injured or replacement fish used by the commercial fishing industry match conditions that would have existed had the spill not occurred. Because of the difficulty of separating spill-related effects from other changes in fish runs, the Trustee Council may use pre-spill conditions as a substitute measure for conditions that would have existed had the spill not occurred.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	R	$ 407.1
95076	Effect of Oiled Substrate on Survival and Straying of Pinks	R	179.9
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources andServices	GR	100.0 *
95139	Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop	GR	7.5 *
95139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation/Follow-Up	GR	46.2
95165	PWS Herring Genetic Stock Identification	GR	105.4
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	M	512.8
95191A	Investigating Oil Related Egg-Alevin Mortality	R	265.0
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Lab Study)	R	331.0
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	GR	502.7
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	M	793.4
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	GR	273.6
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	R	267.8
95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock ID/Monitoring (CWT)	GR	260.5
95320C	Otolith Thermal Marking of Hatchery Pink Salmon	GR	651.0
95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	GR	227.0
95320E	Juvenile Salmon/Herring Integration	R	943.1
95320N	Nearshore Fish	R	635.2
95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	R	99.0
95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations RFQ-RFP	R	400.0
95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	R	340.3

95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring/Pollock	R	99.4

* Will include planning efforts during FY 95 to comprehensively address issues concerning the effectiveness and biological implications of in-stream enhancement and other wild stock supplementation efforts.

A great variety of projects are recommended for FY 95 that would help restore the commercial fishing service. Many of the projects listed above address specific injured resources such as pink salmon, sockeye salmon or Pacific herring. Several of these are sub-projects within the PWS System Investigation effort (Project 95320) that was initiated in FY 94 to investigate various natural and human factors influencing the health and recovery of pink salmon and herring in PWS. Another focus of the recommended projects involves restoration of sockeye salmon in the Kenai River nursery lake system and other parts of the spill area. Other proposals would address ecotoxicological issues. Several proposals involve improvements to the management of fishery resources in order to alleviate pressure and help restore injured wild stocks.

In order to further address issues regarding the effectiveness and biological implications of in-stream restoration and hatchery related supplementation of wild stocks, it is recommended that the FY 95 science program include a workshop focused on these issues.

See also projects proposed for Pacific herring, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon.

Common Murres

Recovery Status: Productivity of common murres shows signs of recovery at some injured colonies (Barren Islands, Paule Bay) but post-spill population counts are still lower than pre-spill estimates and show no sign of recovery.

Recovery Objective: Common murres will have recovered when population trends are increasing significantly at index colonies in the spill area and when reproductive timing and success are within normal bounds. (Normal bounds will be determined by comparing productivity data with information from other murre colonies in the Gulf of Alaska and elsewhere.)

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95021	Seasonal Movement/Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	R	$ 54.0 *
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	GR	74.4
95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	M	30.5
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands Follow-up Surveys	GR	66.5

* Funding to support a pilot project.

Recommended FY 95 projects include a pilot project using satellite tracking devices to identify both summer and winter feeding areas as well as a follow-up survey to assess the effectiveness of predator removal efforts supported by the Trustee Council in FY 94. In order to address questions raised about the effectiveness of innovative techniques such as chick transplantation, vocalization as means of attracting birds, and other strategies it is recommended that the FY 95 work plan include funding for a symposium that would focus on marine bird restoration. In addition to the specific projects noted above, there are a number of research proposals that would focus on issues surrounding forage fish resources that could have important implications for common murres. See Project 95163 under discussion of Multiple Resource/Service Projects: Forage Fish/Marine Bird Research.

Cutthroat Trout

Recovery Status: Cutthroat trout have grown more slowly in oiled areas than in unoiled areas. Insufficient data are available to determine whether they are recovering.

Recovery Objective: Cutthroat trout will have recovered when growth rates within oiled areas are comparable to those for unoiled areas.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	GR	$134.8

Efforts initiated in FY 94 (but not yet completed) to improve Cutthroat trout habitat in a number of stream or lake systems in PWS would be continued in FY 95.

Designated Wilderness Areas

Recovery Status: The oil spill delivered oil in varying quantities to the waters adjoining the seven areas within the spill area designated as wilderness (including wilderness study areas). Oil was also deposited above the mean high tide line in these areas. During the intense clean-up seasons of 1989 to 1990, hundreds of workers and thousands of pieces of equipment were at work in the spill area. This activity was an unprecedented imposition of people, noise, and activity on the area's undeveloped and normally sparsely occupied landscape.

Recovery Objective: Designated Wilderness Areas will have recovered when oil is no longer encountered in these areas and the public perceives them to be recovered from the spill.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation: Many projects would help restore designated

wilderness areas by restoring injured resources within such areas. No projects that would only address Designated Wilderness Areas were proposed for FY 95.

Dolly Varden

Recovery Status: Dolly Varden have grown more slowly in oiled areas than in unoiled areas. Insufficient data are available to determine whether they are recovering.

Recovery Objective: Dolly Varden will have recovered when growth rates within oiled areas are comparable to those for unoiled areas.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	GR	$134.8

Efforts initiated in FY 94 (but not yet completed) to improve Dolly Varden habitat in a number of stream or lake systems in PWS would be continued in FY 95.

Harbor Seals

Recovery Status: Harbor seal numbers were declining in Prince William Sound (PWS) before the spill. The oil spill caused population level declines and sublethal or chronic injuries to harbor seals. Following the spill, seals in the oiled area had declined 43%, compared to 11% in the unoiled area. Counts made during the molt at trend count sites in Prince William Sound during 1990-1993 indicate that numbers may have stabilized. However, counts during pupping have continued to decline. It is not known which counts are the best indicator of population status. If the conditions that were causing the population to decline before the spill have improved, normal growth may replace the animals that were lost. However, if conditions continue to be unfavorable, the affected population may continue to decline. Harbor seals are a key subsistence resource in PWS and subsistence hunting is both affected by and may be affecting harbor seal status.

Recovery Objective: Recovery will have occurred when harbor seal population trends are stable or increasing.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	R	$ 172.8
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	R	347.1
95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	R	94.6

95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	GR	93.9
95320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Web Dependencies	R	200.0

Harbor seals are the focus of five recommended projects for FY 95. These projects include a complementary set of efforts that focus directly upon the health and condition of seals as well as the role of harbor seals in the ecosystem as a predator of other animals as well as a prey item itself. Recommended work includes continuation of on-going work with subsistence users to assess the impact of subsistence harvests on Harbor seals and to identify ways in which to reduce these impacts. See also Project 95012 under the discussion of Killer Whale. In addition to the specific projects above, there are a number of research proposals that would focus on issues surrounding forage fish resources that could have important implications for harbor seals. See also Project 95163 under discussion of Multiple Resource/Service Projects: Forage Fish/Marine Bird Research.

Harlequin Ducks

Recovery Status: There are indications of reduced densities of harlequins in the breeding season; a declining trend in the summer, post-breeding population; and very poor production of young in western Prince William Sound.

Recovery Objective: Harlequin ducks will have recovered when breeding and post-breeding season densities and production of young return to estimated pre-spill levels, or when there are no differences in these parameters between oiled and unoiled areas.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95025	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	R	$ 130.0 *
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	M	226.9

* Funding is recommended for continued planning to address issues pertaining to nearshore vertebrate predators and the ecosystem upon which they depend.

Projects recommended for FY 95 include continuation of the effort initiated in FY 94 (Project 94427) for the development of new monitoring techniques to ensure accurate identification of harlequin population age/sex structure. Additionally, planning funds are recommended for a continued effort to develop a nearshore vertebrate predator ecosystem project that could provide important insights into the reasons that harlequin ducks are not recovering.

Intertidal Organisms

Recovery Status: The lower intertidal zone and, to some extent, the middle intertidal zone are recovering. However, injuries persist in the upper intertidal

zone, especially on rocky sheltered shores. Recovery of this zone appears to depend, in part, on the return of adult *Fucus* in large numbers.

Recovery Objective: Each intertidal elevation (lower, middle, or upper) will have recovered when community composition, population abundance of component species, age class distribution and ecosystem functions and services in each injured intertidal habitat have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95009D	Survey and Experimental Enhancement of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitat	R	$ 125.0
95025	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	R	130.0 *
95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	M	146.9
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment	M	447.8
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies of Injured Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	R	742.6
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	M	438.8
95266	Experimental Shoreline Oil Removal	GR	172.9

* Funding is recommended for continued planning of integrated project to address issues pertaining to nearshore vertebrate predators and the ecosystem upon which they depend.

FY 95 project funding is recommended at a level less than initially proposed for continued work at the Herring Bay monitoring site with the understanding that a focused science management workshop will be conducted during the winter to assess the future direction of intertidal work. Other recommended projects include follow up of mussel bed restoration work initiated in FY 94, a Kodiak shoreline assessment effort that will work with communities in the Kodiak area to identify the presence of shoreline oiling remaining from the spill, a review and assessment of available hydrocarbon removal and cleansing techniques, and a data integration effort. Additionally, funding is recommended for continued planning of a project to address issues pertaining to nearshore vertebrate predators and the ecosystem upon which they depend.

Killer Whales

Recovery Status: Thirteen whales disappeared from one pod in Prince William Sound between 1988 and 1990. The injured pod is growing again.

Recovery Objective: Killer whales will have recovered when the injured pod grows to at least 36 individuals (1988 level).

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95012	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation	R	$ 298.7

The recommended project would address issues pertaining to the prey resources being consumed by killer whales (including harbor seals), an effort to determine whether there are distinct genetic stocks of killer whales in PWS and continued monitoring of recovery through photographic identification.

Marbled Murrelets

Recovery Status: It has been estimated that 8,000 to 12,000 murrelets may have been killed by the oil spill (about 5-10% of the current population in the affected area). Marbled murrelet populations in Prince William Sound were in decline before the spill. The oil spill probably increased the pre-spill rate of decline for this species in the spill area, although the incremental injury is difficult to estimate. The causes of the pre-spill decline are unknown.

Recovery Objective: Marbled murrelets will have recovered when population trends are increasing.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	R	$ 250.0
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	GR	74.4
95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in PWS	R	63.8

Recommended projects include continuation and closeout of a research project regarding murrelet prey and foraging habitat, and initiation of a further effort in FY 95 to examine murrelet reproductive success as a factor that may be limiting recovery.

Pacific Herring

Recovery Status: Pacific herring studies have demonstrated egg mortality and larval deformities. Populations may have declined, but there is uncertainty as to the full extent and mechanism of injury. However, the stocks and dependent fisheries in Prince William Sound are not healthy, as indicated by the low spawning biomass in 1993 and 1994 and the resultant elimination of the fisheries in those years.

Recovery Objective: Pacific herring will have recovered when populations are healthy and productive and exist at pre-spill abundance.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	R	$407.1
95165	PWS Herring Genetic Stock Identification	GR	105.4
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	M	512.8
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	R	943.1
95320N	Nearshore Fish	R	635.2
95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	R	99.0
95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations/RFQ-RFP	R	400.0
95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	R	340.3
95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring/Pollock	R	99.4

Recommended projects for the FY 95 Work Plan include nine projects that directly or indirectly address restoration of Pacific herring. These include six sub-projects within the PWS System Investigation (Project 95320) and a closely coordinated investigation of herring natal habitats that would provide information about herring egg survival. Another project (initially authorized in FY 94 but delayed due to a failure of the herring run in 1994) would attempt to identify herring stock structure as a means to improve harvest management.

Passive Use

Recovery Status: Passive use of resources includes the appreciation of the aesthetic and intrinsic values of undisturbed areas, the value derived from simply knowing that a resource exists, and other non-use values. Injuries to passive uses are tied to public perceptions of injured resources.

Recovery Objective: Passive uses will have recovered when people perceive that aesthetic and intrinsic values associated with the spill area are no longer diminished by the oil spill.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation: Any project that aids the recovery of injured resources or prevents further injuries will assist in the recovery of passive use values. No FY 95 project proposals were submitted that address only passive use. Because the recovery of passive uses requires that people know when recovery has occurred, public information efforts will continue to play an important role in the restoration of passive uses. In this way, public information elements of the Administration budget support recovery of passive use values.

Pigeon Guillemots

Recovery Status: It has been estimated that between 1,500-3,000 pigeon guillemots may have been killed by the oil spill (perhaps 10-15% of the pigeon guillemot population in the Gulf of Alaska). The pigeon guillemot population in Prince William Sound was in decline before the spill. The oil spill probably increased the

rate of decline for this species in the spill area, although the magnitude of the incremental injury is difficult to estimate. The causes of the pre-spill decline are unknown.

Recovery Objective: Pigeon guillemots will have recovered when populations are stable or increasing.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95025	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	R	$ 130.0 *
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	GR	74.4
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands--Surveys	GR	66.5
95163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemots (formerly 95173)	R	55.1
95163I	Seabird-Forage Fish Interaction: Program Management and Integration	R	150.0 **

* Funding is recommended for continued planning to address issues pertaining to nearshore vertebrate predators and the ecosystem upon which they depend. This recommended planning effort would include consideration of Pigeon guillemots as a bioindicator of ecosystem health.

** Funding is recommended for continued planning to address issues pertaining to seabird and forage fish interactions.

Recommended FY 95 Work Plan efforts include follow-up surveys to document the success of predator removal efforts on certain islands undertaken in FY 94. Other recommended efforts include funding for two on-going project planning efforts that could lead to initiation of a project pertaining to restoration of nearshore vertebrate predators and the ecosystem upon which they depend (Project 95025) and another planning effort pertaining to seabird/forage fish interactions (Project 95163I). Additionally, it is recommended that the FY 95 Work Plan include funding for a symposium that would focus on possible marine bird restoration techniques.

Pink Salmon

Recovery Status: Pink salmon studies have demonstrated egg mortality, fry deformities, and reduced growth in juveniles. Populations may have declined, but there is uncertainty as to the full extent and mechanism of injury. However, there is evidence of continued damage in some stocks from exposure to oil, and there has been a precipitous decline to both wild and hatchery stocks of pink salmon in Prince William Sound since 1991.

Recovery Objective: Pink salmon will have recovered when populations are healthy and productive and exist at pre-spill abundance (an indication of recovery is when egg mortalities in oiled areas match pre-spill level or levels in unoiled areas.)

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	R	$ 179.9

95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	GR	100.0 *
95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	GR	55.8
95139	Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop	GR	7.5 *
95139A1	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Restoration Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	GR	90.0
95139B	Closeout: Instream Restoration Otter Creek and Shrode Creek	GR	5.2
95139C1	Carry-forward: Instream Restoration - Lowe River	GR	170.1
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	R	265.0
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Lab Study)	R	331.0
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	R	267.8
95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	GR	260.5
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	GR	651.0
95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	GR	227.0
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	R	943.1
95320N	Nearshore Fish	R	635.2
95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	R	50.0

* Will include planning during FY 95 to comprehensively address issues concerning the effectiveness and biological implications of in-stream enhancement and other wild stock supplementation efforts.

Projects recommended for FY 95 involve a combination of research and general restoration efforts including a continuation of ecotoxicological investigations regarding long-term heritable genetic damage in pink salmon due to oil exposure, a project to examine the effect of oiling on straying among pink salmon, and several interrelated sub-projects that are part of the PWS System Investigation (95320). Additionally, a number of proposals for FY 95 involved wild stock in-stream restoration or other proposed efforts involving wild stock supplementation, many of which called for release of hatchery-reared fish. Funding is recommended to continue peer review and planning related to such proposals over the coming year. It is intended that a science management workshop be held to comprehensively address issues concerning the effectiveness of in-stream restoration and other supplementation efforts as well as the biological implications to wild stocks.

Recreation and Tourism

Recovery Status: The spill disrupted use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Resources important for wildlife viewing include killer whales, sea otters, harbor seals, bald eagles, and various seabirds. Residual oil exists on some beaches with high value for recreation and it may decrease the quality of recreational experiences and discourage recreational use of these beaches. Closures on sport hunting and fishing also affected use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Sport fishing

resources include salmon, rockfish, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout. Harlequin duck are hunted in the spill area, although in some areas hunting has been restricted. Recreation was also affected by changes in human use in response to the spill. For example, displacement of use from oiled areas to unoiled areas increased management problems and facility use in unoiled areas. Some facilities like the Green Island cabin and the Fleming Spit camp area were injured by clean-up workers.

Recovery Objective: Recreation and tourism will have recovered, in large part, when the fish and wildlife resources on which they depend have recovered, recreation use of oiled beaches is no longer impaired, and facilities and management capabilities can accommodate changes in human use.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95043B	Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	GR	$ 134.8
95080	Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	GR	815.8
95266	Experimental Shoreline Oil Removal	GR	172.9

While numerous recommended projects that important implications for the restoration of Recreation and Tourism services, there are three projects with particular significance for this service. ~~These~~ include on-going in-stream restoration efforts to improve Cutthroat and Dolly Varden sport fishing, proposed recreational and sport fishing improvements in the Cordova area and an experimental shoreline oil removal project to evaluate current techniques and technology that is available to remove residual oil in the spill area.

River Otters

Recovery Status: River otters have suffered sublethal effects from the spill and continuing exposure to hydrocarbons.

Recovery Objectives: Indications of recovery are when habitat use, food habitat, and physiological indices have returned to pre-spill conditions.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95025	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	R	$ 130.0

Funding is recommended for planning pertaining to nearshore vertebrate predators and the ecosystem upon which they depend. This planning effort would include consideration of River otters as a bioindicator of ecosystem health.

DRAFT

Rockfish

Recovery Status: Dead adult rockfish were recovered following the oil spill. Other rockfish were exposed to hydrocarbons and showed sublethal effects. Furthermore, closures to salmon fisheries increased fishing pressures on rockfish which may be affecting their population. However, the extent and mechanism of injury to this species are unknown.

Recovery Objective: Without further study, recovery cannot be defined.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation: No projects are recommended for funding in FY 95. The final damage assessment report (ST6/Rockfish Damage Assessment) for this resource should be completed and approved by the Chief Scientist before further commitment of Trustee Council funding. A maximum sustained yield for rockfish needs to be determined before a restoration objective can be defined.

Sea Otters

Recovery Status: Sea otters do not appear to be recovering, but are expected to eventually recover to their pre-spill population. Exactly what population increases would constitute recovery is uncertain, ~~as~~ there is no population data from 1986 to 1989, and the population may have been increasing in Eastern Prince William Sound during that time. In addition, only large changes in the population can be reliably detected with current measuring techniques. However, there are recent indications that the patterns of juvenile and mid-aged mortalities are returning to pre-spill conditions.

Recovery Objective: Sea otters will be considered recovered when population abundance and distribution are comparable to pre-spill abundance and distribution, and when all ages appear healthy.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95025	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	R	$ 130.0
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	GR	93.9

Recommended work includes continuation of on-going work with subsistence users to assess the impact of subsistence harvests on sea otters and to identify ways in which to reduce these impacts. Sea otter research is an integral part of a collection of projects proposed to address issues pertaining to nearshore vertebrate predators and ecosystem health. It is recommended that implementation funding be deferred pending further project planning and development.

DRAFT

Sockeye Salmon

Recovery Status: Sockeye salmon in Red Lake, Akalura Lake, and lakes in the Kenai River system declined in population because of adult overescapement. The Red Lake system may be recovering because the plankton has recovered, and fry survival improved in 1993. However, Akalura Lake and Kenai River lakes have not recovered: smolt production has continued to decline from these lakes. In the Kenai River lakes, for example, smolt production has declined from 30 million in 1989 to 6 million in 1990, and to less than 1 million in 1992 and 1993.

Recovery Objective: Sockeye salmon in the impacted lakes will have recovered when populations are able to support overwinter survival rates and smolt outmigrations comparable to pre-spill levels.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95139	Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop	GR	$ 7.5
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	GR	502.7
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	M	793.4
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	GR	273.6

Recommended projects include continued work on Kenai River sockeye to collect genetic stock information for use as a management tool; continued investigations of overescapement impacts to sockeye nursery lakes; and further fertilization efforts at Coghill Lake. Additionally, as a result of peer review of several proposed FY 95 projects that called for enhancement of wild sockeye stocks using in-stream restoration and/or hatchery supplementation of wild stocks, the need for further review was identified. It is recommended that a workshop (Project 95139) be held to comprehensively address issues concerning the effectiveness of these efforts as well as the biological implications to wild stocks prior to proceeding with these projects.

Subsistence

Recovery Status: Subsistence users say that maintaining their subsistence culture depends on uninterrupted use of subsistence resources. The more time users spend away from subsistence activities, the less likely they will return to the activities. Continuing injury to natural resources used for subsistence may affect the way of life of entire communities.

Recovery Objective: Subsistence will have recovered when injured subsistence resources are healthy and productive and exist at pre-spill levels and people are confident that the resources are safe to eat. One indication that recovery has occurred is when the cultural values provided by gathering, preparing, and sharing food are reintegrated into community life.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95009D	Survey and Experimental Enhancement of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	R	$ 125.0
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	M	447.8
95052	Community Interaction/Use of Traditional Knowledge	GR	152.0
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	GR	100.0 *
95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program	GR	5.0 **
95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Pt Graham, Tatitlek)	GR	226.9
95138	Elders/Youth Conference	GR	76.4
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	GR	93.9
95266	Experimental Shoreline Oil Removal	GR	172.9
95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	GR	47.2
95279	Subsistence Restoration -- Food Safety Testing	GR	180.6
95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning	GR	99.9

* Will support planning efforts during FY 95 to comprehensively address issues concerning the effectiveness and biological implications of in-stream enhancement and other wild stock supplementation efforts.
** Funding for NEPA compliance efforts only at this point.

Recommended FY 95 projects that would advance restoration of the subsistence service include several projects identified through the subsistence planning project initiated in FY 94 that would be completed during FY 95. Recommended projects include continued work with subsistence users of harbor seals and sea otters; conclusion of a subsistence food safety testing program; continuation of the Chenega chinook release project initiated in FY 94; funding for NEPA compliance work concerning a proposed Tatitlek coho release project; a pilot project involving clam restoration (seed development) in the PWS area; a project to assess declines in octopus as a subsistence resource in PWS; a final Kodiak oiled shoreline assessment to be undertaken in consultation with subsistence users; a project to evaluate current techniques available to clean oiled shorelines; and initiation of an effort to more fully engage traditional subsistence users in research and monitoring efforts to take advantage of historical knowledge as well as better communicate restoration research findings. Another recommended project for FY 95 that has potentially great importance for subsistence users is the on-going review effort related to PWSAC's and other proposed wild stock supplementation proposals. These supplementation proposals will be the subject of a focused science program workshop. Although not specifically identified above, a large number of other restoration projects recommended for FY 95 that address other injured subsistence resources (e.g., restoration of herring and pink salmon) will also restore subsistence services. That is, any project that aids the recovery of injured resources important to subsistence, or prevents further injuries to those resources as in the case of habitat protection/acquisition, will aid recovery of subsistence services.

Subtidal Organisms

Recovery Status: Certain subtidal organisms, like eelgrass and some species of algae, appear to be recovering. Other subtidal organisms, like leather stars and helmet crabs, show little signs of recovery.

Recovery Objective: Subtidal communities will have recovered when the community composition, age class distribution, population abundance of component species, and ecosystem functions and services in each injured subtidal habitat have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	M	$ 146.9
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment	M	447.8
95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	M	200.4
595285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	M	121.0

Recommended FY 95 Work Plan projects include an integration of existing data as well as several monitoring efforts. During the proposal peer review process, it became evident that there was a need for a focused workshop on issues pertaining to intertidal/subtidal restoration research and monitoring. This workshop will be conducted under the direction of the Chief Scientist during FY 95 to help guide further restoration efforts in this area.

MULTIPLE RESOURCE - SERVICE PROJECTS

In addition to the FY 95 Work Plan projects identified above, there are several projects proposed for FY 95 that would address a variety of resources or services simultaneously. These include:

- **administration, science management and public information** projects;
- **habitat protection and acquisition** projects;
- **seabird - forage fish interaction research** efforts;
- **PWS System Investigation** projects that address multiple resources;
- **pollution prevention projects** that would prevent further injury to marine resources as a means of promoting recovery;
- **improvements affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science at Seward** to provide needed research infrastructure that can be used for investigations to address a variety of injured resources;
- **other, miscellaneous** resource or service proposals; and
- the **Restoration Reserve.**

Administration, Science Management and Public Information

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95089	Information Management System	A	$ 522.8
95100	Administration, Science Management and Public Information	A	3,666.1
95199-CLO	Close-out: EIS for Institute of Marince Science - Seward	A	46.5
95422-CLO	Close-out: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	A	20.0

Recommended funding is required to prepare work plans, provide independent scientific review, oversee project budgets, solicit public involvement, and other administration, science management and public information efforts. The recommended funding of $3.66 million for overall FY 95 Trustee Council program administration, science management and public information represents a substantial reduction in cost relative to the authorized FY 94 budget of $5.25 million. Recommended funding includes continuation of the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) as well as an expanded information management effort for FY 95 that would integrate, synthesize and make more widely available information generated by Trustee Council-sponsored research and restoration activities. Also recommended are close-out projects for the Restoration Plan EIS and the EIS for facility improvements affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science at Seward.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95058	Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners	H	$ 211.9
95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation Impacts on Injured Fish and Wildlife Species of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	H	26.8
95110-CLO	Close-out: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	H	144.0
95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	H	1,131.6
95141	Afognak Island State Park Interim Support	H	25.0
95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	H	17.2

Recommended projects for the FY 95 Work Plan include technical support for habitat protection and acquisition (e.g., site inspections, title searches, appraisals, special evaluations, etc.), as well as a new effort to provide technical assistance to private landowners who may wish to reduce impacts to injured resources resulting from on-going or proposed development; transitional support for Afognak Island State Park; and two data collection projects in support of habitat protection efforts.

Seabird - Forage Fish Interaction Research

Approximately a dozen projects were initially proposed for FY 95 that involved some aspect of forage fish as a prey resource and the implications for recovery of

injured marine resources, especially sea birds. As a result of on-going review under the guidance of the Chief Scientist, these various individual research proposals are being developed and reformulated into a comprehensive, integrated seabird - forage fish interaction project. (Note: As a result of these on-going efforts, project numbers have changed since they were first published as part of the *Draft FY 95 Work Plan* in August 1994.)

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95121	Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	R	$ 30.0
95163A	Abundance/Distribution of Forage Fish and Influence on Recovery of Injured Species (former 95163) Forage Fish Species in PWS (former 95120-BAA)	R	194.8 *
95163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemots (formerly 95173)	R	55.1
95163I	Marine Bird-Forage Fish Interaction: Program Management and Integration	R	150.0 *

* Funding for these projects would provide for contiued planning regarding seabird - forage fish interactions.

Recommended FY 95 Work Plan funding will allow for continued development of the sea bird - forage fish interaction program effort. Additionally it is recommended that a limited effort go forward in FY 95 regarding fatty acid signatures of selected forage fish.

PWS System Investigation Research

As a multi-disciplinary, integrated research effort focused on trying to understand the natural and human factors that may be limiting the recovery of pink salmon and herring, the PWS System Investigation (Project 95320) includes approximately a dozen "core" sub-projects. Six of those sub-projects have implications for a wide variety of injured resources and services.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	R	$ 239.3
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	R	247.4
95320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs Dependencies in PWS Using Stable Isotopes: Marine Mammals and Bird Relationships (former 95320I(1) and 95320I(2))	R	200.0
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	R	30.0 *
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	R	836.2
95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	R	47.3 **

95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	R	577.8

* Reflects interim funding authorized for this project.
** Experimental release of fry as part of the PWS System Investigation research effort. EA completed in 1994 for this sub-project component.

These recommended projects include oceanography research, investigations involving lower trophic level prey resources (phytoplankton, zooplankton), and broader scale food web relationships as well as data synthesis, modeling and analysis across a range of research disciplines. See also discussion of pink salmon and Pacific herring.

Pollution Prevention

Two proposed projects, including one project that would carry forward funding initially authorized in FY 94, would seek to restore injured resources by allowing recovery to proceed without the added interference of marine pollution.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95115	Sound Waste Management Plan	GR	$ 284.5
95417	Carry-forward: Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	GR	232.2

Other Miscellaneous Projects

Miscellaneous projects that could benefit multiple injured resources or services include the three projects shown below.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	GR	$ 74.4
95052	Community Interaction and Use of Traditional Knowledge	GR	152.0
95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Samples Associated with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	M	163.4

Research Infrastructure Improvements

Project 95199-CLO would provide only for close-out of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed expansion and improvement of research facilities affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science in Seward.

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science Seward Improvements/EIS	A	$ 46.5

Planning and design work has identified a total project cost of $47.5 million for both the research and education components of the project as proposed. The *Project Description* (September 26, 1994) identifies the cost of developing the research only components of the facility as $36.996 million and suggests Trustee Council support for that portion of the facility at a cost of $24.956 million. A separate, comprehensive findings and resolution will be prepared that specifically identifies what level of funding is recommended by the Executive Director.

Restoration Reserve

FY 95 Work Plan Recommendation:

95424	Restoration Reserve	RR	$12,000.0

An additional allocation of $12 million to the Restoration Reserve would continue to build the funding reserve needed for restoration activities over the long-term.

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Executive Director's Findings for the Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

October 24, 1994

DRAFT
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October 24, 1994

Table of Contents

Executive Director's Findings for the Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

This document presents the Executive Director's findings and recommendations for the Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan. This includes recommendations for projects that were reviewed as a part of the draft work plan. It does not include recommendations for acquisition of habitat, or infrastructure improvements to the Institute of Marine Science. These are provided in separate documents.

BACKGROUND: SOLICITATION AND REVIEW OF PROJECTS

In May 1994, the Trustee Council published an *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995*. One-hundred and eighty projects, with a total cost of over $71 million, were submitted.

The Trustee Council's Chief Scientist coordinated a preliminary scientific and technical review of the projects. The projects were also reviewed by the Executive Director, agency staff, and representatives of the Public Advisory Group. Legal staff provided preliminary review of some proposals.

In late August, all proposals and the results of the reviews were published in the *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan*. The public comment period on the draft ran from late August until October 3, 1994. Approximately 73 people wrote letters, phoned the restoration office, or spoke at the public meeting about the draft work plan.

During the public review period, the Chief Scientist, peer reviewers, the Public Advisory Group, and others attended additional review sessions for groups of projects with integrated objectives. The reviews provided additional scientific and technical assessment, as well as further review of these projects' cost-effectiveness and integration. As a result of the reviews, changes were made in some project's methodologies, objectives, or coordination with other projects.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Major Emphases of the Restoration Program

This section presents the findings and recommendations for the major efforts being recommended to restore individual resources and services injured by the spill. These include the efforts to restore pink salmon, sockeye salmon, herring, marine mammals, and subsistence. It also discusses restoration planning that is recommended for this winter. In some cases, the Trustee Council may be asked to approve funding for additional projects developed through these planning efforts before the 1995 field season. The Trustee Council's largest research package — the Prince William Sound System Investigation — is discussed as a part of the Council's effort to restore pink salmon and herring.

Pink Salmon Restoration. In 1992 and 1993, wild and hatchery runs of Prince William Sound pink salmon were very poor, and fishing opportunities were severely curtailed. Stronger 1994 pink salmon runs are encouraging; however, wild stocks in the southwest district of the Sound, which were heavily oiled, only met escapement goals because managers were able to use stock separation information from studies funded by the Trustee Council. Unusually high egg mortality continues in Prince William Sound pink salmon streams that were oiled by the spill.

Restoration of pink salmon is important to restore the resource itself, as well as the commercial fishing and subsistence uses that rely upon healthy pink salmon populations. Recommended pink salmon projects focus on understanding the reasons for run failures and continued egg mortality, and on obtaining information for management and protection of injured wild stocks. Planning money is also recommended to consider the potential benefits and consequences of supplementing wild stocks.

The total FY 95 cost of recommended pink salmon restoration is $6,627,200. The majority of the cost is for the Prince William Sound System Investigation, which is also the Council's major research effort, and which addresses resources other than pink salmon.

- ***Prince William Sound System Investigation.*** This research group will conduct ecosystem research concerning natural and spill-related factors that may be constraining recovery of pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound. It also provides information useful to other restoration activities such as those addressing marine mammals and seabirds. The program began in 1994, and fourteen projects in this draft work plan have been proposed to continue at a cost of $4,612,800 in FY 95.

- ***Research concerning lingering, toxic effects of oil.*** Three studies address the possible lingering toxic effects of oil on pink salmon reproduction and straying. They include laboratory and field tests, and continue to monitor mortality of pink salmon eggs and alevins to determine whether some of the genetic damage caused by the spill is passed

down to future generations. The cost of the three studies for FY 95 (95076, 95191A, and 95191B) is $775,900.

- ***Management information to protect wild stocks.*** The ability to manage mixed-stock fisheries to protect wild pink salmon stocks is crucial to the restoration of pink salmon in Prince William Sound. During the last two years, the Trustee Council, ADF&G, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, and Valdez Fisheries Development Association have contributed funding to mark and recover pink salmon using coded-wire tags. While this method has provided valuable information, it has a major shortcoming — only a fraction of the fish are tagged. Mass marking, both thermal (hatchery populations) and chemical (wild populations), would avoid the shortcomings and, after the first three years, decrease the cost.

  Transitional funding is recommended to aid these groups to begin an otolith mass marking system. Funding should be conditioned on a plan by these groups to fully assume long-term operation of the program after Fiscal Year 1997. This Finding also recommends funding a third project which complements the marking program by defining the genetic structure of pink salmon stocks to allow management decisions to be made on stock-specific information. The cost of the three projects for FY 95 (95320B, C, and D) is $1,138,500.

- ***Replacement and enhancement activities.*** The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation in cooperation with the Native Village of Eyak proposed Project 95093 to actively restore injured stocks at three oiled streams; reduce harvest pressure on injured wild stocks by the use of remote-release hatchery fish; and enhance stocks at three streams important to subsistence users in order to provide replacement fish for subsistence. The project was the subject of a significant review involving PWSAC personnel, the Chief Scientist and peer reviewers, and ADF&G scientists and managers. The review concluded that significant work was required to adequately plan and develop the project including selecting streams and techniques, obtaining permits, and complying with the National Environmental Policy Act. These findings recommend $100,000 be allocated to further develop these tasks. Additional funding in FY 95 may be appropriate depending on approval of a revised proposal.

Herring Restoration. Pacific herring are important to commercial fishing and subsistence, and are a key food source to many of the other resources injured by the spill. The 1992, 1993, and 1994 herring runs in Prince William Sound were substantially below the predicted level, and commercial fishing was severely curtailed in 1993 and eliminated in 1994. In both years, the returning herring had viral and fungal infections.

Recommended herring strategies include investigating reasons for the failure of the herring runs; investigating problems caused by the viral and fungal infections; providing information to protect the injured stocks; and monitoring the population. The cost of the Prince William Sound System Investigation is included in the pink salmon discussion. The FY 95 cost of the remaining studies is $1,425,300.

- ***Prince William Sound System Investigation.*** As explained in the section describing recommendations for pink salmon, these findings recommend continuing the multi-year Prince William Sound System Investigation in order to understand the natural and spill-related factors that are controlling the health and populations of Prince William Sound pink salmon and herring.

- ***Research concerning lingering, toxic effects of oil.*** Two projects specifically address reproductive impairment and disease that are thought to be caused by the oil spill and that may be continuing to ~~affect~~ the Prince William Sound herring populations. One project (95320S) provides ~~$400~~,000 ~~for a~~ competitive request for proposals to investigate the herring disease problems that may be the result of exposure to oil. The second project (95074) costs $407,100 and focuses on possible reproductive impairment.

- ***Management information to protect injured stocks.*** One project (95165) investigates possible genetic differences among Prince William Sound herring stocks. The information will be used to assist in managing the harvest of heathy stocks while protecting those that are injured. The FY 95 cost of the project is $105,400.

- ***Monitoring.*** One additional project (95166) will monitor the recovery of Prince William Sound herring by measuring their abundance. Its FY 95 cost is $512,800.

Sockeye Salmon Restoration. In 1994, more sockeye salmon returned to the Kenai River than were expected, and the river system more than met escapement goals. Nevertheless, overwintering survival was only half of normal and the return was only half of what would be expected based on the number of 1989 spawners. In 1994, there was also an excellent outmigration of smolts. However, based on several different data sources, ADF&G predicts that in 1995 there may not be sufficient returns to the river system to meet a minimal escapement goal of 400,000 fish. ADF&G also reports that there is a significant margin of error in the prediction, and in fact, there may be some harvestable excess for the fisheries. If the predicted low run occurs, there would be severe consequences for the commercial and sport fisheries that rely upon the runs.

Sockeye runs in Red and Akalura Lakes in southern Kodiak were also injured by the oil spill. 1994 returns to these lakes were not sufficient to meet escapement goals and allow a harvest. However, the zooplankton appear to have returned to prespill levels in Red Lake. Early emergent fry densities in Red Lake in 1994 suggests that this sockeye run appears to be on the road to recovery. Akalura Lake has not demonstrated any recovery in juvenile fish production.

Recommended restoration for sockeye salmon target the runs to the Kodiak Island lakes, Kenai River Lakes, and Coghill Lake in Prince William Sound. Recommended activities include three strategies at a total FY 95 cost of $1,569,700.

- ***Monitoring.*** One project (95258), continuing from last year, will monitor fry production, egg-to-spawner ratios, and various limnological parameters in lakes of the Kenai and southern Kodiak regions. Monitoring smolt outmigration has been dropped from the project this year because of problems with the Kenai River smolt counts. FY 95 will be the last year of funding for field data collection for the Kenai River component of Project 95258 if normal runs return in 1995, though laboratory analysis and final report writing may be requested in FY 96. If the 1995 Kenai River runs demonstrate the collapse suggested by low smolt numbers, continued field work may be necessary in future years. The FY 95 cost is $793,400.

- ***Management information to protect injured Kenai stocks.*** This is the fourth year of a five-year program (project 95255) to develop a genetic tool to help the ADF&G manage the mixed-stock Cook Inlet sockeye fisheries and protect the injured Kenai River stocks. Development of the genetic tool is considered close to completion. If the Kenai River runs return at normal rates, FY 96 funding will be limited to sample analysis and final report preparation. The FY 95 cost is $502,700.

- ***Enhancement and replacement: Coghill Lake Restoration.*** Prior to its recent decline, Coghill Lake in northwest Prince William Sound was an important part of the region's commercial and sport fishery. FY 95 is the third year of a five-year program to fertilize the lake in order to return it to its previous productivity as a replacement fishery for

commercial and sport fishing opportunities lost as a result of the spill. The Council may be asked to fund some portion of the fertilization and monitoring costs for FY 96 and 97. The first year-class affected by the fertilization produced approximately 39 sockeye smolts per spawner compared with an average of four smolts before fertilization. This activity, in addition to the recent Board of Fisheries action establishing a no-fishing corridor near Esther Island to minimize Coghill Lake sockeye inception, may return the lake to its previous importance and provide an important replacement resource for fishermen in Prince William Sound. The FY 95 cost of the project (95259) is $273,600.

Marine Mammal Research. Since the mid-1970s, some marine mammals and seabirds that feed in pelagic areas have been declining in the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. These include harbor seals, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots as well as sea lions and kittiwakes. The decline is of great concern to the general public and, especially with respect to harbor seals, to subsistence users. In addition, the potential of the decline to trigger mechanisms of the Endangered Species Act also concerns some spill-area industries. For some resources, the oil spill may be a contributing factor in this continuing decline. For that reason, it is important to understand what factors are constraining recovery of these resources.

Marine mammal research projects address the questions that surround the decline in marine mammals by focusing initially on harbor seals. Collectively, the Marine Mammal Ecosystem Studies attempt a comprehensive approach by investigating harbor seal health, population status, food sources, and the effect of predation by killer whales which are the seals' major predator. The research effort is recommended to begin this year and is expected to run for three years. The FY 95 cost of the four projects (95001, 95012, 95064, and 95117-BAA) in the group is $913,200.

To be successful, the research also requires information from the Stable Isotope Project, 95320I, which is explained under "Other Research Projects" below on page 11.

Planning Future Restoration. The Chief Scientist and reviewers concluded that some proposals provided important restoration opportunities and addressed gaps in the FY 95 restoration program, but needed further work before Council funding. Six planning efforts are recommended to further develop these proposals. In some cases, the Trustee Council may be asked to approve funding for additional projects developed through these planning efforts before the 1995 field season.

These planning efforts will be coordinated in conjunction with the Trustee Council's workshop, scheduled for mid-January, 1995. As a key element of an adaptive management process, the workshop will focus on review of the results of the 1994 field season, possible modification of FY 95 projects, and planning for FY 96 and beyond.

- ***Project 95163I, Seabird/Forage Fish Interaction, $150,000.*** Populations of several fish-eating bird and mammal species have declined in Prince William Sound since 1972. However, species that feed on benthic invertebrates such as clams in nearshore areas have not declined. This pattern suggests marked changes in the forage fish community. Some forage fish — herring and juvenile salmon — are known to have been injured by the spill. If the spill or other factors disrupted the abundance or distribution of these fish, the changes may be constraining recovery of the pelagic-feeding injured resources including common murres, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and salmon.

  A pilot forage fish study was funded in FY 94 for $606,600. Nine additional forage fish studies totalling approximately $3.2 million were submitted for consideration in FY 95. After series of review sessions with agency and University of Alaska scientists, the Chief Scientist, and peer reviewers, the project authors developed the nine proposals into an integrated seabird/marine bird research package, rather than a series of independent and overlapping project proposals. The proposed budget for the package was reduced to $1.4 million.

  Review of the revised package by the Chief Scientist and peer reviewers indicated that excellent work resulted in important and useful progress, but that additional work was necessary to lay the groundwork for a successful and cost-efficient long-term research effort. Recommended funding of $150,000 for Project 95163 will be used to hire a project director and begin the logistics and planning necessary for the project. It will begin with a series of workshops and review sessions during the late fall and winter. A revised seabird/forage fish research package may be available for Trustee Council action before the 1995 summer field season.

- ***Project 95025, Nearshore Package: Project Development, $130,000.*** Although other research efforts focus on the pelagic ecosystem, this project would provide funds to further develop a research package for nearshore areas. The nearshore proposals were

reviewed favorably by peer reviewers, but like the proposed forage fish package, need additional work.

The nearshore ecosystem includes the shallow-water areas where shoreline processes predominate. These areas are highly productive and include a wealth of organisms that are food for many of the top-level predators that are not currently recovering from the spill including sea otters, pigeon guillemots, and black oystercatchers. Nearshore areas are also the repository for most of the remaining oil spilled by the *Exxon Valdez*.

Eight projects comprise the nearshore package in the Draft 95 Work Plan. Collectively, the projects would test the status of recovery for nearshore feeding resources by looking at the abundance and distribution of their prey, such as sea urchins, clams, and mussels. They would also directly compare the fitness of the injured resources between selected oiled and unoiled areas. After review sessions with the Chief Scientists and peer reviewers, the revised package had a cost of approximately $1.2 million. $130,000 is recommended for further work to develop the research package, and begin the logistics and planning for individual projects necessary for the combined project. A revised, further integrated package may be available for Trustee Council action before the 1995 summer field season.

- ***Intertidal/Subtidal Community Structure, no additional funding.*** The intertidal/subtidal community consists primarily of the invertebrates of the nearshore ecosystem. Over the last three years, the Trustee Council has funded several million dollars in research and monitoring projects aimed at increasing understanding of the damages to and opportunities for restoration of the intertidal community. Currently, the lower intertidal zone and, to some extent, the middle intertidal zone are recovering. However, injuries persist in the upper intertidal zone, especially on rocky sheltered shores.

  Thirteen proposals addressing intertidal questions were submitted for the Draft 1995 Work Plan. Following peer review of the proposals, the Chief Scientist concluded that a comprehensive review of restoration strategies and options in the intertidal/subtidal zone should be conducted. A workshop to accomplish this review will be conducted this winter under the direction of the Chief Scientist. Therefore, funding of the intertidal proposals is not recommended at this time (except for Projects 95086C, 95106, and 95285-CLO, which comprise follow-up or close-out of prior years' work; see discussion under "Other Research" and "Other Monitoring"). No FY 95 funding is requested for this workshop. It will be accomplished using funds from the peer review contract and from the administrative budget.

- ***Project 95093, PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services, $100,000.*** Funding is recommended to further develop this general restoration project, explained under Pink Salmon Restoration, page 3. Several revisions of this project were reviewed by PWSAC personnel, the Chief Scientist and peer reviewers, and agency scientists and managers. Significant work still remains to adequately plan and prepare the project, including the selection of streams and techniques, obtaining permits, and complying with the National Environmental Policy Act. These findings recommend $100,000 be allocated for further work on these tasks. Additional funding in FY 95 may be appropriate depending on approval of a revised proposal.

- ***Project 95038, Symposium on Seabird Restoration, $74,700.*** Seabirds such as murres and oystercatchers were some of the spill's most-injured resources. Many projects have been submitted to research seabird-related issues, but few to accelerate their recovery. To determine whether cost-effective restoration is possible, funding is recommended for a project proposed by the Pacific Seabird Group. The group would hold a symposium on seabird restoration in Alaska to evaluate cost-effective techniques to restore seabird populations injured by the oil spill.

- ***Project 95139, Wild Stock Supplementation and Enhancement Workshop, $7,500.*** Examples of efforts to supplement wild fish stocks include constructing spawning channels, providing remote release fish runs, or supplementing an existing stock through egg boxes or net pens. Peer reviewers and other scientists have identified a number of important issues concerning the efficacy of, and potential environmental harm from efforts to supplement wild stocks. In some cases, scientists believed that these efforts could do more harm than good. In other cases, there was concern that the effort was not cost-effective.

  Because there is the potential for effective restoration, yet there also remain many important scientific questions, the Chief Scientist and peer reviewers strongly recommended that these issues be addressed through a comprehensive review rather than through individual project review. $7,500 was allocated to ADF&G for this workshop, though additional resources will be contributed by other agencies in personnel time and travel costs from other project funding, and by the Chief Scientist.

Subsistence Restoration. The effects of the oil spill remain a major concern of subsistence users, especially in Prince William Sound. In the Sound and especially in Chenega Bay, subsistence harvests remain below prespill levels, and users report that they must travel further and spend more time away from the village to acquire food, especially for harbor seals. There is also significant and often-voiced concern about the effects of the remaining oil that is visible on beaches near the village.

In the Kenai communities of Port Graham and Nanwalek, harvests for most resources have returned to prespill levels, but users continue to voice questions about the safety and availability of resources. In Kodiak, overall subsistence use in most communities is similar to prespill levels, though residents express concern over the residual effects of remaining oil.

In most subsistence communities in the spill area, residents say that maintaining their subsistence culture depends on the uninterrupted use of subsistence resources. They voice concern about the effect that the time spent away from subsistence activities has had on the culture, especially for their children.

Subsistence restoration recommended for the 1995 Work Plan includes four strategies. The cost is $1,627,600 (not including the cost of restoration such as pink salmon restoration that is described elsewhere).

- ***Restoration, including research, of natural resources used for subsistence.*** This is the most important subsistence strategy, and the one with the largest expense. It includes all of the recommendations previously explained for herring and pink salmon, as well as other restoration actions for other species of salmon, harbor seals, and sea otters. This strategy also includes one project to assess possible damage to a subsistence resource: octopus. The project is 95009D, and costs $125,000.

- ***Shoreline cleanup and assessment.*** The presence and visual recognition of shoreline oil affects the safety and useability of subsistence resources. Recommended FY 95 projects include a final shoreline assessment for the Kodiak area. The last assessment on Kodiak occurred in 1990. In addition, the obvious presence of oil in southwest Prince William Sound is a continuing problem for the village of Chenega Bay, and has frustrated Trustee Council efforts to find cost-effective methods of removal. One project will review newly available oil removal technologies and, depending on the outcome, conduct a test on a beach near the village. Total cost of these projects (95027, 95266) for FY 95 is $620,700.

- ***Information, planning, and safety.*** Information about the safety and availability of subsistence resources, and the effects of restoration, are important for subsistence use and users. Four projects address these issues. One of them closes out a subsistence planning effort to identify community needs and priorities for restoration to subsistence resources and services injured by the spill. The others address various aspects of

community outreach and involvement. For FY 95, the five projects (95052, 95138, 95244, 95279, and 95428-closeout) collectively cost $602,800.

- ***Enhancement and replacement of subsistence resources.*** Three projects are recommended to provide replacement resources for subsistence use. They include providing the second year of a five year effort to create a remote-release run of chinook salmon near Chenega Bay; NEPA compliance activities for a remote-release run of coho salmon near Tatitlek; and a pilot project to test the feasibility of clam restoration using cultured clam stock for Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Tatitlek. The FY 95 cost of these projects (95127, 95131, and 95272) is $279,100.

Some subsistence projects not funded by the Trustee Council as part of the 1995 Work Plan may be eligible for funding from $5 million appropriated by the Alaska Legislature from the *Exxon Valdez* criminal settlement. That appropriation is for grants to unincorporated rural communities in the oil spill area to restore, replace, or enhance subsistence resources or services injured or lost as a result of the oil spill.

Other Research Projects

This section describes research projects not listed above. The largest part of the cost is to close out projects funded in FY 94.

- ***Stable isotope and related analyses.*** Stable isotope analysis is a valuable research technique proposed for use by many of the research projects previously explained. The technique can be used to identify major shifts in food sources over the life of an individual animal by comparing older tissue to younger tissue. The information obtained is used for many research purposes — delineating food webs, understanding physiology, etc.

  A number of proposals that use stable isotope analysis were submitted. To ensure consistency in analysis and to lower costs, it is recommended that individual projects maintain responsibility for collection of material, but that the stable isotope analysis be combined into a single project. That project, 95320I, is part of the Prince William Sound System Investigation at a cost of $200,000. In addition, Project 95121 is recommended to provide fatty acid analysis to support other research efforts. Its FY 95 cost is $30,000.

- ***Common murres*** (Project 95021, $54,000). Factors that may be limiting recovery of murres — one of the most injured resources of the spill area — include food limitation on reproduction or over-winter survival. To test that hypothesis, scientists must learn where murres from injured colonies forage. This study will use a new technology — satellite transmitters recently adapted for murres — to track murres from the Barren Islands colony. The study is a pilot project using six transmitters.

- *Marbled murrelets* (Project 95031, $250,000). This project develops a methodology to assess marbled murrelet reproductive success. The project is necessary if information from forage fish investigations (see page 7) is to be used for assessments of problems with marbled murrelet populations.

- *Closeout of last year's research projects.* Funding for four research projects is recommended in order to enable them to finish data analysis and report writing from work completed in FY 94. In some cases field studies begun last year will be completed. The combined cost of these projects is $1,056,300
  - 95086C, Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies, $742,600. Data analysis, final report preparation, and closeout field work for a long-running project investigating intertidal resources near Herring Bay in Prince William Sound. The project's objectives and need for additional work will be reassessed as part of an intertidal workshop to be held this winter (see page 8).

  - 95102-CLO, Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat In Prince William Sound, $63,800. Data analysis and final report preparation.

  - 95163A, Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on the Recovery of Injured Resources, $194,800. This would complete a contract begun last year that will provide preliminary information, sampling techniques, and pilot methodologies for more comprehensive forage fish investigations. Additional funding concerning forage fish investigations may come before the Trustee Council at a later date for funding for the FY 95 field season. For more information, see page 7.

  - 95163F, Factors Affecting Recovery of Prince William Sound Pigeon Guillemot Populations, $55,100. Final analysis and report preparation.

Other Monitoring Projects

Monitoring the recovery of injured resources and services has been an important part of the restoration process since the spill occurred. Monitoring is likely to be needed for most resources, at least periodically until the resource recovers. The information monitoring provides is important in designing restoration activities and for determining which activities warrant funding.

The monitoring recommendations in these Findings and Recommendations are based on:

- A preliminary monitoring schedule set out in the *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan, Summary* (The preliminary monitoring schedule forecasts monitoring needs and frequency through 2001, the end of the settlement period. The table is preliminary and has not been subject to peer review. Peer review and statistical analysis of the schedule will be accomplished this coming winter, and the schedule may change.);
- Scientific review of individual monitoring proposals; and
- An assessment of other restoration needs and opportunities.

The table below lists the injured resources and services that are the primary target of the restoration program, and the projects to monitor them. Where no project is recommended for this year, the table lists when the preliminary monitoring schedule forecasts a project to occur.

Monitoring Recommendations for FY 95

Mammals	
Harbor Seal	Monitoring completed within the Marine Mammal Research Package, Project 95064, described on page 6.
Killer Whale	Monitoring completed within the Marine Mammal Research Package, Project 95012, described on page 6.
Sea Otter	Monitoring, if completed during FY 95, should be part of the Nearshore Investigations, see page 7.
River Otter	Monitoring, if completed during FY 95, should be part of the Nearshore Investigations, see page 7.
Birds	
Bald Eagle	95029, Population Survey of Bald Eagles in Prince William Sound, $48,700.
Black Oystercatcher	No project in FY 95. Monitoring expected in FY 96 (boat surveys).
Common Murre	Monitoring, if completed during FY 95, should be a part of the Revised Forage Fish Investigations, see page 7. However, to closeout FY 94 monitoring: Project 95039, Common Murre Productivity Monitoring, $30,500.
Harlequin Duck	95427, Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring, $226,900
Marbled Murrelet	No project in FY 95. Monitoring expected in FY 96 (boat surveys).
Pigeon Guillemot	No project in FY 95. Monitoring expected in FY 96 (boat surveys).

Fish and Shellfish

Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout:	No project submitted.
Herring	See 95166 in Herring Restoration, page 4.
Mussels	95090, Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska, $438,800.
Pink Salmon	For egg mortality information, monitoring is accomplished as part of 95191B; see Pink Salmon Restoration, page 2. Other information is collected by ADF&G as part of normal agency management.
Rockfish	No monitoring expected.
Sockeye Salmon	See 95258; Sockeye Salmon Restoration, page 5. Also, some information is collected by ADF&G as part of normal agency management.

Other Resources

Archaeology	95007A, Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring, $341,700; the project includes $191,700 to complete Historic Preservation Protection Plans for communities in the spill area.
Intertidal/Subtidal	95106, Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities, $200,400. 95285-clo, Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring, $121,000. Other intertidal/subtidal monitoring may be a part of the Nearshore Investigation, see page 7.
Persistence of Oil	Shoreline of Kodiak monitored by 95027, see Subsistence Restoration, page 10. Prince William Sound shoreline assessment expected in FY 96. Also, 95026, Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data, $146,900. This project completes data analysis of past intertidal and subtidal monitoring data as recommended by peer reviewers.

Services — For monitoring of services, see monitoring of individual resources they depend upon.

Other — 95290, Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples, $163,400. This project provides hydrocarbon data interpretation for all restoration projects.

Other General Restoration Projects

This section provides recommendations for general restoration projects not previously listed. The most expensive of these projects is Project 95080, Fleming Spit Recreation Enhancements.

- *Archaeology* (Project 95007B, Archaeological Site Restoration, $116,000). This project will finish restoring the last identified archaeological site with severe damage.

- *Recreation - sport fishing* (Project 95080, Fleming Spit Recreation Enhancements, $815,800). This project would fund improvements in Cordova to replace sport fishing opportunities lost due to the oil spill.

- ***Reduction of marine pollution.*** Two projects are recommended that accomplish this objective:
  - 95115, Sound Waste Management Plan, $284,500. This project would fund development of a comprehensive plan to identify and remove the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in Prince William Sound that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the spill. Implementation of solutions to remove the waste will be funded mainly from other sources. Some solutions may be appropriate for funding from the civil settlement in future years.

  - 95417, Carry-forward: Waste Oil ~~Disposal~~ Facilities, $232,200. This project would create a waste oil recycling ~~or~~ disposal pilot program in approximately six communities, selected competitively. The project uses funds carried forward (i.e., allocated but not spent) from FY 94.

- ***Finishing general restoration projects begun last year: in-stream enhancement of fish habitat.*** A number of instream salmon enhancements begun in FY 94 and would be completed in FY 95. They include Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass which will enhance habitat for pink and chum salmon on Kodiak Island; pink and chum salmon enhancement in Otter and Shrode Creeks in Prince William Sound; and pink and coho salmon enhancement in the Lowe River near Valdez. An additional component will fund monitoring and evaluation of 25 to 30 structures installed on Montague Island that improve fish spawning and rearing habitat, prevent erosion, and restore natural streamflows. The last project of this type finishes rehabilitation of cutthroat Dolly Varden trout streams in eastern Prince William Sound. The FY 95 cost of these projects (95139A1, B, C, and C2, and 95043B) is $446,300 much of which is funded with carry forward monies from FY 94.

  In addition, wild stock supplementation efforts will be the subject of a workshop this winter under the guidance of the Chief Scientist. (See project 95139, page 9.)

- ***Other closeout projects.*** Project 95137 would use $55,800 to finish analysis and report writing for a project that removed coded-wire tags from coho, chum, and chinook salmon in Prince William Sound. The information was used in 1994 for management of these resources. Project 95041 would use $66,500 for follow up surveys to ensure that a 1994 project to remove introduced predators from an island off the Alaska Peninsula was successful. The introduced predators were preying on seabird eggs, and the action will increase seabird populations in the spill area.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Habitat Protection and Acquisition are essential components of the Trustee Council's restoration effort. This section of these finding includes protection activities and those that support the habitat acquisition process. Representatives of the Trustee Council are currently negotiating with landowners for the purchase of land, or interest in land, to protect habitat needed for the recovery of injured resources and services. Purchase costs for individual parcels are ***not*** included in these findings.

However, six projects that support habitat protection and acquisition efforts bold recommended for funding in FY 95. The FY 95 cost of these project is $1,556,500. The majority of this cost lies within Project 95126 ($1,131,600), which includes the agency and contractual support necessary to complete site-inspections, appraisals, and other activities necessary for negotiations and purchase agreements. A related project, 95110, will complete the evaluation of lands nominated for possible habitat acquisition in 1994, including small parcels. It also funds preparation of a final report with an FY 95 cost of $144,000.

Project 95058, Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners, will provide information and assistance to private landowners who wish to minimize impacts to injured resources and services from their on-going or proposed activities. The FY 95 cost is $211,900.

Project 95060, Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation on Injured Fish and Wildlife Species, will use a competitive solicitation to complete a literature search and compilation of existing information on spruce bark beetles. The FY 95 cost is $26,800.

Project 95141, Afognak Island State Park Interim Support uses $25,000 to fund park management during a two year transitional phase and development of a management plan. An additional of $25,000 in FY 96 will be needed to complete the transition.

Project 95505B completes a previously funded project for data analysis for existing stream habitat database. The FY 95 cost is $17,200.

Administration, Science Management, and Public Information

Funding is required to prepare work plans, provide independent scientific review, oversee projects and budgets, involve the public, and operate the restoration program. These necessary administrative expenses are not attributable to a particular project. The Public Information, Science Management, and Administration category includes these and other public information and outreach functions, including the Public Advisory Group.

Project 95100 contains the proposed FY 95 budget of $3,666,100 for Administration, Science Management, and Public Information. Project 95089 reflects a major attempt to integrate, synthesize, and make available the information generated by Trustee-sponsored research and restoration activities. It also continues operation of the Oil Spill Public Information Center which has been in existence since 1991. Its FY 95 cost is $522,800.

The one remaining project (95422-clo) provides $20,000 in closeout funding to complete the Environmental Impact Statement process for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

The total FY 95 cost of the three Administration, Science Management, and Public Information projects is $4,208,900. This represents a substantial reduction in costs relative to the FY 94 budget authorized at approximately $5.2 million.

Facility Improvements – Proposed Institute of Marine Science

One project is recommended to provide closeout funding to complete the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed facility improvements at the Institute of Marine Science in Seward. This project (95199-clo) has a FY 95 cost of $46,500. A proposal to fund the additional research facilities is not part of this finding, and will be presented separately to the Trustee Council.

Restoration Reserve

A twelve million dollar deposit is recommended for the Restoration Reserve in FY 95. One payment of $12 million was authorized by the Trustee Council as part of the 1994 Work Plan. Additional deposits of $12 million in each of the remaining seven years of the settlement would provide a reserve of $108 million plus interest. These funds would be used to carry out long-term restoration activities needed after the final payment by Exxon in 2001.

11.5.91 I

DRAFT

Small Parcel Fact Sheet

1. Parcel Nominations: 242 nominations; 29 duplicates; 2 recent sales.

2. Threshold evaluations completed to date: 230 nominations

3. Detailed evaluations are underway.

4. Geographic breakdown of nominations:

   Kenai (94); Kodiak (134); PWS (12)

5. A ranked list of evaluated parcels will be submitted to the Trustee Council in the late-Fall.

6. Small Parcel Issues:

   a. Post acquisition management and sponsorship (i.e. how will the parcels be managed to avoid conflicts with injured resources and services and existing uses).

   b. Parcels with enhancement potential will require some additional funds for management/stewardship (development of trails, viewing sites, weir structures, etc).

   c. So far in the evaluation process there have been some excellent parcels that have been nominated (in terms of resource and strategic values).

   d. Subsequent to T.C. decisions on ranked parcels, appraisals and negotiations will probably take place sometime during the spring and summer of 1995 (when the snowcover is gone and parcels can be accessed by appraisers).

11.5.9J

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: October 21, 1994

RE: Investment Recommendations

At your direction, I have researched the existing investment strategy employed by the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) and explored alternative investment options. The attached analysis by Robert Storer, Chief Investment Officer, Alaska Department of Revenue, represents a solid approach.

There are two primary questions regarding investments. The first is the question of how to maximize our return on the Restoration Reserve. The second is the question of how we should manage the balance that we carry in our Joint Trust Fund. There are some parameters that we must consider such as the rules of the court, risk limitation, and the desired level of liquidity. Mr. Storer and his staff have completed an analysis of both questions. In addition, we have talked with Mr. Michael Milby of CRIS and representatives of the Texas Bank Trust which is responsible for the CRIS investments.

Since the cash flow demands are different, the Restoration Reserve Fund and the Joint Trust Fund are treated as two separate investments. The following is a summary of the respective investment strategies recommended:

- Restoration Reserve Fund - Invest in strip Treasury securities with laddered maturities.

- Joint Trust Fund balance: Consists of three investment portfolios with weekly, quarterly and annual liquidity options.

Mr. Storer will be present at the November 2, 1994 meeting to discuss the analysis and to answer any questions.

It is my recommendation that the investment strategies explained in Mr. Storer's memorandum of October 21, 1994 be adopted by the Trustee Council. I recommend that the Joint Trust Fund balance be distributed between the three portfolios in the following manner:

- Weekly Liquidity Option 50%
- Quarterly Liquidity Option 25%
- Annual Liquidity Option 25%

Although this is a very conservative approach and leaves a significant portion of available funds in the lower return portfolio, it provides more responsive liquidity. The Trustee Council can review this decision in six months (or at any time for that matter) and decide if it would be more appropriate to add funds to longer term investments.

Implementation of this investment strategy will require that a court order be entered to deposit the funds into new accounts. Once the Trustee Council determines the investment strategy, the court order will be prepared.

if you have any questions before that time, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Attachment

M E M O R A N D U M

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

To: James R. Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Counsel

Date: October 21, 1994

Telephone: 465-4399

From: Robert D. Storer
Chief Investment Officer

Re: Portfolio Structure

My staff and I have analyzed the cash flow requirements of the Exxon Valdez Settlement Funds. We agree with your view that portfolios can be structured that will enhance yields and provide the desired liquidity. Our analysis included the development of a Restoration Reserve Fund investment strategy as well as an approach to maximize earnings from the Joint Trust Fund Balance. Also, our recommendations recognize that the portfolios will not be actively managed and will consist of U.S. Treasury Fixed Income Securities per CRIS requirements. Because these securities are fully guaranteed by the United States Government, credit risk will not be an issue.

Our discussion, however, will address the risk of exposure to interest rate changes and the expected price volatility incurred in a portfolio structured to increase the yield. Duration is a term that is used to measure the price sensitivity of a fixed income security to changes in interest rates. Duration is the percentage change in the price of a particular fixed income security or portfolio of fixed income securities for a one percent change in interest rates. Duration is also the amount of time required to recover the original investment through principal and interest payments. For example, the duration of a portfolio consisting of the entire market of investment grade fixed income securities is approximately 5.0 years. It is important to note that the higher the duration of a portfolio the greater the expected price volatility of that portfolio.

Restoration Reserve Fund

Our analysis began with a review of the a Restoration Reserve Fund. It is our understanding that the Trustee Council allocated $12 million during 1994, with an additional $12 million proposed for 1995. Based on these actions, initial funding would be $24 million with seven subsequent annual payments of $12 million. It is anticipated the funds would not be needed until the year 2002. With this in mind, we reviewed a number of portfolio structures with the intent of maximizing yield, limiting exposure to interest rate changes (price volatility) and allowing for maximum flexibility.

The simplest approach is to invest the initial $24 million in a U.S. Treasury security that matures in the year 2002. This can be accomplished by purchasing a coupon bond or a zero coupon bond (strip). The disadvantage of a coupon bond is that interest is paid twice a year and these funds must be reinvested. The advantage of a strip Treasury is that it is purchased at a discount

and the interest is accumulated and paid at maturity. This guarantees that all income in the investment will accrue at the rate of the original purchase yield and not be subject to reinvestment risk in changing interest rate environments.

Purchasing strip Treasuries is preferable to coupon Treasuries. We found that investing $24 million on October 12, 1994 in a strip Treasury to mature on August 15, 2002 will produce a yield of 7.68%. However, the duration of this security would be 7.55 which implies that the price volatility would be quite high and well in excess of a market duration of 5.0. Also, investing the total of the Fund in one security that matures in eight years does not allow flexibility for changing goals.

For the above reasons, we would recommend that the initial funding be invested in a portfolio of strip Treasury securities with laddered maturities. Laddered means the initial $24.0 million would be evenly distributed between six securities that mature throughout the years 1996 to 2002. The portfolio structure would be as follows:

Initial Investment	Coupon	Maturity Date	Maturity Value
$ 4 MM	0.00%	11/15/96	$ 4,580 MM
4 MM	0.00%	11/15/97	4,950 MM
4 MM	0.00%	11/15/98	5,350 MM
4 MM	0.00%	11/15/99	5,780 MM
4 MM	0.00%	11/15/01	6,800 MM
4 MM	0.00%	11/15/02	7,240 MM
$24 MM			$ 34,700 MM

Based on pricing data as of October 12, 1994, a portfolio constructed as recommended would yield 7.25% but, more importantly, the duration of the portfolio would be 4.72. This portfolio does give up some yield but is far more conservatively structured and would be subject to less volatility.

This portfolio would also give the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Counsel greater flexibility to meet changing goals. It would be our recommendation that an annual review be made each fall to evaluate changing goals and adjust investment horizons. The review should be timed to coincide with the maturing securities and the additional $12 million annual contribution.

Joint Trust Fund

The other portfolio evaluated was the Joint Trust Fund Balance. It is our understanding that this portfolio is used to meet cash flow requirements and outflows may occur on a periodic basis. We also understand the portfolio is currently valued at approximately $113 million.

Currently, CRIS limits itself to purchasing securities which will mature within 100 days of purchase. The 100-day time horizon has been established to help shield the portfolio from market fluctuations in the value of the securities. A secondary affect of the time horizon is that it assumes that approximately 1/14 or 7 percent of its portfolio matures each week. This is referred to as the liquidity fund.

Depending on cash flow requirements, we feel constructing two new portfolios may best serve this Fund. In his letter of August 11, 1994, Michael N. Milby, Clerk of the Court, United States District Court, offered three portfolio suggestions. Portfolios I and III will give the counsel the most flexibility to meet cash flow needs and maximize returns in the context of acceptable risk tolerance.

Portfolio I offers a strategy of laddering a portfolio with quarterly maturities from December '94 to March '96. Portfolios constructed in this manner will provide quarterly liquidity to meet cash flow demands. A portfolio constructed with quarterly maturities, as of October 12, 1994, would yield 5.85% and have a duration of .8. This conservatively constructed portfolio would provide a yield well in excess of liquidity funds with extremely limited volatility.

Portfolio III consists of laddered one year maturities over a five year period. This portfolio, when evaluated on October 12, 1994, would yield 6.85% and the duration would be a low 2.61. It is interesting to note the impact of the changing interest rate environment. In Mr. Milby's letter of August 11, 1994, he noted the yield of a portfolio constructed in this manner would have yielded 6.41%.

Again, we encourage you to consider the use of a combination of the current liquidity fund and the creation of portfolios I and III. This strategy would maximize returns and meet cash flow needs.

I will look forward to discussing our observations with your counsel at the November 2 meeting in Anchorage.

11.5.9K

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: October 21, 1994

RE: Financial Report as of September 30, 1994

Enclosed are the financial statements for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for the period ending September 30, 1994.

Financial Statements

1. Status of settlement funds as of September 30, 1994.

   - $7,060,253 has been earned on settlement funds (see attached statement #1).
   - $410,831,233 has been disbursed from the total settlement (see attached statement #1).
   - Estimated funds available including receivables from Exxon are approximately $614,933,483 (see attached statement #1).

2. The balance in the Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 1994 was $134,908,483 (see attached statement #2).

3. Based on action to date, the Restoration Reserve Fund is currently $12 million and is reflected in the Joint Trust Fund balance.

4. Status of the recent court request.

Statement 1

DRAFT

Statement of Exxon Settlement Funds
As of September 30, 1994

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
Receipts:	
Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	831,233
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (See Note 1)	5,443,172
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	785,848
Total Interest	7,060,253
Disbursements:	
Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	150,382,887
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	220,534,658
Total Disbursements	410,831,233
Funds Available	
Exxon future payments	490,000,000
Balance in Joint Trust Fund (See Statement 2)	134,908,483
Seal Bay acquisition payments due (See Note 3)	(9,975,000)
Other (See Note 2)	TBD
Total Estimated Funds Available	614,933,483

Note 1: Gross interest earned less District Court registry fees.

Note 2: Previously funded projects may have unobligated balances which will be available.

Note 3: Annual payments due in November 1994, 1995 and 1996.

Footnotes - It should be noted that the Joint Trust Fund Balance includes the Restoration Reserve Fund which has been allocated $12 million to date. In addition, the statement does not reflect the recent court request for $10,664,256.

DRAFT

Cash Flow Statement Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
As of September 30, 1994

Receipts:		
Exxon payments		
Deposit December 1991	36,837,111	
Deposit December 1992	56,586,312	
Deposit September 1993	68,382,835	
Deposit September 1994	58,728,400	
Total Deposits	220,534,658	220,534,658
Interest Earned	6,038,826	
Total Interest	6,038,826	6,038,826
Total Receipts		226,573,484
Disbursements:		
Court requests		
Withdrawal June 1992	12,879,700	
Withdrawal December 1992	6,567,254	
Withdrawal June 1993	21,067,740	
Withdrawal November 1993	29,950,000	
Withdrawal November 1993	4,743,925	
Withdrawal June 1994	15,860,728	
Total Requests	91,069,347	91,069,347
District Court Fees	595,654	595,654
Total Disbursements		91,665,001
Balance in Joint Trust Fund		134,908,483

Footnotes - It should be noted that the Joint Trust Fund Balance includes the Restoration Reserve Fund which has been allocated $12 million to date. In addition, the statement does not reflect the recent court request for $10,664,256.

- The court process was completed October 20, 1994 for actions taken at the July and August Trustee Council meetings. Due to timing, the total disbursement of $10,664,256 is not reflected on the attached statements.

Other Business

1. State of Alaska Projects - Authorization to receive and expend Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Funds was approved on August 27th.

2. Federal Projects - Currently in the allocation distribution process.

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7152.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon
Restoration Work Force

C:\WPWIN60\WPDOCS\FR994.WPD

11.5.94

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
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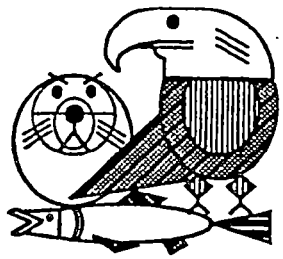

TO: Trustee Council Members

DATE: October 24, 1994
(corrected)

FROM: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

TELE: 278-8012
FAX: 276-7178

SUBJECT: Recommendations for the 1995 Work Plan: **Additional Funding of $25,499,700.**

More than 170 proposed projects were submitted for consideration as part of the Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan. Following review of these projects by the Chief Scientist, peer reviewers, the public, the Public Advisory Group, and agency staff, I recommend funding the 1995 Work Plan at a level of $35,462,500. This amount includes a deposit to the Restoration Reserve; funding for Administration, Science Management, and Public Information; and support for Habitat Protection and Acquisition activities, as well as funding for Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration. Of the amount recommended for the 1995 Work Plan, $9,962,800 was approved by the Trustee Council as interim funding on August 23, 1994. **Thus, I recommend $25,499,700 in additional funds be approved by the Council to complete the Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan.**

Summary of Recommended Funding for FY 95 Work Plan

Restoration Category	No. of Projects	Interim Approved 8/23/94	Additional Recommended	Total Recommended For FY 95
General Restoration	28	$1,671,900	**$3,602,100**	$5,274,000
Monitoring	12	$1,336,500	**$2,135,800**	$3,472,300
Research	33	$2,215,700	**$6,688,600**	$8,904,300
Habitat Protection and Acquisition	7	$770,200	**$786,300**	$1,556,500
Admin, Science Mgmt, & Public Information	4	$3,968,500	**$286,900**	$4,255,400
Restoration Reserve	1		**$12,000,000**	$12,000,000
Total:	**85**	**$9,962,800**	**$25,499,700**	**$35,462,500**

Recommended funding for the restoration categories of research, monitoring, and general restoration is $17,650,600, of which $5,224,100 was approved on August 23, and $12,426,500 is still required. In addition, $626,900 of the interim funding carried forward FY 94 authorizations that were not spent. Thus, total *new* FY 95 cost for these categories is $17,023,700.

Conditions. As in past years, these recommendations are based on information presented in brief project descriptions. All project funding should be conditioned upon the Executive Director's final approval following scientific and budget review of the detailed project descriptions and budgets. The review of the detailed budgets will include an analysis of personnel requirements and equipment requests. Recommendations for individual projects are also conditioned according to any specific information noted in Attachment A, and on successful compliance with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

Attachments. Five attachments accompany this recommendation:

A. **Project Funding Recommendations** is a spreadsheet showing the recommendations for each project submitted for the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan. It includes interim funding approved by the Council in August, recommendations by the Public Advisory Group, and the Executive Director's recommendations and conditions for each project.

B. **Executive Director's Findings for Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan** presents findings that support these work plan recommendations.

C. **Project Recommendations by Resource and Service** shows how the proposed funding would affect each resource and service injured by the spill.

D. **Chief Scientist's Review memos** include recommendations by the Chief Scientist that resulted from a series of review sessions held on proposed projects. It also includes a report on 1994 accomplishments of the Prince William Sound System Investigation by that effort's lead scientist, Dr. Ted Cooney.
   - Chief Scientist's recommendations on the Prince William Sound System Investigation.
   - Report on the Status and Accomplishments of the 1994 Prince William Sound System Investigation from Dr. Ted Cooney, lead scientist on the project.
   - Chief Scientist's recommendations on pink salmon efforts for FY 95.
   - Chief Scientist's memorandum to Howard Ferren, PWSAC Special Projects Manager, on Project 95093 (Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services).
   - Chief Scientist's recommendations on herring research and monitoring for FY 95.
   - Chief Scientist's recommendations on fish genetics research for FY 95.
   - Chief Scientist's recommendations on sockeye salmon monitoring for FY 95.

E. **Public Comment on the Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan.**

11.5.94m

Meeting Summary

A. GROUP: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group (PAG)

B. DATE/TIME: October 12-13, 1994

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Name	Principal Interest
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Kim Benton (for Sturgeon)	Forest Products
Jim Cloud (10-12)	Public-at-Large
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
Donna Fischer, Vice-Chair	Local Government
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Conservation
Vern McCorkle (10-13)	Public-at-Large
Mary McBurney (for McCune)	Commercial Fishing
Chuck Totemoff (10-12)	Native Landowners
Lew Williams	Public-at-Large
(Cloud/McCorkle alt. for Eliason)	Public-at-Large
(McBurney alt. for McMullen)	Aquaculture
Cliff Davidson (*ex officio*)	Alaska State House

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Name	Principal Interest
Brad Phillips, Chair	Commercial Tourism
Richard Knecht	Subsistence
Don McCumby (alternate)	Public-at-Large
Drue Pearce (*ex officio*)	Alaska State Senate

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Name	Organization
Jim Ayers (via telecon 10-13)	EVOS Executive Director
Mark Broderson	AK Dept. Envir. Cons.
Howard Ferren	PWS Aquaculture Corp.
Carrie Holba	Oil Spill Public Info. Center
Ken Holbrook	U.S. Forest Service
Dave Gibbons	U.S. Forest Service
Veronica Gilbert	AK Dept. Nat. Resources
Rod Kuhn	U.S. Forest Service
Tom Livingston	Livingston & Sloan Architects
Bob Loeffler	AK Dept. Envir. Conservation
Molly McCammon	EVOS Director of Operations
Jerome Montague	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Rita Miraglia	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer Dept. of the Interior
Eric Myers	EVOS Project Coordinator

Sandra Schubert	EVOS Staff
Bob Spies	Chief Scientist
Nancy Swanton	Minerals Mgmt. Service
Paul Rotman	PWS Economic Devel. Council
Thea Thomas	Cordova Dist. Fishermen United
Ray Thompson	U.S. Forest Service

G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened October 12 at 8:45 a.m. by Vice-Chairperson Donna Fischer. The 10/11/94 agenda was approved. The August 2-3, 1994 meeting summary was accepted.

Molly McCammon gave the Executive Director's report, summarizing Trustee Council actions at their August 23 and October 5, 1994 meetings. The next Trustee Council meeting is scheduled for November 2, 1994. Traci Cramer has been hired as the new EVOS Director of Administration. McCammon stated that the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Restoration Plan was completed and a notice published in the Federal Register. The 30-day wait period will end October 28, 1994 and a Record of Decision (ROD) signed at the Secretarial level is expected soon thereafter. Individual projects, however, are still subject to meeting environmental requirements. After the EIS ROD, action on the Restoration Plan is expected at the November 2, 1994 meeting.

Carrie Holba gave a report on the activities of the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC)(see attachment #7). Over 3,000 requests for information were handled in FY 1994; OSPIC has an annual budget of $300,000. OSPIC is a participant of the Western Library Network and has an Internet electronic mail address: "ospic@muskox.alaska.edu".

McCammon noted that a project (part of 95089 with about $290,000) has been proposed to develop an information management system for EVOS data. Only 12 reports from 1992 Trustee Council projects have been finalized. Quarterly progress reports have been instituted for use by the Trustee Council. There was discussion about the usefulness of these reports in determining restoration actions. McCammon also noted that an independent audit will be conducted this winter on agencies' performance and management of EVOS funds.

Eric Myers presented a status report on the proposed project for infrastructure improvements at the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) in Seward. The amount requested of the Trustee Council is $24.9 million. Nancy Swanton reported on the status of the project EIS--the Final EIS is complete and the ROD is expected to be signed on October 28, 1994. Tom Livingston, architect for the project, presented detailed plans, financial information, and organizational concepts for the project. If approved, the project is expected to begin operation the summer of 1997. McCammon explained that the Trustee Council, in deciding whether to fund the project, had four major issues to consider: (1) that the private funding portion will work, (2) that researchers will use the project--that it serves a need, (3) that tourists will

visit the project and support its operation, and (4) that the management structure will have the abilities to make the project successful. The PAG adopted a motion in support of the project (see attachment #2).

A PAG "Final Report" (see attachment #5) was discussed. Members were encouraged to submit their comments for inclusion in a report to the Trustee Council identifying individual members' issues. A motion was made by Jim Cloud and seconded by Pam Brodie that the staff present issues from individual members, not necessarily a consensus, for a "Final PAG Report"--the motion passed unanimously.

McCammon gave an introduction to the Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 Draft Work Plan, noting that a series of workshops were held to review the direction of several efforts that have involved many projects: Prince William Sound ecosystem investigations, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, herring and fish genetics. She asked that the PAG recommend what projects they thought made the best packages and what made good funding opportunities. The Trustee Council will take action on projects at their November 2, 1994 meeting. All projects are pending legal and environmental compliance. After a proposal summary is approved to proceed, the proposer will develop a detailed project description that will undergo Chief Scientist/peer review and refinement. Bob Loeffler provided a summary of public comments on the Draft Work Plan. The Chief Scientist, Bob Spies, went through most projects (see attachment #8), discussing his and peer reviewers recommendations. The PAG took action, approving for moving forward in the process the projects noted in attachment #1--these total approximately $17.2 million in new project work (excluding stable isotope work), $12 million for the restoration reserve, and $24.9 million for the Seward IMS project--no action was taken on the $9.9 million interim project funding already approved by the Trustee Council. The PAG requested more involvement in the habitat acquisition process.

Public comment was accepted at 4:00 p.m. Paul Rotman presented comments in support of project 95115, Sound Waste Management Plan.

The PAG recessed at 4:45 p.m. and reconvened Thursday at 8:15 a.m. and continued discussion of the Work Plan.

Jim Ayers joined the meeting via telephone for a brief report about the proposed information management system, an integrated, adaptive management/ecosystem approach to restoration, biological intervention and environmental compliance, and habitat protection efforts at Chenega, Shuyak, and Kodiak.

McCammon disturbed certificates of appreciation signed by the six Trustee Council members to PAG members and alternates for their contributions to restoration efforts over the past two years.

The meeting adjourned at Noon on October 13, 1994.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. Donna Fischer will present a summary of PAG actions at the November 2, 1994 Trustee Council meeting.

2. McCammon will compile PAG member issues and comments as a "Final Report" to the Trustee Council.

3. McCammon will provide information comparing projects let through competitive bid versus government agencies following final action on the FY 1995 Work Plan.

I. NEXT MEETING: To be determined

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. PAG vote record for FY 1995 projects
2. Motion to support IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project

For those not in attendance:

3. Revised Brief Project Descriptions (10-11-94)
4. Public Comments on the FY 1995 Work Plan
5. PAG Final Report
6. Project 95199 Improvements Affiliated with IMS-Update
7. Oil Spill Public Information Center Statistics FY 1994
8. Draft 1995 Work Plan Summary

K. CERTIFICATION:

_____ _____

PAG Chairperson **Date**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94 ROLE CALL

Issue:

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	Cloud Alternate			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~ VACANT				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	Cloud	Alternate		
Gerald McCune	McBurney Alternate			
John McMullen	McBurney Alternate			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	Benton Alternate			
Charles Totemoff	✓			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94 ROLE CALL

Issue:

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	McCorkle Alternate (on Williams)			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	McCorkle Alternate (on Williams)			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~ VACANT				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓ (on Williams Alternate)			
Gerald McCune	McBurney Alternate			
John McMullen	McBurney Alternate			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	Benton Alternate			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: PWS System Investigation cluster — approve, but
Remove: 95018, 95065, 95320 I (1), 95320 I (2), 95320 I (3), 95320 J

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by Cloud
second by Andrews

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Approve 95320 I (1) and 95320 I (2) be combined with other similar projects

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by French
second by Cloud

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Other Pink Salmon Projects
Approve 95076, 95191A, 95191B

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

Moved by Cloud
Second by Brodie

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Other Pink Salmon Projects

Approve 95093A, 95093B, 95093C, 95320C

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King		✓		
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by McBurney
second by Andrews

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Other Herring Projects
Approve 95074, 95165, 95166

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King			✓	
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Passed

moved by Cloud
second by McBurney

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Sockeye Salmon Program

Approve 95258, ~~95257~~

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French				
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

Moved by Andrews
second by Williams

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Sockeye Salmon Program

Approve 95259

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French		✓		
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

Moved by Andrews

second by Williams

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Sockeye Salmon Program

Approve 95105

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		✓		
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud		✓		
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason		✓		
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French		✓		
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King		✓		
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle		✓		
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon		✓		
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		✓		

Failed

Moved by McBurney

Second by Cloud

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Sockeye Salmon Program

Approve 95255

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		✓		
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason	✓	✓		
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King		✓		
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon		✓		✓
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		✓		

Failed 6 7

Moved by McBurney

Second by Cloud

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Other Fish/shellfish Projects
NO ACTION TAKEN

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King				
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

unanimous

Moved by Williams

Second by Brodie

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Marine Bird/Forage Fish Interaction
Approve Work Group revisions of all projects — endorse ↘

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Passed

↓ an ecosystem approach to these studies place a cap of $1,400,000 on these studies, note that seabird studies are important outside PWS, but that is a good place to start. (include isotope work) (13) moved by King, [illegible]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Other Marine Bird Projects
Approve 95038, 95041, 95042

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Unanimous
Passed

moved by King
second by Williams

19

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Nearshore ecosystem studies
Defer action, endorse formation of a nearshore ↓

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French				
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Unanimous passed

↓ packet of projects with a $1,000,000 cap, staff to send around to PAG for review

moved by Williams
second by Andrews

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Intertidal/Subtidal Community Structure
Approve 95009D, 95086C, 95106

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by Williams
second by French

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Intertidal/subtidal

Approve 95086A

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Died For lack of second

moved by Williams

Second by

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Intertidal / Subtidal

The sense of the PAG is that a more tightly knit

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed unanimous

intertidal project be prepared for funding in the future.

moved by French
second by King

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Marine Mammal Ecosystem Studies
Approve 95001 and 95117-BAA and 95064

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed unanimous

moved by Williams

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Marine Mammals

Approve 95013 and 95014

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓	~~✓~~		
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune				✓
John McMullen				✓
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by French

second by Diehl

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Oil Toxicity Projects

Approve 95026, [redacted], 95290

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl			✓	
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by Williams
second by Andrews

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: Oil Toxicity
Approve 95027 with local involvement

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl			✓	
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by French
Second by Benton

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Oil Toxicity
Approve 95090 and 95266

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon				✓
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

~~Failed due to lack of second~~
Passed

Moved by ~~Williams~~ French
Second by McCorkle

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-12-94

Issue: IMS project #~~5555~~ notebook project (attached resolution)

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune		✓		
John McMullen		✓		
Brad Phillips		✓		✓
John Sturgeon	✓			✓
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed 10 3

moved by Andrews

second by French 24

DRAFT

Passed
10-3

RESOLUTION

of the

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Advisory Group (PAG) has been presented with information concerning the proposed research infrastructure improvements proposed for development in Seward and affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science as reflected in the Project Description and Supplemental Materials (September 26, 1994).

Based on the information presented at its October 13, 1994 meeting and the prior briefings regarding the project, the PAG expresses it general support for the proposed facility with the recognition that the proposed research infrastructure would make an important contribution to the restoration mission of the Trustee Council. While recognizing that there remain a number of issues that must be addressed to ensure that the proposed project can be successfully implemented, the PAG is supportive of development of the proposed facility in Seward.

DRAFT

Issues of particular concern include the following:

— the management structure of the proposed facility and the need to clearly identify the role of the University of Alaska as it relates to the future use and management of the facility;

— that the membership of the governing board of the facility be constituted in a manner that includes the financial and technical expertise needed to successfully implement the project as well as to appropriately represent interests from throughout the spill area;

— the role of the University of Alaska in the project with particular concern regarding the need to ensure that the University does not incur significant new operational cost liabilities at a time of declining funding resources;

— a need to ensure that future Trustee Council project funding is appropriately balanced between on-going, field-based ecosystem research efforts and the new laboratory-based research efforts that the proposed facility would support;

— the need to reduce or eliminate to the extent possible the capital and operational cost risks associated with the project to ensure successful implementation and operation of the facility;

(25)

— future Trustee Council projects using the proposed facilities will not be given priority over other projects based on the location of the project activities

~~DRAFT~~

— ~~a need to~~ the city of Seward a need to ensure that ~~adequate~~ affordable housing resources are available to the researchers and other individuals who would use the facility; and

— the need to name the project in a manner that accurately reflects the facility's relationship with the University of Alaska, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

In adopting this resolution, the PAG expresses its support for this project and asks that these issues and concerns be considered and addressed as the Trustee Council moves forward with the project.

October 13, 1994

~~DRAFT~~

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Archaeology Projects
NO ACTION TAKEN

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King				
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon				✓
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

moved by
second by

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Habitat Protection/Acquisition
Approve 95126 and 955053

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed 12 1

moved by Brodie
seconded by Williams

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Habitat Protection/Acquisition

Approve 95058

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed 11 2

moved by McBurney

second by French 29

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Habitat Protection/Acquisition

PAG requests that the Trustee Council provide mor- ↓

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

unanimous

moved by Benton
second by Andrews

30

✓ involvement for the PAG in the habitat acquisition/protection process

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Recreation Projects
NO ACTION TAKEN

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King				
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

moved by
Second by

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Subsistence Projects

Approve 95279

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Passed unanimous

moved by French

second by Diehl

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Note: These projects were voted on singly

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Subsistence Projects

Approve 95052, 95131, 95138, 95244, 95272 and that t.

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		opposed	95244	
Pamela Brodie		opposed	95138 +	95 272
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King				
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen		opposed	95138	
Brad Phillips		opposed	95138	✓
John Sturgeon		opposed	95134	
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

All passed

moved by French
second by Williams

↓ the trustee council look at funding these projects and try to resolve legal questions on the other subsistence projects and work with DCRA in developing their,

(33)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Reducing Marine Pollution
Approve 95115 and 95417

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed

moved by Andrews
second by McBurney 34

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Misc. Research Projects
NO ACTION TAKEN

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94 Monitoring,
Issue: Misc. ~~Research~~ Projects
Approve 95029

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon				✓
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

passed unanimous

Moved by King
Second by Andrews

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Acquisition and ownership decisions for property be subject to the same financial

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		✓		
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French		✓		
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King		✓		
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune		✓		
John McMullen		✓		
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Failed 6

Support considerations as any other projects.

Moved by Benton

Second by Williams 37

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Admin / Science / Info

Approve 95089

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

unanimous

moved by Brodie

seconded by [illegible]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Misc, General Restoration Projects

PAG support portion of 95141 for conversion of roads

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie	✓			
James Cloud		✓		
James Diehl	✓			
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King		✓		
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle		✓		
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon		✓		
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		✓		

Fails 6 6

but not for management of the park

moved by French

second by Brodie

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Restoration Reserve
Approve 95424 with a total of $24 million

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French		✓		
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune		✓		
John McMullen		✓		
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon		✓		
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

Failed 6 7

move by Williams
second by Kim 40

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 10-13-94

Issue: Restoration Reserve

Approve 95424 - PAG heartily endorses the continued $12 million and that the Trustee Council consider depositing a larger amount.

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	✓			
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud	✓			
James Diehl		✓		
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer	✓			
John French	✓			
~~Paul V. Gavora~~				
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht				✓
Vern C. McCorkle	✓			
Gerald McCune	✓			
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				✓
John Sturgeon	✓			
Charles Totemoff				✓
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	✓			

moved by French
Second by Williams

(as adopted)

RESOLUTION

of the

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Advisory Group (PAG) has been presented with information concerning the proposed research infrastructure improvements proposed for development in Seward and affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science as reflected in the Project Description and Supplemental Materials (September 26, 1994).

Based on the information presented at its October 13, 1994 meeting and the prior briefings regarding the project, the PAG expresses its general support for the proposed facility with the recognition that the proposed research infrastructure would make an important contribution to the restoration mission of the Trustee Council. While recognizing that there remain a number of issues that must be addressed to ensure that the proposed project can be successfully implemented, the PAG is supportive of development of the proposed facility in Seward.

Issues of particular concern include the following:

— the management structure of the proposed facility and the need to clearly identify the role of the University of Alaska as it relates to the future use and management of the facility;

— that the membership of the governing board of the facility be constituted in a manner that includes the financial and technical expertise needed to successfully implement the project as well as to appropriately represent interests from throughout the spill area;

— the role of the University of Alaska in the project with particular concern regarding the need to ensure that the University does not incur significant new operational cost liabilities at a time of declining funding resources;

— a need to ensure that future Trustee Council project funding is appropriately balanced between on-going, field-based ecosystem research efforts and the new laboratory-based research efforts that the proposed facility would support;

— future Trustee Council projects using the proposed facility should not be given funding priority over other proposed projects based on the location of project activities;

— the need to reduce or eliminate to the extent possible the capital and operational cost risks associated with the project to ensure successful implementation and operation of the facility;

— the City of Seward ensure that adequate, affordable housing resources are available to the researchers and other individuals who would use the facility; and

— the need to name the project in a manner that accurately reflects the facility's relationship with the University of Alaska, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

In adopting this resolution, the PAG expresses its support for this project and asks that these issues and concerns be considered and addressed as the Trustee Council moves forward with the project.

October 13, 1994

11.5.9 N

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

October 5, 1994 @ 9:00 a.m.

DRAFT

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS
●Deborah Williams, USDOI
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS
Carl Rosier, ADF&G
* John Sandor, ADEC
●Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair
● Alternates:
Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.
Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

APPROVED MOTION: Approved August 23, 1994 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B)

2. Institute of Marine Science Briefing

Briefing on the Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure.

3. Executive Session on Habitat Protection Strategy & Chief Scientist Contract

Public session reconvened at 5:00 p.m.

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized Executive Director to negotiate a contract with Applied Marine Sciences to provide scientific support services, based on the cost of $382,296.00, scope of work and information provided by Dr. Spies. Also to develop an associate position for a Science Coordinator in the State of Alaska in the Administrative Budget. Motion by Rosier, second by Pennoyer.

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized and directed the Executive Director to work with the U.S. Forest Service to conduct a review and develop a report on the Appraisal Process including all associated expenditures and timelines before November 2, 1994. No objections.

Meeting adjourned.

nw

DRAFT

11.5.90

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: October 24, 1994

RE: Trustee Council Briefing Materials for November 2-3, 1994 Meeting

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In preparation for our November 2-3 meeting in Anchorage, we have enclosed the agenda, briefing materials, and several other informational items. This memo and enclosures constitute your briefing packet for the November 2-3 meeting. If you have any questions on these items, please don't hesitate to contact me.

1. Meeting Notes: for October 5, 1994 Meeting.

2. PAG report: The summary from the October 12-13 PAG meeting is enclosed. In addition, the PAG requested that I forward on to you letters from individual PAG members describing issues they would like the Trustees and future PAG members to consider. The PAG decided not to develop a consensus position on these issues. Instead, they asked that their letters be forwarded to you as individual comments.

3. A Financial report as of September 30, 1994 is enclosed. The most recent court request has been signed by the court and funds disbursed to the state of Alaska and the U.S. Government.

4. A recommended Investment Strategy is outlined for the Restoration Reserve and the Joint Trust Fund balance.

5. EIS and Restoration Plan Update: A draft of the Record of Decision on the Restoration Plan has been circulated and is now in Washington D.C. in preparation for signing on October 31. Enclosed is the final draft. A review draft of the final Restoration Plan is now being circulated among the agency liaisons and attorneys. You should be receiving a final review document late this week. The final Restoration Plan is available for adoption following action on the R.O.D.

6. 1994 5th Anniversary Forum and Science Workshop Proceedings: Since we received a number of requests to publish the proceedings of the 5th Anniversary Forum last March, as well as those of the Science Workshop held in April, we were finally able to compile all of the materials into two documents. These will be sent to you under separate cover later this week. In addition, an edited videotape of the March Forum was also produced for use by libraries, schools, spill area communities and others. A copy of that video will be included with the other two documents.

7. Habitat Protection & Acquisition:

a) A report on the Small Parcel Evaluation Process is enclosed.

b) Enclosed as a separate document are additions to the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking which reflect the evaluations of supplemental parcels nominated by landowners subsequent to November 30, 1993 (Tatitlek and Chenega).

c) You will be receiving under separate cover the report on the Appraisal Process as requested during your October 5 meeting.

d) A detailed update of negotiations will be presented orally at the meeting along with recommendations and appropriate resolutions for Kodiak-Shuyak and Chenega.

8. Institute of Marine Science Research Infrastructure Improvements Project in Seward: A draft resolution which includes the Executive Director's findings report will be circulated prior to the meeting.

9. FY95 Work Plan: Enclosed are a number of items that relate to the FY95 Work Plan.

a) Summary of Executive Director's recommendation for action on November 2-3, 1994;

b) Attachment A: a spreadsheet summarizing the comments received from the public, the Public Advisory Group, the Chief Scientist, and the Executive Director's recommendations;

c) Attachment B: a findings report describing the overall elements of the proposed FY95 Trustee Council Work Plan;

d) Attachment C: a summary of the Executive Director's

recommendations by specific resource and service, in alphabetical order;

e) Attachment D: copies of the memos from Chief Scientist Dr. Robert Spies following the review sessions held this fall, as well as a report from Dr. Ted Cooney on Project 94320;

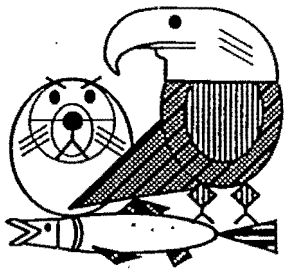
f) Attachment E: a report summarizing all public comments on the work plan received as of October 24.

10. Correspondence: Under the final tab you will find copies of letters received since your last meeting, primarily concerning habitat protection and acquisition.

a.m.11-5,9.P

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
NOVEMBER 2 & 3, 1994 @ 10:00 A.M. -- ANCHORAGE

10/31/94
3:16 pm
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY
Attorney General/Trustee
State of Alaska/Representative

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.
Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife & Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Federal Chair

1. Call to Order 10:00 a.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day
   - Approval of October 5, 1994 Meeting Notes

2. Public Advisory Group Report - Donna Fischer, Vice-Chair

3. Executive Director's Report - Jim Ayers
   Administration & Public Information
   - Financial Report
   - Investment Options
   - Overview of EIS & Restoration Plan Process
   - Public Outreach

   Research, Monitoring & General Restoration
   - Overview of FY95 Work Plan Process
   - Adaptive Management Process
   - 1994 5th Anniversary Forum & Science Workshop Proceedings

   Habitat Protection & Acquisition
   - Small Parcel Evaluation Report
   - Large Parcel Report, Including Supplemental Evaluations
   - Appraisal Process Report

Public Comment 11:30 - 12:30 p.m.

Working Lunch 12:30 - 1:00 p.m.

Action Items:

4. Restoration Plan

5. Investment Strategy

6. Habitat Acquisition

a) Possible Executive Session to discuss negotiations & strategy.
Briefings on:

- Eyak
- Chenega*
- Tatitlek*
- Port Graham and English Bay
- Afognak*

* Possible action by end of November.

b) We anticipate having action requested for the following:

- Old Harbor
- Akhiok-Kaguyak
- Koniag (possible)
- Kodiak Island Borough - Shuyak Island (possible)
- Seal Bay Installment Authorization Resolution

c) General Resolution authorizing and directing pursuit of spill wide acquisition within the EIS framework.

7. Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvements

8. FY95 Work Plan

Recess - It is anticipated that a meeting in late November will be necessary to complete additional action items.

If the meeting extends to November 3, it will begin at 8:30 a.m.

DRAFT

a.r. 11.5.9

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
NOVEMBER 2 & 3, 1994 @ 10:00 A.M. -- ANCHORAGE

10/31/94
1:35 pm
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY
Attorney General/Trustee
State of Alaska/Representative

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.
Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife & Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Federal Chair

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   - Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day
   - Approval of October 5, 1994 Meeting Notes

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   Administration & Public Information
   - Financial Report
   - Investment Options
   - Overview of EIS & Restoration Plan Process
   - Public Outreach

   Research, Monitoring & General Restoration
   - Overview of FY95 Work Plan Process
   - Adaptive Management Process
   - 1994 5th Anniversary Forum & Science Workshop Proceedings

   Habitat Protection & Acquisition
   - Small Parcel Evaluation Report
   - Large Parcel Report, Including Supplemental Evaluations
   - Appraisal Process Report

Public Comment 11:30 - 12:30 p.m.

Working Lunch 12:30 - 1:00 p.m.

Action Items:

4. Restoration Plan

5. Investment Strategy

6. Habitat Acquisition

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- Chenega*
- Tatitlek*
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- Afognak*

* Possible action by end of November.

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- Koniag (possible)
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c) General Resolution authorizing and directing pursuit of spill wide acquisition within the EIS framework.

7. Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvements

8. FY95 Work Plan

Recess - It is anticipated that a meeting in late November will be necessary to complete additional action items.

If the meeting extends to November 3, it will begin at 8:30 a.m.

DRAFT

11.5,9 Q

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

PLEASE REPLY TO:

☐ *1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 200*
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1994
PHONE: (907) 269-5100
FAX: (907) 276-3697

☐ *KEY BANK BUILDING*
100 CUSHMAN ST., SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4679
PHONE: (907) 451-2811
FAX: (907) 451-2846

☐ *P.O. BOX 110300-DIMOND COURT HOUS.*
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600
FAX: (907) 465-6735

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior

The Honorable Mike Espy
Secretary of Agriculture

The Honorable D. James Baker
Administrator of the National Oceanic
and Atmospheric Administration

Dear Messrs. Secretaries and Administrator:

The State of Alaska Natural Resource Trustees concur with the findings of the Federal Natural Resource Trustees as stated in the Record of Decision for the proposed Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvement Project at Seward, Alaska.

Sincerely,

for Craig J. Tillery 11/2/94
Bruce M. Botelho Date
Attorney General
State of Alaska

Carl L. Rosier 11/2/94
Carl L. Rosier Date
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish & Game

John A. Sandor 11/2/94
John A. Sandor Date
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

c:\wpdocs\cjt\babbitt.cjt

03-C5LH

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

P.O. BOX 110300 - DIMOND COURT HOUSE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600
FAX: (907) 465-2075

The Honorable Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of the Interior

The Honorable Mike Espy
Secretary of Agriculture

The Honorable D. James Baker
Administrator of the National Oceanic
and Atmospheric Administration

Dear Messrs. Secretaries and Administrator:

The State of Alaska Natural Resource Trustees concur with the findings of the Federal Natural Resource Trustees as stated in the Record of Decision for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. The Record of Decision adopts Alternative Five from the *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the* Exxon Valdez *Oil Spill Restoration Plan*. The comprehensive approach to restoration that is represented by Alternative Five is the most appropriate combination of restoration policies to meet the needs of the natural resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Sincerely,

for Craig J. Tillery 11/2/94
Bruce M. Botelho Date
Attorney General
State of Alaska

Carl L. Rosier 11/2/94
Carl L. Rosier Date
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish & Game

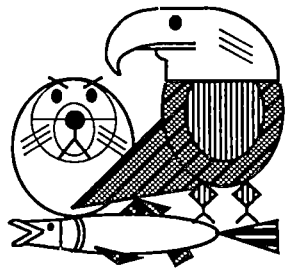
John A. Sandor 11/2/94
John A. Sandor Date
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

03-C32LH

11.5.9R

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Public Advisory Group Members

THROUGH: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: October 25, 1994

RE: PAG issues

The Public Advisory Group requested that I forward on to you a list of issues that individual PAG members have noted as issues to be brought before the Trustees and any newly appointed PAG members. The PAG chose not to identify a group of "consensus" issues. Rather, they wished these letters to be packaged as "individual" comments.

Lew M. Williams, Jr.
755 Grant Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

August 31, 1994

Molly McCammon
Director of Operations
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street, #401, Anchorage 99501
FAX 276-7178

Dear Ms. McCammon:

In response to a request of members of the Public Advisory Group for their opinions on restoration direction, here is my opinion as a public member:

GUIDELINES --

Some brief, simple guidelines - following the court decision - are needed for those who apply for restoration grants, for the restoration team, for the public advisory group and even for the trustees. And each segment should know the guidelines for the others.

My understanding from Executive Director Jim Ayers is that the court has said that a restoration plan should be devised that:

1. Provides for general restoration.
2. Provides habitat protection with acquisition of only critical high-value habitat.
3. Provides for monitor and research of the affected area.

And the EIS will allocate money to those three items.

In reviewing restoration projects, the restoration team puts them in five categories.

Under a policy adopted by the Public Advisory Group, priority should be given to:

A. Picking up oil which is fouling the environment.
B. Restoring injured resources and services by direct action.
C. Protect habitat critical to resources injured by the oil spill.
D. Establish an endowment, trust or reserve so there is income after Exxon makes its last payment.
E. Replace injured resources and services by indirect means, i.e. enchance equivalent resources to reduce pressure on injured ones.
F. Provide funding for facilities which support A through E.

the spill settlement funds as possible to acquire land for a huge wilderness extending from Kodiak to Ketchikan. On the other hand, there are those who want no land acquisition and one Native timber company official has said publicly that his group won't give up one acre.

There has to be a compromise. And it should meet the primary goal of the settlement of restoring the resource. That is why alternatives to fee simple title should be considered. We must assume the resource will be restored at some point in time. Putting land under government title permanently, when there is going to be a time when the resource is restored, isn't sensible. Some land should go to government, preferrably to the state, to complete parks or reserves. But not for creating a vast reserve for the purpose of creating such a reserve doesn't follow the intent of the settlement.

I certainly hope to see more discussion and guidelines on habitat protection or better understanding of what we have to avoid clashes of interests.

ENDOWMENTS (again!) --

Some members of the public advisory group are pushing for endownments for the University of Alaska despite an opinion from Justice Department lawyers that it isn't possible.

It appears to me that if the University or Prince Williams sound Community College, or any other research agency, wants to endow a chair, they should request it as a project. For example, the institution should describe specifically what it would do in research and monitoring over a periord of years and request $2 million to finance it. There are enough years left in Exxon payments and work project years that up to four chairs could be endowed. It should be confined to institution within the spill area.

These are just a few of my ideas. I'd like to reiterate what I said at the last meeting: When dealing with legal advisors, ask them how to reach the goal and not ask if such-and-such is legal. It's too easy to say no. Most lawyers can find an answer if they are asked how to reach a goal.

Sorrty to be late with this. I'll mail a hard copy later.

sincerely,

Lew (Llewellyn) M. Williams

To: Doug Mutter, PAG Fed. Officer 8/12/94

Fr: Jim King, PAG Conservation Member

Sub: EVOS Settlement Issues, 1994

Herewith some of the issues I would like to see discussed at the October PAG meeting. I hope they are useful questions. It is an incomplete list and I trust those more knowlegeable will articulate issues for fisheries, archeology, recreation and so forth.

1) Good conservation dictates sustained yield where possible. Should that concept be applied to Settlement funds and a major portion be used for long term/permanent resource enhancement rather than for short term restoration efforts? Yes! Maybe! No!

2) Some elements of the ecosystem can easily be classed as restored, some elements unrestored and some elements in need of long term scrutiny to determine what restoration effort is needed. Should the ecosystem rather than a collection of some of its parts be recognized as the damaged resource? Yes! Maybe! No!

3) Can the "ecosystem approach" to restoration really be achieved by the current program of invited proposals rather than through a coordinated assault by a well directed team? Yes! Maybe! No!

4) Two thirds of respondents to the "EIS brochure" favored establishment of a permanent endowment with some of the Settlement money in hopes of eventually achieving resource enhancement? Should the Trustee Council request that the federal solicitors try to find a way to accommodate this majority interest? Yes! Maybe! No!

5) Would it be better to modify and perfect existing bureaucracy, for instance the University of Alaska Foundation, to manage an EVOS endowment rather than invent a new organization? Yes! Maybe! No!

6) Establishing permanent academic chairs with responsibility for developing an understanding of the ecology of the major damaged resources through graduate study projects would produce peer reviewed publications and EVOS area trained scientists as well as good science. Would endowed chairs ultimately provide greater public benefit than contract research? Yes! Maybe! No!

7) Though tempting, is it appropriate for agencies to try to compensate for declining budgets by appealing for EVOS money to fulfill legislative mandates for resource monitoring and research? Yes! Maybe! No!

RUPE ANDREWS
9416 LONG RUN DRIVE
JUNEAU, AK 99801

August 29, 1994

Ms. Molly McCammon
Director, Operations
EVOS-PAG
645 G Street , Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Molly:

Re the last PAG meeting, members of PAG were requested to compile issues that they consider important and submit them to you by September 1. I would like to put forth the following notion for consideration by the Trustees if and when the opportunity may occur. I propose that the Karluk River on Kodiak be considered for purchase as replacement for lost angling opportunities due to the oil spill in PW Sound. The past two years I have seen that anglers and sport hunters essentially will derive little consideration from the oil spill settlement unless there is the chance to purchase a system such as the Karluk River to replace lost angling opportunities.

I am aware that this river is not on any list by the land owners for possible purchase. The Karluk has only been vaguely discussed by some of the trustees and some trustees may not have heard of the river. Arguably, the Karluk is the best wild, steelhead stream left in North America. It should be in public domain and under the protective land classification of the Kodiak Bear Refuge. If the land owners are reluctant to sell then public access and a mutual land management plan should be explored,ie., less than fee simple purchase.

I have no alternative options for sport anglers of lasting benefit. The Karluk River is priceless for the recreational benefits that it offers to sport anglers and worthy of discussion at the October PAG meeting.

Sincerely,

Rupe Andrews

Rupe Andrews, Member, EVOS-PAG
Sport Fishing-Sport Hunting Representative

P.O. Box 868
Girdwood Ak. 99587
9-8-94

Molly McCammon, Director of Ops.
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Molly McCammon:

During the past two years, I have learned much about the damages to and the restoration of Prince William Sound in this post oil spill era. I volunteered for a position on the PAG to learn these things, but in the process of informing myself I have learned even more.

In the past year I have witnessed the transformation of an agency generated structure into something with so much imput from the public, from private researchers, and from government agency personnel that the collective imput when ranked and presented in open forums by experts and private citizens cannot be ignored. The infrastructure set up by Jim Ayers' team has been impressive and effective. The 1995 Draft Work Plan is the proof of the pudding.

The next phase of carrying this draft Work Plan, with all its competing proposals, to fruition is daunting.

My chief concern is that the EVOS settlement not be used to create an agency driven research juggernaut that arbitrarily displaces local private researchers from their historical roles. If settlement funds are used to build a research center in Seward, then how much say will state and federal agencies have in the allocation of research funds from settlement monies?

Right now I am very happy with the layers of of accountability that Jim Ayer's team has built into the research proposals. I hope that private entities will continue to be involved in future proposals, because the quality of the 1995 Draft Work Plan has been greatly enhanced by their participation. It is important that the best of these private parties now participate in the actual projects to ensure their future involvement in the restoration process.

Please keep up the good, although difficult work. You have my greatest appreciation.

Sincerely,

James A. Diehl,
recreational users

September 1, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ATTENTION: Jim Ayers, Executive Director

Dear Jim:

While reading the Ecosystems based restoration proposals, and the large dollar amounts which accompany them, sitting through the work session and watching the evaluations of the proposals. I feel with the draft restoration plan and the scientific team, we are almost on the right track. We know not everyone will be satisfied, but at least it's a step in the right direction.

The Public Advisory Group recognized the need for proper direction; it was also our feeling we were not getting the proper recognition or included in the process. I can now see this is beginning to change. I do feel, although we are only in and advisory position and are the representatives of the citizens of Alaska; that needs to continue. I feel Director Ayers is taking very careful long strides to get things lined up properly and efficiently.

I agree with the rest of PAG members, we need an endowment/reserve for future generations of research.

Sierra Club

Alaska Field Office
241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807

October 12, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99510
Attn: Molly McCammon

RE: PAG member list of "issues of concern"

Dear Members of the Trustee Council,

First, I would like to thank the Trustee Council, once again, for allowing me to represent the Environmental community on the Public Advisory Group for the last two years.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the Trustee Council and to Jim Ayers and Molly McCammon for the considerable improvements they have brought to the complex process of managing the oil spill restoration activities. I commend Jim and Molly for (under your direction) increasing the involvement and influence of independent scientists; organizing restoration planning around a mission, goals, and questions to be answered; making the Workplan goals more clear for 1995 than past Workplans; meeting an ambitious schedule of deadlines; and improving the efficiency and cost effectiveness of administration.

I do still have many, many concerns about issues which I believe need to be improved. These comments are intended as suggestions for ways to continue and expand the recent improvements.

Habitat acquisition:

Appraisal process -- I have long stated that I feared the Trustee Council's procedures make habitat acquisition extremely and unnecessarily difficult. The supposed legal constraints on offering less than fair market value, combined with the Trustee Council's policy against offering more than fair market value, give the Trustees and land owners no room to negotiate. Land appraisal -- always more an art than a science, in my experience -- is extraordinarily arbitrary when there are few if any comparable land sales. The lands which the Trustees are considering are unique; there is no real precedent of non-government sales of this magnitude for similar land. The appraised values will necessarily be arbitrary, and may be

Administration:

Costs -- Jim and Molly have made considerable progress in cost reductions, and I am glad they are dedicated to further cost cutting. Some areas which I find disturbing are the cost of the library (an average of $100 per public inquiry) and excessive travel by some staff members. If no members of the Trustee Council actually read PAG transcripts, then the transcribing should be discontinued. The cost of printing large public documents (such as the annual workplans) could be reduced by sending a notice to the mailing list in advance of publication with a return form for people to send back if they want to receive the document.

Accounting for past expenditures -- three years after the settlement, it still remains a great mystery how the pre-settlement money was spent. We not only do not know the specifics -- we do not even know the generalities. Of the approximately $300 million spent so far, how much has been spent on science, how much on clean-up, how much on attorneys, etc.?

Science projects:

Long term funding -- the level of funding should not drop off precipitously when use of the reserve begins in 20001. Instead, science funding should be reduced gradually each year until it naturally flows into the level available from the reserve fund.

Seward Marine Institute -- Government should not be taking "leaps of faith" with public funds. Alaska is already burdened with a vast and glamorous infrastructure which our small population cannot possibly maintain as oil dollars diminish. Certainly, a new world-class facility would be exciting. But we are a population of only half a million people, and we already have marine science institutes in Kodiak and Cordova, as well as university and college campuses all over the state. At current funding levels, UAF cannot even open some of the buildings it has already built. We should not use public funds to expand Alaska's overgrown research infrastructure. (It is my understanding that the Monterey Bay Aquarium, a model for the planned Seward Institute, was built with private foundation funds.) Although supporters assert that a new institute will benefit research, nobody has even attempted to claim that the benefits are worth the whopping cost of the facility. Also, we have been told that the Seward Institute will "generate more research." As someone who has followed the Trustees' annual workplan process, I believe we need to find ways to limit rather than to generate research appetites. This capital expenditure is an inappropriate and probably illegal use of settlement funds.

Kimberley Benton
621 West 90th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99515
(907) 522-2163

October 18, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Jim:

As two years of participation on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Public Advisory Group comes to an end, I would like to pass along the following issues for your consideration:

1) INCREASE PAG HABITAT PROTECTION PROCESS INVOLVEMENT

The PAG has received numerous presentations on the Seward Center under the guise of this being a "big ticket item", and yet the PAG receives little if any opportunity for involvement in the habitat protection process, which is the single largest budgeted area. The PAG is comprised of representatives from diverse interest groups that could bring great benefits to the habitat protection process. But, perhaps most importantly, greater PAG involvement will diminish the perception of the habitat protection process being a closed process that only a select few outside of the Trustee Council may participate in.

2) BROADEN HABITAT PROTECTION MEASURES

Steps have been taken toward obtaining a broadening of habitat protection measures through the landowner's assistance project listed in the 1995 Work Plan. While it has often been said that there is a menu of options available for habitat protection, the only entree selected to date has been habitat acquisition. Broadening the selection of protection measures could help reach the goal of restoration with fewer funds than outright acquisition. Where can you receive the greatest restoration for your habitat protection dollar? This is a question that may best be answered by broadening the protection measures that are available to choose from.

6) MAKE THE SYSTEM MORE USER FRIENDLY

The EVOS system is extremely complex, even for those involved in it on a regular basis. While this may be seen as a benefit to some of those who are inside the system, it is certainly no benefit to anyone who is not. When Trustee Council meetings were first held at the Egan Center, even with extra chairs being brought in to accommodate those wanting to participate, people standing lined the walls. During the teleconference, those commenting from around the state were greater in number than there was time available. Now the chairs are filled with agency personnel working on projects and a just handful of others. The teleconferences have no one on line to testify. Not only has the system become difficult for users, there is no one wanting to use it. Apathy is a natural reaction that occurs when people feel they have no way to participate or their participation has no influence. The first step in making the EVOS system more user-friendly involves an active effort to let people know they can make a difference.

I have appreciated the opportunity to be a part of the Public Advisory Group and I thank you for your invitation to comment on our areas of concern.

Sincerely,

Kimberley Benton
PAG Alternate
Forest Products

MARY L. MCBURNEY

1919 Spenard Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

DATE October 13, 1994

TO Molly McCammon, Director of Operations

RE Comments on EVOS process

I'm generally pleased with the reorganization of the EVOS process and the new emphasis on ecosystem based research, however I have the following concerns:

1 — In many cases, legal issues have not been addressed in a timely manner — the most recent example being the "legal issues" confounding workplan projects involving hatcheries. While there may be legitimate legal questions surrounding hatchery projects, the nature and extent of these concerns have not been communicated to the public or to the authors of the proposals.

The shadowy nature of "legal issues" has given the appearance of an easy out for Trustee Council members and staff who do not wish to address specific projects or deal with politically difficult issues. The PAG ran up against this wall regarding the question of using settlement money to establish an endowment.

This issue could be best addressed by providing the public with legal opinions in a timely manner. If there are difficulties in obtaining a difinitive opinion, a draft opinion with appropriate caveats should be provided along with updated information or revisions as they become available.

At no time should the public be told that there are legal questions surrounding an issue without providing a reasonable description and explanation of the concerns.

2— The current policy regarding timber appraisals should be made more flexible. The Trustees should be allowed more room to negotiate with willing sellers rather than being stuck with the limitations imposed by the "fair market value" standard.

James L. Cloud
P O Box 201014
Anchorage, AK 99520-1014

To: Brad Phillips, Chairman Date: 10/9/94

From: Jim Cloud, PAG Member - Public At Large

Subject: Comments on EVOS Trustee Council Issues

At the last meeting we were requested to summarize issues that we believe to be important to the Trustee Council rehabilitation efforts and to comment on those issues.

1. Habitat Protection

I continue to be troubled with the manner in which "Restoration" by way of habitat protection is carried out through acquisition of land which is then turned over to either a State or Federal land manager/owner. The method used to evaluate private land parcels for "protection", i.e., "High, Moderate, or Low" makes no direct link to a specific injured resource or to a lost resource or service. The method merely identifies species or services which may occupy habitat located on the parcel, unrelated to condition of the species and the reason for the condition.

Accordingly, we have no way of knowing how many times over the trustees may be replacing a particular lost resource or service, or how many times over the trustees may be providing habitat protection for a certain injured resource (species).

The use of other methods of protecting or enhancing habitat to facilitate the recovery of injured or lost resources has been conspicuously absent from the habitat protection efforts. Only lip services has been given to land management agreements, term leases and land trades. Virtually no land management tools have been applied to government owned and managed land to improve habitat for injured resources, even though most of the land in the spill affected area is owned by government. Thousands upon thousands of acres of timber uplands are being ravaged by spruce bark beetle changing drastically the habitat supposedly needed by resources that have been injured by the spill.

In the absence of a clear and quantifiable link to a specific injured resource or service, or replacement thereof, or better management of government owned land to enhance habitat needed by injured resources; the trustees may be viewed as simply buying land to increase the amount of government owned acreage throughout the spill affected area.

2. Lost Services

The efforts of the Trustee Council to protect habitat have caused injury and may be causing the loss of natural resource services to consumers in Southcentral Alaska. With the

4. Agencies that do not comply with the system of independent accountability should not be allowed to participate in the projects undertaken.

5. Engage an independent accounting firm to provide annual audited financial statements on the Trustee Council and related expenditures and investments.

In addition, I would add a further recommendation which would help assure accountability and increase the effectiveness of the trustee councils rehabilitation work:

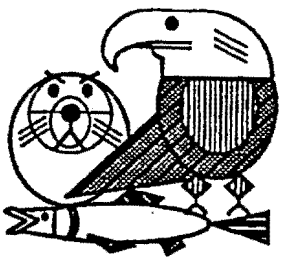
6. Require financial participation in projects and habitat protection efforts by other governments agencies (state or federal), communities, universities, or private interests.

The Trustee Council office and administration has come a long way towards a better and more efficient organization over the past year. The appearance of a better organization and an efficient staff should not replace the need for prudent oversight and controls and fair decision making by the Trustee Council.

11.5.9D

ATTACHMENT E

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council



Report to the Trustee Council

Public Comments on the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

This report presents comments received on the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan including letters, phone calls, and comments given at the September 28 public hearing. The comment period began when the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan was published in August. Comments were to be postmarked by October 3rd 1994, though this report includes all comments received through October 21th (a few were late). Approximately 75 people wrote letters and attended the public hearings. This report does not include letters that address other parts of the restoration program: habitat protection, the EIS for the improvements to the Institute of Marine Science at Seward, or the EIS for the Draft Restoration Plan.

Table of Contents

Summary of Public Comments

95013 & 95014; Killer Whale Projects submitted by the North Gulf Oceanic Society.

95013: Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound

95014: Predation by Killer Whales in PWS: Feeding Behavior and Distribution of Predators and Prey.

Twenty-eight written comments including 14 postcards supported these projects as submitted by the North Gulf Oceanic Society. Comments came from many regions of Alaska, mainland US, and one from Canada. Most comments attested to the worthiness of the projects, and many attested to the qualifications of the North Gulf Oceanic Society and Craig Matkin, the principal investigator. These included letters from:

Scientific Program Director of the Marine Mammal Commission
Lecturer at University of California, Santa Cruz
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Vancouver Aquarium (Vancouver, British Columbia)
An Ecologist with the US Fish &Wildlife Service
Pratt Museum, Homer Society of Natural History

Many comments, including some of those listed above, contrasted the proposals with two very similar proposals submitted by NOAA. These comments concluded that the North Gulf Oceanic Society proposals were superior to NOAA's. No comments were received that recommended NOAA's proposals, either in general or over the North Gulf Oceanic Society's submission.

Craig Matkin also wrote a letter contrasting the two sets of proposals. Finally, one letter recommended expanding the proposed monitoring to all killer whales in Prince William Sound, not just the AB pod.

95093 & 95024; Pink Salmon Restoration submitted by PWS Aquaculture Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak.

95093: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services (PWS Aquaculture Corporation)

95024: Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks (Native Village of Eyak)

Fourteen letters and seven people at the public meeting endorsed these projects. Respondents supported the projects because of their importance in restoring wild pink salmon stocks. Many respondents mentioned the qualification of the three teams working together: PWSAC, the Native Village of Eyak, and the University of Alaska. Some comments stressed how these projects involve the people most affected by the spill in restoration. Finally, some also addressed the perceived legal issue, and disputed that an EIS is necessary. Organizations endorsing the project include:

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
The Native Village of Eyak
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
Cordova District Fishermen United
Cordova Sporting Club
City of Cordova City Council Resolution
Beauty Seafoods, Inc.
Pacific Processors, Inc.
Silver Lining Seafoods

95131: Clam Restoration submitted by the Nanwalek and Port Graham Village Councils. Two letters and six individuals at the public meeting endorsed project 95131. These individuals endorsed the project to help injured clam populations and subsistence. They attested that the technique is available and the project important. Supporters include representatives of the following organizations:

Chugachmuit
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
Qutekcak Native Tribe of Seward
Shellfish Hatchery (in Seward)

95115: Sound Waste Management Plan submitted by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. Five letters and one individual at the public meeting endorsed project 95115. A typical endorsement cited the need to "mitigate the amount of oil and other waste effluent...entering the waters of Prince William Sound." Organizational endorsements were received from:

Resolution from the Cordova City Council
Resolution from the Valdez City Council
Resolution from the Whittier City Council
Chugach Alaska Corporation
Chugachmuit

SEA Plan: Prince William Sound Systems Investigations. Five individuals including one representing Cordova District Fishermen United endorsed continuing funding for the SEA Plan which includes a variety of projects. They cited the importance of the continuing research for pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound.

Other Projects. Many other projects received one or two comments in a letter or at the meeting. They are listed below.

- 95027: Kodiak Shoreline Assessment. Endorsed by the Mayor of Kodiak Borough at the public meeting who said it was needed and was one of the only projects that affected Kodiak issues. Also, Angeline Campfield, President of Ouzinkie Tribal Council, called the restoration office to affirm her support for the project. She said the project was important because many people in Ouzinkie are still afraid to eat subsistence foods because of the possibility of oil contamination.
- 95124A, 95134: Tatitlek and Chenega Bay Mariculture Development. One individual endorsed these at the public meeting.
- 95139D: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration — Pink Creek and Horse Marine Barrier Bypass Development. Endorsed by the Mayor of Kodiak Borough.
- 95163: Forage Fish Investigations. Endorsed by one individual at the meeting.
- 95255, 95258: Kenai River Sockeye Restoration and Sockeye Salmon Overescapement. Endorsed by United Cook Inlet Drift Association.
- 95290: NOAA Hydrocarbon Data Analysis. Endorsed by one individual at the meeting.
- One individual submitted a letter that addressed most of the work plan projects: endorsing some, opposing others. This letter is difficult to summarize (letter 49).
- Seabird restoration projects. Support from the Pacific Seabird Group (letter 48).
- One person supported a new idea not in the work plan to revitalize the Cordova-area crab and clam industries by deporting all but 300 sea otters from the Cordova area to central and southern Prince William Sound, and then to restock clam and crab populations around Cordova (letter 50).

Letters Disputing Project Critiques. The Draft Work Plan Summary contained notes that explained criticisms of a project, or reasons why a project was not rated into Category #1. Some proposers wrote letters disputing those critiques.

- 95002: Leave no Trace Education Program; and 95077: Recreation Impacts to PWS: Human Impacts as Factor Constraining Long Term Ecosystem Recovery. The National Outdoor Leadership School disputed the claim that there is a lack of a strong rationale of the need to investigate human impacts, and that there is no evidence that recreation is having a significant impact on recovery. One element of the dispute was that wilderness is listed as a resource and that recreation is certainly affecting wilderness areas and qualities (letter 51).

- 95038: Symposium on Seabird Restoration. Critique cited lack of publication of results, and suggested that symposium be held as part of the regular Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting. Proposer provided methods of publishing results and cited reasons why

restoration would be aided by a symposium in Alaska rather than as part of the annual Group meeting (letter 48).

- 95042: Five-year Plan to Remove Predators from Seabird Colonies. Proposer disputes claim that this project is any more agency management than projects which overlap agency monitoring efforts such as projects 95159, 95013, 95052, and 95064. Also objects to limiting seabird restoration to area "the Trustee council has identified as the spill area." Finally, proposes that other injured seabirds be added to the list of injured resources and be the subject of restoration (letter 48).

- 95079: Pink Salmon Restoration Through Small-scale Hatcheries. Disputed legal concern because this project is similar to 95024 and 95069 which were rated as Category 2 and appear to be receiving active consideration (letter 52).

- 95086A: Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring and Experimental Design Verification. Proposer addresses a alleged misconception concerning the design verification (letter 53).

- 95029 and 95030: Bald Eagle Population and Productivity Survey. Writer disputes scientific review that productivity is the better way to assess the recovery status and health of the population. Thus, would reverse the priority given by the scientific review and would fund population survey before a productivity survey (letter 55).

Other Issue: Frustation with Treatment ~~of Subsistence~~. Chugach Regional resources Commission wrote to express frustrationwith the way subsistence project proposals are reviewed. "Many of the proposals submitted by the Native communities this year were described as having 'legal problems'; that have not been further explained. This has caused many of the community leaders to throw up their hands in frustration and disgust." See letter 58.

Other Issue: Competition in the Work Plan. Letter 56 raised the issue of competition in the work plan process. LGL, Alaska Research Associates, Inc., expressed dismay about how private industry is excluded from the process. They believe they were told that "Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects" sought "ideas" and that the work plan would identify two tracks: one for agency implementation, one for competitive implementation. Instead, the work plan appears to be a package of projects that will be funded without competition.

They also claim that it is very difficult, if not impossible, for private industry to fairly compete for work because agencies have all the data and information, little of which is available in the form of published, peer-reviewed reports. They also recommend that the monitoring program be re-cast into an issue-based synthesis, integration, and assessment program that could be efficiently conducted by private industry.

Finally, they write that the private sector has the demonstrated ability to complete much of projects 95191b, 95255, and 95165 which should be competitively contracted. They strongly recommend that Trustee Council funds not be used to build a molecular genetics program in government agencies when equipment and personnel are already available in the private sector and universities.

List of Respondents

The letter number refers to the list of letters that follows this list. The list contains respondents who responded by letter only. The transcript of the September 28th public meeting is not yet available, but notes on the verbal comments are incorporated in the Summary of Public comments.

Primary Topic	Name	Location	Letter No.
95013 & 95014	John D, Lyle	Fairbanks, AK	1
	Robert Hofman Marine Mammal Commission	Washington, DC	2
	Paul McCollum Broadcast Services of Alaska	Homer, AK	3
	Robert H. Widman, Ed.D. University of California	Santa Cruz, CA	4
	Tex Edwards	Fritz Creek, AK	5
	Michael J. Moore Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	Woods Hole, MA	6
	Judy Lietzau	Cordova, AK	7
	William Dunne	Fritz Creek, AK	8
	John K.B. Ford, Ph.D. Vancouver Aquarium	Canada	9
	Bonnie S. Schwahn PWS Conservation Alliance	Valdez, AK	10
	Dan Strickland	Palmer, AK	11
	Gary Williams	Whittier, AK	12
	Michael Feraudo	Homer, AK	13
	Lisa Whip	Homer, AK	14
	Jan Straley	Sitka, AK	15
	Lisa Whip	Homer, AK	16
	Dan McGanhey	Whittier, AK	17
	Kirsten England	Gustavus, AK	18
	Liz Senear	Cordova, AK	19
	Nancy Lord	Homer, AK	20
	Pete & Marilynn Heddel Honey Charters	Whittier, AK	21
	Ed Berg Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	Soldotna, AK	22
	Rick & Sonja Corazza	Homer, AK	23
	Eric Knudtsen	Homer, AK	24
	Barbara Seaman	Homer, AK	25
	Bob Childers	Anchorage, AK	26
	Betsy Pitzman, Executive Director Pratt Museum	Homer, AK	27
	Craig O. Matkin North Gulf Oceanic Society	Homer, AK	28

Primary Topic	Name	Loc	Letter No.
95093 & 95024	Ken Roemhildt North Pacific Processors, Inc.	Cordova, AK	29
	Bud Perrine	Cordova, AK	30
	William S. Gilbert Silver Lining Seafoods	Cordova, AK	31
	Ed Zeine Cordova Sporting Club	Cordova, AK	32
	Emil "Beaver" Nelson	Homer, AK	33
	Stuart L. Deal	Anchorage, AK	34
	Hap Symmonds Ocean Beauty Seafoods, Inc.	Cordova, AK	35
	Katherine G. Halgren	Seattle, WA	36
	Kenneth Adams	Cordova, AK	37
	Gerald McCune Cordova District Fishermen United	Cordova, AK	38
	Thea Thomas Cordova District Fishermen United	Cordova, AK	39
	Bob Roys PWS Aquaculture Corporation	Cordova, AK	40
	City Council Resolution City of Cordova	Cordova, AK	41
95131	Jeff Hetrick	Moose Pass, AK	42
95115	Michael E. Brown Chugach Alaska Corporation	Anchorage, AK	43
	Margy Johnson, Mayor City of Cordova	Cordova, AK	44
	Jeanne Donald City of Valdez	Valdez, AK	45
	Ben Butler City of Whittier	Whittier, AK	46
	Paul G. Jackson Chugachmuit	Anchorage, AK	47
95038 et al	Craig Harrison Pacific Seabird Group	Virginia	48
Most projects	Kendra Zamzow	Cordova, AK	49
New idea	David Werner	Cordova, AK	50
95002 & 95077	Don Ford National Outdoor Leadership School	Palmer, AK	51
95079	Jack M. Van Hyning NERKA, Incorporated	Fairbanks, AK	52
95086A	Mike Stekoll University of Alaska	Juneau, AK	53
95114	Tom Kline PWS Science Center	Fairbanks, AK	54
95029 & 95030	Timothy Bowman	Anchorage, AK	55

Primary Topic	Name	Location	Letter No.
Competition	William J. Wilson LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc.	Anchorage, AK	56
General Pink Salmon	Robert Chenier	Ninilchik, AK	57
Subsistence	Patty Brown-Schwalenberg Chugach Regional Resources Commission	Anchorage, AK	58
95255 & 95258	Theo Matthews United Cook Inlet Drfit Association	Kenai, AK	59

Mr. Jim Ayers, Director EVOS Trustee Council 22 September, 1994
645 G Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

Please accept and share with other EVOS Trustees these comments on two issues: 1) support of Alaskan-based marine biology research and 2) closer scrutiny of the proposed IMS Infrastructure Improvement in Seward. I feel very strongly about both topics and hope you'll be receptive to considering my arguments.

I urge the Trustees to support Alaskan-based research such as that conducted by the North Gulf Oceanic Society (NGOS), specifically killer whale study proposals #95013 and #95014. Expertise of NGOS, in my opinion, is superior to that of federal agencies (NMML/NMFS). Costs of local research are lower than those associated with Outside agencies. Please be aware that fishermen, villagers, hatchery personnel, lodge owners and merchants living and working in the Sound know and trust NGOS from years of personal and professional contacts. I cannot stress strongly enough how important a history of trust is in contributing to consistent, quality research, year after year.

Killer whale whale research done by the North Gulf Oceanic Society has a long history, predating the oil spill. Their baseline data are extensive. I know these individuals. I can personally and professionally attest to their long term connection and committment to Prince William Sound. Their work is not just a contract job, it's their life. They care deeply about the Sound, spending much of the year there. They live in Alaska. And they do excellent work. To give contracts to competing Outside government agencies seems to me to be inappropriate. Please seriously consider funding their work as well as work by other Alaskan research groups. This seems the right thing to do.

Regarding the second issue, that of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, I think existing IMS facilities in Kasitsna Bay should be improved if needed, rather than $37.5 million of EVOS funds poured into a $47.5 million venture. My personal opinion: monies should be prioritized highest in the area of critical habitat buyback, such as Chenega Native Corporation lands in the SW Sopund which are currently being surveyed for possible logging and/or buy-back potential. I hope the Trustees are being appraised of this situation.

While I agree that public education is vital, I fear yet another marineworld park attempting to duplicate that which already exists in the natural environment, an environment which would be wise to permanently protect via buyback purchases. Additionally, the University of Alaska owns appx. 1,000 acres of critical habitat in Jack Bay near Valdez, inc. lands around three creeks. One, Gregorioff Creek, is the area's most prolific pink salmon spawning stream. I'd advise you to seriously consider that area as well as the Chenega lands, all of which may be logged, subdivided or otherwise developed in the future.

Generally speaking, I question EVOS funds--especially those slated for restoration--being used to construct additional facilities when world-class facilities already exist in Kasitsna Bay, and when little critical habitat has been purchased to date.

I appreciate the time you spent reading my letter. I sincerely hope you'll consider those points raised in this letter, as they are so important to me and to many others. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

John D. Lyle Box 83715 Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. #512
WASHINGTON, DC 20009

16 September 1994

Mr. James R. Ayers
Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

I understand that Mr. Craig O. Matkin, of the North Gulf Oceanic Society, has submitted two proposals to the EVOS Trustee Council for FY 95 funding consideration. One proposal is to continue monitoring of killer whales in Prince William Sound, Alaska. The second is to continue field studies to document any changes in the diet of Prince William Sound killer whales since the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to estimate killer whale predation rates on harbor seals, salmon, and other species in Prince William Sound.

The Marine Mammal Commission contracted with Mr. Matkin in 1991 to prepare a report summarizing available information concerning the biology and management of killer whales in Alaska. A copy of the completed report is enclosed.

The report clearly illustrates Mr. Matkin's breadth of knowledge concerning killer whales and killer whale management problems in Alaska. I suspect that he may be uniquely qualified to do the research he has proposed.

This example of Mr. Matkin's work may help you to evaluate his proposals.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Hofman, Ph.D.
Scientific Program Director

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Steven Pennoyer

2

KILLER WHALE (*ORCINUS ORCA*) BIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT IN ALASKA

by

Craig O. Matkin and Eva L. Saulitis

North Gulf Oceanic Society
P.O. Box 15244
Homer, Alaska 99603

Contract Number T75135023

Marine Mammal Commission
1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

1994

September 22, 1994

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers

I am writing to voice my support for funding the North Gulf Oceanic Society Killer Whale projects #95013 (Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound) and 94014 (Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound).

This summer I was fortunate to have spent some time with Craig Matkin and some visiting Canadian Killer Whale researchers out near the NGOS whale camp in Prince William Sound. I work with Broadcast Services of Alaska a wildlife filming company and we were out there filming killer whales. The NGOS people were very helpful and gave us some very much appreciated advice and assistance.

Mr. Matkin is a long time Alaskan researcher and fisherman and has spent over 14 years researching the Killer Whales of Prince William Sound. While some may think that National Marine Fisheries Service would be best suited for this task (I used to work for them), in this case however you have a private Alaskan research group that has a very specialized expertise that is in a much better position to conduct the best research.

Please support these projects as they have a broader scope than the NMFS projects and cost much less.

Sincerely,

Paul A. McCollum
Business Manager
Broadcast Services of Alaska

3

9-23-94

JIM AYERS, DIRECTOR
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET, SUITE 402
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Dear Mr. Ayres,

I have been a commercial fisherman in Prince William Sound since 1965. I have skippered my own seine boat since 1978. I feel very strongly about the damage that EXXON did to the PWS ecosystem. In the winter months I teach at the University of California Santa Cruz.

I am writing in support of your funding proposal 95013 Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound. Also Project 94014 is also worthy of your support also. I am familiar with past Killer Whale studies made by Mr. Matkin and his work is highly respected in the scientific community. His research group has already made significant contributions toward the understanding of how the resident and transient Killer Whale populations fit into the total PWS ecosystem and with continued funding he will be able to continue and expand those contributions. Mr. Matkin is an Alaskan resident and one of the most conscientious and thorough researchers that I know.

I understand that his proposals are in competition with the National Marine Mammal Laboratory proposals. I know for a fact that his proposal will cost less than the NMML proposal and his study will document all killer whales that use the sound and not just AB pod.

If I can offer any further information concerning Mr. Matkin and his work please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

Robert H. Widmann Ed.D., Lecturer
University of California Santa Cruz

4

TEX EDWARDS
Po BOX 15014
FRITZ CREEK, AK, 99603
235-7334; FAX-7025

JIM AYERS
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

TO THE COUNCIL;

I AM WRITING IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSALS 95013 AND 94014: KILLER WHALE MONITORING IN PWS AND PREDATION BY KILLER WHALES IN PWS.

AS A LONG TIME ALASKAN I HAVE WORKED IN PWS SINCE '79: 6 YEARS ON THE VALDEZ PILOT BOATS AND THE LAST 8 YEARS SERVING AS MASTER OF THE "GLACIER QUEEN II" (A TOUR BOAT TRAVELING BETWEEN VALDEZ AND WHITTIER)

THE NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY HAS WORKED IN PWS FOR MORE THAN 14 YEARS: PRIOR TO, DURING, AND AFTER THE SPILL YEARS. THEY HAVE DEFINED THE ORCA POPULATION IN PWS; AND HAVE DEVELOPED EXCELLENT LINES OF COMMUNICATION WITH OTHER USER GROUPS - PROVIDING VALUABLE INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.

NGOS IS THE CLEAR CHOICE TO CONTINUE MONITORING AND STUDY PREDATION.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION OF THESE PROPOSALS.

SINCERELY,

TEX EDWARDS
27 SEP 94

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G. Street Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

9 26 94

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I write in support of Project 95013 "Killer Whale Monitoring" and 95014 "Killer Whale Predation" submitted to you by the North Gulf Oceanic Society. I have collaborated with Craig Matkin of that Society over the past 12 months. Our collaboration to date has included project design, permit application, and supply of extremely valuable biopsy samples. At all stages of our interaction I have found the organization to be professional, and deliver promised material in a timely manner. I am extremely excited about our ongoing collaboration, as Craig has given us the opportunity to study a critical part of the marine food web and its relationship to chemical exposure. He has been substantially more cooperative and forthcoming in this manner than many of the contacts I have attempted to make in the federal agency arena. His are worthwhile projects and NGOS is capable of completing the work. They have experience with biopsy sample techniques and they deliver what they promise.

If I can be of any further help in your consideration of their proposals please contact me,

Sincerely yours,

Michael J Moore

Michael J. Moore

Michael J. Moore Vet. M.B., Ph.D.
Biology Department, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
508 457 2000 x 3228 (phone), 508 457 2169 (fax), mmoore@whoi.edu (email)

Sept. 28, 1994

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St., Ste. #402
Anchorage AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I would like to express my support for funding North Gulf Oceanic Society's proposal for Killer Whale research, Project 94014, in PWS.

Mr. Matkin has spent years studying both transient & resident orca pods and is highly skilled in his field. To have a person of his expertise conduct this study is not only more cost effective than the Marine Mammal Lab's proposal, but will probably result in a more accurate study

Thank you,

JUDY LIETZAU
PO BOX 2195
CORDOVA AK 99574

Sept 28, 1994

Dear Trustee Council,

Please support proposal 95013 Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound. This research would be conducted by Alaskan scientists who have studied the killer whales of PWS for over 14 years. It has a broader scale than the NMML proposal which would only look at AB pod and it will cost $28,000 less than the NMML project.

I would also like to re-enforce my strong desire (and most of the residents and users of the spill impacted areas) that the majority of settlement monies be used to aquire habitat in order to protect the marine environment of PWS and other spill impacted areas. Future generations of residents and users of the area will benifit most from habitat protection.

Sincerely,
William Dunne

William Dunne
PO Box 15043
Fritz Creek AK 99603

8

Vancouver Aquarium

Canada's Pacific National Aquarium, in Stanley Park, is a self-supporting, non-profit association dedicated to effecting the conservation of aquatic life through display and interpretation, education, research and direct action.

September 26, 1994

Mr. Jim Ayers
Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I am writing regarding two project proposals concerning killer whales in Prince William Sound that have been submitted by the North Gulf Oceanic Society for consideration by the Trustee Council. These proposals are Project 95013 (Killer whale monitoring in PWS) and Project 94014 (Predation by killer whales in PWS).

In my opinion, these two proposed projects are ~~of~~ high merit and worthy of support. I am familiar with the nature of the research proposed, having undertaken similar field studies in British Columbia over the past 15 years, and am also familiar with the excellent work on killer whales that has been conducted by Craig Matkin and his group since the early 1980s. The two projects will help to identify trends in the population status of PWS killer whales, as well as provide important information on the feeding ecology of these animals.

I believe that the NGOS team is uniquely qualified to undertake these studies. They have an excellent track record of completing previous field research in the area, despite the rather challenging logistical problems that often arise in this remote region. The products of their research consistently rank among the best in field. Also, they have always been very free in sharing their data and ideas with others in the killer whale research community, which has helped to promote the understanding of the species and its conservation generally.

Thank you for allowing me to pass on my recommendations of these project proposals.

Yours sincerely,

John K.B. Ford, Ph.D.
Marine Mammal Scientist

and

Adjunct Professor, Department of Zoology and Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia

9

Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, AK 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-5395

P.O. Box 1185
Cordova, AK 99686
Phone & Fax
(907) 424-7466

September 28, 1994

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Jim,

The Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance would like to support Killer Whale research proposals submitted by private research groups. Specifically we would like to support proposal 95013, Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound. The Alaskans who will be conducting research under this proposal are professional scientists v have studied Killer Whales of Prince William Sound for over 14 years! This proposal will document all Killer Whales that use the Sound, not just one pod (which is what the National Marine Mammal Laboratory proposes limiting their study to).

We would also like to support Project 94014, Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound which is a more comprehensive study of the role of Killer Whales in the ecosystem proposed by the North Gulf Oceanic Society in conjunction with the Prince William Sound Science Center.

Thank you for your consideration of these valuable proposals.

Sincerely,

Bonnie S. Schwahn
Office Manager

10

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 29, 1994

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I would like to voice my support for two research proposals which are before you now. I refer to Proposals 95013 - **Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound**, and 94014 - **Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound.**

I was previously employed by the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council as their environmental monitoring coordinator. It was my job to evaluate a multitude of research proposals and monitoring schemes. In my work with RCAC, as well as from my own personal experience in the Sound (I lived and fished in the Sound for 12 years), I can recommend the North Gulf Oceanic Society and Craig Matkin unreservedly. They have proven themselves scientists of the highest quality and have added a wealth of information to killer whale knowledge. The Prince William Sound Science Center also has top caliber scientists and are initiating some good solid research in the Sound.

I would ask that you support these two proposals. Proposal 95013 has a broader scope than the competing National Marine Mammal Laboratory proposal, and the latter is more expensive. A cooperative venture between the North Gulf Oceanic Society and the PWS Science Center would undoubtedly be productive and would lend support to two very good organizations. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Dan Strickland

Dan Strickland
Box 9304-D
Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-1260

cc: Matkin/PWS Science Center

OCTOBER 2, 1994

Mr. Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustees Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Subject: Proposals 95013 and 95013, Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound

Dear Mr Ayers :

I am writing to voice my support for the proposals referenced above and submitted by the North Gulf Oceanic Society.

I believe the North Gulf Oceanic Society is uniquely qualified to conduct the studies contemplated by these proposals because of the many years they have spent studying killer whales in Prince William Sound. In addition, their proposal offers to do more for less money that the competing proposal by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

I am also persuaded that research conducted by a private sector organization with a fine reputation should be supported.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Williams
Box 608
Whittier, Alaska 99693

12

DEAR JIM AYERS,

PLEASE SUPPORT PROPOSALS # 95013 AND 94014. IT WOULD BE NICE TO HAVE QUALIFIED LOCAL PEOPLE WORKING LOCALLY. WE COULD EVEN SAVE MONEY ON THE DEAL!

THANK-YOU
MICHAEL FERAUDO
53160 [illegible] Canyon
Homer, AK 99603

13

Whip
40900 Birch Pk Dr.
Homer, AK 99603

THE POSTBOX COLLECTION

RECEIVED
OCT 01 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Jim Ayers,

Please support Project 94014 Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound.

Thank you,

Sincerely,
Lisa Whip

Jim Ayers
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Claude Monet (1840-1926)
WATER LILIES, c 1915-17 (detail)
© Musée Marmottan, Paris

14

20 Sept 94

Mr. Ayers,

I would like to encourage you to support the proposals for Killer whale monitoring in Prince William Sound submitted to EVOS and the Killer whale predation study submitted to Prince William Sound Science Center by the North Gulf Oceanic Society. Independent Alaskan researchers need your support. As a humpback whale researcher in southeastern Alaska I find living near the species I study year-round gives me an insight into behavior that others do not see when they "visit" for research purposes a few weeks or month each year. This group has a long-term research project ongoing that will dovetail perfectly with your goals. The proposals submitted by NGOS are also broader in scope and more cost effective than the "outside" proposals. Thank you for allowing independent researchers to submit research proposals.

Jan Straley

SITKA 15

Dear Jim Ayers—

Please support proposal 95013 Killer whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound.

The Alaskan researchers have studied the whales in Prince William Sound for over 14 years

The research proposal has a broad scope and is cost efficient

Thank you Sincerely, Lisa Lilly

HOMER

16

10/1

Dear Mr. Ayers

I would like to support the North Gulf Oceanic Societys proposal 95013 Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound. The Societys 14 years of continuous work in the sound and the comphrehenisive study of all killer whales in the Sound and their ability to do it a lower cost than the National Marine Mammal Laboratory make them the best choice for doing this work

Thank you

Dan McCaughey

WHITTIER

17

Gustavus, AK 9/26/94

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I am writing to ask that you support proposals 95013 Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound and 94014 Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound. The North Gulf Oceanic Society is a group of professional, well-respected scientists who have been conducting research in PWS since the early eighties. No one else knows the Sound better, has a better sense of the resources or the whales. Their proposals are broader in scope, less expensive and certain to be of greater use than projects proposed by other agencies.

Sincerely,

GUSTAVUS

18

Dear Mr Ayers

Sept 25, 1994

I urge the EVOS Trustee Council to support proposal 95013, Killer whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound. I feel it is important research and I favour this proposal over the NMML proposal since it will be conducted by local scientists who have been studying killer whales in PWS for many years, and who I feel are the most knowledgeable and qualified to be doing this work.

I also support proposal 94014, Predation by killer whales in Prince William Sound.

-thankyou,
Liz Senear
Cordova, AK.

19

Nancy Lord
P.O. Box 558
Homer, Alaska 99603

9/29/94

Dear Jim and Trustees:

I'd like to lend my support to two killer whale research proposals — #95013 and #94014. I know the individual research scientists involved and think highly of their experience and past work. I especially applaud the ecosystem approach of proposal #94014 since there are so many open questions about the relationships between predators and prey (including sea lions) in the Sound and Gulf of Alaska.

Sincerely, Nancy Lord

20

9.23.94

Jim:

We support North Gulf Oceanic Society's Proposal 95013 Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound. They have over 14 years of studying all the Orca's in the Sound. We also support their Project 94014 Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound. N.G.O.S.' experience in the Sound and the records they have compiled places them far ahead of any other group interested in the Sound's whales. We urge that N.G.O.S. Proposal 95013 and Project 94014 be given every consideration.

Thank you.

Pete + Marilyn Heddell
Honey Charters
WHITTIER

21

Dear Jim Ayers, 9/28/94

I am writing to support proposals 95103 and 94014 for studying Killer Whales in Prince William Sound.

These studies would be conducted by Alaska scientists with many years of whale research experience in the Sound. The studies would provide good baseline data about one of the key predators in this ecosystem. Such information could be very helpful for future management of marine mammals in the sound. Thank you kindly. Sincerely yours,

Ed Berg, Ecologist, Kenai Nat. Wildlife Refuge, USFWS

22

To Trustee Council, 9/21/94

We strongly urge you to fund Proposal 95013 Killer Whale monitoring in Prince William Sound. We have been helping spot whales for years and reporting to Craig Matkin. Craig's proposal will document all the killer whales in the Sound and he is a professional who does cost effective studies. We believe it would be a travesty of justice to allow anyone other than Craig Matkin to do this study.

Thank you, Rich & Sonja Corazza

HOMER

23

Dear Sirs:

9/25/94

I've read the proposals for killer whale research submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees for next year. I believe that our best interests would be served by support proposal 95013 because the researchers have much information and experience from previous. Why change researchers and loose the invaluable continuity of this project?

Sincerely,

Eric Knudtson

HOMER

24

Dear Mr. Ayers, September 28, 1994

I write to encourage the EVOS Trustee Council to approve 2 proposals involving whale research by the North Gulf Oceanic Society. Proposals 95013 and 94014 will both be conducted by scientists with long experience in the study areas, and with the pods who use those areas. They are Alaskans and work with private research groups already familiar with Prince William Sound. There is no question in my mind that experienced private research scientists can do more, better and for less than either the National Marine Mammal Laboratory or the National Marine Fisheries Service. We need a broad (comprehensive) study done, as the North Gulf Oceanic Society proposes, and it is obvious that they will do a better job for a better price.

Thanks for this opportunity, and best wishes to the Trustee council in these tough decisions!

Sincerely, Barbara Seaman (235-2186)
HOMER

25

Dear Jim -

While I generally believe most remaining resources should be spent on land, project Proposals 95013 & 014 are particularly valuable & areas are ~~on~~ populations we have long time-series data that will help understand the significance of post-spill data. Also, as top predators & long life spans - these populations may supply important data on contaminants & their fate in the ecosystem & and lipid loads in the future.

Best -

Bob Childers
PO Box 203203
Anchorage AK 99520

24

HOMER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
PRATT MUSEUM
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907)235-8635

Accredited by the American Association of Museums

OCTOBER 14, 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 14 1994

JIM AYERS, DIRECTOR
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET, SUITE 402
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

DEAR MR. AYERS:

The 1995 Draft Work Plan Supplement (Volume I) seems replete with worthy projects. As a natural history museum concerned with marine conservation and education this institution is supportive of many of them. I am aware that the deadline for comments on the plan was October 3, but hope you might still accept a statement supporting specific projects.

I would like to urge implementation of two in particular: proposal 95013, Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound, and proposal 95014, Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound.

For some years we at the museum have followed the ongoing research of the North Gulf Oceanic Society. It is our perception that it made a significant contribution to our understanding of these important marine mammals prior to the EVOS, and is now doubly vital as we attempt to understand the continuing impacts of that great catastrophe.

Proposal 95013 would extend and build upon an established and valuable research base. We understand that it is the least costly and broadest in scope of any proposal of its type. Work would be conducted by Alaskan scientists with almost 15 years of experience with Prince William Sound's orcas.

Proposal 95014 seems most innovative. Investigating the effects of prey switching by orcas could shed light on an array of subtle, secondary impacts to the marine ecosystem from the EVOS. This could aid in developing strategies to encourage better recovery of prey species.

I hope that the Council will share our enthusiasm for these proposals and provide the necessary funding to support them.

Sincerely,
BETSY PITZMAN, DIRECTOR
PRATT MUSEUM

27

NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 15244
HOMER, ALASKA 99603
(907) 235-6590

SEP 1 0 1994

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G. Street Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 29, 1994

Dear Mr Ayers,

Our group (NGOS) has submitted two proposals to the Trustee Council for consideration. We hope you will support them. These are Project 95013 Killer Whale Monitoring in Prince William Sound and Project 94014 Predation by Killer Whales in Prince William Sound: Feeding Behavior and Distribution of Predators and Prey. The two projects are complimentary and are both based on years of prior data collection.

First, I compare our killer whale monitoring project with a competitive project (Project 95092) submitted by the National Marine Mammal Laboratory (NMML).

Killer Whale Monitoring — (NGOS) Project 95013	Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales (NMML) Project 95092
Total Cost = $109.4K (FY95 and FY96)	Total Cost = $137.2K (FY95 and FY96)
Monitors AB pod, other major resident pods, and AT transient group	Monitors only AB pod
Examines changes in AB pod in comparison with other resident pods	Examines only AB pod
Provides computerized readout of each individual whale in each frame of exposed film (supplied with final report)	Provides no computerized database.
Final whale identifications by same biologist for past ten years. Accuracy has been demonstrated by rigorous cross checking by NMFS	Identification preformed by less experienced, untested personnel.
Continuation of long-term population studies started prior to the EVOS	Replaces NGOS project that existed prior to the EVOS

Our monitoring program is cost effective and will provide a more detailed picture of the killer whale population. It is part of a pre- EVOS research program and will be analyzed with the benefit of uninterupted annual data from the past 11 years.

When Project 95013 and 95014 (Predation by Killer Whales) are coupled, the projects become an in depth examination of the killer whales' role in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Project 95014 will provide hard data as well as models and projections that address such questions as how many whales eat how much of what prey and what is the impact this might have on the system. This is a strong first step in linking the chain of effects that may be responsible for some of the changes we have seen since the EVOS. In addition, the combination of the two projects will result in substantial cost savings (An FY95 savings of about 23K).

The long-term data base that exists on killer whale numbers, distribution, and feeding habits in Prince William Sound places us in a unique position. By incorporating the latest acoustic and genetic techniques, we can begin to construct an ecological profile for a difficult to study top marine predator.

Please support Projects 95013 and 95014. They are cost effective projects that will return a large amount of information for the dollars spent in study of a species and system damaged by the spill. Thank you for providing the opportunity for a non-agency group to submit research proposals to the Trustee Council.

Sincerely,

Craig O. Matkin, Director

NORTH PACIFIC PROCESSORS, INC.

HOME OFFICE: 2300 EASTLAKE AVE. EAST · SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98102 · (206) 726-0000
P.O. BOX 31170 · SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98103-1179
PROCESSING PLANT, BOX 1040 · CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574 · (907) 424-7111

3 October 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
fax 276-7178

Attn.: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

North Pacific Processors, Inc. supports both project 95024 and 95093 and supports raising 95093 to category 1 as soon as possible.

Prince William Sound has been suffering from reduced wild stock returns as a result of the spill and now is the time to rebuild these runs.

Thank you in advance.

Ken Roemhildt, Supt.

Ken Roemhildt
Superintendent, North Pacific Processors, Inc.

Processors of Quality Alaska Seafoods

October 3, 1994

To The EVOS Trustees Council:

I am writing to support the integrated proposals, numbers 95093 and 95024, which address the restoration of Prince William Sound natural salmon stocks.

I have been an active member of the SEA Committee from its start, and have contributed a great number of hours working on and listening to proposals from all corners. Last fall, I attended the workshop held in Cordova, which addressed the scientific aspects of ecologic and economic restoration in Prince William Sound. As a member of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture (PWSAC) executive board, I have hoped that PWSAC could also contribute to a solid program for restoring the Sound after the 1989 oil spill.

The teamwork of PWSAC, the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council, and the University of Alaska, as proposed in 95093 and 95024, could play a major role in successfully restoring the Sound's damaged fish stocks. Each player can contribute from its area of expertise: native Alaskans have the manpower and marine vessels, the University possesses the scientific experience, and PWSAC commands the skill for raising fish.

If just a few streams in the Sound could match the success PWSAC has had with its releases of coho salmon in Cordova and Whittier, all user groups of this area would benefit. PWSAC can use its expertise in nurturing fish stocks in combination with the talents of the other two groups to reestablish marine life that left Prince William Sound after the oil spill of 1989.

It's time for a project in the Sound that produces tangible, measurable results, one directed by a team committed to the area's ecological and economic health. We have had enough of the deadlocks caused by uninvolved parties who try to take control of our area's projects for their own economic benefit. Sport fishermen, subsistence fishers, native communities and commercial fishermen alike are tired of arguing and want to see some immediate, constructive action in Prince William Sound.

I am aware of the legal issues that surrounded PWSAC's proposal in fiscal 1994. However, if you want to convince me that this year's proposal 95093 falls into the same category, I suggest coming to Cordova with a ton of paper, a barrel of ink, and your lunch. I believe this proposal is critical for progress in restoring wild salmon stocks in Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

Bud Perrine

Bud Perrine

30

Silver Lining Seafoods
Cordova Plant
545 Railroad Ave.
P.O. Box 260
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Ph: (907) 424-5390 Fax: (907) 424-5395

September 29, 1994

I William S. Gilbert as Plant Manager of Silver Lining Seafoods Cordova a division of Norquest Seafoods fully endorse and support the Prince William Sound natural Wild Stock restoration projects as outlined in the proposals #95093 and #95024.

These proposals when interegated and developed will assess and go a long way to rehabilitate the natural wild stocks in Prince William Sound which have suffered due to the EVOS. This is very important to the viability of the Prince William Sound region and will provide long term benefit to all the people and communities of Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

William S. Gilbert
Plant Manager
Silver Lining Cordova

Corporate Headquarters: NorQuest Seafoods Inc.
1225 - 23rd Ave. W. Seattle WA 98199
(206) 281-7022 Fax (206) 285-8150

September 30, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

I am writing in support of funding Proposal #95093 and #95024 concerning Prince William Sound (PWS) Natural Stock Salmon Resources and Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks.

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has proposed restoration of salmon resources through a program of professional agency and local resident collaboration, integration of research, restoration and monitoring objectives. The integrated proposal involves a collaboration with University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, the Native Village of Eyak, and others.

It is time to begin active restoration of the salmon resources of the oil impacted areas which will provide knowledge and a sustainable resource for all the people and communities of PWS.

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has the expertise in hatchery rearing and salmon management to successfully complete the proposed program. Please reclassify this project from Category 4 to Category 1 and vote to approve the program for funding.

Sincerely,

Ed Zeine

Ed Zeine
Chairman, Cordova Sporting Club

October 1, 1994

TO: Members of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

ATTN: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

VIA FAX: 276-7178

I am writing in support of EVOS Trustee Council funding for:
PROPOSAL # 95093, Restoration of PWS Natural Stock Salmon Resources and Services and
PROPOSAL # 95024, Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks.

The Trustee Council has been supportive towards research funding for study of the PWS ecosystem and habitat protection and acquisition. So far there has been no funding for actual restoration of stocks damaged by the oil spill. Isn't funding such activities an important function of the Trustee Council? Proposal # 95093 is presently classed as Category 4 due to "legal issues" regarding the proposed use of settlement funds to support activities related to hatcheries. The important thing is to get restoration programs on line. Letting anti-hatchery sentiment derail # 95093 from Category 1 to Category 4 classification is foolish. We should be using all the tools available to us in restoration efforts. There is a lot of expertise available in the PWSAC hatchery system which should be taken advantage of. Reclassifing # 95093 to Category 1 status would the correct move to make.

Sincerely,

Emil "Beaver" Nelson
F/V NUKA POINT
Box 130, Homer, AK 99603

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill 10/3/94
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Ak 99574

Re: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council

This letter is to state my support and to enlist yours for the Proposal Number 95093, Restoration of PWS Natural Stock Salmon Resources and Services, and Proposal Number 95024 in the Draft 1995 Work Plan

These proposals are the best I've seen. They address what are among the worst of the observable consequences of the oil spill. They use the best available means to directly repair the damages. They can add substantially to the body of knowledge of impacts of oil spills on ecosystems, and of our practical ability to reverse them.

To me however, most import is that they are the best medicine for the effected fishing industry of PWS and its dependant communities. Please give this proposal your fullest support Thank You

Sincerely, Stuart L. Deal

34

Ocean Beauty Seafoods, Inc.

ST. ELIAS DIVISION

P.O. BOX 548 • CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574 • (907) 424-7171 • FAX (907) 424-5514
P.O. BOX 70739 • SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98107 • (206) 285-6800 • FAX (206) 281-0820

September 30, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

I am writing in support of EVOS Trustee Council funding for **Proposal Number 95093, Restoration of PWS Natural Stock Salmon Resources and Services, and Proposal Number 95024,** in the Draft 1995 Work Plan.

Prince William Sound salmon fisheries are distressed. During the ten years prior to 1989, the average annual return of all salmon to the PWS management region was 22 million fish. Total natural and hatchery salmon returns dwindled to 10.5 million in 1992 and 7.0 million in 1993, then rebounded in 1994, in response to ecosystem changes that are now being investigated. The damaged salmon resources and the lost services provided by those resources have heavily impacted all user groups.

While the extent of short- and long-term damage to the Prince William Sound region depends on these natural salmon resources.

Please help the resources and the people of Prince William Sound recover. Thank you.

Sincerely,

OCEAN BEAUTY SEAFOODS- ST ELIAS DIVISION

Hap Symmonds

Hap Symmonds
Plant Manager

Katherine G Halgren
167 NW 73rd street
Seattle, WA. 98117-4850
October 3, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

RE: Comments Draft 1995 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

I applaud your approval September 1993 of Project 94320 for planning an Ecosystem Study in Prince William Sound. I hope you will continue your support by approving Proposal 95093, Restoration of PWS Natural Stock Salmon Resources and Services; and Proposal 95024, Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks, in the Draft 1995 Work Plan.

Both wild and hatchery stocks have been recognized by the EVOS Trustee Council as injured and not recovering, and have been supportive through their funding of research towards understanding oil spill impacts to the resources, and the entire PWS/Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. I hope you will continue with significant restorative actions to aid the recovery process of the Sound's salmon.

The distressed fisheries have had an impact that reaches much further than one would imagine. The effects are felt by the fishermen, Commercial as well as Sport, Subsistence, and Personal Use. The communities, from the people who process the fish; to the suppliers of services, gear, and groceries; to the citizens whose cities have lost seafood processing companies due to bankruptcy; residents due to lack of employment opportunities; and revenues due to the dramatic drop in raw fish tax.

One hope the people have is that salmon enhancement will be able to restore and replace the lost resources. The proposed restoration program will provide not only knowledge and teams of developed local expertise in salmon restoration and conservation, but will also provide for a sustainable service for the people and communities of PWS. The program involves a collaboration with U of A Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, local residents, and the Native Village of Eyak, through their integrated proposal.

Please continue to support any proposed research to help better understand the salmon and the ecosystem of Prince William Sound, such as mass marking all hatchery salmon.

The most cost effective way to address residual oil is to leave it on the beaches. I believe its removal to encompasses more than Subsistence and Recreation Resources. I believe residual oil effects the birds both migrating and local, the terrestrial mammals, and marine life whenever there is a wind and tide similar to the one that originally put the oil on the beach. I would like the trustees to encourage future proposals that would remove or reduce residual oil when the technology becomes available.

Thank You

Katherine G Halgren

Katherine G Halgren

9-30-94

BOX 1855
CORDOVA, AK. 99574

FAX # 276-7178

TO: EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS:

I URGE YOUR SUPPORT FOR PRINCE WM. SOUND PINK SALMON PROPOSALS #95093 AND 95024.

THE E.V.O.S. HAD AN INDISPUTABLE NEGATIVE EFFECT UPON P.W.S. PINK SALMON.

I AM GRATEFUL TO THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL FOR SUPPORTING THE RESEARCH COMPRISING THE S.E.A. PROJECT. HOWEVER, THESE PROPOSED PROJECTS GO BEYOND THE SCOPE OF THE SEA AND WOULD ATTEMPT TO ACTUALLY AID THE RESTORATION OF DAMAGED STOCKS. PLEASE BE AWARE THAT FUNDING FOR THESE PROJECTS WILL NOT BE USED BY THE HATCHERY TO CONDUCT NORMAL OPERATIONS. THE FOCUS IS CLEARLY UPON RESTORATION OF STOCKS FROM NATURAL STREAMS.

THESE ARE WHOLLY DEFENSIBLE AND NEEDED ADDITIONAL PROJECTS TO AID THE RECOVERY OF THE DAMAGED P.W.S. ECOSYSTEM

SINCERELY

Kenneth Adams

37

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, stocks of salmon in Prince William Sound are recognized as having been injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and are designated by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council as "not recovering"; and,

WHEREAS, the fishermen and communities in Prince William Sound have been seriously impacted by the damaged natural salmon resources; and, WHEREAS, Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), the regional fishermen's organization, has encouraged regional organizations and expertise to develop programs to restore and monitor damaged natural salmon stocks; and,

WHEREAS, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences have submitted collaborative proposals to the EVOS Trustee Council to restore natural salmon stocks in Prince William Sound through research and restoration activities using local residents, vessels and facilities; and

WHEREAS, the proposed restoration objectives are consistent with the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the EVOS Restoration Plan; THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Cordova District Fishermen United support the following collaborative proposals, and request the EVOS Trustee Council to fund the research, restoration and monitoring activities as proposed therein:

PROPOSAL #95093: RESTORATION OF PWS NATURAL STOCK SALMON RESOURCES AND SERVICES: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH. Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp.

PROPOSAL #95024: ENHANCEMENT OF WILD PINK SALMON STOCKS. Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council.

Donald McCune 9-28-94

President, Cordova District Fishermen United

Signature Date

Cordova District Fishermen United
P.O. Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

October 17, 1994

Mr. James Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

We realize that soon you will be making your recommendations to the Trustee Council for funding in 1995. We have reviewed the Draft 1995 Work Plan extensively, and would like to clarify once again the issues before the Trustee Council that we ~~feel~~ are critical to the resource users of Prince William Sound.

The Sound Ecosystem Assessment project continues to be of utmost importance to the Herring and Pink salmon fishermen of PWS. This research will provide the foundation to understanding the natural and man-caused variability in the sound. This information is necessary to determine and prioritize any future restoration programs. A critical component of the long term restoration of pink salmon is the identification and monitoring program(i.e. Coded Wire Tagging). CWT is a necessary tool for in-season management of hatchery and naturally spawning pink salmon to insure that injured non-recovering wild stocks are not further impacted. We strongly support an integrated funding program involving PWSAC, VFDA, ADFG and the Trustee Council. It is necessary to carry the Coded Wire Tag project(95320B) forward through 1995 and 1996 at full funding.

For the 1995 work plan, the scientific peer reviewers were very supportive of initiating a Thermal Mass Marking project(95320C). This method is technically superior to CWT as it is possible to mark all the fish. It is important to overlap the Coded Wire Tagging with the Thermal Marking as a check to the procedure. We understanding fully that continued funding of both the CWT for the next two years and the TMM requires the commitment from EVOSTC, PWSAC, VFDA and ADFG. The CDFU Board of Directors will continue our lobbying for CWT and TMM from these entities.

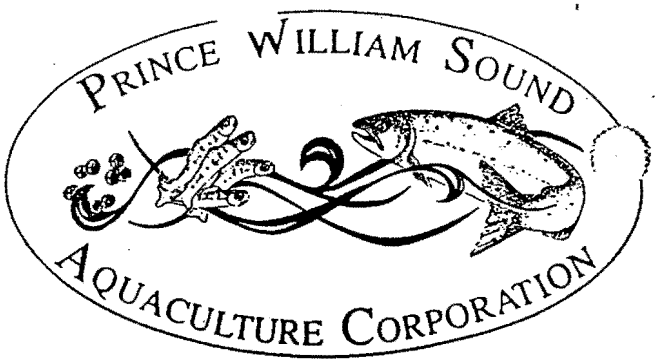
We would also like to address the collaborative proposal 95093 A,B an C. This joint proposal submitted by Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council, with ADFG as the lead agency outlines direct restoration of Pink Salmon streams in PWS. The projects described in sections A & C, present an excellent opportunity to study oil impacted streams and the effects on straying and viability of Pink Salmon from these streams. Section B of this proposal involves changes in run timing and remote release of hatchery fish as a means of removing pressure from naturally spawning fish. This concept received support from the core peer reviewers. The restoration approach plan includes egg incubation, net pen rearing, hatchery rearing and fry transplant. These techniques are outlined in the EVOS Restoration Plan Final EIS as appropriate means for restoring injured pink salmon resources. PWSAC will be acting solely as the supplementation facility assisting in egg incubation. We understand that this project may require site-specific NEPA compliance and urge the Trustee Council to fund whatever environmental studies may be required. We would hope that at the very outside an Environmental Assessment would be all that is necessary and funded by the Trustee Council.

Please do not hesitate to call us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

Thea Thomas, Board of Director

cc: B Botelho
P. Janik
C. Rosier
G. Frampton
S. Pennoyer
J. Sandor



September 30, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

The Board of Directors of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation unanimously approved the attached Resolution 94-3 GB at its fall meeting September 18, 1994. The resolution expresses the support of the members of the Board for the restoration of natural salmon resources in Prince William Sound through a program of professional agency and local resident collaboration.

Following the Exxon Valdez oil spill, salmon stocks in Prince William Sound have been recognized by the EVOS Trustee Council as injured and not recovering. The Trustee Council has been supportive through their funding of research towards understanding oil spill impacts to the resources, and the entire PWS-Gulf of Alaska ecosystem.

It is now time to take significant restorative actions to aid the recovery process of the Sound's salmon resources. The collaborative proposals supported by the attached resolution outline a multidisciplinary program for investigating salmon resources, enumerating stocks, and assessing stock condition and genetic identity. The program intends to take restorative action using methods among those described in the EVOS Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement: hatchery rearing of wild stock eggs, netpen rearing of wild stocks, and relocation of hatchery runs.

We ask for your support of this collaborative program involving the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, the Native Village of Eyak and local residents, in cooperation with PWSAC.

Best regards,

Bob Roys

OCT 0 1994

Bob Roys
Interim President

(Eyak)

10

Corporate Office • Post Office Box 1110 • Cordova, Alaska 99574-1110
phone: 907/424-7511 * fax: 907/424-7514

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

RESOLUTION 94-3 GB

1994 REVISED EVOS PROPOSAL

WHEREAS, stocks of salmon in Prince William Sound are recognized as injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in addition to the many stocks in PWS which are depressed and not recovering; and,

WHEREAS, Eyak Tribal Council, University of Alaska, and PWSAC propose to the *EVOS* Trustee Council to restore salmon stocks in PWS through research and restoration activities using local resource users, vessels and facilities through an integrated and coordinated collaboration program; and

WHEREAS, the proposed restoration objectives and strategies are consistent with the Draft *EVOS* Restoration Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED: that the PWSAC Board of Directors supports the PWSAC salmon stock restoration proposal before the EVOS Trustee Council and encourages active public support for Trustee Council funding the research and restoration activities as proposed.

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I am the duly elected, qualified and acting Secretary of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, an Alaska corporation: that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and legally adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Sept 18, 1994 at which a quorum was present, and that such resolution is now in full force and effect and duly recorded in the minutes of said Board of Directors.

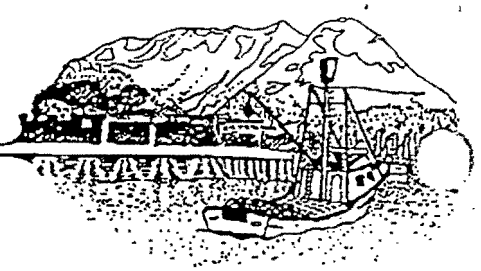
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Corporation this 22 day of Sept., 1994.

Edward Jeune

Secretary

Corporate Office • Post Office Box 1110 • Cordova, Alaska 99574-1110
phone: 907/424-7511 * fax: 907/424-7514

CITY OF CORDOVA



October 5, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan
FAX: 276 7178

Re: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

Attached please find the City of Cordova's Resolution 10-94-55 which was approved by the City Council at their regular meeting held October 5, 1994. The Resolution supports the Proposal #95093, Restoration of PWS Natural Stock Salmon Resources and Services, and Proposal #95024, in the Draft 1995 Work Plan.

Prince William Sound salmon fisheries are distressed. During the ten years prior to 1989, the average annual return of all salmon to the PWS management region was 22 million fish. Total natural and hatchery salmon returns dwindled to 10.5 million in 1992 and 7 million in 1993, then rebounded in 1994, in response to ecosystem changes that are now being investigated. The damaged salmon resources and the lost services provided by those resources have heavily impacted all user groups.

While the extend of short- and long-term damage to the PWS ecosystem is still being assessed, it is more important than ever to the people of the Sound that these lost resources and services be restored and replaced through funding and implementation of these integrated proposals. The economic viability of the entire Prince William Sound region depends on these natural salmon resources. Please help the resources and the people of Prince William Sound recover. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Scott Janke
City Manager

Enclosure

41

CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA

RESOLUTION 10-94-55

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA SUPPORTING THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION (PWSAC) PROPOSAL #95093 AND THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK PROPOSAL #95024 BEFORE THE EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

WHEREAS, stocks of salmon in Prince William Sound (PWS) are recognized as injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in addition to the many stocks in PWS which are depressed and not recovering; and

WHEREAS, the Native Village of Eyak, University of Alaska, and PWSAC propose to the EVOS Trustee Council to restore salmon stocks in PWS through research and restoration activities using local resource users, vessels and facilities through an integrated and coordinated collaboration program; and

WHEREAS, the proposed ~~res~~toration objectives and strategies are consistent with the Draft EVOS Restoration Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council of the City of Cordova, Alaska, supports the PWS salmon stock restoration proposals #95093 and #95024 before the EVOS Trustee Council and request proposal #95093 be raised from Category 4 to Category 1 and encourages active public support for Trustee Council funding the research and restoration activities as proposed.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 5th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1994.

Margy K. Johnson
Mayor Margy K. Johnson

Lynda Plant
Lynda Plant, City Clerk

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
Council Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 26, 1994

Dear EVOS Trustees:

I would like to support the Nanwalek/Port Graham/ Tatilek Clam Restoration Project (95131). The clam resources in the Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet are scarce. This project should help restore those populations and help enhance this subsistance resource.

Sincerely,

Jeff Hetrick
P.O. Box 7
Moose Pass, Alaska 99631

CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION

OCT 0 3 1994

September 28, 1994

James Ayers
EVOS Trustee Council Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

Prince William Sound Waste Management Plan

The Chugach Alaska Corporation, as one of the largest land owners in the Prince William Sound Area fully supports the PWS Economic Development Council's proposal to the EVOS Trustee Council for suitable funds to develop a Prince William Sound Waste Management Plan.

We have read the Economic Development Council's submission to you and are in full support of the contents, however the timing of the project should be compressed. Our own studies of the situation in PWS indicate that time is of the essence in the production of a plan and in the introduction of new facilities. Cordova's land fill is reaching a critical state and other communities are not far behind.

You support for this project will be most appreciated.

Yours,

Michael E Brown
President.

43

560 E. 34th Avenue, Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99503-4196
(907) 563-8866 Fax (907) 563-8402

CITY OF CORDOVA

RESOLUTION 09-94-49

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CORDOVA, ALASKA, SUPPORTING THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL SOLID WASTE PROPOSAL

WHEREAS, there exists a need to improve waste containment systems to mitigate the amount of oil and other waste effluent from entering port facilities and the adjoining waters of Prince William Sound; and

WHEREAS, existing landfills in Prince William Sound have limited life spans that necessitate the development of a comprehensive, regional plan; and

WHEREAS, a proposal was developed by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, working with the communities of Prince William Sound, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and other organizations to develop a three phase approach to resolving the waste stream problem in this region; and

WHEREAS, this project will reduce the impacts of solid waste to the communities of Prince William Sound from past impacts, providing restoration through a reduction in future pollution; and

WHEREAS, this proposal was presented to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and given a top priority ranking as a project for Fiscal Year 1995; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Cordova, Alaska, that the City of Cordova hereby supports the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's proposal to systematically find, evaluate and pursue solutions to the region's solid and oily waste problems.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 21 DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1994.

/s/ Mayor Margy Johnson
Mayor Margy K. Johnson

/s/ Lynda Plant
City Clerk Lynda Plant

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
August 18, 1994

Mr. James Ayres, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Mr. Ayres:

At the regular meeting of August 15, 1994, the Valdez City Council passed by unanimous vote of those present Resolution #94-76 supporting the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's proposal to systematically find, evaluate and pursue solutions to the region's solid and oily waste problems. A copy of that resolution is attached for your information.

Yours truly,

Jeanne Donald

Jeanne Donald, CMC/AAE
City Clerk

Attachment

cc: Paul Roetman, Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 94-76

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, SUPPORTING THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL SOLID WASTE PROPOSAL

WHEREAS, there exists a need to improve waste containment systems to mitigate the amount of oil and other waste effluent from entering port facilities and the adjoining waters of Prince William Sound; and

WHEREAS, existing landfills in Prince William Sound have limited life spans that necessitate the development of a comprehensive, regional plan; and

WHEREAS, a proposal was developed by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, working with the communities of Prince William Sound, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and other organizations to develop a three phase comprehensive approach to resolving the waste stream problem in this region; and

WHEREAS, this project will reduce the impact of solid waste to the communities of Prince William Sound from past impacts, providing restoration through a reduction in future pollution; and

WHEREAS, this proposal was presented to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and given a top priority ranking as a project for Fiscal Year 1995;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, that the Valdez City Council hereby supports the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's proposal to systematically find, evaluate and pursue solutions to the region's solid and oily waste problems.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, this 15th day of August, 1994.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

John L. Harris

THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA
ATTEST:
Jeanne D. Donald, City Clerk

nsored by: City Manager

CITY OF WHITTIER, ALASKA
RESOLUTION 406-94
SUPPORTING THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL SOLID WASTE PROPOSAL

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WHITTIER, ALASKA, SUPPORTING THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL SOLID WASTE PROPOSAL.

WHEREAS, there exists a need to improve waste containment systems to mitigate the amount of oil and other waste effluent from entering port facilities and the adjoining waters of Prince William Sound; and

WHEREAS, existing landfills in Prince William Sound have limited life spans that necessitate the development of a comprehensive, regional plan; and

WHEREAS, a proposal was developed by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, working with the communities of Prince William Sound, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and other organizations to develop a three phase comprehensive approach to resolving the waste stream problem in this region; and

WHEREAS, this project will reduce the impact of solid waste to the communities of Prince William Sound from past impacts, providing restoration through a reduction in future pollution; and

WHEREAS, this proposal was presented to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and given a top priority ranking ~~as a project~~ for Fiscal Year 1995;

NOW, THEREFORE the Whittier City Council Resolves:

THAT, the Whittier City Council hereby supports the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's proposal to systematically find, evaluate and pursue solutions to the region's solid and oily waste problems.

PASSED AND APPROVED by a duly constituted quorum of the Whittier City Council this 3rd day of October, 1994.

Ben Butler

Ben Butler, Mayor

ATTEST:

AYES: 6
NOES: 0
ABSENT: 0
ABSTAIN: 0

Debra Burnham

Debra Burnham, City Clerk

406-94.res

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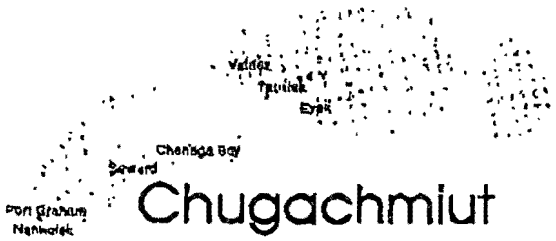
To Paul	From Gary
Co.	Co.

46



Chugachmiut

October 7, 1994

Mr. James Ayers, Executive Director
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Mr. Ayers:

This letter is to endorse the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's proposal on Solid Waste Management. I would encourage that it be given serious consideration for funding.

Management of solid waste is a maior problem in Prince William Sound, one which may prove to be as serious a threat, in the long run, to the health and well being of the Sound as are major oil spills. The problem is complex and difficult to solve and delaying it to another day will only complicate matters further. I am currently working with the villages of Tatitlek and Chenega Bay on this issue. However, all the communities and residents of the PWS area need to work collectively on the problem. I believe the PWSEDC proposal provides the means to do this. If funded I and the villages I mentioned will look forward to working cooperatively on this important project.

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Paul G. Jackson
Environmental Specialist

4201 Tudor Centre Dr., Suite 210 / Anchorage, AK 99508 / (907) 562-4155 / Fax (907) 563-2891
A Tribal Organization Serving the Chugach Native Peoples of Alaska

TAMAMTA PIGPET
"All of Ours"

Pacific Seabird Group

DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Craig S. Harrison
Vice Chair for Conservation
4001 North 9th Street #1801
Arlington, Virginia 22203

October 5, 1994

Molly McCammon
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Re: Comments on Draft 1995 Work Plan

Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on the draft 1995 Work Plan (August 1994). PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, and includes biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird populations and refuges, and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG has hosted symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and has sponsored symposia on the effects of the spill on seabirds.

I. Project 95038 (Symposium on Seabird Restoration)

We acknowledge our conflict of interest in viewing this symposium as PSG's highest priority in the 1995 Work Plan. Our proposed symposium is NOT designed to be a "low maintenance" meeting at which authors talk at one another, each reading to others a paper that may or may not be useful to seabird restoration. We envision a highly interactive meeting involving plenary sessions and sub-groups. We hope that the attendees will either reach consensus or form majority and minority views on the important issues and strategies for Alaskan seabird restoration. This symposium would allow North American biologists to discuss and debate seabird restoration and strategies in a focused environment for the first time. It will sponsor scientists from

U.K., New Zealand, Australia, Africa, Canada and Latin America who can provide North Americans with their experiences with seabird restoration.

PSG responds here to questions that have been raised regarding this proposal.

1. Could the symposium be held in conjunction with an annual PSG meeting? We believe that the symposium should be held in Alaska to attract local participants and interested observers who might ordinarily not attend a PSG meeting. PSG usually schedules its annual meeting between mid-January and mid-February. During the past 22 years, PSG's Executive Council has considered meeting in Alaska on several occasions. The Executive Council has always rejected that option because it believes that a winter meeting in Alaska would be poorly-attended. More recently, an Alaska meeting would interfere with our work on the conservation of marbled murrelets in the Pacific Northwest and our conservation initiatives in Baja California. We designed the proposal assuming that the symposium would be held in Alaska and to insure that participants could devote their full attention to this single issue. We will consider holding the symposium a few days before an annual PSG meeting if the Trustee Council prefers that PSG hold the symposium outside Alaska.

2. Can this be done cheaper?

Travel. Our estimate includes air fare, lodging and food for 25 scientists to participate in a 3-day symposium in Alaska discussing seabird restoration. Depending on actual rather than estimated expenses for travel (e.g., air fares are higher or lower than assumed), the number of sponsored scientists will vary. We assume that three of the scientists live in Anchorage, for whom no air fares will be needed.

Symposium (costs in $1,000):	
Room and board (25 X $470)	$11.8
Beyond North America air fares (8 X $1,000)	$8.0
West coast air fares (inc. Juneau, w.Canada) (8 X $500)	$4.0
East coast air fares (inc. eastern Canada) (6 X $800)	$4.8
Sub total	$28.6
P.I. Travel to Anchorage [one trip in FY96]:[1/]	
Air fare (2 X $500)	$1.0
Per diem (2 X $200)	$0.4
Sub total	$1.4
Total	$30.0

1/ The time and travel expense for these meetings is a requirement of the Trustee Council and not truly part of our proposal.

Contract Staff. This work will be conducted entirely by sub-contractors because PSG has no employees. We envision sub-contracts with at least two and possibly three highly qualified seabird biologists who will organize and run the symposium, conduct research and literature reviews, prepare discussion points, issue papers, conduct international conference calls and produce a final report. PSG might also hire a facilitator for the symposium. This assumes $35 K in contract expenses during FY95 and $9 K in contract expenses in FY96 to write a final report. At contract rates used by biological consultants to EVOS, this works out to less than 0.5 man-years, and assumes that sub-contractors will provide their own office space, equipment, and other overhead. We believe our proposal is parsimonious compared to most agency proposals.

3. Why not publish the proceedings? The proposal includes the preparation of a final report and left publication issues open. PSG has a distinguished record of professional publication,[2/] and we believe that this material would be appropriate for Biological Conservation, Restoration Ecology, PSG's own technical publication series, or other outlets. We believe that publication of the proceedings will require additional staff work to motivate authors to produce in a timely manner, direct the writing of papers to synthesize the material, provide honoraria and cover direct publication costs. We can negotiate with the Trustee Council regarding additional costs to publish the symposium.

II. Project 95041 (Introduced Predator Removal: Follow-up)

We strongly support a follow-up of FWS' efforts to remove introduced predators from Chernabura and Simeonof Islands during 1994. As we have stated repeatedly, the best means to restore Alaska's seabird populations would be to remove rats, foxes and other alien creatures from colonies and former colonies. The Canadian Wildlife Service has adopted this approach with regard to using oil spill restoration funds in British Columbia.

PSG is concerned that the Trustee Council has not extended this project for 1995 and beyond to include other islands. PSG reiterates its strong objection to limiting seabird restoration to the geographic area that the Trustee Council has identified as the spill area. We believe that far more effort and funds should be directed toward compensatory restoration of seabirds in areas that may be far from the spill area.

2/ Attachment 1 indicates that PSG has published 10 symposia in some of the most distinguished ornithological publicationss, and others are in planning stages.

III. Injured Seabirds

PSG expresses once again its objections to the Trustee Council's simplistic list of injured seabirds in the Summary of the 1995 Work Plan (Table 1). The overall goal of the draft Restoration Plan (we have not yet seen the final) is to restore all injured resources and services.[3/] We agree with the assessment of the Trustee Council that common murres, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots do not seem to be recovering and need restoration efforts.

We strongly believe, however, that the Trustee Council should also restore other bird species. We suggested with respect to the draft Restoration Plan that the Trustee Council add the categories "other seabirds" and "other sea ducks" to its list of "recovery unknown" resources.[4/] The draft Restoration Plan acknowledges that the current population status is "unknown" for the following seabirds that were collected dead in 1989: yellow-billed, Pacific, red-throated loon; red-necked and horned grebe; northern fulmar; sooty and short-tailed shearwater; double-crested, pelagic and red-faced cormorant; herring and mew gull; Arctic and Aleutian tern; Kittlitz's and ancient murrelet; Cassin's, least, parakeat and rhinoceros auklet; and horned and tufted puffin.[5/] The decline after the oil spill "varies by species" and cormorant, Arctic tern and tufted puffin clearly declined.[6/] The draft Restoration Plan also acknowledges that the current population status is "unknown" for the following species of sea ducks that were collected dead in 1989: Steller's, king and common eider; white-winged, surf and black scoter; oldsquaw; bufflehead; common and Barrow's goldeneye; and common and red-breasted merganser.[7/] Moreover, the Trustee Council entirely ignores 31 species of shorebirds, nine of which nest in and seven of which winter in the spill area.

We raised this issue repeatedly in our earlier comments and the DEIS (Table 1-1) concedes these injuries.[8/] The final EIS

3/ Draft Restoration Plan, p. 25.

4/ Restoration Plan, p. 30.

5/ Draft Restoration Plan, Appendix B, p. B-41.

6/ Appendix B, p. B-41.

7/ Appendix B, p. B-42.

8/ Letter to EVOS Trustee Council from PSG (August 6, 1993); PSG Comments of Draft 1994 Work Plan (January 21, 1994); PSG Comments on Draft Restoration Plan and Draft EIS (July 29, 1994).

states that this issue will be addressed in the Restoration Plan.[9/] According to the federal estimates published in 56 Federal Register 14687 (April 11, 1991), these "other" seabirds and "other sea ducks" totalled 14,000 dead birds. The Trustee Council estimates that "in general, the number of dead birds recovered probably represents only 10-15% of the total numbers of individuals killed."[10/] Simple mathematics indicates these losses were 90,000 to 140,000 birds, which the 1995 Work Plan continues to ignore.

As a reference point for this magnitude of injury to seabirds, the federal government recently settled the Apex Houston case in central California concerning a spill that may have damaged about 4,200 seabirds (the actual number being an unknown multiple of 4,200). The insurance company paid about $6 million to settle this claim. If Alaska seabirds are worth as much as California seabirds, the Trustee Council should spend at least $18 million of the trust funds to restore "other seabirds" and "other sea ducks."

IV. Agencies Should Not Be Funded for Work that they Normally Conduct

We agree with the Trustee Council's proposed Restoration Policy No. 9, which prohibits Government agencies from receiving restoration funds for work that they normally conduct. Apparently, Department of the Interior solicitors invoked this policy to assign one of PSG's proposals, Project No. 95042 (Five-year Plan to Remove Predators from Seabird Colonies), to category 4 because this work "is part of normal agency responsibility."[11/] PSG has identified numerous federal and state proposed projects in the 1995 Work Plan that are part of normal agency responsibility.

FWS' Project 95159 (Survey of Marine Seabirds and Sea Otters) proposes to spend $427,000 on activities that have been part of FWS' normal agency responsibilities since the agency began. We reach the same conclusion with regard to ADNR's Project 95007A (Monitoring Archeological Sites for Looting); the North Gulf Oceanic Society's Project 95013 (Killer Whale Monitoring); NOAA's Project 95092 (Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales); NOAA's Project 95052 (Distribution, Abundance and Dispersal of Forage Fish); and ADF&G's Project No. 95064 (Monitoring Harbor Seals). PSG fails to see how these projects are any less "normal agency responsibility" than creating a plan

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9/ FEIS, chapter 5 p. 55.

10/ Draft Restoration Plan, p. B-16.

11/ Draft FY 95 Work Plan Summary, A-16.

to remove predators from seabird colonies, which would help implement the most effective means known to restore seabird populations.

We noted in our comments on the draft Restoration plan that monitoring is an area where the Trustee Council must make special efforts to guard against violating Policy No. 9. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act and other authorities assign legal responsibility to survey and monitor seabirds, marine mammals and fish to federal and state agencies. We can identify projects along these lines that have been conducted by federal and state agencies in PWS in the past. These projects should not be funded by the Trustee Council unless it has decided not to adopt Restoration Policy No. 9.

V. Work on Damaged Seabirds that Are Not Recovering

PSG generally supports projects that focus on birds that apparently are not recovering, including common murres (Projects 95021 and 95039), harlequin ducks (Projects 95005 and 95427), marbled murrelets (Project 95031), pigeon guillemots (Projects 95025C and 94173) and bald eagles (Projects 95029 and 95030).

Because bird populations may be depressed due to disruptions in food supplies, we support studies of the influence of forage fish and other prey on injured species (Projects 95019, 95023, 95025A, 95025F, 95033, 95118-BAA). We are especially pleased that the Trustee Council is finally focusing on sea ducks.

We agree with the comments in the draft work plan that many of the projects are similar, and should be coordinated and perhaps consolidated to insure the most effective use of the trust fund.

PSG thanks the Trustee Council for this opportunity to lend its expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,

Craig S. Harrison

Enclosure

A brief chronology of the Pacific Seabird Group

Annual meeting		Symposia	Executive Council Chairs
1973–74	Bolinas, CA	Organizational meeting	
1974–75	Seattle, WA	Biology of the Alcids	J. Michael Scott
1975–76	Monterey, CA	Seabird Conservation on the California Coast	J. Michael Scott
1976–77	Monterey, CA	Shorebirds in the Marine Environment*	George Divoky
1977–78	Victoria, BC	Black-legged Kittiwake Reproduction	David Manuwal
1978–79	Monterey, CA	Food Availability and Reproductive Success Investigator Bias in Assessing Seabird Nesting Success	Dan Anderson
1979–80	Monterey, CA		Ralph Schreiber
1980–81	Tucson, AZ		Ralph Schreiber
1981–82	Seattle, WA	Feeding Ecology of Marine Waterfowl and Pelagic Birds* Seabird–Commercial Fisheries Interactions*	Kees Vermeer
1982–83	Honolulu, HI	Tropical Seabirds* Human Disturbance at Seabird Colonies	Harry Ohlendorf
1983–84	Monterey, CA		Craig Harrison
1984–85	Long Beach, CA	Biology of Terns	Judith Hand
1985–86	San Francisco, CA	Biology of Gulls* Bird Use of Man-Made vs. Natural Wetlands*	Dan Anderson
1986–87	La Paz, Mexico	Biology of Seabirds in the Gulf of California	Lora Leschner
1987–88	Monterey, CA	Alcids at Sea* Marbled Murrelet Management*	Ken Briggs
1988–89	Washington, DC	Wading-Bird Reproduction in 1988	Scott Hatch
1989–90	Victoria, BC	Status, Ecology, and Conservation of Marine Birds of the North Pacific*	Michael Fry
1990–91	Monterey, CA		Doug Siegel-Causey
1991–92	Charleston, OR		Malcolm Coulter
1992–93	Seattle, WA	*Exxon Valdez* Marbled Murrelets*	Palmer Sekora

* Published symposium

3 October 1994

To the Trustees Council:

I am writing to you with comments on projects described in the "Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan". I have read both the "Summary" and the project descriptions in "Supplement Volume I". "Supplement Volume II" was unavailable.

I am strongly in support of habitat acquisition and real restoration projects, that is, projects which physically work to restore species or habitat. Research and monitoring projects, while important because they help us understand the environment that controls species fluctuations, are of lesser importance. Listed below, by category, are projects I support, do not support, and am neutral on.

Research

Although I would rather see funding go to habitat protection and real restoration, I realize that many people want to find out what is limiting the recovery of species. I have listed below projects I support with that idea in mind.

Prince William Sound Systems Investigations

I support nearly all of these projects, including: 95320A, 95320E, 95320G, 95320H, 95320J, 95320M, 95320N, 95320Q, 95320S, 95320T, 95320U, and 95018.

I do not support:

95320Y Variation in local predation...

95065 PWSAC Pink Salmon Fry Mortality

95320K PWSAC Experimental Fry Release

The above three projects should be funded by PWSAC.

Marine Mammal Ecosystem Studies

Support:

95001 (Condition and Health of Harbor Seals) and 95117 (Harbor Seal Lipids) should be combined.

95014 (Killer Whale Feeding Behaviour) and 95073 (Impact of Killer Whales on Seals) should be combined.

95064 Monitoring, Habitat Use, Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals

95320V Herring Predation by Humpbacks

Isotope Studies

Support:

95320I(1 and 2) Isotope tracers for fish, marine mammals, and birds

95114 Eelgrass Community structure

95320I (3) Purchase of Radio Mass Spectrometer

Do not Support:

95023 Food Web Relationships of Pelagic Species
Precluded by 95320I (1) and 95118-BAA

95121 Stable Isotope Ratios...
Precluded by 95329I(2)

Forage Fish Projects

Support:

95120-BAA Composition and Energetic Content...

95163 Abundance and distribution...

95057 Movement of Larval and Juvenile fish...

Concerning Bird/Forage Fish Projects,

Project 95118-BAA seems to cover the most ground for the least cost, looking at pigeon guillemots, puffins, and kittiwakes, thus precluding projects 95019, 95033, and 95173. What 95118-BAA does not look at is radio tags. Could the radio tagging part of 95031, 95033, and 95173 be combined into one project?

The only good murre project appears to be 95021. I support this project because of the unique use of diving-time-depth measurements in researching forage fish for diving birds.

General Restoration

Stock Separation Projects

I realize that these projects could help restoration of injured species by ensuring that commercial and sport fishermen target only on uninjured stocks, however, in general, I do not support the financing of stock separation projects. Since the goal of stock separation is improved fisheries manangement, it would seem that they would fall under normal ADFG duties.

The stock separation projects are: 95255, 95137, 95051, 95320D, 95320B, 95320C, 95050, and 95165.

Fish and Shellfish Enhancement Projects

I strongly support the following projects:

95259 Restoration of Coghill Lake Reds

95139D Salmon Instream Habitat Restoration

95024 Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon

95139A Spawning Channel--Port Dick Creek

95043A Cordova Cutthroat Trout Habitat

95043B Carry Forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation

95105 Kenai River Ecosystem Pilot Study
This project, although it does not physically restore any species, works with that goal directly in mind.

95134 Chenega Bay Mariculture
I support this as replacing a resource. Seems to be a reasonable cost.

I do not support the following:

95079 Pink Salmon Restoration through Small-Scale Hatcheries
While this does attempt direct restoration, I believe it is very important to concentrate on restoring wild stock and re-creating natural runs.

95125 Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release
It is important to concentrate on rebuilding the natural stocks in the streams around Tatitlek. While I was not able to evaluate the full proposal (described in Supplement Volume II, which was unavailable), it appears to me that this project would not use broodstock from streams around Tatitlek.

95127 Tatitlek Coho Release
Do not support for reasons listed above.

95017 Port Graham Coho Restoration
This project, which basically expands a hatchery water supply, seems to have a very high cost per fish. Also, it does not work to establish natural runs in wild streams. This project should be pursued through Small Business Admin., etc.

I remain neutral on the following:

95131 Clam Restoration
While I support the idea, it seems to have a very high cost. Can this cost be reduced? Can the project be partially funded through other agencies?

95272 Chenega Chinook Release
Support the idea of creating natural runs in the Chenega area, but wonder why they are using broodstock from the hatchery at Esther instead of cultivating stock from streams around Chenega.

95069 Restoration of Salmon Stocks...
I support the idea, but believe project 95024 is more realistic and will accomplish more for a smaller cost. I believe project 95024 addresses many needs, including building up remnant salmon stocks in natural streams, using local knowledge and local labor, and following through with the project for a reasonable time (10 years) to make sure the goals are accomplished. Project 95069 addresses some of these issues, but I believe much of the work will go to biologists from outside the Prince William Sound area; also, the proposed bud-

get is quite high compared to 95024, and 95069 proposes to only follow the project for 2 years, which is not long enough to really establish the runs. Also, I like seeing actual subsistence users (the Eyak Corporation) involved in re-establishing the subsistence runs.

95093 PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources...
I think some of PWSAC's resources could be used for restoration of wild stocks. However, I think they would be more cost-effectively used if under the context of project 95024.

95124 Tatitlek Mariculture
I support this project as creating a resource. Can the cost be brought down somewhat?

95006 Paint River Pink Salmon Development
While this does create a resource, this project was proposed before the EVOS and has been quite controversial. Since the Paint River itself was not damaged, the Trustees may want to stay away from this controversy.

95112 Rockfish Restoration
Does not restore a resource, just studies it. Part of ADFG normal duties.

Subsistence Projects

I support the following:

95279 Subsistence Food Safety Testing
Since the food supply was safe before EVOS, this project should be funded by the Trustees. This project seems to be more cost effective than 95132.

I do not support:

95138 Elder/Youth Conference

95128 Teaching Subsistence

95136 Skin Sewing

95140 Subsistence Skills program
The above are all projects that could and should be passed from person to person, not through classes and conferences.

95132 Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline
Project 95279 seems to accomplish this for a much lower cost.

95133 English Bay River Red...
I support the concept. However, I have spoken with someone involved with this project, and it appears that the people of English Bay are not willing to work to make this project successful.

95123 Tatitlek Community Store

95129 Tatitlek Fish and Game Smoker

95130 Mental Health Center

95135 Subsistence Harvest Support
The above four projects should be pursued through different agencies.

I remain neutral on the following:

95244 Seals and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest
I seriously doubt that the number of seals and sea otters harvested has really affected the population. Also, seems like a count could be accomplished as part of USFWS duties.

Recreation Projects

I do not support any of the recreation projects. These projects include: 95002, 95016, 95053, 95080, 95082, 95084, and 95085. While some recreation may have been curtailed by the EVOS, increased recreation opportunities will best be accomplished through restoration projects. Also, it seems to me that spending money to bring more people into Prince William Sound will only increase the amount of time it will take for the Sound to be restored. As the Sound is restored, recreation will follow naturally.

Archaeological Resource

I support project 95007B (Archaeological Site Restoration) since the site was physically damaged by spill workers.

Protecting Resources by Reducing Marine Pollution

I support both projects under this category (Project 95115 Sound Waste Management and Project 95417 Waste Oil Disposal Facilities). Ensuring that more oily waste does not enter into the Sound will directly help recovery.

Other General Restoration Projects

I support the following:

95041 Introduced Predator Removal

95038 Symposium on Seabird Restoration
Predator removal seems to be the only project that directly helps to restore bird populations. I support the Symposium as a means to come up with more bird restoration ideas.

95266 PWS Shoreline Assessment...
Support, but cost seems quite high. Can it be brought down?

I do not support:

95042 Five year plan for predator removal
Would like to see 95041 assessed and go through with 95038 before implementing 95042.

95141 Afognak Island State Park Interim Support
Normal agency duties.

95116 Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds...
Agree with Trustees that this should be submitted as RFP.

Remain neutral on:

95052 Community Involvement...
Support the idea of bringing local people together with researchers, however, the cost seems high. Is there a way to accomplish this goal without creating another layer of bureaucracy?

95003 Area E Permit Buyback
This could definitely aid in restoring natural resources by removing the pressure of 25% of the commercial fishing fleet. While I support the concept, it is expensive.

Habitat Protection

I support the following projects:

95126 Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support

95505B Data Analysis for Stream Habitat

95058 Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners

95139C Montague Riparian Rehabilitation

95110-CLO Closeout: habitat protection and acquisition

I do not support the following:

95060 Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation Impacts...
I agree with the Trustees that this project should be funded by ADFG as part of normal agency responsibilities.

Monitoring

Have not had time to look through the monitoring projects.

Restoration Reserve

I am strongly in support of the Restoration Reserve (Project 95424).

I thank the Trustees Council for encouraging input and for making the draft work plan and project descriptions available to the public.

Sincerely,

Kendra Zamzow

Kendra Zamzow
Box 2514
Cordova, AK 99574

Post-it™ brand
Fax Transmittal Memo 7672

To [redacted] PHIL JANIK	No. of Pages 2	Today's Date 10-3-94	Time
Company	From DAVID WERNER		
Location	Company		
Fax # 586-7840	Location	Dept. Charge	
Telephone #	Fax # 424-3863	Telephone # 424-5567	
Comments	Original Disposition: ☐ Destroy ☐ Return ☐ Call for pickup		

OCT. 3, 1994

OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

GENTLEMEN, IN THE 1930's - 1940 SEA OTTERS WERE A RARE SIGHT IN P.W.S. THEIR POPULATION ESTAMATED AT ABOUT 12 PAIRS!

DURING THE 1920's THRU THE 1950's CORDOV. WAS KNOW AS THE RAZOR CLAM CAPITOL OF THE WORLD! THERE WAS ABOUT A DOZEN CLAM CANNERI LOCALLY, MANY FAMILY OWNED. CRABING WAS ALS A LARGE PART OF CORDOVAS ECONOMY. MILLION OF POUNDS OF CRAB AND CLAMS WERE HARVESTED ANNUALLY AND SHIPPED OUT OF THE TERRITORY. BY THE LATE 1950's SEA OTTERS WER ON THE REBOUND BUT STILL SELDOM SEEN BY CORDOVANS. BY THE EARLY 1960's SEA OTTER STARTED APPEARING AROUND CORDOVA. IN 196 CORDOVAS CLAM BEDS WERE DEVASTATED BY THE "64" EARTHQUAKE. 50% TO 70% OF THESE

BEDS WERE "USHED OR DIED" UP DUE TO THE UPLIFT. BECAUSE THE SEA OTTER WAS PRO TECTED THERE WAS NO STOPPING ITS INTRUSIO ONTO THE CORDOVA MUD FLATS AND IMMEDIA AREAS. THEIR POPULATIONS INCREASED DRAMATIC WRECKING HAVOC ON THE REMAINING CLAM BE COMMERCIAL CLAMMING WAS STOPPED. AS THE OTTERS MAIN FOOD SOURCE DWINDLED THEY TURN TO FEEDING ON CRAB, ETC.

SOON COMMERCIAL CRABING WAS STOPPED. TODAY, 30 YEARS LATER, CRABING IS STILL CLOSED. THE CLAM BEDS ARE ALL BUT GONE AND THE LOCAL SEA OTTER POPULATION HAS SOARED TO AN ESTIMATED 4000 STRONG! CORDOVANS LIFE STYLE HAS CHANGED FOREVER. NO LONGER ARE CLAMS AND CRAB MEAT PART OF OUR EVERY DAY DIET! WE HAVE ALSO LOST MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY FROM THIS ONCE VIABLE AND SUSTAINABLE SOURCE.

THEREFORE, WE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A PROPOSAL TO REVERSE THIS TRAGIC TREND.

PART I: WITH THE LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF SEA OTTER DUE TO THE OIL SPILL, WE PROPOSE TRANSFERRING ALL BUT ABOUT 300 SEA OTTERS FROM THE CORDOVA AREA TO THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF P.W.S.

PART II: RESTOCKING OUR RAZOR CLAM BEDS WITH STOCK FROM, SAY, TURNAGAIN ARM BEDS, AND RESTOCKING DUNGENESS CRAB, FROM, SAY, CAPE YAMATAGA AREAS.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERATION OF THIS PROPOSAL.

SINCERLY,

CORDOVAN OLD TIMERS

The National Outdoor Leadership School
P.O. Box 981, Palmer, Alaska 99645
(907) 745-4047

Don Ford
Alaska Branch Director

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

October 1, 1994

Re: Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Fiscal Year 1995 EVOS Work Plan. Our concerns specifically relate to the Trustee Council's interpretation of the "Leave No Trace " education project #95002 and the "Recreation Impacts in Prince William Sound" research project #95077. Both of the proposed projects are designed to benefit Prince William Sound injured resources not the associated services.

In the comprehensive, balanced, ecosystem approach endorsed by the Trustees, the potential adverse affect of human impact can not be dismissed. Table 1 of the Draft 95 Work Plan ~~Sum~~mary identifies wilderness areas as a resource for which scientific research has demonstrated a population level injury or a continuing sublethal effect as a result of the spill. Changes in the traditional recreation patterns and locations caused by the spill mean that formerly pristine or infrequently used areas are now receiving heavier use. Additionally, with increase notoriety as a result of the spill, more people are coming to the Sound. The effect of this increased and concentrated recreational use on Prince William Sound's Wilderness Study Area can be mitigated through education using common themes and valid research.

Secondly, while proposals for the acquisition of specific parcels of land are not the subject of this draft work plan, we continue to support habitat protection and acquisition as a vital restoration tool .

In particular, NOLS is concerned that the area in the Southwest part of Prince William Sound not be overlooked when making acquisitions. The area was the hardest hit of all the impact area, and has tremendous value for wilderness based tourism and damaged resources. We encourage the Trustees to acquire either title and surface/subsurface rights, or surface/subsurface rights with stipulations protecting from further development, of private lands in the following areas:

Dangerous Passage
East side of Knight Island
Bainbridge/Evans/LaTouche Islands
South end of Knight Island
Chenega Island

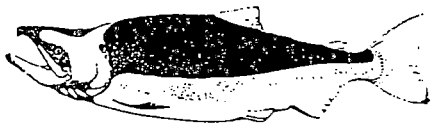
51

We appreciate your efforts in soliciting public input and look forward to the completion of the Final Restoration Plan.

Sincerely,

Don Ford

Don Ford
Director, NOLS Alaska



SEP 2[illegible] 1994

NERKA, Incorporated

PO Box 80165
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
(907) 479-2476

September 26, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

REGARDING: Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan

I have received the "Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan Summary" and would like to comment on our project No. 95079, "Pink Salmon Restoration through Small-Scale Hatcheries", which was rated in Category 4.

We are not aware of the legal ramifications of using a non-profit hatchery for aiding in salmon restoration, but presumably one aspect of an EIS would be to determine the impact of the hatchery on wild stocks. That is just the issue we plan on addressing, and propose an environmentally and genetically compatible system to enhance and increase the local pink salmon runs. Our project appears very similar to Numbers 95024 and 95069, which rate a Category 2. These projects emphasize incubation boxes, while we propose a small hatchery which would also simulate natural production and, in addition, incorporates a major research component to gain an understanding of hatchery-wild fish interaction. We use the term "hatchery" in a general sense, and might find it advantageous with agency approval, to begin with incubation boxes building the wild stocks sufficient to justify a hatchery operation. All three projects appear very compatible from my review of the summary information, and all would contribute to restoration of wild pink salmon stocks in Prince William Sound.

Although the large hatcheries had good returns in 1994, from preliminary information the wild escapement was still poor. As of late August, we counted only 600 fish in the Perry Island South Bay streams -- extremely low for the even-year cycle, pointing up a continuing problem with our wild stocks and the need for additional research and restoration

Juneau Center
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

University of Alaska Fairbanks
11120 Glacier Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801

(907) 465-6441 Office
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SEP 30 1994

September 28, 1994

To: EVOS Trustee Council
Fr: Michael S. Stekoll, Juneau Center School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, University of Alaska, Juneau, AK
Lawrence Deysher, Coastal Resources Associates, Inc., Vista, CA
Re: Proposed Project 95086A Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring and Experimental Design Verification.

We are concerned that there is a misunderstanding of the purposes of the proposed experimental design verification as part of the above proposal. We have drafted a rationale for this aspect of the project and present it below.

Rationale for Experimental Design Verification of the Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring Project

The optimal design for environmental impact monitoring requires that samples be taken at impacted and reference stations both before and after a disturbance event (Green, 1979; Stewart-Oaten et al, 1986). This process is a BACIP (Before-After, Control-Impact Pairs) design. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain data for the "before" period at impact sites in unpredictable events such as an oil spill in Prince William Sound. Very few of the studies on the effects of the EVOS have been able to use this design due to the lack of pre-spill data. Therefore, the study design for the intertidal and subtidal injury assessments utilized sampling at pairs of oiled and reference sites for the after period to infer injury to biological resources. This process is an ACIP (After Control-Impact Pairs) design (Dean et al., 1993). Correct interpretation of the results produced from this design is based on the assumption that oiled and reference sites would not have differed if the oiled spill had not occurred.

The damage assessment studies for both intertidal and subtidal habitats have found consistent differences between oiled and control sites that have now persisted for 5 years. The percent cover of *Fucus* in the mid to upper intertidal of Prince William Sound, for example, has been consistently higher at control sites than at oiled sites. In subtidal habitats, *Musculus* density on eelgrass has been consistently higher at oiled sites. Without pre-spill data, it is difficult to establish whether these differences represent long term impacts of the spill, or whether they represent inherent differences among sites. For example, in the case of *Musculus* density, these types of inherent differences could

be due to subtle differences in the predominant wind and current conditions within the Sound that were responsible for bringing oil to the oiled and not to the control sites. These same wind and current conditions may also be responsible for bringing higher concentrations of *Musculus* larvae to the same beaches.

The assumption of this ACIP design that the oiled and control sites were the same before the spill has been criticized in peer reviews of publications we have written on the injury assessment data and has been recognized as a potential problem in defining damage and recovery in the "Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals." There are essentially two ways to address this issue. First, long-term monitoring of resources could be conducted to determine if the resources at oiled and reference sites "converge" in the future. This approach suffers from the fact that convergence may take a long time, or may never occur if some alternate stable state has been achieved after the spill. State and Federal agencies, however, are faced with the decision to expend resources to restore these injured populations. These restoration resources could be best utilized if we had an immediate and conclusive answer to the question of damage assessed by the ACIP study design. An answer to this question could be obtained with an independent test of the process by which the control sites were matched with the controls. This independent test would demonstrate whether there were any inherent biases in the pairing process and whether the population differences we are still seeing are due to damage by the oil spill.

The site verification aspect of the proposal is a critical part of the entire Coastal Habitat project. Without this verification, results and conclusions from the data collected by the damage assessment of the nearshore must always be qualified by the prospect that oiled and control sites are inherently different.

School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

9 September 1994

To: Eric Myers
Alaska Dept. Fish and Game
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

From: Tom Kline
PWS Science Center
c/o IMS-SFOS
Univ. Alaska
Fairbanks, AK 99775
tel 907-474-5675
fax 907-474-7204

Re: FY95 proposed project 95114 "Eelgrass community structure restoration assessment using stable isotope tracers"

Per our telephone conversation, I am sending the following information. In the Draft FY 1995 Work Plan, project 95114 is categorized in Appendix B on page B-16 as an intertidal project. It should instead be categorized as a subtidal project on page B-30. Additionally, project 95114 should be listed as a project using stable isotopes as the primary methodology on page 19 (chapter 2). This project as stated in the proposal is designed to piggy-back on Steve Jewett's project 95106 (by sharing research platform logistics). The genesis of 95114 (i.e., using stable isotopes to answer questions relating to recruitment of EVOS-affected subtidal species) came about during discussions while working on our other collaborations.

C. R. Spies
S. Jewett

Reprint on stable Isotope research FYI

54

Timothy D. Bowman
P.O. Box 112886
Anchorage, Alaska 99511
(907) 345-8851
30 September 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
Jim Ayers, Executive Director
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

My comments on the Draft 1995 Work Plan are limited to 2 studies on bald eagles (95029 and 95030).

I was the project biologist for the bald eagle damage assessment study from 1989-93. I am thus intimately familiar with the previous bald eagle reproductive and population surveys; their methods, results, strengths, and limitations. The 2 eagle studies proposed in the 1995 Work Plan are replicates of previous surveys. Currently the productivity survey (95030) is a Category 1 study, whereas the population survey (95029) is Category 2. I have only one point I want to make:

<u>The priority given to these 2 projects should be reversed</u>.

I believe there are compelling reasons why the population survey should be Category 1:

1. The purpose of the proposed studies are to document population recovery (monitoring). When we conducted the damage assessment study, we estimated the time it will take the population to recover from the spill based on a population model that incorporated the best available, yet sometimes uncertain, parameters. Given that uncertainty, we could not predict with confidence the recovery time. Consequently, the model, and our projection about recovery time, needs confirmation. Frankly, the best way to document population recovery and monitor population status is to conduct a population survey (i.e., count the number of eagles in the same area we counted before). If reproduction or survival has been impaired significantly in the 6 years after the spill, it should be reflected by a decrease in population size. It is a direct measure of the population response, and estimates derived from the surveys are reasonably precise. Now six years after the spill, it is appropriate that such a survey be conducted.

2. The proposed reproductive survey of bald eagles will measure this years' reproductive performance only, but it will <u>not</u> document population recovery. Reproductive success of bald eagles varies widely, both annually and geographically, due to many factors (e.g., weather, seasonal food availability). This is well

documented for eagle populations in Alaska and elsewhere. The truth is, we don't know what constitutes "normal" reproductive rates for eagles in Prince William Sound. Reproductive studies were previously conducted there in only 2 years; 1989, when success was obviously impaired, and 1990, which we assume was normal although we have no way to substantiate that. Although reproductive surveys may be able to detect gross changes in reproductive rates (which I believe are unlikely for this population of eagles), they are not an effective method for long-term monitoring of bald eagle populations. Unless catastrophic, any change between 1990 and 1995 in the observed reproductive rates could be attributed simply to natural variation.

I urge you to seriously consider my comments and re-evaluate the priorities given to the proposed studies on bald eagles.

Feel free to contact me if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Timothy D. Bowman

Alaska Research Associates, Inc.

Suite 101, 4175 Tudor Centre Dr.
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
(907) 562-3339
FAX: (907) 562-7223

September 30, 1994

James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers and Members of the Trustee Council,

This is a response by LGL Alaska Research Associates, Inc. to your request for comments on the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan which was prepared for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. Our comments are in several areas as noted in the following.

The Issue of Restoration *Ideas* versus Restoration ***Proposals***

In a document dated May 16, 1994, the Trustee Council invited interested parties to submit restoration projects for 1995. We were informed by Council staff that this announcement was the mechanism the Council intended to use to solicit ideas for restoration, and that the Council would categorize the restoration ideas it received from the public and agencies into two groups: those project ideas appropriate for agencies to accomplish and those project ideas that would be put out for competitive bid. It was clear to us that you were seeking ideas, not fleshed-out restoration proposals. We also understood that the next step in this process would involve a call for detailed restoration proposals which would identify agency track and competitive bid tasks.

Given this, we expected to see in your 1995 Draft Work Plan a dual listing of projects for which we, private sector researchers, could compete. There is no such differentiation in the Plan. Rather, we see explicit research projects, listed by priority, and no listing of projects that might be put out for bid. Most of the projects appear destined for state or federal agencies, which we believe is inconsistent with the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) report (GAO/RCED-93-206BR) recommendation "for more open competition for restoration projects,..." We are very disappointed that the Draft 1995 Work Plan appears to be a package of projects that will be funded, as is, with no stated competitive process.

We urge the Trustee Council to reexamine all projects in priority categories 1 and 2 and

consider offering some or all to competitive bid. Your own policy is to encourage competitive proposals (Policy 6, p. 13, Draft Restoration Plan). If you choose to do so, a nationwide Request for Proposals in the disciplines you intend to pursue as your restoration strategy undoubtedly will engender a large number of high quality proposals from scientists who are on the leading edge in their respective disciplines. We urge you to put a competitive process in place this year.

Specific Comments on Genetics Restoration Projects

There are four genetics projects listed in the draft work plan, all assigning the Alaska Department of Fish & Game as lead agency. Project 95191b is a continuation of an investigation of genetic damage to pink salmon. The experimental approach of exposing fish to oil seems unnecessary; wouldn't monitoring the wild population be more appropriate? If genetic damage is serious enough to be of concern, it should be detectable in wild fish. We would like to see the data generated by this project from prior years. Dr. John Bickham, a geneticist with LGL, proposed to ADF&G in 1991 that LGL use flow cytometry techniques to analyze whether genetic damage had occurred to fish populations in the affected areas. We note that, rather than contracting this work, ADF&G has developed in-house capabilities for flow cytometry, yet, to our knowledge, no reports nor papers published in the peer-reviewed literature are available on this study. Note that since 1991, Dr. Bickham has published papers on the use of flow cytometry for genetic toxicology studies of other species (see attached list). We recommend that the flow cytometry work be available for competitive bid.

Projects 95255 (Kenai River sockeye salmon genetics), 95165 (herring genetics), and 95320d (pink salmon genetics) all are of interest to the private sector, and we suggest that much of the work proposed could be accomplished through competitive bid processes. LGL, for example, has conducted several fish and marine mammal genetic stock identification studies. We have developed techniques for analysis of mitochondrial DNA, and recently nuclear DNA, markers in salmon and marine mammals, and have several papers published or in preparation (a list is attached). We do note that the Project 95255 proposal mentions contracting nuclear DNA marker development for sockeye. Funding for this subcontract ($20,000) is not much for modern molecular biology research, but we are interested in it. We also acknowledge the RFP from ADF&G for protein electrophoresis work on the pink salmon project; LGL doesn't do this sort of work and forwarded the RFP on to other firms that do.

We strongly recommend that restoration funds not be used to build molecular (DNA) genetics programs in government agencies when the equipment and personnel are already available in the private sector or universities. Some of these projects appear to justify fish stock identification, a normal agency function, as a restoration project in order to fund expansion of an agency in direct competition with nongovernment sources. We believe that the private sector could accomplish research and development and service work faster and more efficiently than government. For example, over the last three years, LGL has determined mitochondrial DNA genotypes for over 1,700 salmon and marine mammals for under $220,000 in total costs to clients. This included research and development, equipment, overhead, timely reports, *and publication of results*. This is only mtDNA work on aquatic species; we have many other projects with terrestrial animals

and with nuclear DNA. And as suggested in the GAO report, more open competition for restoration projects will improve the quality and timeliness of these projects.

Monitoring

For the past seven years, LGL has been the prime contractor to the oil and gas industry to conduct long-term comprehensive monitoring of the effects of oil and gas development on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine biotic resources in the Prudhoe Bay region of Arctic Alaska. We believe that our expertise and qualifications could be brought to the monitoring efforts planned by the Trustee Council. We request that the Trustee Council's monitoring program be re-cast into an issue-based, ongoing synthesis, integration, and assessment program. We believe that such a program could be efficiently conducted by our firm or perhaps other private sector groups.

In the early 1990s, LGL pioneered the process of issue-based monitoring of causeway effects on coastal fish populations and habitats in the central Alaskan Beaufort Sea. This process, of applied to the oil spill monitoring program, would involve:

- continuous **synthesis** of data and information toward understanding what information is necessary for resolution of key issues,
- **integration** of all restoration and monitoring studies into a holistic understanding of marine ecological processes in Prince William Sound, as they relate to natural and human-assisted restoration, and finally
- **assessment** of all available information in a structured process of hypothesis testing in order to resolve all important issues associated with the spill and its environmental perturbation.

We propose that the Trustee Council consider contracting with LGL to administer the monitoring effort for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill affected area. Monitoring could proceed according to that described in Wilson and Gallaway (In Prep.), which is a manuscript describing the synthesis, integration, and assessment process (attached); this manuscript currently is under review for publication in a future symposium proceedings by the American Fisheries Society. Our recommended process would involve continued monitoring of the affected area and resources, but would be directed toward resolution of issues. The definition of these issues would be by consensus among the Trustee Council members, researchers, and the Principal Scientist. Such an approach would structure the monitoring program toward attaining a series of specific goals. This process would drive the restoration research efforts, guiding them toward collection of data or preparation of analyses that are necessary to determine when an appropriate level of restoration has been reached - at which time that phase of the restoration and monitoring effort could cease, and resources could be used elsewhere.

Obviously the Council cannot make such a sweeping decision without considerable investigation of LGL's qualifications and without gaining an adequate level of comfort with our approach. We propose to provide such documentation and consultation with

the Council and its staff at your earliest convenience. We believe that this will lead to a focused monitoring program that uses a scientifically-structured approach to resolving issues. LGL would subcontract some elements of this monitoring program, such as the archeological tasks. Other private sector or agency research groups would be contracted to assist with various facets of the environmental field data collection effort. Some of the marine mammal, terrestrial wildlife, bird, fish, and human uses tasks could be conducted with in-house experts in these disciplines.

I direct your attention to LGL's June 15, 1994 statement of interest to the Trustee Council in response to the Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995. In that transmittal, I provided a detailed description of our firm and the expertise of our staff.

Accountability for Restoration Studies Conducted To Date

LGL is a company with extensive experience in Alaska, but with little familiarity with studies in Prince William Sound occasioned by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Earlier this summer we sought information on the results of monitoring and restoration activities conducted since the spill occurred, in order to write an informed proposal for restoration project ideas to the Trustee Council. We were informed that reports or other published results of the studies conducted to date on the effects of the oil spill by state and federal agency researchers were not available. These studies have been ongoing since the event occurred in spring 1989 - over five years. Admittedly the study results were NRDA related and were tied up in the litigation process during those initial years after the spill. But since 1991 the process has been open, and we do not understand why monitoring and restoration study results haven't been, at the very least, presented in publicly-available Principal Investigator reports on file in the Trustee Council offices.

Our firm was placed in an impossible situation when considering responding to your call for restoration proposals: we had not done studies of the spill, and therefore had no inside knowledge of the various facets of work conducted to date, nor had we access to any publicly-available documentation of this work. We were informed by Council staff that the only mechanism to research a particular spill-related research or restoration issue was to contact current Principal Investigators, from whom we might be able to obtain progress reports. We assert that this is not an appropriate, accountable way of conducting a science-based restoration program.

We urge the Trustee Council not to fund any continuing or new restoration project until all past work conducted by that agency or individual research scientist or team has been released for public review in scientifically-acceptable form (e.g. a close-out final report that has withstood internal peer review and that has been cleared by the Trustee Council's Principal Scientist). Further, we recommend that all continuing and new restoration studies funded by the Council include a mandate, where appropriate, that one or more manuscripts be prepared from the 1994 (and previous years') studies that is suitable for publication in the peer-reviewed literature. By requiring publication, the Council has at least one measure of the scientific credibility and validity of the restoration studies it is funding. As a further consequence, researcher accountability will increase.

Administrative Overhead

We note that the Trustee Council proposes to fund its Executive Director's office, including public information and data management, at a rate that is 17 percent of the proposed 1994 research budget. We believe that spending almost 1 of every 5 dollars on administrative expenses is far too high and should be carefully examined for savings. Your own policy dictates that public information and administrative costs not exceed 5 percent of the overall restoration expenditures (p. 23, Draft Restoration Plan). Each agency, and suboffices within these agencies, also have their own administrative and information transfer expenses. We wonder if some duplication of services is occurring in this restoration program.

If you or your staff have questions or wish to discuss these matters further, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,
LGL ALASKA RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

William J. Wilson
Office Manager

cc: Dr. Benny Gallaway
Dr. Robert Spies

enclosures

9-7-94

Dear Sirs,

Please Check
the facts on your
"Research Proposals"
Sept 1994 page 3 -

Prince William Sound
had one of the
best pink salmon runs
ever in 1994 -

Sincerely,

Robert Shenier
P.O. Box 39055
Ninilchik AK
99639

57

Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native Association

October 19, 1994

Mr. James R. Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

As a result of a discussion held during the quarterly Board of Directors meeting of the Chugach Regional Resource Commission, I am forwarding to you a copy of a resolution which was passed urging the Trustee Council to fund projects that will restore lost resources of importance to Native communities in the Chugach Region. As a preface to this resolution, I feel it important to inform you of some of the discussion surrounding its contents.

There was much debate on how best to express the frustration and even anger that is felt in the Native communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet over the difficulties being experienced in obtaining funding for restoration projects of interest to them. Although Trustee Council staff is making a much greater effort to communicate with the Native communities, there is still a bi gap between the encouragement and advice that is given at community meetings and the reception their project proposals receive at the Trustee Council level. Many of the proposals submitted by the Native communities this year were described as having "legal problems," that have not been further explained. This has caused many of the community leaders to throw up their hands in frustration and disgust.

There are many in the Native communities that still want to work with the Trustee Council and have hopes of seeing projects funded that will help mitigate the damage and loss of those resources that play such an important role in their lives. It was this combination of anger, frustration, and hope that produced the attached resolution.

The Chugach Natives certainly do not expect that every proposal they submit to the Trustee Council will get funded. On the other hand, they are continually frustrated with the fact that study upon study receives funding with

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A Tribal Organization Focusing on Natural Resource Issues Affecting the Chugach Region of Alaska

no clear benefit to the Native people directly affected by the oil spill. I do not think it unrealistic to expect that their needs and interests will be considered as an integral and important aspect of the natural resource restoration process in the oil spill area. As the review process of project proposals continues, I would sincerely hope that any problems found with the proposals submitted by the Native communities (including legal ones) be fully explained in an understandable manner and that an opportunity presented for these problems to be rectified.

As the end of the restoration process draws near and the funds diminish, the anxiety level in the Native communities rises. In the interest of all parties involved and in the interest of the restoration of the resource base upon which we are all dependent, it is hoped that a way can soon be found to fully bring the Chugach Natives into the Trustee Council restoration process. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission is available and willing to do whatever it can to expedite and foster this process. I look forward to hearing your comments on our concerns, and please feel free to contact us if we can be of service.

Sincerely,

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Executive Director

enc. 1
/pbs

RESOLUTION 94-1

CHUGACH REGIONAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

A resolution urging the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to fund restoration projects that will help restore damaged natural resources that Native communities in the oil spill area depend on for their existence.

WHEREAS oil spilled from the Exxon Valdez severely damaged and/or depleted numerous marine resources upon which the Native communities in the oil spil area depend for their economic and social well being; and

WHEREAS the negative impact to the Native communities from these lost and damaged resources is increasing as times goes by; and

WHEREAS The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council was organized to oversee and direct the application of state and federal civil settlement moneys to restore or replace lost resources; and

WHEREAS the Native communities in the oil spill area have made a concerted effort, within the limited resources available to them, to make their needs known to the Trustee Council and to develop and recommend projects that would restore or replace these lost resources; and

WHEREAS the Native communities have had little success to date in obtaining funding from the Trustee Council for projects of interest to them; and

WHEREAS the funds made available for restoration work by the civil settlement are becoming depleted with little apparent benefit to those who were injured most by the effects of the oil spill or to the natural resources on which they depend;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT

The Chugach Regional Resources Commission, a consortium of Native villages and associations in the Chugach region concerned with natural resource conservation, management and development, urges the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, in the strongest possible terms, to fund the following project proposals. All these proposals are designed to restore resources of critical importance to the Native communities in the Chugach region of the oil spill area.

Project Number	Project Title	FY 95 Cost ($000)
95052	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	$230.5
95093 A, B & C	Restoration of PWS Natural Salmon Resources and Services Overview	$2,410.9
95123	Tatitlek Community Store	$300.0
95124 A&B	Tatitlek Mariculture Development	$514.5
95125	Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release	$39.0
95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	$39.0
95128	Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values	$69.0
95129	Tatitlek Fish & Game Processing Center and Smokery	$515.5
95130	Tatitlek Mental Health Center	$106.1
95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatitlek)	$224.0
95134	Chenega Bay Mariculture Development	$184.3
95135	Subsistence Harvest Support	$50.0
95136	Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration	$29.9
95138	Elders/Youth Conference	$85.5
95140	Subsistence Skills Program	$36.7
95272	Chenega Chinook Release	$47.2
		$4,882.1

ADOPTED this 18th day of October, 1994.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, Secretary of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, hereby certify that the Board of Directors is composed of seven members, of whom all seven were present at a meeting held this 18th day of October, 1994, and that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of all seven members.

ATTEST: Patrick Norman DATE: 10-18-94

Secretary

UCIDA
UNITED COOK INLET DRIFT ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 389 • Kenai, Alaska 99611 • 0389
(907) 283-3600 • FAX (907) 283-3306

October 19, 1994
By Telefax 276-7178

Mr. Jim Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

SUBJECT: Category 1 Projects, Kenai River sockeye salmon, FY 95

Dear Mr. Ayers,

United Cook Inlet Drift Association (UCIDA) represents the 585 salmon drift permit holders in Upper Cook Inlet. Some 350 permit holders are current members of our association. UCIDA is also active at the state and federal levels as a member of the Executive Committee of United Fishermen of Alaska (UFA).

I would like to relay UCIDA's strong support for the continuation of Trustee funding for Projects #95255 and #95258. It is with great consternation that we have recently learned that after several years of funding these projects, there appears to be some question in the eyes of the PAG (Mr. Rupe Andrews in particular) and the Chief Scientist as to the value of continuing these projects.

In support of our position, I would like to make the following points:

1) In 1992, the Trustees voted that as a matter of "policy", Kenai River sockeye salmon was to be considered a damaged resource, and that it was not necessary to consider the Valdez oil spill as the sole source of the damage and that the "population level" damage criteria preferred by the Chief Scientist was not to be the basis for declaring a resource "damaged".

59

2) The Interior Department attempted for several years to veto these projects along with others dealing with commercial fishery resources. The Kenai projects were eventually funded after the Trustees adopted the aforementioned "policy." Unfortunately, however, it took several years and a general collapse of pink salmon and herring stocks in Prince William Sound for other commercial resources to be recognized as "damaged".

3) I attended the P.I. workshop in Anchorage, where it was clearly stated that Kenai sockeye were damaged and that the monitoring schedule would be annual "until recovery objectives are met, and for two subsequent years after smolt productivity has returned to normal." It was also agreed that "at least seven years of monitoring will be necessary at Kenai and Akalura Lake to monitor productivity through returns of year-classes damaged by spill induced overescapements." (p. A-33, Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995).

4) While some may well argue that ADF&G's forecasts were not perfect in 1992, it can not be contested that a continuing trend of decreasing productivity persists in the Kenai sockeye system. Further, the social and economic importance of Kenai River sockeye salmon is beyond question.

In conclusion, UCIDA urges you to recommend continued funding for Category 1 Kenai River sockeye projects #95255 and 95258. Further, we fully support project #95105 as a restoration measure aimed at examining the feasibility of the use of nutrients in the Kenai's glacial systems to aid fry survival. Finally, UCIDA frankly has not had time to examine the merits of project #95048. The battles with the Chief Scientist, environmental groups and federal Trustees are behind us and we look forward to closure - but not a premature closure - of these projects.

Sincerely,

Theo Matthews
Administrative Assistant

CC: Carl Rosier, ADF & G
John Sandor, ADEC

Craig Tillery, Dept of Law
Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Suzanne Little
Senator Judy Salo
Representative Gary Davis
Representative Gail Phillips
Representative Mike Navarre
UFA
KPFA
CDFU
Area K Seiners
Lower Cook Inlet Seiners
Alaska Sportfishing Association
Mary McBurney, PAG
Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

km

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Restoration Office
Simpson Building
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE 1995 WORK PLAN

(Teleconference)

September 28, 1994

7:00 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF:

MR. JIM AYERS, Executive Director

MS. L. J. EVANS, Public Information Officer

PUBLIC COMMENTS via teleconference:

MR. JEROME SELBY, Kodiak
DR. JOHN FRENCH, Kodiak
MR. TOM VANBROCKLIN, Valdez
MS. ESTHER RONNE, Seward
MR. ARNIE HATCH, Seward
MR. JIM GRAY, Cordova
MS. MONICA RIEDEL, Cordova
MS. CARMEN YOUNG, Seward
MR. KEN BLATCHFORD, Seward
MR. JAMES MYKKELIN (ph), Cordova
MS. TORIE BAKER, Cordova
MS. PAM THOMAS, Cordova
MR. KEVIN LAWFORD, Seward
MR. GERALD MCCUNE, Cordova

PROCEEDINGS

MR. AYERS: Good evening, this is Jim Ayers, Executive Director of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Counsel. I'm in Anchorage with Molly McCammon, our Director of Operations; Dr. Robert Spies, our Chief Scientist; Mark Broderson from the Department of Environmental Conservation; and Bob Loeffler, Rebecca and L.J., additional staff support for this evening's public meeting. I wanted to just briefly review that this discussion is about the 1994 Work Plan, and rather than have us take up a lot of your time, I'll just do a brief overview and then for those who have comments, we welcome comments. The Trustee Counsel has engaged in the development of a comprehensive balanced approach to restoration to restore the resource and services damaged by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. We are currently in the process of completing an environmental impact statement required under the National Environmental Protection Act. We anticipate that the EIS will be completed sometime the end of October. The 1995 Work Plan is designed to be in concert with the Environmental Impact Statement and the Restoration Plan which have been out for public review and are in their final stages, as I've mentioned, under the environmental impact statement process. The 1995 work plan was built around a solicitation from the public regarding ideas and proposals for the restoration effort. There were one hundred and seventy-two projects submitted with a combined FY 95 cost in the neighborhood of some seventy million dollars. The proposals were

organized into categories: research, monitoring, general restoration, habitat protection and acquisition, and administration, science, management and public information. What we tried to do is -- is supplied the public with an overview of those projects and actually an initial categorizing of those projects so that the public would have a view of our initial thinking about those projects and divided them into categories one through six, and those are described in the '95 Work Plan Executive Summary. But, basically, category one would be priority projects; category two would be projects that appear to be permissible, but are of lower priority than ones; threes were found to be incomplete or lacking a clear relationship to restoration; category fours were legal or policy issues associated with the project proposal; and category fives were close-out projects from FY '94; and category six were projects that were proposed for carry forward. They weren't completed in the previous fiscal year and so they're proposed for carry over.

OPERATOR: Excuse me.

MR. AYERS: Yes.

OPERATOR: Valdez, Seward and Cordova have joined you.

MR. AYERS: Good, thank you, welcome. This is Jim Ayers in Anchorage and I was just providing an overview of our public meeting tonight with a focus -- which is focused on the fiscal year 1995 Work Plan, and the Trustee Council's effort to develop a work plan for '95 that is developed in a manner that is

consist with our comprehensive balanced approach to restoration, which includes our Restoration Plan that has also been out for public review. But, our focus tonight is specifically on 1995's Work Plan, which is divided into three primary parts: research, general restoration and habitat, and protection. Under research, we are trying to focus the proposal in '95 into -- into areas that would find out why some resources are not recovering or are recovering very slowly. Those categories are described under research in the draft Work Plan and those should be available at your site. Under monitoring, the monitoring of the recovery of injured resources and services has been an important part of the restoration process since '89, since the spill, and information about recovery is, obviously important in designing restoration activities. Monitoring means exactly that -- monitoring the resources to see what is occurring, what is happening with the population, as well as their habitat in some cases. Under general restoration, those are projects that are related specifically designed activities of what we might do to manipulate, so to speak, the environment to facilitate or help or enhance the recovery of the injured resources. Under habitat protection, and I'm going to take just a minute on this one, and then I'll stop, but under habitat protection, the general public through a variety of public hearings, scientists, and not only agency scientists, but our peer review and our Chief Scientist, have clearly recommended that we design a method and approach that includes protecting the critical habitat areas throughout the spill area. And that we do so in a

manner that would allow the injured resources to have specific areas that are protected in the long term and that provide for the long term recovery of those resources, and the various -- meeting their various biological needs including breeding, nesting, feeding, etc. Throughout the spill area, because we know that many of these species may not benefit if we restore and protect only one particular subregion of the spill area. Therefore, the Council has made it clear that the protection effort should be a comprehensive effort throughout the spill area, but with the understanding that that package should be designed so as not to preclude other opportunities that have been identified as necessary for restoration. And that translates in don't spend all the money on habitat acquisition, which is also something that we heard from the public and the scientists. And, that's why the Council has focused on a comprehensive balanced approach that includes all of the categories, all of the areas of restoration that I mentioned, including habitat acquisition, and, in fact, it's envisioned and identified in the preferred alternative recently adopted by the Trustee Council at its August 23rd meeting. So, with that said, let me just close with, we'd appreciate any of your comments. Our primary focus is on the 1995 Work Plan proposals, and that summary document should be available at each of your locations, but feel free to comment on any aspect, at this point, that you may feel like expressing tonight, and I welcome you all to this public meeting. And, why don't we identify by site if you have people that would like to testify, and I'll just walk through them now.

Juneau do you have people to testify? Cordova do you have anyone there who wishes to testify?

CORDOVA LIO: Yes, I have five so far.

MR. AYERS: Five. Okay. Seward do you have people in Seward that wish to testify?

SEWARD LIO: Yes, we have five people here to testify.

MR. AYERS: And Valdez, do you have people there who -- who wish to testify?

VALDEZ LIO: Yes, Valdez has one.

MR. AYERS: Okay, Soldotna, are you on line? Soldotna? (No response) Kodiak, are you on line?

KODIAK LIO: Yes, we have two, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Okay, good evening, Mr. Mayor.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Good evening.

MR. AYERS: Is there anyone else on line other than those sites that I named? Okay, why don't we start at -- I was going to say most distant, and I assume that's Kodiak. Why don't we take testimony from Kodiak. I would ask that, before we start, that the general rules be no swearing, just kidding, go ahead. If people would state their name and spell it for the record, and -- when you begin your comments, and let's say -- let's try for three minutes since there are some fifteen people to testify, let's go for three minutes and see how that works out, and if someone needs longer, then we'll come back at the end and I'll be glad to stay around if people need additional time. And, if that's

satisfactory, let's begin in Kodiak.

MR. JEROME SELBY: Okay, thanks, Jim, this is Jerome Selby, Mayor of Kodiak Island Borough. I just have a few comments. First of all, we've always supported and we like the way the Trustee Council is going as far as trying to spread the funding that's available to cover a number of areas. We are particularly interested in the habitat acquisition program, as you're aware, and would hope that one of the richest areas in the whole spill area which is that north of Afognak-Shuyak corridor would be a high priority for the -- for the acquisition -- as a primary activity during the FY '95 effort. In addition to that, we're very interested in seeing Project 95027 which is the Kodiak shoreline assessment project funded, its under category two right now and we'd like to see it popped up to category one, primarily because there's no survey work that's been done down here since 1990. So, we've kind of gone four years and are operating a little bit in a vacuum as far as what is happening on the shoreline. The other concern I have is the fact that the two pink salmon projects that we've identified, and that we've actually been kind of working on over the years are not on the list at all, and we still are very concerned about -- some strange things are happening with our pink salmon population down here that no one has really fully investigated. Meanwhile, we still need these restoration projects for the pink salmon back on line. We didn't have a real good year salmon fishing down here this year. We ended up, I think, about a little over seven million pink salmon is all that we were able to

harvest, which is pretty low compared to last year, which was thirty-four million. So, you can tell there's a big wow, including the two years, in terms of actual salmon harvest. We're still quite concerned about that. Final comment would be just that, please see that restoration reserve is in for another twelve (indiscernible). We've supported putting aside a portion of that money for the future. I think -- be able to taking up some of these studies and what-not, and would like to thank you for the opportunity to testify.

MR. AYERS: Thank you, Jerome. I didn't mention the reserve, but let me say that it is -- it is identified as a proposed project in the '95 Work Plan. The Council has certainly indicated recently by instructing us to incorporate that into the overall Restoration Plan and identified it in the EIS as a part of the preferred alternative. And, I believe that the Council is committed to the creation and annual commitments to the restoration reserve. I appreciate you bringing that up. I also appreciate your coming out this evening, and if there's someone else in Kodiak, why don't we go ahead and finish Kodiak, and then we'll go to Valdez. Was there someone else in Kodiak?

DR. JOHN FRENCH: Yeah, Jim, this is John French. I don't think I need to spell my -- anyway, I'll say two words now, you'll hear from me again later in a PAG meeting. But, I definitely wanted to voice my continued support for the restoration reserve. I think that's an excellent project and an excellent way of setting aside money to deal with the issues that we expect to be

coming up after 2001. I continue to be very concerned about the lack of research and restoration projects outside of the Prince William Sound, particular in the Kodiak Alaska Peninsula area. I think there are projects within the work plan, particularly in terms of forage fish and tidal studies that could have appropriately been extended to cover Kodiak areas and issues that we have with ongoing fisheries. As Jerome said, why -- not everything is completely rosy and not everything is completely predictable down here as everywhere else. So, I guess -- yeah, in that sense, once again like to express discouragement that we don't (indiscernible) more non-Prince William Sound projects drop out of the science process. I do recognize some of the reasons why that is so, but I do think that we need to look forward to trying to incorporate some of these issues into future work plans. That's all I have for now, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Thank you, John. And, let me say that I agree with the basic tenets of all of your comments. I look forward to your assistance in expanding some of the research in areas like forage fish, that certainly may be a part of the reflection or indicators of the overall health of the ecosystem, and think that -- as Molly McCammon as pointed out that we've initiated various projects that certainly have the capability to expand and the prudent approach appears to be exactly that, to get a project initiated and develop the methodology that we can find some confidence in and then begin to expand it, and I know that -- I'm confident that you can help us do that in -- in, particularly

those areas that you mentioned. And, the reserve, as I mentioned earlier, is certainly one the Council is committed to and I -- I think that that's had fairly broad support from all quarters, and see no problem with that. Is there anyone else in Kodiak? If not, we'll move to Valdez.

DR. FRENCH: No, there's no one else here, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Thanks a lot, John, for coming out this evening. Let me remind you that Dr. Spies is with us this evening, and -- some point, Dr. Spies, if you'd like to make any comments, you're certainly welcome. And, we do -- we are here and will be here for the next hour or as long as people want to stay on line. So, let's go to Valdez and -- Valdez you're on.

TOM VANBROCKLIN: Yeah, Jim, good evening, Dr. Spies, this is Tom VanBrocklin calling from Valdez, and I'd like to talk briefly tonight addressing two projects, the first one I apologize, I don't have down by number. I didn't receive the matter via fax that I had -- thought I'd have today. But, I understand that on -- in category four is a project that's put forth by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, to have the hatchery work in helping to enhance wild stock salmon in Prince William Sound. And, although I've not seen more than just a brief description of it, I think that this is a natural project given the damage that was done to seven runs in the Prince William Sound, and I believe that the Aquaculture Corporation would be an ideal organization to be at the -- the front of such a project, so I'm hoping that the issue of policies can be address regarding this project, and that the

Trustee Council will look with favor on that project. Jim, secondly, I want to just take the -- brief opportunity to also mention, again my support, and certainly an endorsement, and hope that the project 95115 which is the solid waste management plan, which is in category one, move forward. We here in Prince William Sound know that -- know that as the expansion of the use of Prince William Sound continues, (indiscernible) degradation came to the Sound, into the Sound as a result of the spill. It needs to be exacerbated, and we hope that this project will help to put Prince William Sound on a level to both deal with what came out of the spill and be ready to -- with -- deal with the future ahead of us. And, so again I -- thank you for the kind night to address both of these projects, again, the one on behalf of Aquaculture Corporation, to enhance wild stock in Prince William Sound; and last the solid waste management plan. Thank you, both.

MR. AYERS: Yes, I'm sorry, I didn't catch your name.

MR. VANBROCKLIN: Oh, I'm sorry, Jim, this is Tom VanBrocklin.

MR. AYERS: Oh, hi Tom. Can you hang on just a second, I want to see if Dr. Spies -- did you have a question there?

DR. SPIES: I just wanted to comment Tom, that part of the ongoing process of evaluating the projects that have been submitted for the '95 Work Plan is to hold a series of meetings for review -- for the review of these things, who got a preliminary ranking here, as Jim said earlier. The next two days in Anchorage

here, we're going to meet and consider this wild stock enhancement as part of a larger review of what should be done for pink salmon in 1995. So, we'll continue to make efforts in an area.

MR. VANBROCKLIN: Dr. Spies, thank you very much. The wild stock enhancement is certainly something that fishermen in the Prince William Sound have felt -- have -- been needed for a long time, since before the spill, and certainly since the spill. And, I certainly appreciate the effort -- attention -- you and Jim and other members have given that project. Once again, thank you.

MR. AYERS: Tom....

MR. VANBROCKLIN: Yeah, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Yeah, let me -- let me clarify one issue, just for the sake of -- not being a wet blanket, yet, but I want to be crystal clear that in some cases the issue of enhancement has raised legal policy and scientific questions, and I think that Dr. Spies's comments are extremely important, and that is we're taking a hard look at that from all aspects. We certainly want to do everything we can to help the fishermen, that certainly endured at least the impact of any other group with regard to the oil spill. We'll also want to be sure that if we begin to involve ourselves in the biology and the actual biological mechanism of this ecosystem, that we do so in a prudent manner. And, that caveat is to say that it is important that we look beyond simply the economics of the opportunity and look at the important scientific repercussions that may result from our actions. And, I think that, I need -- I felt like I needed to say that, just to let you know that we are looking

hard at it, but we're looking hard at it from all aspects. About, if we're going to do, how to do it, and we have not yet figured that out. So, I just didn't want you to go away thinking that this was something that was set -- you know, it was a great idea, we all agreed it was a great idea, and we felt like it was time to move forward. There's a lot of questions involved in it, as you know, and I didn't -- I felt like I needed to be -- open that one up a little bit.

MR. VANBROCKLIN: I read you loud and clear, and thank you for that, Jim. I also just wanted to briefly say, I'm glad to see you folks moving forward on a restoration reserve. I hadn't -- I've been out of the loop and just heard about that tonight. I assume, perhaps, that that's some sort of endowment, and I applaud your efforts to have funds available -- again, following the ten-year cycle.

MR. AYERS: Good. Thanks, Tom. And, thanks -- you know, for getting involved in some of these. I know you're a busy guy and you've got a lot of things in your plate, but I appreciate you taking the time, the dedication you have to your community. Is there anybody else in Valdez, Tom?

MR. VANBROCKLIN: No, I'm it.

MR. AYERS: Okay, let's move to Seward. We'll take a couple from Seward and then we'll go to Cordova and then come back to Seward to finish them. So, are you on line there in Seward.

MS. ESTER RONNE: Yes, we are. Okay, my name is Ester Ronne. I serve on the Qutekcak board in Seward, also on the

Qutekcak board of directors. In that capacity, I've had an opportunity to travel to the villages over the past ten or fifteen years, and have heard the Natives talk about how clams are a very important source of food in the past, and how much they miss having them now. I believe we've (indiscernible) subsistence resource will be a very appropriate use of restoration money. I support the clam restoration project. Thank you.

MR. AYERS: I'm sorry Ester, would you pronounce and spell your last name, please.

MS. RONNE: R-O-N-N-E.

MR. AYERS: Thank you very much.

MR. ARNIE HATCH: Good evening, my name is Arnie Hatch, representing Qutekcak tribe also, and I'd like to speak in favor of project 95131, also, the clam restoration project. I'm a commercial fisherman, and have fished these geographical areas for quite awhile, and I'm familiar with the need for clam restoration in the area, and I think this project would be worthwhile use of EVOS funds. And, be happy to answer any questions you might have.

MR. AYERS: I don't think we have any questions. The project is 95131, the clam restoration project, that's the project that you're referring to?

MR. HATCH: Yes, it is.

MR. AYERS: We -- in our discussions, ranked it as a category one, as a reasonable approach, particularly on a pilot project basis. Frankly, we had some concerns. We intend to work on that and get some additional information with regard to the --

both the initial cost which was some -- somewhere over four hundred thousand dollars, and whether or not there wasn't a pilot project that might be more prudent to get started, develop a methodology, and then also making it clear that, you know, the long-term projected cost to that needs some review. But, I did want you to know that -- you know, we agree it's a -- it looks like a good project and what we'd like to do is -- in a way to design it as a pilot project and develop the methodology. I think that's kind of where we were on that, isn't it, Dr. Spies.

DR. SPIES: Yes, that's true. Make it work on a small scale first and then go ahead and expand it after it's successful there.

MR. AYERS: Okay, thank you. Let's go over to Cordova, and we'll do a couple over there and then we'll come back to Seward. Cordova?

MR. JIM GRAY: Okay, Jim, this is Jim Gray, I'm a fisherman from Prince William Sound. I'd like to voice my support for proposal 95093 and for proposal 95024. These address the restoration of pink salmon wild stock in Prince William Sound by PWSAC and the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council. I believe that it proves to be within the spirit of EVOS restoration plan draft classification that proposal 95093 to category four does not seem appropriate to me. This proposal is not hatchery funding. It should not raise any legal problems. All (indiscernible) funds, it's up to you (indiscernible). When you've talked about the question haven't been answered, we're not going to answer any

questions unless we do a study to figure out whether we can do wild stock restoration. And, my understanding of this proposal at this time is that what we're going to do is see what kind of nuts and bolts things can be done and what we can do, and so if we don't look at this question, I have a lot of problem figuring out how we're going to come up with an answer on it. I'd also like to remain on the record in support of the SEA plan and continued funding of this plan. I think they've done a great job, and I think a lot of people are realizing that they're making big progress. And, finally, I'd like to encourage the Trustee Council to continue efforts to come to an agreement with Eyak Corporation in regards to habitat acquisition on Eyak lands.

MR. AYERS: Thank you, Jim. I -- I'm sure you heard my comments to Tom, and that's why you were being emphatic about we do need to take a look at it. I -- I agree, we need to bring some closure to the legal questions, the policy questions, and the science questions with regard to enhancement, and we are working hard on doing exactly that, and these projects have certainly raised the issue, and we're going to work our way through it, and we will get to a response on each one of those -- both -- and each -- both those projects are related to wild stock enhancement, and there are three aspects to both of those, and we are talking with the scientists about the aspect and the impacts of wild stock enhancement, and I'd be glad to -- once we've been through our review, be glad to get to our summary, get our scientists together and talk with you and come over and talk with the Cordova fishermen

association about that.

MR. GRAY: Well, thank you. I think also this pla.. has the support of the University of Alaska in Fairbanks, and it also has broad-base support in the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, the essence of this program, so I just want to go on the record here that -- you know, we're not just talking about hatchery funding here, we're talking about enhancement of the wild stock and restoration of wild stock in Prince William Sound which is part of the draft Restoration Plan, and we have to look at the ways to do it, so I just don't want to bury this thing down with -- with all the baggage here, that this is not a hatchery funding issue.

MR. AYERS: Well, I agree with you, Jim, and that's exactly right. It's not just an old hatchery issue, and it also is not a -- and I think Fish & Game knows this, and I know they're telling you they support this project. But, it also is not a just black and white issue of simply fry introduction into the streams. There -- or even eggs -- fry eggs. It is an issue of genetic impacts, competition, a number of other significant issues that are related to the science -- the reaction of the ecosystem and the impact that this kind of a project would have in the environment, and I think, you know, you as a fisherman, I know, want to know that we're going to conduct this kind of activity in a prudent manner. And, that's what we're taking a look at, from a science point of view. And again, I'll be happy to -- to put together a discussion with CDFU and fishermen once we have walked through this with our peer reviewers and some scientists take a look at this.

From the legal standpoint, let me tell you, and I think I said this when I over in Cordova, and I did meet with CDFU and the PWSAC group, the Department of Justice, and there are a couple of issues in the court now with regard to enhancement, the Department of Justice has taken the position that there has to be an environmental finding, and I'll use the word "finding" because I'm not sure that in this particular case would require an Environmental Impact Statement, but it is subject to NEPA. And so I -- it would be easy for me to sit here and shut up, probably, but there are some of those issues, and I want you to know there are those issues, and this is -- and we're going to work with you so that you understand each step of way what those issues are, and what people are saying about them, and we intend to come back over there once we get to the bottom of this, and we can sit down and talk to you about it, whatever we decide on these projects.

MR. GRAY: We're with you, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Okay, thank you.

MR. GRAY: Everybody (indiscernible) one hundred percent, we want it administrative done. We would just want to leave the door open to looking at the possibility and see what's available. We -- I agree with you one hundred percent, and I think that most of the people here agree with you. We want to make sure that we're not doing more damage than good though. So, if we need to look at the proposal. So, thanks a lot.

MR. AYERS: Okay, thank you, Jim. Is there somebody else in Cordova there?

MS. MONICA RIEDEL: Yes, Jim, this is Monica Riedel. R-I-E-D-E-L., and I am at Cordova. And, I'd like to comment on two of the proposals, 95024, enhancement of wild pink salmon stock, we're on the same subject, and number -- oh, that one was submitted by the Native Village of Eyak, and number 95093, the restoration of Prince William Sound natural stock salmon, submitted by Prince William Aquaculture in cooperation with the University of Alaska. I've been listening to all of your comments, and I believe that -- well, everyone's going to meeting in the next couple of days, and I really like Dr. Spies, and everyone will be there, and really hope to see something, you know, come out of it. But, mainly, the wild salmon stock is listed as injured, it's listed as commercial fishing and recreational resource. The Native people have been heavily impacted by the damage of these resources. Certainly there are not (indiscernible) but I believe by rehabilitating and restoring the wild stock salmon in Prince William Sound, and involving those people who are mostly adversely affected, will create hope for the future. The Native Village of Eyak has the local area knowledge and can carry the logistical report with vessels and crews required to accomplish the field work. PWSAC has the facilities and the technical support required to meet the needs of those proposals, and UAF has the technical support for genetic research which would be done during the restoration activities. To points, I'd like to cover number one is that this will not purely a study and it will -- will be a -- the production proposal where we can get out there with hands on, do the work, and number two, it

will involve the local people who are directly hurt by the damage and allow us to be able to restore the resource and being involved in the healing process. Cordova has done the work needed to put together the ecosystem plan, SEA plan, and now we need to be able to do the work. Thank you.

MR. AYERS: Thanks a lot, Monica. Let's go back over to Seward, and I believe there are three people left in Seward. Is that correct?

CARMEN YOUNG: Yes. Hi, my name is Carmen Young, and I work for the Qutekcak shellfish hatchery. I'm calling in favor of the 95131 clam restoration project. You were speaking earlier that developing a pilot project for producing the clam feedstock. We have developed the technology to produce littleneck clam feed in the hatchery. We now have approximately one hundred thousand clam feeds, up to five minutes old. I'm excited about this project and I feel confident that the hatchery can do its part to help restore the clam beaches.

MR. AYERS: Thank you.

MR. KEN BLATCHFORD: My name is Kenneth Blatchford, that's B-L-A-T-C-H-F-O-R-D. I'm chairman of Qutekcak Tribe, also former National Board Director of Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, and I'm on the local Fish & Game Advisory Board. I'm testifying today in favor of project 95131, the clam restoration project, and I too have had the opportunity to travel around to the villages in our region, more specifically in Prince William Sound areas, and I have -- I've seen the need for the restoration project for the

clams. So, again, I'd like to say I'm speaking in favor of project 95131. Thank you.

MR. AYERS: Thank you. Is there someone else in Seward.

MR. JEFF PETRICK (ph): Yes, my name is Jeff Petrick. I'm -- I came down from Moose Pass this evening, and I'm also speaking in favor of 95131, the clam restoration project. I've lived in Prince William Sound for over eight years and currently own an oyster farm out there called Alaska AquaFarm, and the shellfish caught brings the clams -- butter and littleneck clams have been depressed for sometime now, and I believe the restoration fund is an ideal way to help restore the population. And, I'd also like to speak in support of project 95124A and 95134, and that's the mariculture project at Tatitlek and Chenega Bay.

MR. AYERS: Thank you.

MS. YOUNG: That's all the people to testify, right now.

MR. AYERS: Okay, I believe there are three people left to testify over in Cordova. Can we go back to Cordova, please.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: There's actually one more that came in.

MR. AYERS: Okay, why don't you go ahead.

MR. JAMES MYKKELIN (ph): Oh yes, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak tonight. My name is James Mykkelin and I reside in Cordova. I

have been a commercial fishermen in Prince William Sound for the last twenty years. I have been a supporter of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, PWSAC, since it's conception in the early '70s. Without PWSAC we would not have had any increased salmon runs that have supported the fishing communities during the last seventeen years here in Prince William Sound. EVOS Trustee Council lists pink salmon as a non-recovering resource. Pink salmon returns have sustained the livelihood of many of the fishermen that resided in communities around Prince William Sound. Pink salmon make up over ninety percent of the total catch of the entire Prince William Sound purse seine fleet. I urge you to consider funding proposals, number 95093 and number 95024, which is PWSAC and the Native Village of the Eyak Tribal Counsel have offered. We need to restore the natural salmon stock in Prince William Sound through research and restoration activities. We have been waiting a long time for proposals such as these. Please consider these proposals when you decide on funding for the '95 Work Plan. I'm also on the Board of Directors for the Cordova District Fishermen United, a three hundred member regional fishermen's organization that's based in Cordova. The board today adopted a resolution supporting Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation and the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, in the collaterative proposals to the Trustee Council to restore natural salmon stock to Prince William Sound. We believe the time is right for us to restore and monitor damaged natural

salmon stocks in Prince William Sound. I urge you to act on this in the '95 Work Plan. I would also urge you to continue funding of the SEA plan, which is the old number 95320. You started this funding in the '94 Work Plan, and I would like to see it continue. I have attended a number of public meetings that have been held in Cordova to explain the progress of the SEA plan. I have been very impressed with for the results so far, and what they have planned for the future. Once again, please continue funding of the SEA plan. Thank you for listening to me tonight, and good luck in your deliberations. Thank you.

MR. AYERS: Thank you, James. James, could I ask you a question, are you there?

MR. MYKKELIN: Sure you can, is this Jim Ayers?

MR. AYERS: Yes, sir.

MR. MYKKELIN: Hi, Jim, how you doing?

MR. AYERS: All right, how about you? Do you know -- you're the second speaker tonight and has mentioned the University's participation in this 95093. Do you know who from the University is involved in the collaboration effort here?

MR. MYKKELIN: I think it's a Mr. -- I think it's Nels Smoker (ph). I think Nels Smoker is also on a PWSAC board, and I'm also a board member of the PWSAC, Aquaculture Corporation. I got elected on that position in (indiscernible), but I met him -- Mr. Smoker, at the June meeting, and he wasn't at our fall meeting that we just had, but I believe that he is involved in UAF, in this proposal, okay?

MR. AYERS: Okay.

MR. MYKKELIN: That's S-M-O-K-E-R.

MR. AYERS: Okay, thanks a lot.

MR. MYKKELIN: And, also an A.J. Gharrett, G-H-A-R-R-E-T-T, and Patricia Crandell and Andrew Craig.

MR. AYERS: All righty, thank you.

MR. MYKKELIN: Thank you, Jim.

MR. AYERS: See you later.

MR. MYKKELIN: You're doing a good job.

MR. AYERS: Thank you, so are you. Was there someone else there in Cordova.

MS. TORIE BAKER: Yeah, there's a couple more of us. This is Torie Baker, I'd like to say it's (indiscernible). I just wanted to take a second, as well, to echo, I think the rest of us (indiscernible) here in Cordova. (Indiscernible) the Eyak Corporation proposal, as well as the obvious support that has been given and continued progress that's been made on the SEA plan. As well, I'd like to voice my own personal support for the continuation of the Eyak negotiations, and hopefully the successful conclusion to all parties. I know that on the issue that the question of public access is one that pervading all the different portion of that negotiation, from what we understand here in Cordova, and we find that the -- an issue is that negotiation that is the broad-base interest here, but again in general we would like very much encourage all the Trustees on the state and federal side to really sit down and bear through with this negotiation. I

realize that it is difficult, but we applaud the efforts you've made thus far, and we just encourage you all to hang in there and - on that one. I'd also like to take a second and look at a couple of other proposed projects in the FY '95 Work Plan, particularly the forage fish project and also voice my support of the continuation of and completion of many of the hydrocarbon analyses that are being done, particularly by NOAA. I think that that's one of the baseline researches that would ultimately with -- you know, an ongoing basis that has the most impressive results, the most valuable results. What it really comes back, this kind of budget for research that has to do with oil spill and direct oil effects. Again, I'd like to voice my support and -- and I guess offer my -- my thanks to all the work that you've all done. I was impressed with the amount of books that were being forwarded to my post office box this summer that had the EVOS Trustee Council logo on them. Well, I guess we kept the home fires burning this summer. And, again, thanks for all the good work, and please (indiscernible). Thanks.

MR. AYERS: Thank you Torie.

MS. PAM THOMAS: Hi, this is Pam Thomas. I'm a commercial fishermen here in Prince William Sound and I would like to speak in support of three of your proposals tonight, pretty much echoing what you've heard here from Prince William Sound -- and from Cordova. First of all, I'd like to speak in support of proposal 95093 and 95034 which is the joint proposal for Eyak Tribal Council and PWSAC to restore the natural salmon stock in

Prince William Sound. This is a proposal that I think is very important for what's going on and it's about time it should happen. PWSAC has all the infrastructure to make this happen, and I would like to see, first of all, it -- reclassified to category one. It is not a hatchery proposal, its just -- you'd fund the hatchery to rehabilitate the wild stock in Prince William Sound, and I think that's what's important. Also, I'd like to see the continued funding for proposal 95320, the SEA plan. This summer they collected a lot of excellent data and they're just getting started on this project, and we can't let it stop now. We -- it's got to be continued. And, I'd also like to speak in support of the continued negotiations with the Eyak Corporation. I think the most important point at this -- the most important part at this point, is just getting -- make a sure a deal gets done. So, thank you. Guess that's everybody for right now.

MR. AYERS: Okay, thank you very much.

SEWARD LIO: Mr. Chairman, this is Seward and we have one more person that came in to testify.

MR. AYERS: Please go ahead Seward.

UNKNOWN: Thank you.

KEVIN LAWFORD: It's -- my name is Kevin Lawford and I live in Seward. I'm president of the mariculture development team, which has been active in Seward for about the last nine months, trying to promote the shell fish hatchery that we hope to get sited here. We recognize the need for it. The clam project, we would like to see here in Seward. We have the -- I am at the center

that's very interested in supporting the research for the facility. There's also several private businessmen that are members of the development team who are interested in seeing this research continue in the area. I'd like to ... (End of tape.)

MR. AYERS: Is there anyone else on line who wish to speak this evening that has not had an opportunity? Does anyone have any other comments that they'd like to make this evening.

MR. JEROME SELBY: Yes, this is Jerome Selby in Kodiak again.

MR. AYERS: Go ahead, Jerome.

MR. SELBY: The number on that one pink salmon project that we're particularly interested in was 95139D, Jim, that's Horse Marine and Pink Creek restoration project and it's for $61,500. I just wanted to get the number and title on the record for you.

MR. AYERS: Yeah, I'm just looking at it, the abstract on it, Jerome. (Pause) I think one of the things that we'd talked about, and, Dr. Spies if you want to add to this, jump in, but I think what we were looking for from Fish & Game was some additional information about did -- what their probability of success in particular streams and the cross-benefit on it, and there was some question about the technical merit, at least in the way they presented it. So, we were trying to get them to pare it out a little better. What the probability of success and some of the cost benefit that they anticipated -- what the cost benefit was and what was the probability of success that they anticipated.

MR. SELBY: You just didn't get it, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Say what?

MR. SELBY: You just didn't get it?

MR. AYERS: Well, we're kind of -- we're waiting to hear from them. We want to hear more from them about this project.

MR. SELBY: We have ways of encouraging them and we'll do something.

MR. AYERS: Okay, thanks, Jerome. Was there anybody else on line who -- well's stay on line here for couple of minutes, and see if anyone else shows up.

DR. SPIES: Jim, there's one -- this is Bob Spies, there's one more thing I wanted to say that this winter we had preliminary plans to review some of these small-scale specific restoration programs for salmon at various parts and kind of look at the policy issues and what works, what doesn't work, what has worked in other areas, and try to develop some clear policy rather than just drafting these single projects as they come. So, I hope that will help us to guide us and the '96 Work Plan will be better, and that these projects for specific area salmon rehabilitation.

MR. AYERS: I don't recall what specie of salmon in Horse Marine Creek, do you Jerome? Are they all pink?

MR. SELBY: Pardon, Jim, I didn't catch the last part of that question.

MR. AYERS: What -- we're talking about spawning habitat for which species of salmon, do you recall?

MR. SELBY: It would be for pink salmon, Jim.

MR. AYERS: It's all pinks.

MR. SELBY: Yeah, that's the ones that seem to have taken -- yeah, we have two problems down here. We have the over escapement problem which mainly seems to be the red salmon into the lakes, and we've got something going on with the pink salmon in these even number years that no one quite understands, Jim, and that's the concern with these two pink salmon projects. You funded the one last year...

MR. AYERS: Right.

MR. SELBY: ... and, you know, we need to try to get these pink salmon counts back up on these even number years where, you know, nobody really figures out what -- what happened to it.

MR. AYERS: I think that's a kind of discussion that we need to get into with Fish & Game and explore that a little bit with them and how they came to this conclusion this approach on those -- that particular class.

MR. SELBY: Well, we'll have them get that information to you that you asked for, Jim.

MR. AYERS: I'm sure you've got your ways, your honor.

MR. SELBY: While I have you on line, what's the -- is there a firm date for the next Trustee Council meeting?

MR. AYERS: October 5th there will be a briefing session with the Trustee Council. It's an overview of various issues, but it's primarily a briefing session. The portion having to do with habitat acquisition, there will be -- will be primarily an executive session, where we're going over strategies and discussions of the various issues involved in each of the

respective negotiations. Then the next action-oriented meeting will be November 2nd and 3rd in Anchorage.

MR. SELBY: Thanks, Jim.

MR. AYERS: You bet you. Unless there's someone else that's come in, I think I'll close the meeting. Is there any site who wishes to have additional time?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Yes, Cordova has one more question.

MR AYERS: Please do.

MR. GRAY: This is Jim Gray, and we wondering when we might get some determination on this legal issue that things have been hanging around here for a couple of years? Do you have any idea what the time frame is on -- when we might get some kind of decision about that?

MR. AYERS: Legal issue on -- on the issue of enhancement?

MR. GRAY: Roger.

MR AYERS: Yeah. One of the things that was posed at one point was whether or not any particular hatchery or entity wanted to submit a request for an EIS, and we -- no one pursued that particular tack, which was what Justice suggested based on the issues that are currently in the court surrounding the Main Bay Hatchery might be necessary. So, what I anticipate happening with this project with regard to the legal issues, is the Department of Justice is going to continue to say that they think it requires NEPA compliance. Whether or not an environmental assessment will

satisfy that requirement will be the question, but they -- they certainly have made it clear that -- that it's got to comply with NEPA, and that's going to require at least an environmental assessment. Whether they will require an EIS or not, I don't know, and I don't think we'll get a legal closure to it until we complete an environmental assessment of a particular project and find out whether or not Justice is going to provide that. I suspect that they will want to see a science -- a scientific review of the genetic -- of the impacts, including the genetic implications of introducing stocks into the stream and beginning to affect the natural competition, as I understand it. But, I think they want to hear what the project is. They want to hear from scientists, they want to see somebody do an environmental impact statement -- I'm sorry, an environmental assessment of what that might be, and then there will be a determination about whether or not they're going to require an environmental impact statement. Now, they have not given that to us in writing yet, but they have -- they have said, and I believe that there was some people from Cordova who met with the Assistant Attorney General of the United States when he was here, and he relayed that message. (Indiscernible - simultaneous talking) And I assume that he is going to say that in writing to us soon, but he has not to date.

MR. GRAY: In regard -- in regard to this proposal then I guess, I mean, I'm coming off the top of my head here, but I guess that that would mean that if we were going to try to do something like this, the Trustee Council would have to fund the

EIS. Right? I can't imagine how you could possibly want somebody to fund that EIS. Our understanding was that the Main Bay Hatchery deal was a done deal, it was over, finished, but I don't know how that relates to all of this. But, anyway, well, that kind of -- actually that doesn't clear anything up, but we'd sure like to see some kind of resolution to this at some point, here. It seems to have gone on and on here in -- in a gray area for quite a while, so we should definitely step up to plate here and make a call here one way or the other. But, if you have to have EIS, I guess that would just increase the cost of this proposal with the Trustee Council, what -- to proceed -- it was a good proposal, something they wanted to try to do.

MR. AYERS: I think -- I appreciate -- I appreciate your frustration, and I got to assure you nothing frustrates me anymore than the ghostly opinions that you referred to about not having someone step up to the plate and have the courage of their own convictions. You know, one of the most frustrating things for you as a fisherman and a member of a community that was impacted by the spill is to have so many people with authority and so few with responsibility. And, I understand that, and I appreciate your feelings on that. What we're trying to do is drive the Attorney General's Office, the Department of Justice, toward a written opinion about the question, but I think that you have hit the nail on the head. I think it is going to require an environmental impact statement, and I want to be clear here, I'm not going to ask the Trustee Council for the funding and authorize the pursuit of an

environmental impact statement before we have a conversation, and by we, I mean the community of Cordova and fishermen, and the people involved with the hatchery, and we sit down and talk with the science about -- how you'd like to proceed, because I'm going to do it with you, I don't -- you know, I don't want us getting off on a tangent here without us, you know, working together on this thing. So, with that said, I appreciate -- I appreciate what you're saying, I understand your frustration, and I think that that's exactly what we got to find out is, first, what do the scientists have to say, I want hear from -- I want to have them really look through this project over the next couple of days, and then we want to sit down with the Department of Justice and get a clear reading if they're require an Environmental Impact Statement and I -- if they are, then we need to sit down over in Cordova and kind kick around how we'd like to pursue that.

MR. GRAY: That sounds good. We'd just like to -- you know, draw up some line on the sand here somewhere. But, anyway we've got two very important people that have come in here at the last minute here to testify, Jim, we have Jerry McCune here first.

MR. McCUNE: Hi, Jim.

MR. AYERS: Hi, Jerry.

MR. McCUNE: Jerome and Jim, you know I've been on the Public Advisory Group, you know, to the Trustees and also President of Cordova District Fisherman United. My first statement I wanted to make sure that you know that CDFU, according to SEA plan, which

is 95320, and that projects that we talked about up to four point million -- that we talked about for little bit, so hopefully we'll see that funded. As far as the PWSAC proposal 95093 and Eyak Tribal Council proposal 95024, we CDFU fully supports these proposals, and the reason is we haven't seen any great gains in the wild stocks in the Prince William Sound, although some people like to count the hatchery stocks that had a great success this year, the PWSAC and Valdez, as we're recovering. That's not the case as far as the wild stocks are concerned, and Dave Billings fully knows that and so do we. So, in my mind, (indiscernible) to this process, just a little bit longer than you have even, I don't think this requires an EIS. For one thing, this is a -- restore the natural stock in Prince William Sound, and if we get in with the Justice Department, they're going to drag their feet for the next year or so, and we don't have a year or two to drag this out with the Justice Department because they do not make a clear decision in a fast manner, they never have. They still haven't made a decision before you came along yet. I'm going -- on what can be done. So, I don't think this requires EIS, and so we welcome you coming done here to -- to talk to us about this whole proposal. And, I'll tell you, if PAG was excited -- excited that Jim (indiscernible) this proposal or any proposal for a long time, because this is direct restoration on wild stocks that were damaged and other resources that are -- important to the Natives, that was damaged clearly by what the federal government said. The Restoration Team said these stocks are damaged, and that goes along with the subsistence stock

and the -- and all the common property stocks in Prince William Sound, as far as the wild stock go. It's a clear-cut picture, and it fits right into the criteria of the Trustees. I'm done.

MR. AYERS: Thank you, Jerry. Is there anybody else in Cordova that wishes to testify?

CORDOVA LIO: No, no they're done, thanks.

MR. AYERS: Okay. Is there anybody else on line this evening that has not had a chance to testify that wishes to do so at this time? I want to thank you all for taking the time to come out, and I know that, as Jerry points out, you've been at this a lot longer than I have, and you certainly have endured more and longer than probably all of us. And, I appreciate the fact that you are staying involved and taking the time to continue to work through this with us and your guidance is appreciated. We look forward to your continued involvement, and as soon as we have put together our review of the public comments, we'll be back together going through these projects. We'll be meeting with the Public Advisory Group on the 12th and 13th of October, and then we'll be putting together recommendations for the Trustee Council, and the Trustee Council will be holding a meeting making decisions on the '95 Work Plan at the November 2nd and 3rd meeting. Well, that's it. Thank you all very much for coming out tonight, and have a good evening.

(OFF RECORD: 8:07 p.m.)

E N D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

///

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

I, Linda J. Durr, a notary public in and for the State of Alaska and a Certified Professional Legal Secretary, do hereby certify:

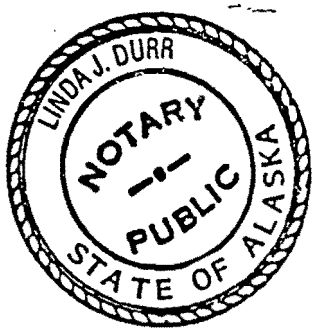
That the foregoing pages numbered 03 through 36 contain a full, true, and correct excerpted transcript of the Public Hearing on the proposed 1995 Work Plan of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council; that the transcript is a true and correct transcript requested to be transcribed and thereafter transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and ability from the electronic recording provided to me by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Information Office.

That I am not an employee, attorney or party interested in any way in the proceedings.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 12th day of October, 1994.

Linda J. Durr

Linda J. Durr, Certified PLS
Notary Public for Alaska
My commission expires: 10/19/97



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369 S. FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 200
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 463-3466
FAX (907) 463-4453

September 6, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Alaska Rainforest Tours is a central tour booking and trip planning service specializing in wilderness and wildlife watching experiences using local owner/operated tour businesses. We work with over 100 independent tour operators, lodge owners, charter skippers and B&B owners throughout the state on a regular basis. As the wilderness tourism industry continues to grow (which it will--Alaska is one of the premier wilderness destinations in an evershrinking world) demand for more pristine bays, coves, valleys and mountains will grow as well. This past year we saw a significant increase in the number of people specifically wanting to visit the Kodiak area to see wildlife (bears, sea otters and sea birds especially). With careful protection and stewardship we can protect fishery and wildlife habitat, forest diversity and provide jobs for many generations to come.

I thank the Trustees for their efforts in protecting areas to date and urge the Trustees to **purchase all of North Afognak Island** (I understand that your study rated this area as having the highest biological priority in the study area) and **all of the Eyak timber rights in the Cordova area.**

Thank your for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Karla Hart
Partner

P.S. Would you please see that my letter is copied to the Council Members.

P.O. Box 21512
Juneau Ak 99802
October 8, 1994

Dear Sirs:

I urge your committee to authorize the highest possible amount, hopefully $500 million, to use for habitat ACQUISITION. Such acquisition is for more permanent and significant than studies or restoration.

I have worked on Kodiak Refuge, in areas of urgent bird and mammal (not to mention fishery) habitat - which are currently Native-owned. The refuge is pretty much a shell without inclusion of much of this now Native-selected land. Kenai Fjords National Park has outstanding bird habitat, marine mammal rookeries, and good salmon streams, most of which are on Native selections. Both of these areas, to my astonishment, were damaged by the spill, so they are justifiable for acquisition. There will, in the real world, never be money available again to acquire them.

Sincerely,
Richard J. Gordon

11.5.9c

Cheri Woods
1016 Indiana Ave.
Venice, CA 90291

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

The $600 million from the settlement paid by Exxon that the Council controls can be utilized to permanently protect this unique and precious region along the Gulf of Alaska. Many of the Native-owned corporations that control inholdings scheduled for logging would prefer to sell the lands or timber rights for habitat protection, rather than see them logged.

I strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,

Cheri Woods

Cheri Woods

Sheldon D. Morris
425 Grant St.
Bridgeport CT 06610-3222
October 6th

Exhon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorge, AK

Gentlemen:

I urge you to protect Alaska's rain forest from logging and other development threats, and I urge you to support spending at least $500 million on habitat protection.

Yours Truly,
Sheldon Drippin Morris

HORNED BLADDERWORT, CALVERTON PONDS
Horned Bladderwort, *Utricularia cornuta*, is a characteristic coastal plain pond species within the Peconic River Headwaters which includes Calverton Ponds. An underwater plant that catches small aquatic insects in sacs on its roots, the Horned Bladderwort sends a flower stalk above the water to bloom in late summer. (Photo: Don Sias)

10/1/94

Dear Trustees

I have just recieved the final EIS for the Restoration Plan. It is a monumental document. Once again, I urge you to support ~~an~~ Increase spending on Habitat protection to at least $500 million.

Sincerely Yours

P.2.2adis. 115-64 220St. Queens. N.Y. 11411

The Nature Conservancy is an international organization committed to preserving rare plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. For more information, write or call the Long Island Chapter, 250 Lawrence Hill Road, Cold Spring Harbor, NY 11724. 516-367-3225

USA

POST CARD

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

OCT 11 1994

The Nature Conservancy

FAX: (305) 443-6074

3608 Royal Palm Avenue
Miami, Florida 33133-6227

October 2, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 995091

Dear Council Member:

The Exxon Valdez oil spill was a dreadful disaster that never should have happened and whose effects will be felt forever. I am concerned about these effects. Although I live in Florida, I care about what is going on worldwide. I recently read that you received settlement funds for the case. However, the fragile Alaska~~n~~ ecosyst<u>em is</u> deteriorating quickly and your funds could be useful.

The Chugach National Forest is being bought out by developers, miners and loggers at a rapid rate. The same is true for Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. I am urging you to use a portion of the settlement funds to buy out the private land in these areas. This would reduce the mining and oil traffic in these areas that could cause another such spill.

Environmentalists, ecologists and scientists are facing a great problem these days . . funds. We are losing these funds to the government and national administrations. When funds appear, such as in this case, they must be used wisely. Why not use them to protect the very areas the spill damaged? This issue is of immense importance and needs to be addressed.

Awaiting your comments,

Sincerely,

Oliver Bernstein

Elizabeth Senear
Box 762
Cordova, AK 99574

September 29, 1994

Jim Ayers
EVOS Trustees Council
645 G St., Suite 402
Anchorage, Ak. 99574

Dear Mr. Ayers:

I urge you to accept the offer of the Eyak natives to sell their timber rights, and in some cases the land itself (Power Creek and Eyak Lake lands), as part of the habitat acquisition relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I feel this is extremely important to the town of Cordova which was severely affected by the oil spill, as well as being personally important. The logging of these areas could have deleterious affects on fish and wildlife habitat in the Sound, both or which were damaged in the spill.

I have been a resident of Cordova since 1987, and reside here year round. I am a commercial fisherman, who has been a herring pound permit holder since 1988, in addition to participating in the salmon purse seine fishery and the halibut fishery in Area E. I also have a Bristol Bay drift permit.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Senear

Elizabeth Senear
Box 762
Cordova, AK. 99574

September 29, 1994

EVOS Trustees Council
645 G St., Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99574

Dear Council members:

I urge you to accept the offer of the Eyak natives to sell their timber rights, and in some cases the land itself, as part of the habitat restoration relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I feel this is extremely important to the town of Cordova which was severly affected by the oil spill, as well as being personally important to me. The logging of these areas could have deleterious effects on fish and wildlife habitat in the Sound, both of which were damaged in the spill.

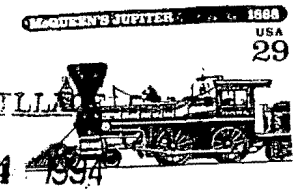
I have been a resident of Cordova since 1987, and reside here year round. I am a commercial fisherman, who has been a herring pound permit holder since 1988, in addition to participating in the salmon purse seine fishery and the halibut fishery. I also have a Bristol Bay drift permit.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Senear

Elizabeth Senear

Susan Kraft
P.O. Box 878887
Wasilla, AK 99



RECEIVED

W.L. - T. Hickel

LAW-401

Sir,

I am writing to urge you to please consider a comprehensive purchase of all of the Eyak timber rights in the Cordova area.

As a life-long Alaskan, a mother of five, and a concerned and actively involved citizen, I feel strongly that it is vital to preserve our few remaining boreal forests.

Alaska has a great and priceless resource of wilderness, one that should be protected, rather than auctioned off to short-sighted private interests.

Thank you, sir

AIC Susan Kraft, AKANG

September 27, 1994

Governor Walter J. Hickel
State Capitol, P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811

LPW-PDP

Dear Governor Hickel,

I have two concerns I would like to bring to your attention;

1. I would urge you to support the allocation of a minimum of $500. million for habitat protection and preservation. Some costly surveys and studies are of value but too many end up mouldering away in some obscure file storage with little benefit to anyone. I'm referring to dispersal of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration monies. Habitat is key to wildlife well being, more so than any other single factor.

2. A popular, well used, and readily accessible recreational trail available to the people of Kodiak now face endangerment by logging and or development. I'm referring to the 3 mile trail out to Termination Point. I urge you to use whatever means at your disposal to protect the integrity of this valuable recreational facility, both for the people of Kodiak, and for all Alaskans who visit there.

Sincerely,
James R. Mahaffey

JAMES R. MAHAFFEY
9601 MIDDEN WAY
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

12-14-94

Gov. Hickel - I have just written to EVOS Trustee Council all DEIS comments. 1) Strengthen the "Habitat Protection" budget to at least 500 million. 2) Slash the budget for "General Restoration" boondoggle. 3) Support large acquisitions, not puny parcels surrounded by clear cuts. 4) Save these areas - Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Chenega lands, Knight Island, Eyak lands, Afognak Island, Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge. These are ALL very important.

Thank you

Mrs Susan Tisdale

MRS. RICHARD H. TISDALE
43 GREENWAY ST.
CRANSTON, RI 02910-5913

September 12, 1994

Governor Walter J. Hickel
PO Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Re: Sea Life Center

Dear Governor Hickel:

I am writing to state my objection to the Sea Life Center project that you and others are trying to push forward with the help of funding from the Trustee Council of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Your efforts to try and open this center under the guise of a marine mammal research and rehabilitation center is outrageous. Put simply, the plan is a fake and the real intention of the center is just to capture and exploit wild sea mammals. At the present time, there are dozens of day cruises that roam the waters in Alaska allowing the public to see orcas, sea otters, sea lions and the rest of the animals planned for this center. There is absolutely no need to further disrupt their lives as they are still desperately trying to recover from the oil spill.

A study of the feasibility of this project performed by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority show that the center would need $4 million tourist dollars a year just to break even.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kathy C. Peirce

Kathy C. Peirce
46 Dubuque Street
Manchester, NH 03102

October 12, 1994

To: The Exxon Valdez Advisory Committee.

Fax:907-276-7178

Dear Committee Members:

Alaska's economic future and prosperity depends on its renewable natural resources, especially those of its Oceans and Forests. In support of research to improve the growth and yield of the renewable resources, please establish a long-term investment fund under the auspices of the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, or similar organization, to manage the earnings for resource development.

Sincerely,

John N. Alden

John N. Alden
1117 Galena Street
Fairbanks, Alaska 99709

October 10, 1994

Dear EVOS Trustee Council Members,

I am writing to you to express my support for the current negotiations between yourselves and the Eyak Corporation.

As I understand it, the Trustee Council is attempting to purchase timber rights from the Eyak Corporation to prevent the clear-cutting of major parcels of land in Prince William Sound and adjacent areas.

I would like to offer you my wholehearted support in this endeavor and encourage you to do what ever is necessary to prevent further unsustainable logging in this area.

I worked for the ironically dubbed Sound Development, Inc. which was logging here until the fall of last year. And while I would potentially have much to gain, financially, if logging were to continue in this area, I am no longer able to support the unsound logging practices that the Eyak Corporation has permitted to take place on their lands.

I have seen first-hand the disregard for stream boundaries as clear-cuts engulfed creeks that contained salmon which had returned to spawn. There can be no doubt that practices such as this can only further damage the already suffering wildstock returns in these waterways.

We must never forget that there is an incredibly delicate balance between the land, the water, and the skies. And that by doing something to protect one of them you are invariably helping the world as a whole.

Another concern that I would like to express is the likely impact that the clear-cutting of these tracts would have on the community of Cordova. While a certain amount of revenue would be generated for the city throughout the timber extraction process, it is probable that this would last but a few short years. The effects, however, would last for generations.

The City of Cordova is currently engaged in efforts to build a deep-water port at Shepard's Point. This is a major investment by, not only our community, but the state as well, to stimulate tourism in this region. The logging of this terrain would not only offer an appalling welcome mat to any visitors entering via Orca Inlet, but also destroy the optimum destination for day-trips out of Cordova.

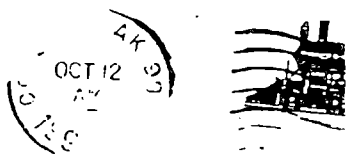
Some of the proposed tracts are favorite places of mine for boating, fishing, and hiking. Simpson Bay and Nelson Bay are places of unimaginable beauty and I hope that someday I will be able to take my children and even grandchildren to these areas.

It is within your power to see to it that some kind of agreement is forged. I am aware that there are many details that still need to be worked out and that a deadline is rapidly approaching. If nothing else, I implore you to at least reach an agreement on the timber rights so that this incredible region retains its pristine splendor forever.

THANKYOU!

Sincerely,
Kevin Tritt
Kevin Tritt
Cordova, Alaska

Kevin Tritt
Box 2755
Cordova, AK
99574



EVOS Trustee Council
645 "G" Street Suite 401
Anchorage, AK
99501-3451

10-8-94

Dear Sir -

Please Buy All of North Afognak & Make it into the North Afognak State Game Refuge.

Thank You,
I am a 20 yr Kodiak Resident Hunter

Neal R Bertram
PO Bx 2512
Kodiak AK
99615
486-4626

NEAL R BERTRAM
PO BOX 2512
KODIAK, AK 99615

DEAR COUNCIL MEMBERS, OCT 10, 1994

I AM WRITING TODAY TO URGE FOR THE USE OF ALL THE SETTLEMENT FUNDS TO ACQUIRE THE PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK, AFOGNAK ISLAND AND KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. THIS WOULD ALLOW FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE UP FOR SOME OF THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE EXXON VALDEZ. WILDLIFE POPULATIONS SUCH AS: SEA OTTERS, SEALS HARLEQUIN DUCKS, MURRELETS AND WILD SALMON COULD RECOVER. PLEASE RESIST PRESSURE TO SPEND MONEY ON RESEARCH FACILITIES.

SINCERELY, CAROLE BLAKEY

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 "G" ST.
ANCHORAGE, AK
99501

USA 19

SEATTLE WA 199

CAROLE BLAKEY
506 SW BANK RD
[illegible] WA 98370

Walfredo Reyes
Carolina Reyes
P.O. Box J26
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

The $600 million from the settlement paid by Exxon that the Council controls can be utilized to permanently protect this unique and precious region along the Gulf of Alaska. Many of the Native-owned corporations that control inholdings scheduled for logging would prefer to sell the lands or timber rights for habitat protection, rather than see them logged.

We strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,

Walfredo Reyes

Carolina Reyes

Dear Trustee Council:

I'm a Marylander, but in my heart I feel that Alaska is part of all of us, + that is why I am interested in the allocation of the money from the Exxon spill. I visited Alaska a few years ago + it was one of the highlight of my life due mainly to the natural beauty.

I urge you to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity to ensure this beauty endures. Please support spending of at least $500 million on habitat protection in Alaska. We are counting on you to protect our treasures. Thank you for your time.

Lisa Mayo

ALASKA RAINFOREST CAMPAIGN

Alaska Center for the Environment; American Rivers; Natural Resources Defense Council; Sierra Club; Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund; Southeast Alaska Conservation Council; The Wilderness Society; Trustees for Alaska
1016 W. Sixth Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-7246 (voice)
274-7247 (fax)

October 16, 1994 (Transmitted by Fax)

Phil Janik
Regional Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
709 West 9th Street, Room 249
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Mr. Janik

I am writing you to ask for a clarification on an issue which falls under your jurisdiction as the United States Forest Services representative on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Trustee Council.

It is my understanding that the Forest Service has played an important if not critical role in the appraisal and evaluation of lands which the Trustee Council has linked to the restoration of species and services injured during the oil spill. The Forest Service has assisted the process by providing guidance and expertise on timber evaluations in critical habitat areas.

Mr. Janik, I am troubled by a report the Trustee Council's highest rated, and ranked land parcels on Afognak Island have never received an appraisal. One account of this situation notes that to date, a appraisal has not even been initiated. Given the length of time that the Trustee Council has had to deal with the Afognak conservation land issues, the Council's knowledge of these lands importance to the restoration process (Pauls & Lauras Lake - highest rating in spill area), and the amount of interest that the public has shown in their acquisition, I'm at a loss to explain to people why things have never even gotten started.

In my capacity as an Activist Coordinator for the Alaska Rainforest Campaign I work directly with concerned people in the spill affected communities. I assist in the supervision and coordination of ARC staff who also frequently travel to, and meet with, people in the spill affected communities. The dissemination of educational materials relating to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Trustee Council process constitutes the majority of our work. The ARC staff is asked questions on the status of Afognak Island conservation acquisitions on pretty much a daily basis, and we have little or no information to provide to inquiring parties on the subject of the Afognak appraisals.

I would appreciate it if you could provide a written chronology of the Forest Services involvement in the Afognak Island appraisals since the beginning of calendar year 1994. Please include any additional information, such as, interagency memorandum, or documentation, which would help clarify and understand the Forest Services involvement in the Afognak Island appraisal process.

Thank you very much for your assistance. I would greatly appreciate if you or your staff could respond to this information request at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely,

Greg Petrich

Greg Petrich
Activist Coordinator
Alaska Rainforest Campaign

cc Afognak Joint Venture
George Frampton, U.S. Dept. of Interior
Craig Tillery, Alaska Dept of Law
James Ayers, EVOS Restoration Trustee Council

Dist. ARC

ne to Bay

Barbara Fleming inquired about the cast traveling to Seward to perform part of the show.

After many telephone calls, Fleming realized a performance of any type would be impossible because of contracts. Undaunted by the setback, Fleming started the wheels in motion that led to Tom Tougas offering a special cruise for the production's cast and crew. The cruise also included 25 Seward High School drama club members, seven high school art students, and several members of the Port City Players.

"We've been invited to big, fancy, official-type galas before, but this is so different. It's fantastic. It's the closest thing I could imagine of being in a 'Northern Exposure' episode," Wolfe

See Phantom, page 2

seeks to keep land together

Seward Log Oct 13-94

By Eric Fry
LOG Staff

Nearly 80,000 acres in Kenai Fjords National Park, including much of the coastline, awaits conveyance to two Native village corporations. But Park Service officials hope to buy the land or the selection rights to it with money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Park Service might be ready to present an acquisition package to the trustee council at its Nov. 2 meeting, if it can set a price with the village corporations of English Bay and Port Graham, said Chuck Gilbert, lands chief for the agency.

The trustee council, funded with $900 million to be paid over 10 years by Exxon, works to restore resources damaged in the 1989 oil spill. An undefined amount of that money, perhaps several million dollars, will be spent buying habitat, according to the final restoration plan.

Anne Castellina, park superintendent, said the agency wants to keep the park intact as a single ecosystem. "It would be a blow to lose the coastlands. They're the heart of the park."

Land conveyed to the Native corporations could be developed as private property or put off limits, she said. Port Graham is considering a wilderness lodge at Pederson Lagoon, said Peter Fitzmaurice, supervisory park ranger.

Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, Native village and regional corporations were given the right to select land. Port Graham selected 45,670 acres in what would become Kenai Fjords National Monument in 1978 and a national park in 1980. And English Bay selected 31,458 acres.

Although the Native selections predate the park, the land is still federal land, managed by the Park Service. "We have a great obligation to consult with them if we plan to do something," Fitzmaurice said.

There has been some prehistoric use of the park area by Natives for fishing and whale hunting, and there is one village site on the lands, Castellina said. "Some older folks in English Bay and Port Graham were told of grandparents born in Aialik Bay," she said.

The Park Service has been working on the land deals for the past two years, Gilbert said. The first appraisals were rejected by the Park Service because they weren't done correctly, he said. They have been revised and resubmitted. Officials would not give dollar figures for the appraisals.

Representatives of the village corporations did not return telephone calls. Castellina said Port Graham Natives want to have the land conveyed before selling any of it, because they want to retain some of it. English Bay Natives originally wanted to sell all of their land but are now having second thoughts, she said.

See Land, page 15

e is narrowly rejected by voters

position to bond $11.7
uild a new elementary
mer was too close to
day night, with one
eporting, and absentee
d ballots uncounted.
ults, completed on
e the bond a 28-vote
to 3,124. The borough
t estimates the bond

out and never got their ballots counted. The Native village of Nanwalek at English Bay mailed its 34 ballots the day after the election, and they were never received at the borough clerk's office, said Borough Clerk Gaye Vaughan.

In the Seward municipal election there were 16 questioned ballots, 10 of which were not accepted. Seven

10-17-1994 03:55PM FR ACE TO 2767178 P.01

3 pages

870-7178

To: EVOS TRUSTEES

Please distribute to all Trustees and Mr. Ayers. Thankyou.

Anchorage Daily News 10/17/94

LETT

Spill-area work not enough

Residents of Kachemak Bay are appreciative of the Trustee Council's work to purchase the inholdings of Kachemak Bay State Park. Many interest groups worked long and hard to support the park buy-back. We thank them for understanding the importance of habitat protection and restoration.

We cannot sit back and rest, though. We realize there are many habitat areas in the Exxon Valdez oil spill zones that need aid in the recovery of fish and wildlife species. Just like Kachemak Bay, there are many residents of Cordova and Kodiak who are working together with the community and private land owners to accomplish positive habitat protection. So many Alaskans are concerned about habitat issues; and it has been over five years now. We all encourage the Trustee Council to do everything in its power to expedite and assist in accomplishing habitat protection.

Many of us young Alaskans hope to look back with a sense of accomplishment — knowing that we have helped preserve and protect our future — the habitat of Prince William Sound and Kodiak areas.

— *Shannon McBride*
Homer

Support Kohring for House

I'm writing in support of Vic Kohring, who's the new state House candidate for District 26 (Wasilla and Peters Creek). I've known Vic for many years both personally and professionally, and will vouch that he's a person of many qualities, and one I would be proud to have representing our district.

What's critical to the district is someone who's not afraid of hard work and commitment, and who is willing to go to bat for us in Juneau. We need the capital moved, which Vic enthusiastically supports, but we also need a leader who would be committed to developing our economy and improving our roads and schools, as he has stated, and also one who maintains a conservative viewpoint on the issues. I see Vic as being such a leader.

I urge my fellow voters to support Vic Kohring for state House.

— *Dick Stoffel*
Wasilla

Rotary, changes positive

Kudos to Sheila Toomey for describing the new complexion of the ...

24-year-member of the clu these internal changes m better able to meet Rota service to the community vancement of international ing, goodwill and peace.

The men and women of toward those goals in co Internationally through the dation — one of the wo foundations — we adminis assistance programs thro world. Here in Alaska, the R exchange program has seen young Alaskan "ambassado study in countries other tha College scholarships from t Rotary clubs total thousan annually. Rotarians citywid in dozens of volunteer and activities throughout our com tary is truly a positive f community and the world. covering this trend-setting ta

— *Lloyd Morris, p*
Anchorage

Put a stop to hate

Hate's oozing out of that sa "temple" again, poisoning Ar spreading. "Prevo's not inv his creature. Well, there's no mountains, either.

Attacks on homosexuals ugly to vicious. Certainly the itable and dangerous: th whipped-up emotion led to

LIC NOTICE

IAL DISTRICT AT KENAI

the Guardianship of

the age of 18 years
I-94-103 PR/G

BSENT PARENT

appointment of a Guardian -named minors has been . You are hereby noti- ring has been scheduled 10, 1994 at 2:30 p.m., in , Kenai Superior Court Jonathan Link.

20, 27, 1994 (23370)

LIC NOTICE

TE OF ALASKA
T OF ENVIRONMENTAL
NSERVATION
AND
OF GOVERNMENTAL
ORDINATION

as been received by the of Environmental for a water quality certifi- nt to Section 401(a) of the Act of 1977, PL 95-217 and ision of Governmental for a consistency determi- ant to Section 307 of the Management Act of 1972.

eward Association for the at of Marine Science tn: Darryl Schaefermeyer, Box 1329, Seward, Alaska

applicant proposes to exca- of 1,900 cubic yards (cy): barrier, removal of and minor reshaping between elevations 13.8 high tide line, EHT) and an high water, MHW) and ow MHW beneath the build- the key section (approxi-

PUBLIC NOTICE

mately 160 feet long) and for the sea- water intake wet well (25 feet deep, 20 feet by 66 feet wide), and 200 cy below MHW for the intake pipes. Further, the applicant proposes to place a total of 4,240 cy of riprap for the 160-foot long wave barrier, of this, 1,500 cy would be between the EHT and MHW on 0.8 acre and 2,740 cy on approximately 0.5 acre below the MHW. Two duplicate intake pipelines, each 400 feet long and 24 inches in diameter, would enter the water at minus 10 feet elevation below mean lower low water and extend down to the sea bottom at 260 feet depth where they would be supported off of the sea bottom by approximately 40 con- crete anchor blocks, each approximate- ly two feet by four feet by four feet, placed 10 feet apart along the length of the pipe. The outfall pipe, 24 inches in diameter, would enter the water at approximately the minus 10-foot eleva- tion below mean lower low water and would terminate approximately 50 feet below mean lower low water. These improvements are to provide expanded research facilities for current and future efforts of the existing Institute of Marine Science, as well as having a wildlife rehabilitation component and a public education and visitation component. These are to help focus and carry out a long-term research and monitoring pro- gram for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council and enhance the Council's capabilities to study marine mammals, marine birds, and the ecosys- tem injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Location: Adjacent to the University of Alaska-Fairbanks (UAF), Institute of Marine Science (IMS), Section 10, T.1S., R.1W., Seward Meridian, Seward, Alaska.

The certification and the consistency determination are requested because the applicant has applied for a permit, identified as Resurrection Bay 100, 2-940812, from the Alaska District, Corps of Engineers and a discharge may result from the proposed activity. The certifi- cate is a statement of reasonable assur- ance that the federally permitted activity will comply with the requirement of the Clean Water Act and the Alaska Water Quality Standards. The consistency determination is a statement of assur- ance that the federally permitted activity, which will affect the coastal zone, will be conducted in a manner consistent with the standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

The Division of Governmental Coordination and the Department of Environmental Conservation request your comments on the proposed pro- ject's consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program and the Alaska Water Quality Standards. For more information on the consistency review process and the comment dead- line, or to submit written comments, please contact the Division of Governmental Coordination, 3601 C Street, Suite 370, Anchorage, Alaska 99503-5930, telephone (907) 561-6131, and/or the Department of Environmental Conservation, Region II, 3601 C Street, Suite 1350, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, telephone (907) 563-6529.

The State of Alaska, Division of Governmental Coordination and the Department of Environmental Conservation, comply with Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Individuals with disabilities who may need auxiliary aids, services, or special modifications to participate in this review

PUBLIC NOTICE

Alaska District Corps of Engineers
for Janice Adair
Regional Supervisor
Department of Environmental Conservation
Project Coordinator
Division of Governmental Coordination
AO 18-5521 (23376)
Pub: Oct. 13, 1994

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC
FACILITIES
ALASKA MARINE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
TASK FORCE MEETING

The State of Alaska, Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Alaska Marine Highway System Task Force will hold a meeting in Juneau on Monday, October 17, 1994 commencing at 10:00 a.m. in the Commissioner's Conference Room on the third floor of the DOT Headquarters Building (3132 Channel Drive).

The agenda will include funding, service needs and scheduling, tariffs, fleet con- dition, labor issues, information man- agement of vessel maintenance and parts inventories and a comprehensive intermodal plan.

Gregory A. Dronkert, System Director
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Alaska Marine Highway System
AO 288 (23713)
Pub: Oct. 13, 1994

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE
STATE OF ALASKA
AT ANCHORAGE

IN THE MATTER OF A CHANGE OF NAME FOR:

LISA DIANE MCRAE, Petitioner (current name)
CASE NO. 3AN-94-08306 CI

JUDGEMENT ON PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME

This Court finds:

1. Proper notice has been given and a hearing has been held in the manner required by law.
2. There is no reasonable objection to petitioner assuming the legal name requested.

It is ordered that:

1. Petitioner's name is changed from Lisa Diane McRae to Lisa Diane Bryant effective 30 days after the date shown in the clerk's certificate of distribution below.
2. A copy of this judgement shall be pub- lished once in the Seward Phoenix Log newspaper within 10 days after the date shown in the clerk's certificate of distrib- ution.
3. Posting of the judgement is not required.
4. Proof of publication and any required posting must be filed with the clerk with- in 20 days after the date shown in the clerk's certificate of distribution below. This requirement must be met before a certificate of change of name will be issued.

Date: October 3, 1994
/s/ Brian Shortell

From page 1

It would be quicker to buy the selection rights, rather than go to conveyance and buy the land, Castellina said. But if the Park Service gets funding from the trustee council, it could hold onto the money until conveyance, she said.

A further complication is that if the land is conveyed, the Park Service will have to negotiate easements for public access to park uplands, even if it intends to buy the land later. "There are sev- eral things going on at once," Fitzmaurice said. "It's our opti- mistic hope that the trustee coun- cil will buy the lands."

The trustee council has a working group that rates poten- tial land buys as they relate to restoring resources damaged in the oil spill. "We have spent end- less hours working with the trustee council in terms of rating parcels in the park, seeing which ones have the most species affected by the spill," Castellina said.

Of the parcels over 1,000 acres, only 3,800 acres at James Lagoon, selected by English Bay, are ranked high by the trustee council for restoration value. But six parcels, totaling 44,500 acres, are ranked of moderate value.

A 1990 Park Service study estimated that about 11 miles of the park's 430-mile coast were oiled by the spill, and there were effects on marine life as the oil moved along the coast.

But oily lands are not the cri- teria for trustee council land buys. The trustees are looking for pristine habitat that supports species damaged in the spill. "Land acquisition and land pro- tection is really a good way to see these populations come back," said Tabitha Gregory of the Alaska Center for the Environment.

The Seward oil spill zone from Cape Puget to Gore Point has gotten nothing from the trustee council so far, except for a few bird studies, Castellina said. "We really haven't seen anything for our portion of the spill."

Both the park land buys and the proposed Alaska Sea Life Center are good restoration efforts for the Seward zone, Castellina said. "And both are extremely significant for the economy of this town."

She said anyone interested in supporting the land buys should contact the trustee council before Nov. 2. It can be reached at 800

TOTAL P.03

Black Bear *(Euarctos americanus)*

Black Bears, while classed as carnivorous, are actually omnivores. They are found all over Canada, Alaska, in the West down to northern California, in the Rocky Mountains, and throughout most of the East.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
15 OCT
1994

Photograph by © Tim Black Tim Black

Wildlife and scenic photographer Tim Black has photographed subjects from bighorn rams in Canada to orchids in Florida. His images have appeared in *Outdoor America, American Forests,* Sierra Club calendars, and game and fish publications. He teaches at photo workshops and now lives near Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Small Prints to Send, Give, Frame or Hang As Is.

We approve of the buy back by the natives of Kenai Fjord National Park. We definitely oppose logging or any development that would alter the coast line which brings thousands of tourists each year to enjoy as it is in its current state.

Thank you
Dorothy Upbad

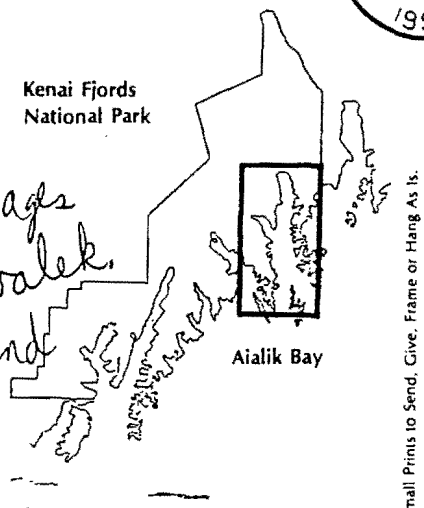
RECEIVED
OCT 17 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Produced by Beautyway, Box 340, Flagstaff, AZ 86002 Printed in Ho
Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel Organizations. 206 0 96787 30084 6 J84

Holgate Arm
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph Courtesy National Park Service

Holgate Arm, located on the west side of Aialik Bay, is a destination for visitors on one-day wildlife boat trips. This glacier, unnamed, is seen by visitors on the way to Holgate Glacier.



Small Prints to Send, Give, Frame or Hang As Is.

Co-Producer **Alaska Natural History Association**
Post Office Box 1727
Seward, Alaska 99664
Produced by **Beautyway**, Box 340, Flagstaff, AZ 86002 Printed in Hong Kong
Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel Organizations. 102

C710

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
15 OCT
1994

The American Music
U.S. Postal Service
USA 29

OCT 17 1994

Dear Council-
Please buy back the land from the villages of Port Graham & Nanwalek. We need to keep this land for our wildlife.
Thank you,
Kay Smith
Box 684
Seward, AK 99664

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK
99501

Pederson Glacier
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by © Maria Gillett, NPS

Pederson Glacier and Pederson Lagoon are popular sailing/kayaking in Kenai Fjords National Park's Aialik Bay. Fjords are formed as glaciers slowly retreat, carving steep-walled valleys which fill with ocean water. The large blocks of ice at the terminus of the glacier are called seracs which form as the glacier calves along crevasse systems.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
14 OCT
1994

29 USA
Stamp Collecting Month

Please!
to
Purchase the land in the
Kenai Fjords National Park
from the village of Port Graham
and Nanwelek.
Help us secure this
property for all of Alaska.

Letty Swanson
P.O. Box 748
Seward AK 99664

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OCT 17 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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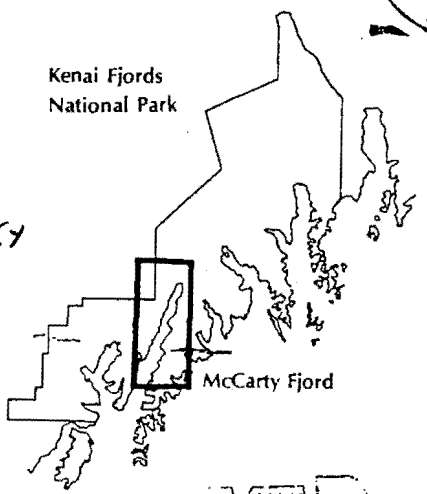
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Aerial View of McCarty Fjord
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska

McCarty Glacier in the distance and Dinglestadt Glacier on the left tumble toward McCarty Fjord, the longest (23 miles) glacial fjord in the park. Fjords are formed by glaciers carving out valleys below sea level.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
OCT
1994



Small Prints to Send, Give, Frame or Hang As Is.

DEAR COUNCIL:

PLEASE USE THE MONEY FROM THE OIL SPILL TO BUY BACK LAND FROM PORT GRAHAM + NANWALEK.

Mike Smith
P.O. Box 684
SEWARD AK 99664

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK
99501

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Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel Organizations. 002

0 96787 10625 7

C625

Pederson Glacier
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by © Maria Gillett, NPS

Pederson Glacier and Pederson Lagoon are popular among kayakers in Kenai Fjords National Park's Aialik Bay. Fjords are formed as glaciers slowly retreat, carving steep-walled valleys which fill with ocean water. The large blocks of ice at the terminus of the glacier are called seracs which form as the glacier calves along crevasse systems.

ANCHORAGE AK 995 PM 14 OCT 1994

I support the buy back of lands in the Kenai Fjords National Park from the villages of Port Graham & Nanwalek.

Dean Hoffman
P.O. Box 2231
Seward, AK. 99664

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Small Prints to Send. Give. Frame. Hang As Is.

OCT 17 1994

D

SPILL
OIL

Co-Producer Alaska Natural History Association
Post Office Box 1727
Seward, Alaska 99664

Produced by **Beautyway**, Box 340, Flagstaff, AZ 86002
Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel C

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Steller Sea Lions *(Eumetopias jubatus)*
Chiswell Islands, Alaska Marine National Wildlife Refuge,
near Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by Marty Hoffman

The Steller Sea Lions occupy rocky shores and coastal waters along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Southern California. They eat a variety of fish, clams, and crabs, for which they will travel [illegible] miles from shore.

ANCHORAGE AK 995 PM 14 OCT 1994

29 USA

I support the buying of lands along the Kenai Fjords National Park Coastline. Please secure this land by buying it from Port Graham and Nanwalek.

In Seward, we support the Seward Sea Life Center project and the buy back project that could be available.

Please Help!

Patty Swanson
Box 748
Seward AK
99664

Small Prints to Send. Give. Frame or Hang As Is.

RECEIVED
OCT 17 1994

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Produced by **Beautyway**, Box 340, Flagstaff, AZ 86002 Printed in Hong Kong
Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel Organizations. 007

Steller Sea Lions *(Eumetopias jubatus)*
Chiswell Islands, Alaska Marine National Wildlife Refuge,
near Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by Marty Hoffman

The Steller Sea Lions occupy rocky shores and coastal waters along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Southern California. They eat a variety of fish, clams, and crabs, for which they will travel 10-95 miles from shore.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
14 OCT
1994

29 USA

Yes, please buy back the land in the Kenai Fjords National Park. It is some of the most beautiful land God ever created. Every one should have the opportunity to see it. The animals that live there should be able to live in peace with nature.

Sincerely,
Jeannette Kimes
P.O. Box 375, Seward Alaska
99664

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OCT 17 1994

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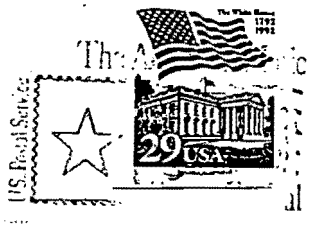
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Pederson Glacier
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by · © Maria Gillett, NPS

Pederson Glacier and Pederson Lagoon are popular among kayakers in Kenai Fjords National Park's Aialik Bay. Fjords are formed as glaciers slowly retreat, carving steep-walled valleys which fill with ocean water. The large blocks of ice at the terminus of the glacier are called seracs, which form as the glacier calves along crevasse systems.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
14 OCT
1994



Buy Back Kenai Fjords
National Park from Port Graham
and Nanwalek. Please use
the restoration funds for
preserving this most ~~Beautiful~~
of Areas.

Exxon Valdez Oil
Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage Ak
99501

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C822

Steller Sea Lions *(Eumetopias jubatus)*
Chiswell Islands, Alaska Marine National Wildlife Refuge,
near Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by Marty Hoffman

The Steller Sea Lions occupy rocky shores and coastal waters along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Southern California. They eat a variety of fish, clams, and crabs, for which they will travel 10 miles from shore.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
1? OCT
1994

Stamp C... National Stationery 29 USA

Buy back Kenai Fjords National Park from Port Graham and Nanwalek. Please use the Oil Spill Restoration Fund for the preservation of Alaska's most beautiful National Park.

Susan M. Faust
Box 1404
Seward Ak
99664

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
645 G. Street
Anchorage Ak
99501

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J55

Pederson Glacier
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by © Maria Gillett, NPS

Pederson Glacier and Pederson Lagoon are popular among kayakers in Kenai Fjords National Park's Aialik Bay. Fjords are formed as glaciers slowly retreat, carving steep-walled valleys which fill with ocean water. The large blocks of ice at the terminus of the glacier are called *seracs* which form as the glacier calves along crevasse systems.

ANCHORAGE AK 995 PM 15 DEC 1994

I am writing in hopes the committee will strongly concider using a portion of the oil spill settlement money to purchase (land buyback) in the Kenai Fjords National Park. As I'm sure you are all aware of- both Port Graham & English Bay are willing to sell a substantial part of their ~~land~~ coastal land that borders the National Park. I believe this land should be placed into the Park to assure it will not be logged or overly developed- Thus protecting natural habitat for marine life. This area of the Park is also becoming more & more popular ~~for~~ recreational use. Thank you

TO:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

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Post Office Box 1727
Seward, Alaska 99664

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Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel Org

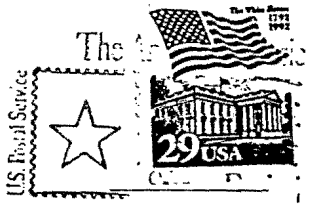
from: Michael Olson, P.O. Box 2152 - Seward, AK 99664

**Mountain Goat (*Oreamnos americ*

Photograph by © D. Robert Franz

Occupying steep mountain slopes of the Rocky Mountains into western Canada and southeast Alaska, the Mountain Goat can move along hairline ledges of nearly sheer cliffs with relative ease. Single kids are usually born on narrow ledges in May or June and remain with their mother until next year's young is born.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
15 OCT
1994



I'd approve of the buy back by the National Park. I'd definitly oppose logging or any development that would alter the coast line. This area brings thousands of tourists every year who enjoy it as it's present state

Thank you
Marietta Uphoff

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OCT 17 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
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0 96787 10803 9

C803

Dear Trustee Council, 10/13/94

I am sending you a photograph of Cordova and its surrounding forest. Our whol community enjoys this forest and what it has t offer in the way of bird watching, sightseeing, fishing, and hunting. I urge you not to let this area be destroyed by clearcutting. Please negotiate a deal with the Eyak people and let Cordovans and tourist enjoy this beautiful forested area in the generations to come.

Sincerely,

Karen St. Jean

KAREN St. Jean
P. O. Box 233
Cordova AK. 9951
(907) 424-3421

10/18/94

Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 'G' Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn: Jim Ayers, Executive Director

Re: EVOS Trust Fund

Gentlemen,

I am writing to request that the Trustees consider using the trust funds to acquire additional land to protect wildlife and fish habitat. Areas that I believe are valuable are as follows:

1. Cordova Area/Eyak Corporation Lands: Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Simpson Bay. This should include the Eyak timber rights.

2. Kodiak: All of North Afogonak Island, with emphasis on the Pauls and Lauras Lakes Area.

I wish to thank the Trustees for their efforts to date and in the future. Although I do not follow the efforts of the Trustees on a regular basis, it is good to know that someone is working to save wildlife habitat for future generations.

Sincerely,

Karl Reiche

Karl Reiche
3410 Alexander Ave
Anchorage, AK 99508

Please copy council members

fcc\evos.ltr

D. LYNN MICKLESON, M.D.
P.O. Box 2288
Palmer, Alaska 99645
Phone & Fax (907) 745-0828

October 14, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Please provide funding to buy back lands in Prince William Sound and along the coast to Kodiak. Try if possible to make comprehensive deals on Afognak and with the Eyak Corporation.

As a physician and long term resident of Alaska, I feel the greatest long term benefit and economic promise is keeping the forest intact in these areas. Intact forests will provide years of sustainable income from tourism, fishing and other local forest based industries. Clearcutting these lands is a short-sighted way to make a buck and will take a century or more to recover.

Specifically:

1.) Please focus attention on the Eyak Corporation lands near Cordova --- Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Simpson Bay. Also please consider the purchase of all Eyak timber rights.

2.) Please purchase all of North Afognak Island especially the "Pauls and Lauras Lakes area". As your own study revealed, this is the highest biologically rated area.

Thank you for all your efforts so far. I know that negotiations and fund distributions can be a painfully complicated and slow process at times.

Sincerely,

Lynn Mickleson

Dr. Lynn Mickleson

P.S. Please copy this letter to other council members.

Dear Council,

I'm writing to say Thank-you for your efforts in land purchase negotiations. This has to be a most difficult task. I also wish to encourage you to try to purchase all of North Afognak Island, with special priority on the Paulls and Lauras Lakes Area. Please remember that this area has the highest biological rating of the study done by the Council.

In addition please try to purchase all timber rights from the Eyaks. If this can't be done put special emphasis on Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Simpson Bay. Again Thank you for your efforts with these difficult negotiations.

Sincerely,

Hope Cline

Dear Council,

When it comes time to decide which lands to try to purchase, I hope that North Afognak is given high priority. Particularly important is the Pauls and Laura Lakes area, which lie adjacent to Seal Bay.

These lands will provide important habitat for wildlife, while giving tremendous recreational opportunities.

Sincerely,

Mitchell B. Cline

Mitchell B & Hope M Cline
PO Box 727
Cooper Landing AK 99572-0727

COOPER LANDING
OCT
14
PM
1994
99572

Exxon Settlement Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

October 10, 1994
1404 Carroll Street
Durham NC 27707

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Madames and Sirs:

I write to provide input concerning the question of how to spend the $900 million dollars resulting from the civil settlement in the case of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I wish to urge you to use the largest portion of the funds, at least $500 million dollars, for habitat protection. Presently the preservation of wildlife habitat on a large scale is still possible, provided the huge amounts of money needed are well spent. Since logging and developement are proceeding at a rapid pace, postphoning purchases to an unspecified later time would not insure habitat protection, since by that time it would be too late. Unfortunately, wildlife habitat is not presently assured even in the natural parks and monuments, in part because of large private holdings inside or nearby park boundaries. Purchasing such lands would be a great service to all Americans. The significance of such an act would be increasingly appreciated as the years pass. This has been the case with essentially all of the national parks and wilderness areas in the lower 48, although few of these were established without considerable opposition.

A second reason to devote at least $500 million dollars to habitat protection is the recent settlement of a second suit involving the Exxon Valdez oil spill which, if confirmed on appeal, will pump vast quantities of money to businesses in the southern Alaska coastal region. This will only speed up the pace of exploitation and developement. Given how much the region has changed in the short period of 25 years since I first set eyes on it, the problem of habitat protection and ecosystem preservation has reached a level of urgency which requires an immediate response on a large scale. I hope that you will respond accordingly.

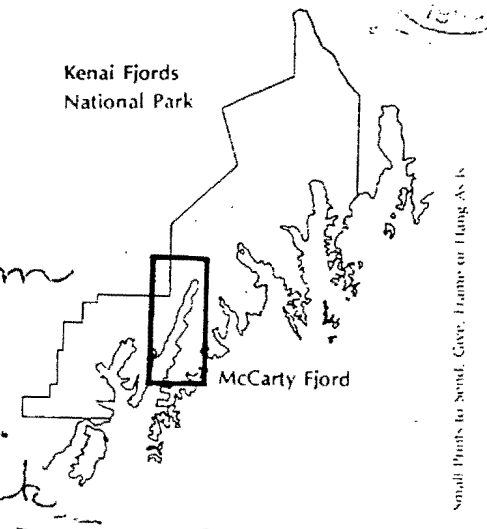
Sincerely yours,

Chad Schoen

Chad Schoen

Aerial View of McCarty Fjord
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska

McCarty Glacier in the distance and Dinglestadt Glacier on the left tumble toward McCarty Fjord, the longest (23 miles) glacial fjord in the park. Fjords are formed by glaciers carving out valleys below sea level.



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Dear Council,
Please buy
the land from
Port Graham
and Nanwhalia.
Let's put it back
in the Park system —

Thank you
Jan Kristenson
Seward, Ak.

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645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Pederson Glacier
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by © Maria Gillett, NPS

Pederson Glacier and Pederson Lagoon are popular among kayakers in Kenai Fjords National Park's Aialik Bay. Fjords are formed as glaciers slowly retreat, carving steep-walled valleys which fill with ocean water. The large blocks of ice at the terminus of the glacier are called seracs which form as the glacier calves along crevasse systems.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
OCT
1994

USA 29

Stamp Collecting Fosters Allegiance
National Station

This note is to encourage you to use the foresight to use a portion of the Spill settlement to buy logging right to lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park. This land is truly unique & any development needs to maintain the integrity of the north Gulf Coast environment. I'm sure future generations will praise the decision to include this land in the park system. Thank you for your consideration.

Jane Swanson
Box 748
Seward, AK 99664

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G. St.
Anchorage, AK
99501

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
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Seward, Alaska 99664

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C822

RAVEN CHARTERS
P. O. Box 2581
Valdez, AK 99686

October 15,1994

Jim Ayers, Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Councilmembers:

We urge you to give priority to the purchase and protection of timbered wild lands in the Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Simpson Bay areas near Cordova. We support the acquisition of these important habitat areas. As a minimum, purchase the timber rights of the Eyak Corporation on these lands.

We are part of the tourism economy that engages in non-consumptive use of Prince William Sound resources and depend on the continuation of the wilderness qualities of this region.

Thank you for your continuing efforts to mitigate the impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Please distribute this letter to the council members.

Sincerely,

William H. Copeland

William H. Copeland
Raven Charters

7806 Linda Lane
Anchorage, AK 99518
October 17, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Settlement Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

I am writing you,at this late stage in the process, to once again urge you to increase spending on habitat protection, specifically the parcels on Afognak and Shuyak Islands. I also strongly urge you to purchase holdings from Lesnoi to protect Kodiak's Termination Point Trail. I have hiked this trail several times. It is probably Kodiak's only road accessible rain forest trail. It is a scenic stretch of trail that winds through rain forest and along the coast. I understand it suffered some oiling, which would qualify it for purchase. It is also of some historic value as there is an old cabin built during World War II at the end of the trail. It has considerable recreational value, with documented use by people from all over the country.

Thank you for your consideration in these important issues.

Sincerely,

William M Cox MD

William M. Cox M.D.

ANCHORAGE Audubon Society, Inc.

A CHAPTER OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

October 17, 1994

Post Office Box 101161
Anchorage, Alaska
99510

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir:

The Anchorage Audubon Society urges the Trustee Council to seize the unique opportunity now available to acquire outstanding forested wildlife and recreation land in Prince William Sound and on northern Afognak Island. Although there are many worthy projects lined up for the settlement dollars, it is hard to think of one with more long-lasting benefits than the simple rescue of wilderness lands from future damage and exploitation.

In particular, please focus your efforts on Eyak Corporation lands near Cordova, such as Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Simpson Bay; and the northern Afognak lands which your own studies have rated as the best wildlife habitat in the spill zone.

In spite of the huge amounts of wild lands in the state, the most population pressure is located in coastal regions, which are also affected by what takes place at sea (like oil shipments). It seems appropriate, therefore, to take extra measures to assure that we retain this unique type of habitat for the wildlife for which we are so famous.

We appreciate the delicate negotiations required for these land acquisitions and wish you success.

Sincerely,

Christine Maack

Christine Maack, President

Oct. 17, 1994

Dear Sirs:

We strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to purchase Eyak lands in the Port Graving, Sheep Bay, and Simpson Bay areas near Cordova and the ~~forested~~ northern Afognak Island area. These heavily forested lands with salmon spawning streams are an integral part of ecosystems that would suffer dramatically from large scale clearcutting. Public opinion strongly favors purchasing these forested lands and habitats to preserve these ecosystems intact.

We thank you for your efforts and ask for your consideration of those timely issues.

Sincerely,

David E. Swingley

Rachel Swingley

Could you please send a copy of this letter to the other members.

Steller Sea Lions *(Eumetopias jubatus)*
Chiswell Islands, Alaska Marine National Wildlife Refuge,
near Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by Marty Hoffman

The Steller Sea Lions occupy rocky shores and coastal waters along the Pacific Coast from Alaska to Southern California. They eat a variety of fish, clams, and crabs, for which they will travel 10-95 miles from shore.

ANCHORAGE AK 995 PM 13 OCT 1994

PLEASE PURCHASE THE LAND IN KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK FROM THE VILLAGES OF PORT GRAHAM AND NANWALEK. I HAVE NO OBJECTION TO PEOPLE LIVING OFF THE LAND AND MAKEING PRODUCTIVE USE OF RESOURCES, BUT I FEAR THIS WILL NOT HAPPEN. WE ARE TO FAR IGNORANT TO UTILIZE THIS PRISTINE ENVIRONMENT IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY. I BELIVE IN MY HEART IT SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR MONITORED RECREATION UNTIL WE ARE INTELLIGENT ENOUGH NOT TO THRASH IT W/ INDUSTRY. THANKS & HOPE,
BRADLEY HUGHES

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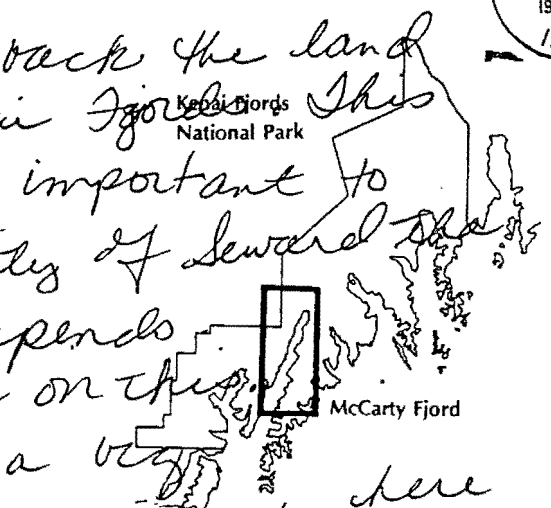
Aerial View of McCarty Fjord
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska

McCarty Glacier in the distance and Dinglestadt Glacier on the left tumble toward McCarty Fjord, the longest (23 miles) glacial fjord in the park. Fjords are formed by glaciers carving out valleys below sea level.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
19 OCT PM
1994

Please buy back the land in the Kenai Fjords. This park is very important to the community of Seward. Our economy depends very much on this. Tourism is a very part of the economy here in Seward. People from all around the world come to see this great land. Lets let future generations see it, too!

Jeannett Kimes
P.O. Box 37
Seward, AK 99664



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Pederson Glacier
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph by © Maria Gillett, NPS

Pederson Glacier and Pederson Lagoon are popular among kayakers in Kenai Fjords National Park's Aialik Bay. Fjords are formed as glaciers slowly retreat, carving steep-walled valleys which fill with ocean water. The large blocks of ice at the terminus of the glacier are called seracs which form as the glacier calves along crevasse systems.

ANCHORAGE AK 995 PM 18 OCT 1994

29 USA

10/12/94

Dear Trustee Council,

I support the buy back of native lands within Kenai Fjords National Park. I do not support development or logging along the coast of the Park which has been so appreciated by tourists and residents alike.

Sincerely,
Bill Hearn
PO Box 2612
Seward Ak 99664-2612

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C822

Tufted Puffin *(Lunda cirrhata)*
Photograph by John W. Warden

10/17/94

The Tufted Puffin is characterized by the down-curved yellowish tufts hanging behind the eyes. Feeding at sea, this pigeon-sized bird can most often be found perching on a sea cliff.

ANCHORAGE AK 995 PM 19 OCT 1994

Dear EVOS Trustees:

By all means, please release money to purchase private land holdings within Kenai Fjords NP. Seward's economy, my livlihood depends on a steady tourism flow. Without a whole park or a park that's logged and restricted, the tourists won't come. This is a worthy project.

Sincerely. Mark Juttrell

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OCT 20 1994

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C817

Box 511 Seward 99664

ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL

2932 C Street, Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 563-4AOC
FAX: (907) 561-0800

October 18, 1994

James Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Letter of support for North Afognak game habitat acquisition

Mr. Ayers,

The Alaska Outdoor Council (AOC) supports proper management of coastal and interior forest, fish and wildlife habitat located within the Exxon Valdez spill affected area and elsewhere.
The AOC is an umbrella organization of over 40 Alaskan outdoor clubs, plus individual members. Our membership numbers approximately 10,000 Alaskans.
AOC's first goal is to perpetuate the natural resource base upon which members activities depend. Our second goal is to insure equality of access and use of these natural resources.
Currently public support is being solicited for three large parcels located on Northern Afognak and Central Shuyak Island, KIB01, AJV01 and AJV03. Each of these three parcels has been assigned a ranking of high potential restoration benefit.
AOC supports the state purchase of these three parcels with Exxon Valdez spill settlement funds.
AOC will lobby the state legislature to protect access to and sustained yield consumptive uses of renewable resources located on these three parcels, if indeed these lands are acquired by the State of Alaska.
Thank you for considering our interest in the wise use of Alaska's habitat and resources.
Please, I would ask that this letter of support be forwarded to all the Exxon Valdez Settlement trustee Council members.

Sincerely,

Rod Arno
President, Alaska Outdoor Council

c.c.
Greg Petrich

Rachel A. Beringer, 34 Lakeshore Dr. #2, Anchorage AK 99517

Alaska Airlines

October 16, 1994

Dear Jim Ayers:

I am a flight attendant for Alaska Airlines who frequently flies to Kodiak Island. I am very concerned about the premium wildlife habitat that is threatened by logging on North Afognak Island.

I personally look forward to kayaking and exploring these areas, and I know that many of the people who fly to Kodiak and proceed on to the outlying areas are there solely to experience the unique untouched beauty of its rainforests, rivers, mountains and inlets. I urge you to buy and protect the Shuyak Strait as well as the Pauls/Lauras Lakes area of North Afognak.

I Truly believe that it will be in Alaska's best interest to stop the logging on northern Afognak by buying it and making it into the North Afognak State Game Reguge.

Sincerely,

Rachel A. Beringer

Wavetamer Kayaking

KAYAK KODIAK TOURS - KAYAK KATMAI ADVENTURES
FEATHERCRAFT FOLDING KAYAKS - NECKY KAYAKS - ACCESSORIES
POB 228, Kodiak, Alaska 99615 - PH & FAX: 907-486-2604

October 19,1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I hope I am one of many Alaskans concerned about the acquisition of Eyak Corporate lands at Port Gravina, Simpson Bay and Sheep Bay and the timber rights for all of Eyak's holdings. I am equally concerned about the acquisition of lands at Paul's Lake and Laura Lake on Afognak Island.

All one has to do is to fly over these areas that are still in their natural state and then fly over areas clear cut to understand the esthetic and spiritual value of these lands. Researching the biodiversity of these same areas and the potential for long-term, sustainable and non-consumptive use gives one an even clearly understanding of the need to protect these areas.

I encourage you to express these concerns to the members of the council. I appreciate their regard in other issues that have arisen and hope that the areas mentioned above can be secured for future generations.

Thank you for your positive and successful efforts to this point.

Sincerely,

Tom Watson, Owner
Wavetamer Kayaking

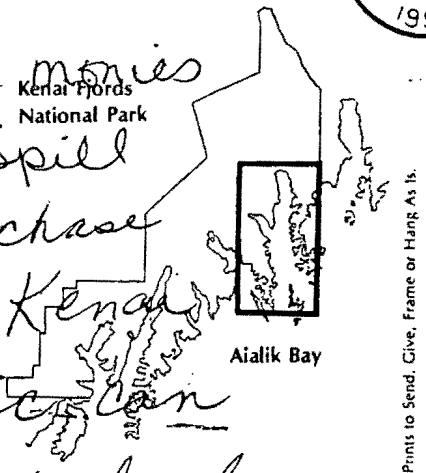
Active Member:
TRADE ASSOCIATION OF SEA KAYAKING
ALASKA WILDERNESS RECREATION & TOURISM ASSOC.
KODIAK ISLAND CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
ALASKA VISITORS ASSOCIATION/KODIAK CHAPTER

Holgate Arm
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska
Photograph Courtesy National Park Service

Holgate Arm, located on the west side of Aialik Bay, is a destination for visitors on one-day wildlife boat trips. This glacier, unnamed, is seen by visitors on the way to Holgate Glacier.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
19 OCT
1994

The Arctic
US Postal Service
29 USA



Please use the monies from the Oil Spill Restoration fund to purchase this land in the Kenai Fjords so the public can have access this land and see the beauty it holds.

Jim Kimes
P.O. Box 375
Seward, AK 99664

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C710

Kristian H. Erickson
19629 Sunnyside Dr. N., #N-101
Seattle, WA 98133-2716

October 17, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

I grew up hearing frontier stories of my relatives who figured prominently in the history of early Washington State and the Territory of Alaska. I enjoyed the wilderness of western Washington--but throughout my life I watched it disappear to logging and development. In a few regions, the foresight of community leaders helped save big blocks of land, especially in the North Cascades. In other places, the salmon and wildlife habitat vanished before anyone really understood what was happening and how valuable it all was.

One thing nearly everyone agrees on these days: Not enough was saved to preserve the quality of life we all want, to say nothing of fishing and hunting resources.

In recent years, on my trips to ~~South~~-central Land Southeast Alaska, I have watched the wilderness be devoured with the same type of ignorance that we showed in the Lower 48 a few decades ago. It has been deeply distressing.

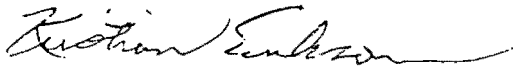
But now, there has been a small but wonderful stroke of luck. Through the Exxon Valdez disaster, money has become available to save some of the most valuable rainforest! You and your committee have a wonderful opportunity to make a great and lasting contribution to the future of Alaska.

I urge you focus high priority on setting aside by purchase as much of the coastal rainforest ecosystem as possible. I urge you to purchase all of North Afognak Island. Once that is accomplished, then I urge you to pursue the Eyak Corporation lands in the Cordova area, especially Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Simpson Bay.

You are charged with a great responsibility, and you are doing a good job. Remember that you have an opportunity to mark Alaska's historical development. The finest praise of your actions won't be heard until well into the next century. Act with this in mind.

(May I ask that you circulate this letter to the other members of the committee?)

Sincerely,



(Mr.) Kristian H. Erickson

LaDonna J. Stafford
P.O. Box 509
Kodiak, AK 99615

Jim Ayers, Executive Direstor
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
625 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

October 21, 1994

This is in response to the ads and articles that have been in the Kodiak Daily Mirror and arrived in mail boxes in Kodiak.

I am strongly opposed to the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council buying any more land on North Afognak and closing it to logging.

How can the Council justify buying timber land and putting hundreds of people out of work, with money awarded to restore damage done to property and wildlife by the oil spill? Timber lands and wildlife located miles from the beach suffered no harm from the spill. The flyer that came in the mail stated "the road system has led to ever shorter seasons," (hunting) "tighter permitting systems, and lost hunter opportunities." I have lived on Afognak since 1986. The deer season has never been shortened. There has been some adjustments to the elk seasons. However, I have not seen evidence that the logging activity on Afognak is the cause for that. There is no evidence given to support the statements printed in the flyer. Perhaps such events as someone flying above a herd of elk and causing a large number of the elk to run off a rocky cliff has something to do with the decline of numbers. If there is actually a decline. Or perhaps it is because of certain people bringing in influential people to hunt and shooting their elk for them. One person is responsible for shooting three elk for the people he brought over. Has anyone thought that maybe the hunters are hurting the hunting? Not the responsible hunter , but the ones who come here and take illegal numbers of both deer and elk. Then they leave and go back to their cozy wood homes, enjoying the heat from their wood burning stoves and sit around and condemn the logging activities. Activity most of them have no first hand knowledge of. It is these acts listed above that have affected the hunting seasons and the animal count, not the logging. I an not sure who is doing the counting, but in the eight years I have lived here, I have not seen a decline in the numbers. Any drive out the roads at any time of the year, has rewarded us with sightings of wildlife.

The logging activities on Afognak are carefully monitored and regulated by several state agencies. Koncor spends thousands of dollars reseeding the logged area. They monitor the regrowth and of an area is growing back thin, they reseed or replant that area.

Has anyone taken the time to spend a couple of days out here to see the care that is taken as the timber is harvested? Or to see the work that is done to insure the trees grow back healthy?

The logged areas allow an abundance of tender green growth, which provide excellent feeding ground for the deer and elk. An over mature forest doesn't allow the green growth on the forest floor. The spruce trees on Afognak are so limby it is hard for the sun to shine through. Yes, the trees are need to provide a canopy of protection in the winter. That is why considerable time and money is put into the selection of each area to be logged. Areas are left to provide that protection.

There is a lot of wrong information being presented by people who do not live in the forest of Afognak. Most of these people have never even seen the island.

Timber is a newable resource providing jobs to hundreds of people on Afognak. We take pride and care in doing our work here. We, too, want to enjoy the beauty of the forest and wildlife for years to come.

When will the American public wake up to the problem. The "enviromental" groups main concern is not protecting the enviroment or wildlife, it is to stop industry in America. I worked in Washington, D.C. for a few years and saw first hand their tatics. It is just not the logging that they are opposed to, it is also mining, oil development and fishing.

Unfortunately, we can not all became government employees when the logging jobs are stopped. The people involved in the industry are going to have to stand up against these attacks.

Using Exxon Oil Spill settlement money to acquire land and making that land a state park...great. But who pays for the management of that park? And at a time that seventeen State Parks were closed for lack of funds. A number of these closed parks were ones that were accessible to be enjoyed by all. The Afognak State Park is not accessible to the majority of the people. Most of us could not afford to charter planes to the area. Living on Afognak, I know first hand the cost of flying to the island. Just from Kodiak to Afognak, the cost can be as high as $200.00 one way. So all the State has done is created a rich man's playground. Afognak Wilderness Lodge was a big promoter for the purchase of the Seal Bay area for the Afognak State Park, as their lodge is located there. This makes their lodge and guide services more attractive to attract more hunters to kill more deer and elk. Where is the justice!!

As I was typing this, the Kodiak Daily Mirror printed a letter from Tim Bristol of The Alaska Rainforest Campaign. In that letter he states what the Afognak area looks like from a jet as he flew over. That's just the point, as he flew over. Has he taken the time and the effort to see what is really happening on Afognak?

Sincerely,

LaDonna J Stafford

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska
99501-3451

October 17, 1994

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to express my support for the Exxon Trustee Council to allocate money from the oil spill restoration fund for the buying of Termination Point, 1028 acre tract of land located on the northeast end of Kodiak Island.

I recently became concerned over this past year when I heard of the planned logging of Termination Point by the owners, Lesnoi Inc. Lesnoi Inc. have been currently logging their land on Afognak and at the other end of the road system at Chiniak and are now scheduling to log Termination Point in 1995.
I have witnessed the destruction that this logging is doing to Kodiak Island and suggest that you strongly consider this proposal to save Termination Point.

Termination Point represents a unique habitat of Sitka spruce with a variety of understory shrubs and wildflowers. Wildlife includes seabirds, raptors, bears, Sitka deer and the marbled murrelet. Not only does this ~~land~~ support a diversity of flora and fauna but for many of the residence of Kodiak, Termination Point has become a remote recreational area that is accessible by the road system. The recreational uses range from hiking, birding, cross country skiing to hunting and fishing on the adjacent anadromous salmon stream.

The logging of this area would mean the elimination of this ecosystem and an unmeasurable loss to the people of Kodiak. The devastation from the logging of the other areas around Kodiak is an example of the consequences of this liquidation of timber. It is clear that Kodiak and Alaska are not immune to clearcutting but the devastation is even more severe in such a pristine environment. Alaska represents one of the last of the truly pristine places in North America and everything should be done to preserve this place for the future.

I believe the Trustee Council has the unique opportunity to secure the quality of this environment and if funding for habitat restoration is available to acquire this property or the timber rights this should be done.

Sincerely,

Carrie Worton

Carrie Worton
Kodiak Resident

10-17-94

Regards to the Trustee Council:

I am writing about the purchase of Northern Afognak Island, I am well aware of the logging operations here on Kodiak Island, the Native Corporations are logging their resources for capital gains, and I would hate to see that happen to beautiful Afognak. Already there are more plans to log Chiniak, and I have a beautiful acre in Monashka Bay I have been trying to keep in a pristine state.

Please purchase all of North Afognak Island especially the Pauls and Lauras Lakes area, it is the highest biologically rated area in your own study.

Thank you for your time and effort and please make sure my letter is copied to the Council Members.

Sincerely
Corinne Estelle Ferre'

Hans U. Tschersich
1423 Baranof Street
Kodiak, AK 99615

19 October, 1994

The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
625 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re.: Land Acquisition North Afognak Island

Two years ago I visited the Laura Lakes area near the northern shore of Afognak Island and was very impressed with the great natural beauty of this area. An old Forest Service cabin still tells of the past history of public ownership of this old growth forest. This wooded lake district and the adjoining coast is still pristine habitat for wildlife of a great variety. It is now acutely threatened by logging. I hope this area can become part of the adjoining State Park at Seal Bay to create a more intact coastal ecosystem for the many species of animals that have become impacted by devopment and exploitation of the adjacent land and streams.

I hope that in the long list of proposed land aquisitions this area of northern Afognak Island, Shuyak Strait and the small parcel at Monashka Bay/Termination Point near Kodiak feature prominently as candidates for purchase with Exxon money.

Sincerely,

Hans U. Tschersich

October 19,1994

Jim Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers, and Trustee Members,

I support the Kenai Fjords National Park buyback of parklands from the Port Graham and Nanwalek Native Corporations. The coastlands of the Fjords are truly the heart of the park. It is a rich and productive habitat for wildlife, as well as the part most accessible and visible to most visitors.

I have lived in Seward for 14 years. Eleven years ago, I was fortunate to kayak with my husband from the beach in Seward around Aialik Cape and into Harris Bay, Northwest Lagoon, over to Pederson Glacier and back. Shortly after leaving Seward, I saw few further signs of human activity, save an occasional fishing boat. It was a fantastic trip. Our USGS maps showed solid land where we paddled up to the face of tidewater glaciers in NW Lagoon. The glaciers had retreated so quickly, that mapping couldn't keep up with the dynamic ice. We felt like explorers on the barren landscape.

In contrast, on a recent tour of Resurrection Bay by tour boat up the other side of the bay, we saw ~~beautiful~~ stretches of coastal rainforest as expected. Then, suddenly, buildings popped into view. These, I understand, are parcels obtained by the homesteading act. I was not pleased to see them, nor to motor directly up to one home site, thanks to the deep water, and peep around. They could not be delighted to see tour boats every day either. Knowing these people lived there, and seeing copious evidence of that fact certainly detracted from the wild experience we were expecting.

This is what could happen to the other side of the bay if private inholdings such as fish camps, cabins, lodges or other building activity in the Park are allowed. It disrupts the integrity of the ecosystem and the visitor's experience as well.

This issue has not received as much coverage as it should. Many residents and visitors from both Alaska and around the world would appreciate the protection of as much of this beautiful fjord lands as possible for now and future generations.

Sincerely,
Carol Griswold
Carol Griswold
P.O. Box 1342
Seward, AK 99664 224-5620

OCT 21 1994

Oct. 17, 1994

Jim Ayers,
Exxon Valdez Settlement Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Dear Jim:

This is our second letter, but we feel very strongly about this issue of using Exxon settlement monies to purchase Native corporate forest lands so they may be saved for the enjoyment of future generations.

We ask you to continue negotiating with Eyak Corporation for a complete buy back of their lands, especially including Port Gravina, Simpson Bay and Sheep Bay. We feel the same about North Afognak Island. Please purchase all of this area with a priority on the Pauls and Lauras Lakes Area since it is regarded as the highest biologically rated area in your own study.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Frank Keim & Jennifer Allen Keim

Frank and Jennifer Keim
Box 54
Marshall, Alaska
99585

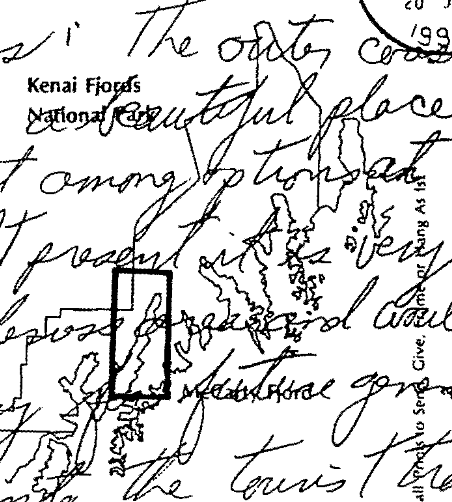
P.S. Also a hearty thanks from both of us for your past negotiations and purchases.

Aerial View of McCarty Fjord
Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska

McCarty Glacier in the distance and Dinglestadt Glacier on the left tumble toward McCarty Fjord, the longest (23 miles) glacial fjord in the park. Fjords are formed by glaciers carving out valleys below sea level.

ANCHORAGE AK 995
PM
20 OCT
1994

The American Music
US Postal Service
29 USA



Dear Council Members: The outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula is a beautiful place. I hope you consider it among options at your next meeting. At present it is very much a pristine wilderness area and would be a wonderful legacy for future generations. It figures heavily into the tourist trade out of Seward during the warm months and will continue to have growing importance as the flow of visitors increase in the future. Thanks for your support. Jim Herbert
Box 1461
Seward AK
99664

RECEIVED
OCT 21 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 G STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Produced by Beautyway, Box 340, Flagstaff, AZ 86002 Printed in Hong Kong
Cooperative Publisher with Museums, Parks, and Travel Organizations. 002

Afognak Wilderness Lodge

SEAL BAY, ALASKA 99697

CATERING TO ADVENTUROUS VACATIONERS · PHOTOGRAPHERS · FISHERMEN · HUNTERS

Radio Phone Contact: (907) 486-6442
FAX: (907) 486-2217

ROY & SHANNON RANDALL
Owners & Operators

October 21st, 1994.

Jim Ayers, Executive Director,
EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL,
645 "G" Street,
Anchorage AK 99501

FAX: 276-7178

RE: North Afognak Island purchase

Dear Mr. Ayers,

We have lived and operated our Lodge in the heart of North Afognak Island for the past 21 years and have lived here for 9 years previous to that...since 1964. We ourselves know that it is one of the choicest pieces of real-estate in the State of Alaska and through the years, this has been often confirmed by our international clientele (who have seen most of the better portions of this globe). As you know, the ADF&G habitat staff that-works with the Trustee Council has also rated N. Afognak as the highest quality lands in the State.

Because of this up-front knowledge of the high quality of these lands, the initial purchase of 42,000 acres was made in the last year.

Please vote to ADD ON these contiguous lands for an even larger State Park preserve that will be protected from logging. This is all that is left of this great jewel...which all the Kodiak Island area inhabitants great prize.

Afognak Joint Venture is eager to sell. The local people are eager to have you buy. You have all the data that proves it to be a wise choice. Please follow thaaugh.

We are all anxious to see the desires of the people met in our area and trust that your good judgement will align with ours.

Cordially,

Shannon

Shannon Randall,
Afognak Wilderness Lodge.

TO: EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
RE: LAND PROTECTION

I AM SENDING YOU A SHORT NOTE TO EXPRESS MY CONCERN FOR PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT.

PLEASE CONSIDER FUNDING THE FOLLOWING AREAS THAT ARE IN APPARENT RISK OF BEING DAMAGED.

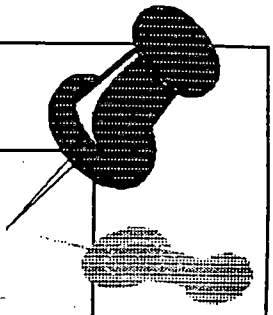
- PORT GRAVINA, SHEEP BAY, SIMPSON BAY
- EYAK CORPORATION LANDS NEAR CORDOVA
- PLEASE PURCHASE ALL OF AFOGNAK ISLAND ESPECIALLY THE PAULS & LAURAS LAKES AREA.

THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR HARD WORK AND ATTENTION IN THESE MATTERS.

SINCERELY,

[signature]

Mary's Message



October 23, 1994

Council Members
Exon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council

This note is in regard to land in Prince William Sound and Northern Afognak Island. Please prevent clearcuts in these areas!!!
Please do not let human greed destroy Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Simpson Bay. Purchase all of Eyaks timber rights, especially North Afognak Island, priortizing the "Pauls and Lauras Lake Area". Remember that this is the highest biologically rated area in your study!

Deforestation is a threat to the human race. Help mankind survive by saving the few remaining forests on earth. Keep the trees alive and perhaps the human race will survive.

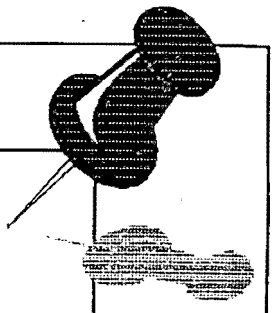
Thank you for your efforts!

Sincerely,

Mary Alta Buckingham

To: Settlement, Exon Valdez	From : Joe & Mary Buckingham
For Information Call: 907-243-6561	At: Alaskan Renaissance Booksearch
Pages: 1	My Fax Number : 907-243-6561

Mary's Message



October 23, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council

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Thank you for your efforts!

Sincerely,

Mary Alta Buckingham

To: Exon Valdez Settlement	From : Joe & Mary Buckingham
For Information Call: 907-243-6561	At: Alaskan Renaissance Booksearch
Pages: 1	My Fax Number : 907-243-6561

To: Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Please copy to all Council Members, thanks.
Fax: 276-7178

My name is Erick Carpenter, and I would like to start by saying "thank you" for the work you have done. I would like to throw in my two cents worth and ask that you on the council give some serious thought into purchasing the lands of **Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, Simpson Bay, and Northern Afognak Island.** I used to live in Cordova, and I have recently seen the results of the clear cutting around Sheridan Glacier..... I worked in the canneries and I would often go out to Sheridan to sleep for a few hours before returning to the plant. Needless to say, it is no longer a view that I would recommend to anyone.

I have a hard time with the fact that, one, this wood isn't even being kept in the U.S. and two, is being sold at a loss to the Far East. I also noticed that most of the "Alaska Loggers" are now living in Washington where they moved from, in order to harvest the trees. I probably wouldn't mind clear cutting a few acres either, as long as it was not in **My** backyard. Well, it isn't their backyard, and I too would raise a stink if some "tree hugger" was trying to take away my $70,000.00 a year job.

Well, I'll get down off my soapbox, and ask that you folks go out to these areas (if you haven't already) and take a close look, not off a boat or in a plane, but go into the woods and see it up close, it has a beauty that is something else. I would really appreciate it if you could find a way to keep these lands preserved and ask these folks that are logging it to find a less traumatic way of developing our resources. I once again thank you for your time and wish you all the luck.

Godspeed
Erick N. Carpenter

2611 Lyvona Lane
Anchorage Alaska
99502-5454

PWS EXPRESS Box 904 • Valdez, [illegible]9686 • (907) 835-5807

Hello

My name is Kevin Hufford. I'm the owner of PWS EXPRESS. We have remote rental cabins in Port Fidalgo. I'm writing to urge you to use some of your money for the purpose for which it was intended... preservation/restoration of Prince William Sound, namely land acquisition to save habitat from logging in Port Fidalgo. This is a truly spectacular and unbelievably pretty place. It's an unconscionable crime against our planet to continue this destruction especially when there exists the means to prevent it. How can this money be diverted to concrete pork barrel projects when ancient rain forest continues to be cut? The argument of economics is pure bunk when loggers paychecks are sent south to thier families in the lower 48 where they depleted their own forests and salmon runs. Is no place sacred? Why is this continuing?

My business is directly affected by logging. I cannot get return business to a wilderness retreat where you awake to chainsaw sound and huge trees crashing down! We have a sustainable business with minimal impact on the environment. The future of our business is in doubt with continued logging. We must be able to provide our guests with a quality experience. Please help us preserve this fjord and with it our incomes and future recreational opportunities for everyone.

Sincerely,

Kevin Hufford

October 13, 1994

OCT 14 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: Exxon Valdez Funds

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Thank you for your efforts in your negotiations thus far in trying to protect the fish, wildlife and recreational areas in the spill affected area.

I am writing to let you know my feelings regarding use of the funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I very strongly support the purchase of timbered wild lands that are the best wildlife habitat in the spill zone. Please purchase the Northern Afognak Island section of forest to include the Pauls and Lauras Lakes Area (the highest biologically rated area in your study).

I would also like you to focus on purchasing the Eyak Corporation lands near Cordova to include ~~Port~~ Gravina, Sheep Bay and Simpson Bay and I urge you to purchase all of Eyaks timber rights. Clearcutting is so devastating and severe and the land is never the same again. Timber harvesting destroys valuable wildlife habitat which can never (in our lifetime and our childrens) be replaced. Once gone, it is lost forever.

I am enclosing 6 copies of this letter for all of the council members. Again I thank you for your time and efforts thus far in these negotiations.

Sincerely,

Terry L. Cummings

Terry L. Cummings
6740 East 10th
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
Alaska resident of over 30 years

To Jim Ayers, Director of the Exon Valdez Oil Spill Council and its six trustees:

I'ld like to express my concern over the future of the Kenai Fjords National Park lands. As I understand it, there is a very real possibility that much of the Park is to be turned over to the Port Graham and Nanwalek Native Corporations as a result of the Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. If this happens, these now protected lands would be open for development. This would not only alter the near pristine state they are in now, but could also threaten the marine life that is so closely connected to the Park. We already know the future of the sealions in southcentral Alaska is at risk. More boat and land traffic would not help bring back their numbers. The Exon Valdex oil spill weakened the fragile chain of life on the outer coast as well as some of the fjords. We must continue to protect and preserve these unique lands that so many marine species depend on.

Seward has witnessed Kenai Fjords National Park grow and develop as a positive addition to the health and economy of the people here. Many make their livelihoods from the visitors that come to enjoy the Park. And, the visitors leave with an experience that probably will never be duplicated. I count myself among the lucky ones to have experienced an overnight trip there. Watching a Minke whale swim just offshore of my camp and feeling the excitement as a huge bull sealion trailed behind my kayak are images and feelings I will never forget.

Kenai Fjords National Park is everyones to enjoy and watch over. It must remain that way for future generations of people and sealife. I hope the Trustee Council sees it that way too and uses its financial resources to insure the future of the Park as we know and love it now.

Liz Poletti

Liz Poletti
a concerned Seward citizen

cc:The Seward Phoenix Log

Cordova District Fishermen United
P.O. Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

October 5, 1994

Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General
123 4th Street
Dimond Courthouse, 4th Floor
Juneau, AK 99811-0300

Dear Mr. Botelho:

Enclosed is a copy of a petition to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council to hold its upcoming meeting in Cordova. At the time the petition was drafted, it was understood that the meeting would be held on October 31. We now understand that the meeting has been rescheduled for early November.

If there is anything we can do to further encourage you to come to Cordova, please let us know. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

cc: Craig Tillery

PETITION

TO THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO HOLD ITS UPCOMING OCTOBER 31 MEETING IN CORDOVA

Whereas, the City of Cordova is situated in Prince William Sound and Prince William Sound was the area most affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill disaster;

Whereas, most residents of the City of Cordova cannot afford to travel outside of Cordova to attend important meetings of the EVOS Trustee Council;

Whereas, the Trustee Council will be considering many important projects for Fiscal Year 1995 funding (such as the SEA research program and the Eyak habitat acquisition) that directly concern the residents of Cordova;

Whereas, the Trustee Council has not met in Cordova before and has never experienced Cordova's hospitality firsthand;

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the undersigned, hereby request that the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council conduct its upcoming October meeting in the City of Cordova.

Name	Signature	P.O. Box	Telephone
Elizabeth Senear	Elizabeth Senear	Box 762	(907) 424-5611
Bill REID Jr	Wm R Reid	BX 1234	424 7448
MONICA D. RIEDEL	Monica Riedel	Bx 1005	424-3241
JAMES L. MYKLAND	James L. Mykland	Box 1241	424-3421
RONALD J. ANDERSON	Ronald Anderson	" 1694	424-7304
HEIDI BABIC	Heidi Babic	1208	424 7244
Russell [illegible]	[illegible]	P.O. [illegible]	424-5102
Greg Pettingill		P.O. Box 916	7211
[illegible]		PO BOX 215	3507
[illegible]		P.O BOX 215	5507
Margaret Belle Nichelson	Belle Nichelson	325	5111
Patricia Kallander	Patricia Kallander	2272	424-7603
Michael C Anderson	[illegible]	Box 1603	3142
Heather McCarty	Heather D. McCarty	Box 2368	7485
Nancy Bird	Nancy Bird	Box 1185	7466
CRAIG BLAU	Craig Blau	Box 1562	7555
Cheri Shaw		P.O. Box 2319	424-3197
Paul Swartzbart		Box 233	424-3421
[illegible]		Box 1552	424-3694

PETITION

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Name	Signature	P.O. Box	Telephone
Christine E Holmes	Christine E Holmes	Box 2676 Cordova	424-3328
Mark Hoover	John Mark Hoover	Box 2344 Cordova	424-3143
Fred Newirth	Fred Newirth	Box 1102	424-7670
Jon Behrends	Jon Behrends	Box 1461	424-5773
Ralph Lohse	Ralph Lohse	Box 161	424-7170
Ruth Hansen	Ruth Hansen	Box 2302	424-3887
Kay Adams	Kay Adams	Box 961	424-5160
Dennis McGuire	Dennis McGuire	P.O. Box 1611	424-3884
Robert A. Smith	Robert A. Smith	Box 251	424-3520
Michael L. Meinig	Michael L. Meinig	Box 2402	424-3127
Jeff Thelen	Jeff Thelen	Box 645	424-4353
Peter Brockert	Peter Brockert	Box 2326	424-320
Robert Bernard	Robert Bernard	Box 496	
Mark Jean Atkins	Mark Jean Atkins	Box 461	424-7311
Mitch Nowicki	Mitch Nowicki	Box 2232	424-5492
Nelan Beran	Nelan Beran	Box 141	424-5913
Ron Anderson	Ron Anderson	Box 1694	424-7304

PETITION

TO THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO HOLD ITS UPCOMING OCTOBER 31 MEETING IN CORDOVA

Whereas, the City of Cordova is situated in Prince William Sound and Prince William Sound was the area most affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill disaster;

Whereas, most residents of the City of Cordova cannot afford to travel outside of Cordova to attend important meetings of the EVOS Trustee Council;

Whereas, the Trustee Council will be considering many important projects for Fiscal Year 1995 funding (such as the SEA research program and the Eyak habitat acquisition) that directly concern the residents of Cordova;

Whereas, the Trustee Council has not met in Cordova before and has never experienced Cordova's hospitality firsthand;

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the undersigned, hereby request that the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council conduct its upcoming October meeting in the City of Cordova.

Name	Signature	P.O. Box	Telephone
Michael Oleary	Michael Oleary	1052	7758
C.K. WEAVERLING		895	5565
DORNE HAWKHURST		856	5757
J. MICHAEL NOONAN		730	3564
SUSAN J. OGLE		895	5565
Evelyn D. Brown	Evelyn Brown	306	5314
Barclay Jones-Kopchak	Barclay Jones-Kopchak	Box 1126	1478
Danny Carpenter		Box 1430	3915
Sandra King	Sandra King	965	3373
Linden O'Toole	Linden O'Toole	1875	3123
James N. Gray	James N. Gray	334	5781
Steve Walters	Steve Walters	1971	5765
Robert J. Reed		Box 171	5657
		1291	-3146
Penelope L. Oswalt	Penelope L. Oswalt	1303	75-90
Buck Melvy		1106	3616
Seawan Gehlbach	SEAWAN GEHLBACH	1834	7424
Jack Babic	Jack Babic	1208	7244
Robert Eckley	Robert Eckley	1274	5726

11.5.9B

alouo.
The proposed space must be located within 8 miles of the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus. S---- shall be divided into seven se[illegible] units and one common area. [illegible] helving is required.
Interested firms may request additional information for this bid by calling Planning and Project Services at (907) 474-5299. Request by mail should be sent to University of Alaska Fairbanks, Planning and Project Services, P.O. Box 758160, Fairbanks, AK 99775-8160.
State law requires a bid to be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible "Alaska Bidder" after a five percent (5%) preference and Alaska Products Preference has been applied. Further instructions are contained within the Invitation for Bids.
Pub: Oct 31, 1994

IO # 1074

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE
RETURN OF SERVICE

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the **Return of Service** and Statement of Service Fees is true and correct.
It is an illegal act to impose the rule of count "Fed, Civ, Rule" upon the plaintiff filed Jul 11th and order from Chambers Jul 14th 1994 as well as the Defendants using Plaintiff(s) posterity which is the basis of the complaint filed A 94-151 civ by Plaintiff(s) thereby continuing economic entrapment.
That has now been a copyright case (with motion and order) TXu545416.
1. A writers fame will not be the less, that he has bread, without being under the necessity of prostituting his pen to flattery or party, to get it. Wiles, J., Millar v. Taylor (1768) 4 Burr. Part IV., p. 2335.
IT IS ORDERED that the State of Alaska. Judgment U.S.C. 18§506 is entered with Decree in behalf of Plaintiff(s), certifying compensation allowed for restoring Records Book 20: page 278 Jan, 31, 1879 (Judges: powers & Duties) as well as Labels, Book 18: page 79, June 18, 1875 when subjects of copyright are patentable, and Verdicts on conspiracy to influence; right of action of injured party R.S. 1980, 1981 (see above).
docket of U.S. District Court Judge John W. Sedwick case # A94-515
Date 7-20-94
/s/ Charles E. McKee
Pub: Oct 31, 1994

IO # 1059

requested.
IT IS ORDERED THAT
1. Petitioner's name is changed from Monica Lee Mendez to Monica Lee Mendez Henriquez effective
30 days
after the date shown in the clerk's certificate of distribution below.
2. A copy of this judgment shall be published once in The Alaska Journal of Commerce within 10 days of the date shown in the clerk's certificate of distribution.
3. Posting of the judgment is not required.
DATED this 10 day of October, 1994.
/s/ Peter A. Michalski
Superior Court Judge
Pub: Oct 31, 1994

IO # 1058

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

In re the Estate of
LEVY MILLS, JR.,
Deceased.
Case No. 3AN-94-947 P/E

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Personal Representative of the above-named estate. All persons having claims against the said deceased are required to present their claims within
four (4) months
after the date of the first publication of this notice or said claims will be forever barred. Claims must either be presented to Jerald M. Reichlin, attorney for the Personal Representative of the Estate at 880 "N" Street, Suite 202, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, or filed with the Probate Court division of the Superior Court for the State of Alaska at 303 "K" Street, Room 136, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
Dated this 13 day of October, 1994, at Anchorage, Alaska.
/s/ Annette Joyce Mills,
Personal Representative
c/o Jerald M. Reichlin, Esq.
880 "N" Street, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Pub: 10/31, 11/7 & 14, 1994

IO # 1061

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT PROBATE DIVISION

In the Matter of the Estate of
GERALDINE LOUISE CRAIG
Deceased.
Case No. 3AN-94-0703 P

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed personal representative of the above-named estate. All persons having claims against the said deceased are required

In the Matter of a Change of Name for
NICOLE MARIE PRICHARD,
a minor child
Petitio[illegible]
Case [illegible] -94-6583 Civil

NOTICE OF FILING OF PETITION FOR CHANGE OF NAME

A Petition for Change of Name has been filed in this Court by Ruth S. Dunlop requesting that the name of her minor child be changed to Nicole Marie Dunlop.
A hearing has been scheduled on the petition as follows:
DATE: December 5, 1994
TIME: 8:30 a.m.
before Master Brown
COURT ADDRESS: 303 "K" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Pub: 10/31, 11/7,14 & 21, 1994

IO # 1063

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, AT ANCHORAGE

SCOTT ROADARMEL; and
TERRI ROADARMEL,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
EXTERIOR PRODUCTS, INC., an Alaska corporation; TRANSAMERICA TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY; NEIL A. THORNHILL; ALFRED B. WILLIAMS; AND if such Defendants are deceased THE UNKNOWN HEIRS AND DEVISEES OF SAID PARTIES; AND ALL PERSONS OR PARTIES UNKNOWN claiming any right, title, lien or interest in the real property described in this Complaint,
Defendants.
Case 3AN-94-07569 CI

NOTICE TO ABSENT DEFENDANTS

TO: ALL OTHER DEFENDANTS EXCEPT TRANSAMERICA TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
Defendants in the above-entitled action are hereby summoned and required to serve upon Reginald J. Christie, Jr. of JIM CHRISTIE & ASSOCIATES, Plaintiffs' lawyer, whose address is 3380 "C" Street, Suite 101, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, an ANSWER TO THE COMPLAINT filed in this action.
If you fail to Answer within
twenty (20) days
after this notice is served upon you or within
thirty (30) days
after the last date of publication of this notice, judgment by default may be rendered against you for the relief demanded by Plaintiffs.
This is a quiet title action pursuant to Alaska Statute 9.45.010 to remove a cloud on the title on the following described real property:
LOT THIRTY (30), BLOCK ONE (1), HIDDEN HILLS SUBDIVISION, according to the official Plat thereof, filed under Plat No. 70-338, records of the Anchorage Recording District, Third

[illegible] or to have held an interest in and to the property involved in this lawsuit.
All persons who have or claim an interest in the aforesaid property pursuant to said Deeds of Trust are hereby notified of the pendency of this action and are further notified to serve an Answer to the Complaint for Quiet Title on Plaintiffs' attorney, Reginald J. Christie, Jr. of JIM CHRISTIE & ASSOCIATES, whose address is 3380 "C" Street, Suite 101, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, within 20 days from the date of service or within 30 days of the last day of publication.
DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 19 day of October, 1994.
JIM CHRISTIE & ASSOCIATES
By: /s/ Reginald J. Christie, Jr.
Attorney for Plaintiffs
Pub: 10/31, 11/7, 14 & 21, 1994

IO # 1073

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

In the Matter of the Estate of
RODGER DAVID SULLIVAN SR.,
Deceased.
Case No. 3AN-94-1010 PR

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AS 13.16.450

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed Personal Representative of the above captioned Estate. All persons having claims against said Estate are required to present their claims within
four (4) months
after the date of the first publication of this Notice or said claims will be forever barred.
All claims should be presented to NORMA F. SULLIVAN, c/o JOHN R. STRACHAN, 1500 W. 33rd Ave., Suite 100, Anchorage, AK 99503, which place has been selected by the Personal Representative as the place for transaction of business of said Estate.
DATED this 20 day of October, 1994.
/s/ Norma F. Sullivan
Personal Representative
c/o JOHN R. STRACHAN
1500 W. 33rd Ave. #100
Anchorage, AK 99503
Pub: 10/31, 11/7 & 14, 1994

IO # 1077

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT AT ANCHORAGE

In the Matter of the Estate of,
KENNETH MARION FORD,
Deceased.
Case No. 3AN-94-981 P\E

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed

11.5.9 A

Motion to Adopt a Final Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan

Whereas, the Restoration Plan provides long-term guidance for restoration that will help the Trustee Council achieve its mission to "efficiently restore the environment injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to a healthy, productive, world renowned ecosystem, while taking into account the importance of the quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living;"

Whereas, having long-term direction for the restoration process will aid restoration and help the recovery of the injured resources and services;

Whereas, the Restoration Plan is the culmination of a multi-year process, directed by the Trustee Council, with considerable participation of scientists, the public, and the Public Advisory Group;

Whereas, over 2000 people from inside and outside Alaska participated in developing the Draft Plan, and hundreds more helped by reviewing the Draft Restoration Plan or its accompanying Environmental Impact Statement;

Whereas, the plan was the subject of a year-long NEPA process, and the plan reflects the policies chosen in the preferred Alternative of the Environmental Impact Statement and recorded in the Record of Decision, signed last Monday; and;

Whereas, the Public Advisory Group helped develop the Draft Restoration Plan, and reviewed and supported it by recommending Alternative 5 of the EIS, which the Plan reflects.

Therefore be it resolved, the Trustee Council hereby adopts the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan to give long-term guidance to the restoration process.