

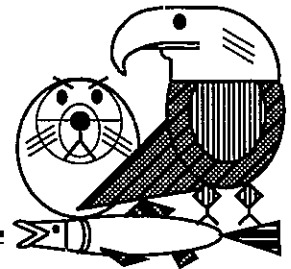
11.6.5

# 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

June 16, 1995 @ 11:00 a.m.

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

# DRAFT

### Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS  
● Deborah Williams, USDOJ  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
● Michele Brown, ADEC  
● \*Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

● Alternates:

Michele Brown served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting.

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr., for the entire meeting.

Ron McCoy served as an alternate for Deborah Williams from 11:24 a.m.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. University of Alaska Direct Rate

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approve the policy of a 25 percent indirect rate for the University of Alaska projects, as described in the draft agreement presented to the Council, and authorize the Executive Director to formalize this policy with the university in the appropriate manner. It is the belief of the Council that this policy is in accord with the financial operating procedures. To the extent that it is not, the financial operating procedures are amended to conform with this policy. Motion by Williams second by Brown.

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** To adjourn into Executive Session to discuss land acquisition and particularly the Eyak negotiations. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Janik.

Off record at 11:24 a.m.

On record at 11:50 a.m.

Meeting adjourned.

raw

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

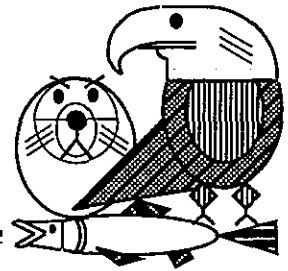
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

August 15, 1995 @ 3:30 p.m.

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

# DRAFT

### Trustee Council Members Present:

● Jim Wolfe, USFS  
● Deborah Williams, USDO *Dan Sakuma*  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

\* Frank Rue, ADF&G  
● Michele Brown, ADEC  
● Alex Swiderski, ADOL

\* Chair

● Alternates:

Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik for the entire meeting.

Alex Swiderski served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

~~Michele Brown served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting~~

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

### 1. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on habitat protection negotiations. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Wolfe.

Off Record at 3:40 p.m.

On Record at 4:25 p.m.

Meeting recessed.

raw

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

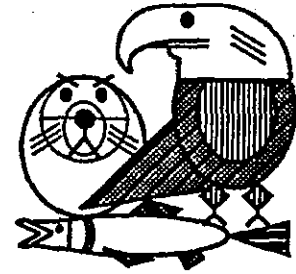
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# 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:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**FROM:** Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

**DATE:** August 23, 1995

**RE:** Financial Report as of July 31, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending July 31, 1995.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$92,359,548	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$27,750,000	
Less: Restoration Reserve Balance	\$24,000,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 7)	<u>\$3,152,069</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$43,761,617
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$490,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	26,300,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 8)	<u>\$60,119,584</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$446,342,033

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force  
Bob Baldauf

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### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior



NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES  
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND  
As of July 31, 1995

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of \$900,000,000.

Received to Date	\$410,000,000
Future Payments	\$490,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is \$488,130.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill.

Reimbursements to Date	\$150,382,887
Remaining Reimbursements	
United States	\$3,000,000
State of Alaska	\$23,300,000

4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$54,236.

5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,500,000 for the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, \$8,000,000 for the September 1995 payment to Akhiok-Kaguyak and \$7,250,000 for the September 1995 payment to Old Harbor.

6. Restoration Reserve - The judge has signed the order to establish the reserve.

7. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Since the last court request \$386,858 in interest have been earned and \$2,639,209 have been reported as unobligated for the 1992 and 1993 Federal Fiscal Years.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	\$13,648	\$240,859
State of Alaska	\$373,210	\$2,398,350

8. Remaining Commitments - Includes \$12,500,000 for the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, the \$26,300,000 in remaining reimbursement and the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Seal Bay	\$6,363,584	November 1995 and 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	\$15,000,000	September 1996 and 1997

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES**  
**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND**  
As of July 31, 1995

	Federal Fiscal Years Ending			To Date	Cumulative
	1992	September 30 1993	1994	1995	Total
<b>REVENUE:</b>					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	90,000,000	250,000,000	70,000,000		410,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred		(39,913,688)			(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	90,000,000	210,086,312	70,000,000	0	370,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account	831,233				831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	4,761,748	10,471,748
Total Interest	1,427,233	1,378,000	3,736,000	4,761,748	11,302,981
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>91,427,233</b>	<b>211,464,312</b>	<b>73,736,000</b>	<b>4,761,748</b>	<b>381,389,293</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	25,000,000		83,267,842
United States	24,726,280	36,117,165	6,271,600		67,115,045
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	65,117,165	31,271,600	0	150,382,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	6,559,200	18,529,113	44,546,266	19,605,953	89,240,532
United States	6,320,500	9,105,881	6,008,387	26,932,612	48,367,380
Total Disbursements	12,879,700	27,634,994	50,554,653	46,538,565	137,607,912
<b>FEES:</b>					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	23,000	154,000	364,000	497,946	1,038,946
<b>Total Disbursements and Fees</b>	<b>66,896,822</b>	<b>92,906,159</b>	<b>82,190,253</b>	<b>47,036,511</b>	<b>289,029,745</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust</b>	<b>24,530,411</b>	<b>118,558,153</b>	<b>(8,454,253)</b>	<b>(42,274,763)</b>	<b>92,359,548</b>
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	0	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	92,359,548	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(27,750,000)
Restoration Reserve: (Note 6)					24,000,000
Adjustments: (Note 7)					3,152,069
<b>Uncommitted Fund Balance</b>					<b>43,761,617</b>
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(26,300,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 8)					(60,119,584)
<b>Total Estimated Funds Available</b>					<b>447,342,033</b>

Statement 1

*Statement of Exxon Settlement Funds  
As of July 31, 1995*

**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)	9,432,802
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	1,535,734

<b>Total Interest</b>	<b>11,799,769</b>
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**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

<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>410,831,233</b>
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**Funds Available**

Exxon future payments	490,000,000
Balance in Joint Trust Fund (See Statement 2)	92,359,548
Future acquisition payments	(36,613,584)
Alaska Sealife Center	(25,000,000)
Remaining Reimbursements	(26,300,000)
Other (See Note 2)	2,851,277
<b>Total Estimated Funds Available</b>	<b>497,297,241</b>

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

Note 2: Adjustment for unreported interest earned and lapsed

**Footnotes:**

1 - The Joint Trust Fund Balance includes the Restoration Reserve Fund which has been allocated \$24 million to date.

**Statement 2**

**Cash Flow Statement**

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund  
As of July 31, 1995**

**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	<u>220,534,658</u>	<u>220,534,658</u>

Interest Earned	10,471,748	
Total Interest	<u>10,471,748</u>	<u>10,471,748</u>

<b>Total Receipts</b>		<u><u>231,006,406</u></u>
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**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	
Withdrawal October 1994	10,664,256	
Withdrawal November 1994	3,111,204	
Withdrawal January 1995	13,911,091	
Withdrawal April 1995	17,200,000	
Withdrawal May 1995	1,652,014	
Total Requests	<u>137,607,912</u>	<u>137,607,912</u>

District Court Fees	<u>1,038,946</u>	<u>1,038,946</u>
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<b>Total Disbursements</b>		<u><u>138,646,858</u></u>
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<b>Balance in Joint Trust Fund</b>		<u><u>92,359,548</u></u>
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**Footnotes:**

**1 - The Joint Trust Fund Balance includes the Restoration Reserve Fund which has been allocated \$24 million to date.**

**Schedule of Payments for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Monies from Exxon**  
**As of July 31, 1995**

	<b>FFY 1991 December 31 1991</b>	<b>FFY 1992 December 1 1992</b>	<b>FFY 1992 September 1 1993</b>	<b>FFY 1994 September 1 1994</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>					
<b>Reimbursements:</b>					
<b>United States</b>					
FFY92	24,726,280	0	0		24,726,280
FFY93	0	24,500,000	11,617,165		36,117,165
FFY94	0	0	0	6,271,600	6,271,600
FFY95	0	0	0		0
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>24,726,280</b>	<b>24,500,000</b>	<b>11,617,165</b>	<b>6,271,600</b>	<b>67,115,045</b>
<b>State of Alaska</b>					
<b>General Fund:</b>					
FFY92	25,313,756	0	0		25,313,756
FFY93	0	16,685,133	0		16,685,133
FFY94	0	0	14,762,703		14,762,703
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mitigation Account:</b>					
FFY92	3,954,086	0	0		3,954,086
FFY93	0	12,314,867	0		12,314,867
FFY94	0	0	5,237,297	5,000,000	10,237,297
FFY95 (Prevention Account)	0	0	0		0
<b>Total State of Alaska</b>	<b>29,267,842</b>	<b>29,000,000</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>83,267,842</b>
<b>Total Reimbursements</b>	<b>53,994,122</b>	<b>53,500,000</b>	<b>31,617,165</b>	<b>11,271,600</b>	<b>150,382,887</b>
<b>Deposits to Joint Trust Fund</b>					
FFY92	36,837,111	0	0		36,837,111
FFY93	0	56,586,312	68,382,835		124,969,147
FFY94	0	0	0		0
FFY95	0	0	0	58,728,400	58,728,400
<b>Total Deposits to Joint Trust Fund</b>	<b>36,837,111</b>	<b>56,586,312</b>	<b>68,382,835</b>	<b>58,728,400</b>	<b>220,534,658</b>
<b>Exxon clean up cost deduction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,913,688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,913,688</b>
<b>Total Disbursements</b>	<b>90,831,233</b>	<b>150,000,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>70,000,000</b>	<b>410,831,233</b>
<b>Remaining Exxon payments to be made:</b>					
September 1994	0				
September 1995	70,000,000				
September 1996	70,000,000				
September 1997	70,000,000				
September 1998	70,000,000				
September 1999	70,000,000				
September 2000	70,000,000				
September 2001	70,000,000				
	<b>490,000,000</b>				

*Schedule of Disbursements for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund  
As of July 31, 1995*

	<i>June 1992</i>	<i>December 1992</i>	<i>June 1993</i>	<i>November 1993</i>	<i>December 1993</i>	<i>June 1994</i>	<i>October 1994</i>	<i>November 1994</i>	<i>January 1995</i>	<i>April 1995</i>	<i>May 1995</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Disbursements:</b>												
<b>Court Requests</b>												
<b>United States</b>												
FFY92	6,320,500	0	0	0	0	0						6,320,500
FFY93	0	3,074,029	6,031,852	0	0	0						9,105,881
FFY94	0	0	0	0	2,516,069	3,492,318	0					6,008,387
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,576,179	0	4,676,182	17,200,000	1,480,251	26,932,612
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>6,320,500</b>	<b>3,074,029</b>	<b>6,031,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,516,069</b>	<b>3,492,318</b>	<b>3,576,179</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,676,182</b>	<b>17,200,000</b>	<b>1,480,251</b>	<b>46,887,129</b>
<b>State of Alaska</b>												
FFY92	6,559,200	0	0	0	0	0						6,559,200
FFY93	0	3,493,225	15,035,888	0	0	0						18,529,113
FFY94	0	0	0	29,950,000	2,227,856	12,368,410						44,546,266
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,088,077	3,111,204	9,234,909		171,763	19,605,953
<b>Total State of Alaska</b>	<b>6,559,200</b>	<b>3,493,225</b>	<b>15,035,888</b>	<b>29,950,000</b>	<b>2,227,856</b>	<b>12,368,410</b>	<b>7,088,077</b>	<b>3,111,204</b>	<b>9,234,909</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171,763</b>	<b>89,068,769</b>
<b>Total Court Requests</b>	<b>12,879,700</b>	<b>6,567,254</b>	<b>21,067,740</b>	<b>29,950,000</b>	<b>4,743,925</b>	<b>15,860,728</b>	<b>10,664,256</b>	<b>3,111,204</b>	<b>13,911,091</b>	<b>17,200,000</b>	<b>1,652,014</b>	<b>135,955,898</b>
<b>District Court Fees</b>												<b>1,038,946</b>
<b>Total Disbursements</b>												<b>136,994,844</b>

*Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Land Acquisition Payment Authorizations*

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	Total
<b>Work Plan authorizations</b>					
<b>United States:</b>					
June 15, 1992	6,320,500	0	0		
January 25, 1993	0	3,113,900	0		
January 25, 1993	0	6,035,500	0		
November 10, 1993	0	0	0		
November 30, 1993	0	0	2,567,800		
June 1994			4,536,800		
June 1994			84,500		
July 1994			1,500,000		
August 1994				2,245,600	
November 1994				2,842,900	
December 1994				748,600	
March 1995				1,484,100	
Total United States	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,689,100	7,322,200	31,481,200
<b>State of Alaska</b>					
June 15, 1992	6,559,200	0	0		
January 25, 1993	0	3,574,000	0		
January 25, 1993	0	7,570,900	0		
November 30, 1993	0	1,500,000	4,454,300		
June 1994			12,391,700		
June 1994			215,800		
July 1994			0		
August 1994				7,717,200	
November 1994				9,098,700	
December 1994				180,500	
March 1995				492,600	
Total State of Alaska	6,559,200	12,644,900	17,061,800	17,489,000	53,754,900
<b>Total Work Plan authorizations</b>	<b>12,879,700</b>	<b>21,794,300</b>	<b>25,750,900</b>	<b>24,811,200</b>	<b>85,236,100</b>
<b>Land Acquisitions</b>					
<b>United States:</b>					
Orca Narrows (6/94, Eyak)			2,000,000	1,650,000	3,650,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, AKI)				13,000,000	13,000,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, Old Harbor)				4,000,000	4,000,000
Total United States			2,000,000	18,650,000	20,650,000
<b>State of Alaska:</b>					
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000			7,500,000
Seal Bay (11/93, 11/94)			29,950,000	3,229,042	33,179,042
Total State of Alaska		7,500,000	29,950,000	3,229,042	40,679,042
<b>Total Land Acquisitions</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500,000</b>	<b>31,950,000</b>	<b>21,879,042</b>	<b>61,329,042</b>
Restoration Reserve			12,000,000	12,000,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,879,700</b>	<b>29,294,300</b>	<b>69,700,900</b>	<b>58,690,242</b>	<b>146,565,142</b>

**Footnotes:**

Work Plan Authorization and Land Acquisitions only. Will not balance to the Schedule of Disbursements from the Joint Trust Fund or the court requests due to the reauthorization of projects (carry-forward) and deductions for interest and lapse.

This schedule does coorespond to the quarterly reports with the exception of 93' and 92'. In FY93 the Work Plan represented the transition to the Federal Fiscal Year from the Oil Year or a seven month period. This schedule presents authorization on the Federal Fiscal Year and as such FFY92 and FFY93 does not balance.

The Trustee Council conditionally approved \$181,900 for Fleming Spit on 6/1/95. However, the project was not approved by the Department of Justice and as such has not been included on this statement.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Joint Trust Fund Account					
Interest Earned/District Court Registry Fees					
As of July 31, 1995					
	FFY 1992	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	Total
Earnings Deposits	17,683	31,124	33,476	0	82,283
Earnings Allocated:					
1991	28,704				28,704
1992	526,613	553,696			1,080,309
1993		639,180	1,461,735		2,100,915
1994			1,876,789	1,402,937	3,279,726
1995				2,860,865	2,860,865
Total	555,317	1,192,876	3,338,524	4,263,802	9,350,519
Total Earnings	573,000	1,224,000	3,372,000	4,263,802	9,432,802
Registry Fees:					
1991	3,189				3,189
1992	19,811	100,223			120,034
1993		53,777	179,658		233,435
1994			184,342	180,072	364,414
1995				317,874	317,874
Total	23,000	154,000	364,000	497,946	1,038,946
Gross Earnings	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	4,761,748	10,471,748



Schedule of Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts					
As of July 31, 1995					
		State of Alaska	United States		
		EVOSS Account	NRDA& R		Total
June 1992		22,675			22,675
July 1992		23,952			23,952
August 1992		21,300			21,300
September 1992		12,847			12,847
October 1992		13,774			13,774
November 1992		11,775			11,775
December 1992		9,463			9,463
January 1993		7,670			7,670
February 1993		16,263			16,263
March 1993		13,862			13,862
April 1993		11,568			11,568
May 1993		10,309			10,309
June 1993		7,713			7,713
July 1993		38,502			38,502
August 1993		31,719			31,719
September 1993		21,069			21,069
October 1993		19,030			19,030
November 1993		28,561			28,561
December 1993		16,817			16,817
January 1994		22,398			22,398
February 1994		19,086	117,178		136,264
March 1994		20,754			20,754
April 1994		18,714			18,714
May 1994		15,878			15,878
June 1994		17,707	34,621		52,328
July 1994		52,823			52,823
August 1994		43,845			43,845
September 1994		40,408	43,567		83,975
October 1994		44,291	(5,950)		38,341
November 1994		63,286			63,286
December 1994		67,496			67,496
January 1995		89,341	3,849		93,190
February 1995		100,714			100,714
March 1995		104,570			104,570
April 1995		95,432	13,648		109,080
May 1995		92,595			92,595
June 1995		80,613			80,613
July 1995		76,424	50,042		126,466
Total		1,405,244	256,955		1,535,734
Footnote: The \$117,178 NRDA&R interest figure is a cumulative amount. Monthly and quarterly figures are not available for prior periods. Bob Baldauf at the Office of Budget will start tracking/recording on a quarterly basis.					
The October 1994 NRDA&R negative reflects an adjustment to interest earned.					

*Schedule of Interest Adjustments to the Court Requests  
As of July 31, 1995*

	<i>June 1992</i>	<i>December 1992</i>	<i>June 1993</i>	<i>November 1993</i>	<i>December 1993</i>	<i>June 1994</i>	<i>October 1994</i>	<i>November 1994</i>	<i>December 1994</i>	<i>March 1995</i>	<i>August 1995</i>	<i>Total</i>	Unallocated Interest
<b>Disbursements:</b>													
<b>Court Requests</b>													
<b>United States</b>													
FFY92	0											0	
FFY93		39,871	3,648		51,231	22,427						43,519	
FFY94				0			34,621		37,618	3,849	63,226	73,658	
FFY95												139,314	
<b>Total United States</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,871</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,231</b>	<b>22,427</b>	<b>34,621</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,618</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>63,226</b>	<b>256,491</b>	<b>464</b>
<b>State of Alaska</b>													
FFY92	0											0	
FFY93		80,775	35,012		64,944	239,090						115,787	
FFY94				0			52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634	304,034	
FFY95												985,423	
<b>Total State of Alaska</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,775</b>	<b>35,012</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,944</b>	<b>239,090</b>	<b>52,823</b>	<b>117,838</b>	<b>44,291</b>	<b>320,837</b>	<b>449,634</b>	<b>1,405,244</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Adjustment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,646</b>	<b>38,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,175</b>	<b>261,517</b>	<b>87,444</b>	<b>117,838</b>	<b>81,909</b>	<b>324,686</b>	<b>512,860</b>	<b>1,661,735</b>	

**Footnotes:**

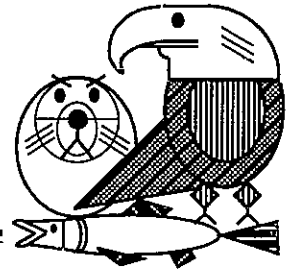
The unallocated interest is tied to the INT Acct. sheet.

# **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



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## **MEMORANDUM**

**To:** Trustee Council Members  
**From:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
**Date:** August 15, 1995  
**Subj:** Alaska SeaLife Center Update

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Attached is the most recent report on the Alaska SeaLife Center which you should already have received under separate cover. I will be presenting a verbal update on this report at the August 25 Trustee Council meeting. The final conditions in order to release funds for this project are in the final stages of being addressed. I anticipate submitting a final report to you in the near future.

mm/raw

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# MEMORANDUM


## State of Alaska

### DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council  
Restoration Office

DATE: July 28, 1995  
FILE: S-4.2.8.13.9

PHONE: 267-2334  
FAX: 267-2464  
E-MAIL: 72350.1610@compuserve.com

FROM: Kimbal A. Sundberg   
Habitat Biologist  
Habitat and Restoration Division  
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Alaska SeaLife Center  
Status Report

The following is a summary of current issues for the Alaska SeaLife Center (ASC) project. The first five headings in this status report track with the provisions of the November 2, 1994 Trustee Council Resolution:

1. Detailed Construction Budget and Operating Plan

- The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) is nearing completion of their review of the construction budget for the research component of the ASC. AIDEA has contracted with R & M Consultants and HMS to review the construction estimates of the design development phase which were independently prepared and subsequently reconciled by Livingston Slone and Heery. AIDEA has scheduled a meeting for August 9 to present their findings. AIDEA has preliminarily indicated that they will recommend an increase in the construction contingency budget. This may necessitate increasing the additive alternates to demonstrate that the research component of the project can be completed with the available funds.
- A draft of the operating plan has been prepared and is being refined to incorporate, among other things, the revised construction estimate from AIDEA. The operating plan is scheduled to be finalized in August. The preliminary operating *pro forma* for the first full year of operation (1999) indicates revenues of approximately \$5 million to offset expenses of approximately \$4.8 million. A 1995 marketing study prepared by Alaska Village Initiatives has provided updated visitor projections to complement the three previous marketing studies for the ASC. The most recent study projects 292,341 visitors for the first full year of operation.

2. Alaska Department of Fish and Game - City of Seward Agreement

- A Legislative Budget and Audit (LB&A) Committee meeting is necessary to obtain approval for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to receive and expend the \$24.956 million. The exact date and time of the LB&A meeting are yet to be confirmed with Representative Terry Martin, Chair.
- The Seward Association for Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) has procured the insurance required by the ADF&G - City of Seward Cooperative Agreement. This includes commercial general liability, auto liability, property liability, worker's compensation, builder's risk, pollution liability, and professional liability. Among others, the Trustee Council, the Executive Director, and Restoration Office employees are named insured with respect to the liability coverages.

3. Mitigation Measures

- The project is complying with all mitigation measures included in the EIS and permits. Maureen Sims (Leif Selkregg Associates) and Tim Miller (Heery) are on-site this summer to monitor the site work and seawater intake construction activities. Recently, the contractor has had to modify utility excavations several times to comply with archeological monitoring activities.

4. Governing and Management Structure

- Discussions are continuing with the University of Alaska (UA) concerning their leadership role at the ASC. A draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between SAAMS and the University (attached) would require the Dean of the UA Fairbanks-School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences to appoint the Science Director for the facility by January 1, 1996. The Science Director would be a tenured or tenure-track UA faculty member. The UA would provide 25% in-kind support for the Science Director until June 30, 1998, when the Center is scheduled to open. After July 1, 1998, SAAMS would be required to partially support the Science Director to supplement the Director's anticipated grant-supported research program. The MOA will be sent to the UA Board of Regents for approval at their August 17 meeting.
- An announcement advertising the recruitment of the ASC Executive Director (attached) was sent to four periodicals including *Science*, the *American Zoological & Aquarium Association*, *The Scientist*, and the American Museum Association's professional newsletter *AVISO*. The ASC Executive Director is anticipated to be hired in early 1996.

5. Reports and Monitoring

- Regular project briefing meetings were held between Leif Selkregg and I, and you, Eric Meyers, Stan Senner, and Bob Spies during June and July. Topics included the AIDEA review, the research program for the ASC, and the University agreement.

6. Other

- Doug Dillion of Jay Donovan Associates reports that the Seward portion of the capital campaign for the education/visitation component of the ASC has reached 91% of its \$750,000 goal; ahead of expectations. The state-wide portion of the capital campaign is scheduled to begin on September 1. Governor and Mrs. Hickel are planning a project briefing for some 100 top donor prospects at their home in Anchorage on August 16. A grant application to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for \$250,000 is scheduled to be submitted on August 15.
- A recent article in *Science* magazine (attached) highlights a "controversy" over the ASC. Unfortunately the author, Lisa Busch, has implied that the ASC is the center of a debate over the restoration program and has neglected to describe many of the positive aspects of the project including the large amount of community and public support for the project as demonstrated by the large turnout, financial support, and local media attention at the ground-breaking ceremony; the \$12 million capital and \$6 million endowment fund-raising campaigns; the construction of research and rehabilitation facilities for marine birds and mammals that do not presently exist in Alaska; and the opportunity for the center to be self-supporting through visitor revenues and donations. Hopefully, the negative tone of the article will not harm the vigorous fund-raising efforts that are currently underway. A response by the Chief Scientist to *Science* giving its readers a more balanced perspective on the project is being drafted.

## Attachments

cc: Darryl Schaefermeyer

Revised Draft: 7/28/95

Memorandum of Agreement  
between the

University of Alaska

and the

Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science

for Scientific Leadership and Oversight  
for the Alaska SeaLife Center  
Seward, Alaska

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is entered into between the University of Alaska, hereinafter referred to as the University, and the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, dba Alaska SeaLife Center, hereinafter referred to as SAAMS, for scientific leadership and oversight at the Alaska SeaLife Center, hereinafter referred to as the Center.

WHEREAS, the University was established in 1917, and has achieved international recognition in various fields of marine research including oceanography, marine biology, marine ecology and fisheries, and offers undergraduate degrees in fisheries and graduate degrees in the marine sciences and fisheries; and,

WHEREAS, the University is committed to expanding knowledge of marine and fresh water systems and associated resources, especially those in high latitudes; and,

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences hereinafter referred to as the UAF-SFOS has the primary responsibility within the University for research, education, and public service in oceanography, marine biology, fisheries science, seafood science, fisheries technology, and limnology; and,

WHEREAS, the research emphases of the UAF-SFOS include oceanography, fisheries science, marine mammal biology, marine ecology and invertebrate zoology; and,

WHEREAS, UAF-SFOS seeks to better understand the relationship between environmental factors and marine ecosystems, including the factors which control the productivity of aquatic ecosystems; the impact of natural environmental variability and anthropogenic environmental change on aquatic organisms, systems and resources; and related topics applicable to resource management; and,

Memorandum of Agreement  
University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
Advancement of Marine Science

WHEREAS, SAAMS was established in February 1990 as a non-profit corporation organized exclusively for exempt purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; and,

WHEREAS, SAAMS is organized for any lawful purpose including, but not limited to, educational and cultural purposes, including marine research, public education, and providing educational and scientific programs and any other lawful purposes or endeavors permitted under the laws of the State of Alaska to non-profit corporations incorporated under AS 10.20; and,

WHEREAS, SAAMS has made available two positions on the SAAMS Board of Directors to the University to be filled by nominees of the President of the University; and,

WHEREAS, the research focus of the Center is centered on marine mammals, marine birds, and fish genetics; and,

WHEREAS, the Center will provide facilities to support research on marine mammals, marine birds, and fish genetics, including wet labs, dry labs, offices and conference rooms, tanks and pools, running seawater and freshwater systems, animal quarantine, surgery and necropsy, animal habitats, library, classrooms and other support spaces and equipment; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Seward has agreed to construct, operate, and maintain certain research infrastructure improvements at the Center under an agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish And Game, the "Cooperative Agreement" dated April 27, 1995; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Seward has entered into an agreement with SAAMS to contract for construction, operation and maintenance of the Center pursuant to an Agreement for Financing, Lease, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of the Alaska SeaLife Center dated April 28, 1995; and,

WHEREAS, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council hereinafter referred to as EVOS Trustee Council has provided funding to construct the research component of the Center, and has required a detailed governing and management structure for the Center that clearly identifies the role of the University in providing scientific leadership at the Center and that ensures that the Center is managed so that research activities appropriately serve the restoration mission of the EVOS Trustee Council; and,

WHEREAS the EVOS Trustee Council has adopted a resolution on November 2, 1994 which included the following statement:

"Consistent with this facility's unique capabilities for marine mammal, seabird and fish genetics research, it is the policy of the Trustee Council to concentrate its EVOS-funded laboratory research projects and resources at the . . . [Alaska SeaLife

Revised Draft: 7/28/95



Memorandum of Agreement  
University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
Advancement of Marine Science

Center] to the maximum extent practicable. Approval of individual laboratory research projects, including the facilities at which they will be located, will be based on the resources required for that project and its cost-effectiveness, including the cost-savings available to the Trustee Council at the . . . [Alaska SeaLife Center] as a result of the Trustee Council's capital investment;" and,

WHEREAS, SAAMS will initiate a long-term fund raising program to establish up to three endowed research chairs at the Center,

NOW THEREFORE, the University and SAAMS do hereby agree as follows:

1. The University will be responsible for scientific leadership and scientific oversight for the Center.
2. In order to meet the University's responsibilities for scientific leadership and oversight, the Dean of the UAF-SFOS will appoint a current or prospective faculty member to serve as Science Director for the Center. The initial and any subsequent appointment of a Science Director will be subject to the concurrence of the SAAMS Board of Directors. (By January 1, 1996, the Dean of the UAF-SFOS will make an initial appointment of a Science Director.)
3. The duties of the Science Director will include:
  - a. Develop and implement scientific review protocols which will assure high quality research and appropriate recognition of the research conducted at the Center.
  - b. Direct the research conducted at the Center in a manner which supports and ensures priority for the restoration mission of the EVOS Trustee Council.
  - c. Contribute to annual work plans of the EVOS Trustee Council and periodically confer with its Executive Director and Chief Scientist to determine those areas of the Council's research emphasis which most appropriately should be conducted at the Center.
  - d. Fulfill the Center's responsibilities to the research mission of the EVOS Trustee Council when approving applications for use of the Center's research facilities.
  - e. Lead in the development and coordination of a research program in marine mammals and birds at the Center using, to the extent possible, University scientists as well as scientists with external affiliations.

Memorandum of Agreement  
University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
Advancement of Marine Science

- f. Develop a personal research program at the Center in addition to his/her leadership responsibilities.
  - g. Prepare an annual report describing scientific achievements and activities at the Center.
  - h. Make recommendations to the Center's Executive Director, the SAAMS Board of Directors, and the UAF-SFOS Dean regarding overall scientific direction and opportunities for enhancing the Center's scientific program.
  - i. Assist with and promote external representation of the research program for the Center.
  - j. Provide consulting assistance to the Center's Animal Husbandry and Life Support Director and other appropriate personnel on matters relating to animal welfare, animal research protocols, and the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
  - k. Provide scientific guidance to the Program Director for the education programs at the Center, as requested.
  - l. Provide scientific guidance to the Center's Executive Director and the SAAMS Board of Directors, as requested.
4. The Science Director will hold a tenured or tenure track faculty position with the UAF-SFOS.
5. SAAMS will be responsible for funding the portion of the Science Director's assignment related to providing leadership and oversight to the Center; however, from the date of initial appointment until June 30, 1998, the University will provide, without charge, a 25 percent time commitment for the Science Director to enable his/her timely involvement in program planning and promotion. The remaining portion of the Science Director's time will be assigned to University activities and funded by the University. Subsequent to July 1, 1998, the Science Director will be expected to devote most of his/her time to the Center's scientific leadership and oversight and to his/her personal research program at the Center.
6. The Science Director will be responsible to the Dean of UAF-SFOS in his/her faculty role and for the scientific leadership and oversight of the Center. However, he/she will also be responsible to the Center's Executive Director for day-to-day operational matters at the Center, and will cooperate with the Executive Director in developing the overall program at the Center. The appointment of the Science Director may

Memorandum of Agreement  
University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
Advancement of Marine Science

be terminated by the Dean of the UAF-SFOS at his/her discretion or at the request of the SAAMS Board.

7. A Scientific Oversight Committee consisting of the Science Director, who will serve as chair, and at least three members of the scientific community who are independent of both the University and the Center will conduct formal reviews of the science program and periodically report to the Dean of the UAF-SFOS and to the SAAMS Board of Directors the results of such reviews. In the case of EVOS funded research, the committee shall complement and coordinate with the scientific review process established by the EVOS Trustee Council to avoid unnecessary delays and duplication of effort. The terms of appointment will be for periods of one to three years and will be staggered to provide for overlap of incumbent and new members. Members may serve more than one term. The committee shall develop operating guidelines for the conduct of the committee's activities. Proposed members will be selected by the Science Director and presented to the Dean of the UAF-SFOS and to the SAAMS Board of Directors. In the absence of objections, committee members will be appointed, as nominated. In the case of an objection, the Science Director will propose an alternate member or members.
8. The UAF-SFOS will commit to developing a strong research program at the Center, and will assign prominent research faculty, including marine bird and mammal scientists, to the extent that funding is available.
9. The UAF-SFOS will make available opportunities for joint use of other University research facilities and equipment to further the overall missions of the Center and the University.
10. Subject to execution and continuation of this MOA, the University agrees to make available to SAAMS, under separate terms and conditions to be separately agreed upon: (1) use of parking facilities located at the K. M. Rae Building site for the Center; and (2) certain easements or rights required for construction of a rip-rap wave barrier, for construction and operation of a service entrance, for construction and maintenance of a fire lane and emergency vehicle turnaround, and for drilling and installation of a fresh water well.
11. SAAMS shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the University, its Board of Regents, officers, agents and employees from any and all claims of any kind or character resulting from the operation of the Center; however, this provision shall not apply to any claim that arises from the alleged negligence or willful misconduct of the person being indemnified.
12. SAAMS will procure and maintain the types, levels, and requirements of insurance specified in its Agreement for Financing, Lease, Construction,

Revised Draft: 7/28/95

Memorandum of Agreement  
University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
Advancement of Marine Science

Operation, and Maintenance of the Alaska SeaLife Center dated April 28, 1995. The University shall be named as additional insured under all applicable policies of insurance.

13. The MOA will remain in effect until terminated. Either party may terminate this Agreement by providing twelve months' written notice to the other party. This Agreement may be modified by mutual agreement of the parties.
14. This Memorandum of Agreement, the documents referenced herein, including the Resolution of the EVOS Trustee Council regarding research infrastructure improvements at Seward dated November 2, 1994, the "Cooperative Agreement" between the Alaska Department of Fish And Game and the City of Seward dated April 27, 1995, and the Agreement for Financing, Lease, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of the Alaska SeaLife Center dated April 28, 1995 between SAAMS and the City of Seward, reflect the complete and exclusive understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter and supersede all previous agreements and discussions, oral or written, between the parties.
15. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Alaska. Any actions or judicial proceedings arising out of this Agreement shall be filed and prosecuted in the Superior Court for the State of Alaska, Third Judicial District, at Anchorage, and the parties hereto affirmatively waive the right to trial by jury.

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Dr. John P. Keating, Provost  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

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Willard E. Dunham, Chair  
SAAMS Board

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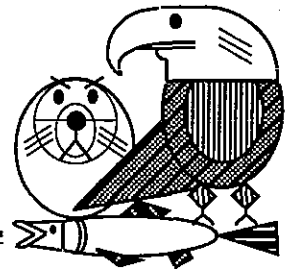
Dr. Vera Alexander, Dean  
University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of  
Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

# **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:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**Date:** August 14, 1995

**Subj:** FY95 Budget Amendments

I recommend, per the attached memo from Traci Cramer, that the following motion be adopted by the Trustee Council:

**MOTION:** To approve the transfer of \$52,000 from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and \$50,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game for the purpose of contracting for an external audit in FY95.

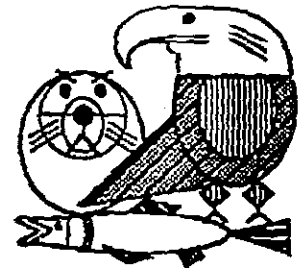
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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

☞ UUZ / UUZ



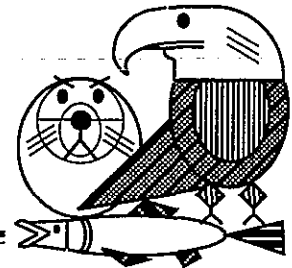
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# 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:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**Date:** August 16, 1995

**Subj:** Briefing Materials for the August 25, 1995 Meeting

In preparation for the August 25 meeting, I have enclosed the agenda, briefing materials, and several other informational items. This memo and the enclosures constitute your briefing packet for the August 25 meeting. Those materials not yet finalized will be sent to you for insertion in this packet. If you have any questions on these items, please don't hesitate to contact me.

1. Meeting Notes. The draft meeting notes for the June 1 and June 16 meetings are enclosed.
2. Financial Report. You have already received under separate cover the financial statements as of June 30, 1995. At the meeting, you will be provided the financial statements as of July 31, 1995.
3. Quarterly Project Status Report. Enclosed is the quarterly project status report as of June 30, 1995.
4. Alaska SeaLife Center. Included for your information is the July status report from Project Coordinator Kim Sundberg that you should already have received under separate cover. I will be updating this report verbally at the meeting, and you will be receiving a written report in the near future that addresses the conditions identified in the Trustee Council's resolution of November 2, 1994.
5. Additions to the Injured Species List. Enclosed is a recommendation that two species be added to the Injured Species List published in the *Restoration Plan*. If this recommendation is accepted by the Council, it would be my intent to publish a revised list in the Annual Status Report and in next year's Proposal Invitation and Draft and

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

## Final Work Plans.

6. FY95 Technical Budget Amendment. I am requesting formal authorization to transfer funds between agencies for the audit contract in Project 95100, the Administration budget. Back-up material is enclosed.

7. FY96 Work Plan. I am enclosing several documents and backup materials for your review. First, is a memo describing the overall recommendation and approach for the 1996 fiscal year. I will be providing you further detail about this at the meeting. Second, two spreadsheets are enclosed. There is a summary spreadsheet which gives the recommendation for each research, monitoring and general restoration project organized by cluster. There is also a much more detailed spreadsheet (in the back pocket of your binder) that gives, for each project: an abstract, the Chief Scientist's recommendation, and a more detailed Executive Director's recommendation. The Public Advisory Group made recommendations for each cluster as a whole, and these are also included at the beginning of each cluster.

The Administration, Science Management and Public Information project description and budget (96100) are under a separate tab, as are those for the Restoration Reserve (96424) and funds to support Habitat Acquisition (96126).

Following these sections are copies of all the public comment received on the draft plan. This was actually the second opportunity for the public to comment, since we held public meetings throughout the spill area in April and also solicited public comment based on the Proposal Invitation at that time. You will note that we received several public comments complaining about receiving documents too late for meaningful comment (although each individual was contacted, and arrangements made for comments to be included). This delay was the result of sending the documents out as bulk mail. Apparently it takes nearly three weeks for out of state documents. In order to alleviate this problem in the future, we plan to send out all documents of this nature, if there is a short public comment period, as first class mail.

8. Correspondence. Enclosed are copies of recent correspondence received.

9. News clippings. Enclosed are recent news clips of items that may be of interest to you.

mm/raw



## **FY 96 Work Plan**

# **Handouts for Discussion of the Executive Director's Recommendation**

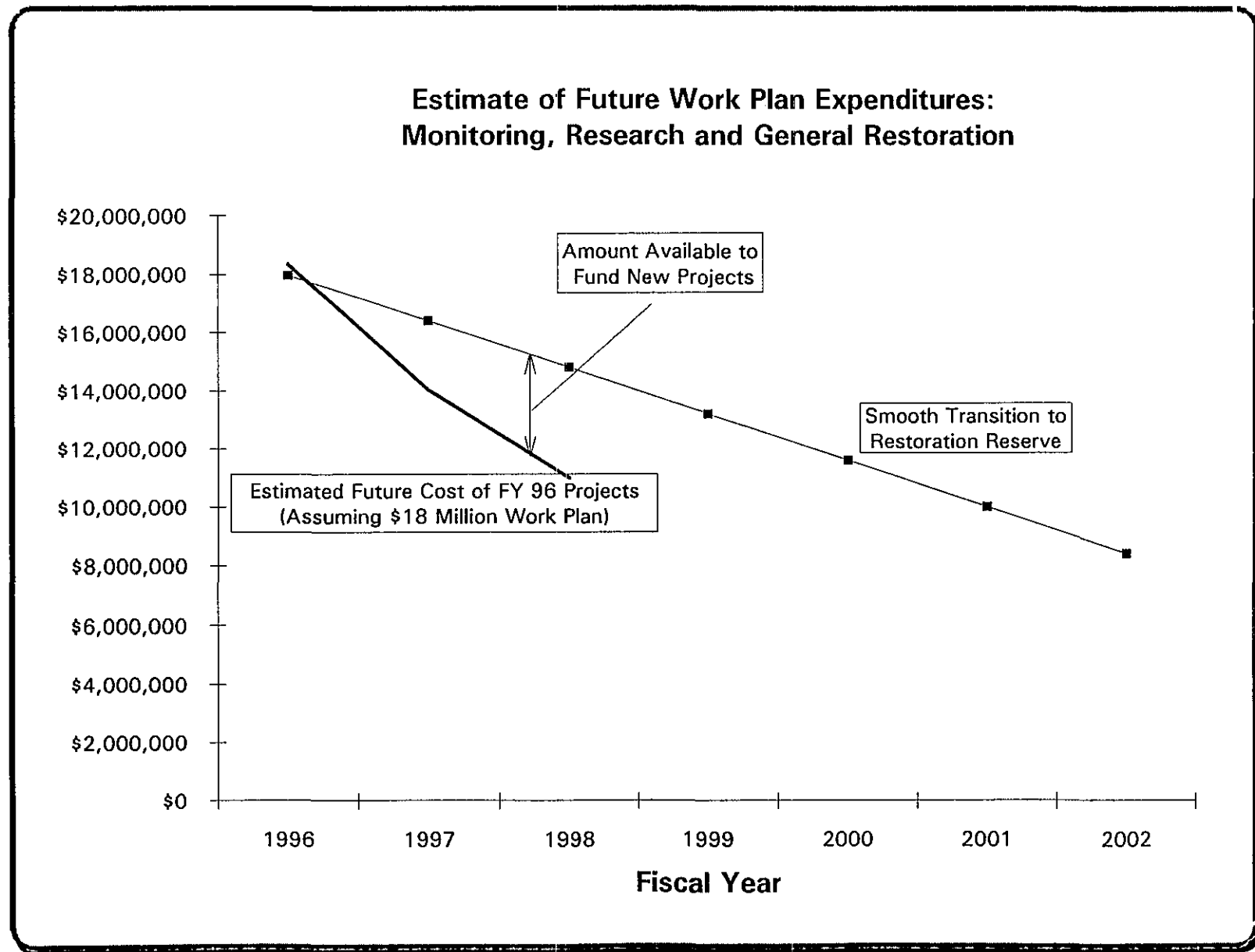
**August 25, 1995 Meeting**

**DRAFT**

# Past and Estimated Future Uses of the Civil Settlement Fund as of August 1995

<b>Habitat Protection</b>	<b>\$377 Million</b>
Large Parcel and Small Parcel Purchases (includes past purchases and anticipated future purchases -- approximately \$372 million)	
Past Support Costs (\$4.2 million)	
Estimated Future Support costs (approximately \$1.2 million)	
<b>Restoration Reserve</b>	<b>\$108 Million (plus interest)</b>
<b>Reimbursements</b>	<b>\$177 Million</b>
including research, monitoring, legal and other damage assessment costs	
<b>Public Information, Science Mgmt, &amp; Administration</b>	<b>\$36 Million</b>
Past Support Costs (\$19.1 million)	
Estimated future costs (\$16.6 million)	
<b>Research, Monitoring, General Restoration</b>	<b>\$179 Million</b>
Past Expenditures (FY 92 - 95)	\$87 million
<i>Anticipated Expenditures (FY 96 - 2002)</i>	<i>\$92 million</i>
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>\$23 Million</b>
Past interest, deductions, and court fees.	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$900 Million</b>

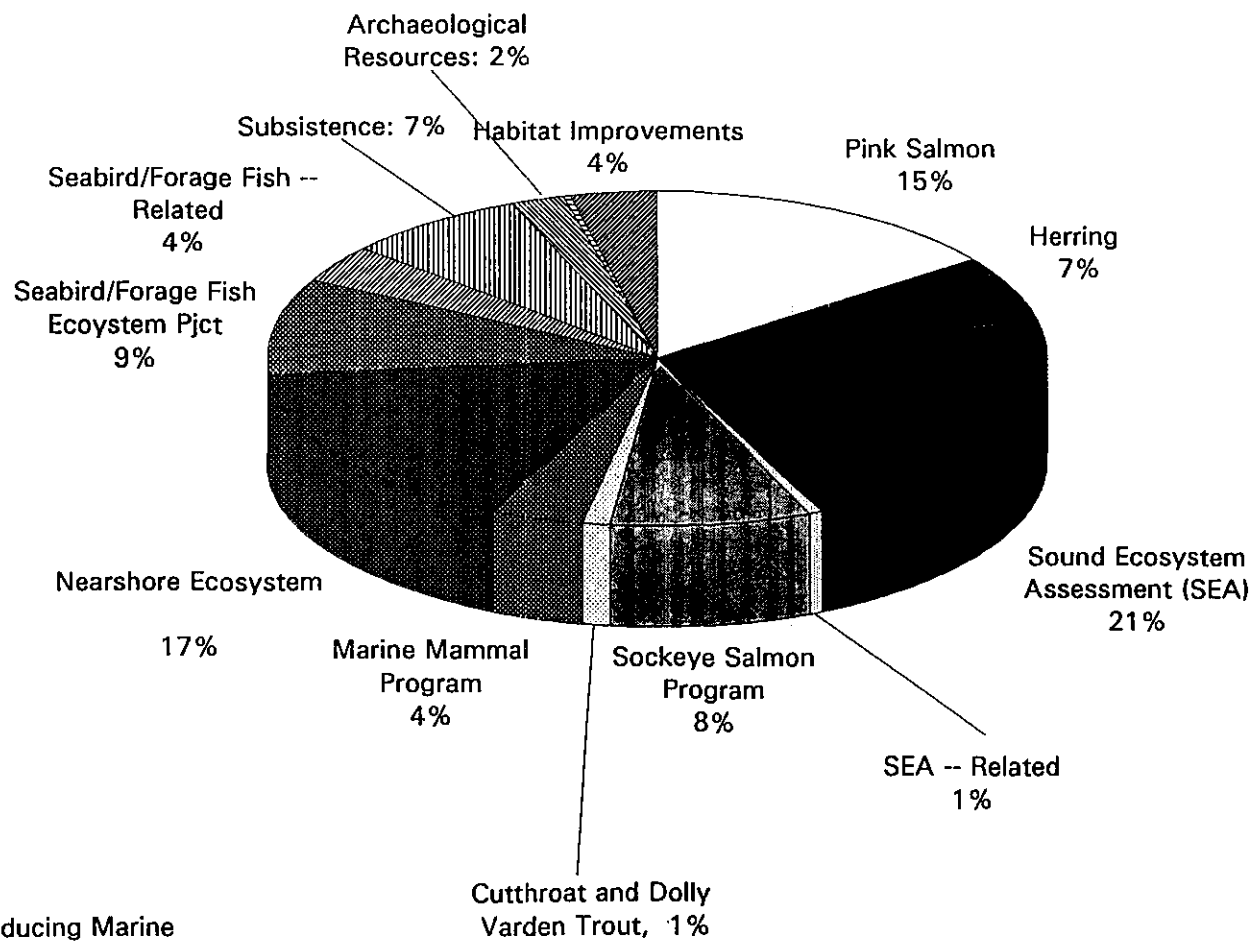
DRAFT



## Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendation; FY 96 Work Plan

**Draft**

Pie Chart includes Projects Recommended to Approve or Defer



The Reducing Marine Pollution cluster is not labelled but is less than 1%.

**Summary of the Recommendation for FY 96:  
Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration Projects**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>FY 96 Cost</b>
<b>Fund</b>	Project has high technical merit with significant contribution toward achieving restoration objectives. In some cases interim or partial funding is recommended.	<b>\$13,620,700</b>
<b>Defer Decision</b>	For some projects, a decision on whether or not to fund these projects cannot be made without more information. For other projects, their approval is dependent on the availability of funds and should await the work plan's final funding decisions in December.	<b>\$7,701,800</b>
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$21,322,500</b>
<b>Do Not Fund in FY 96 or Not Appropriate for Funding.</b>	Do not fund at this time. In some cases, it is recommended that a project be postponed or re-evaluated in the future. In other cases, the project is not legally permissible, has technical problems, is incomplete, or does not significantly contribute to restoration objectives.	<b>\$13,213,900</b>
<b>Total, All Projects:</b>		<b>\$34,536,400</b>

Of the \$7,701,800 in deferred projects, \$2,649,100 are new projects and the remaining \$5,052,700 are continuing or closeout projects funded in FY 95.

**DRAFT**

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Pink Salmon**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Toxic Effect of Oil (\$826.4)</b>			
96191A Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	Con't	\$389.5	\$85.1
96191B Injury to Salmon Eggs and Fry	Con't	\$72.8	\$96.5
96194 Spawning Habitat Recovery	New		\$182.5
<b>Stock Separation and Management (\$2,120.7)</b>			
<i>Marking Salmon</i>			
96186 Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	Con't	\$254.9	
96188 Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	Con't	\$93.2	
<i>Genetics, Stock Structure Investigations</i>			
96093A Quantitative Genetic Assessment	New		\$111.9
96093B Population Genetic Assessment of Gene Flow	New		\$121.0
96190 Linkage Map: Pink Salmon Genome	New		\$240.0
96196 Genetic Structure of Salmon	Con't	\$71.3	\$107.2
<i>Straying</i>			
96076 Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying	Con't	\$107.7	\$286.1
<i>Alternative Hatchery Timing/Release Sites</i>			
96093C Diversion of Harvest Effort	New		\$727.4
<b>Supplementation (\$295.2)</b>			
96139A1 Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	Con't	\$55.0	
96139A2 Port Dick Spawning Channel	Con't	\$230.5	
96139C1 Montague Riparian Rehab Monitoring	Con't	\$9.7	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer = \$3,242.3</b>		<b>\$1,284.6</b>	<b>\$1,957.7</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Herring**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	Con't	\$200.0	
96162	Pacific Herring Disease Factors	Con't	\$204.1	\$430.9
96164	Pacific Herring Leadership	New	\$49.2	
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Herring	Con't	\$103.9	
96166	Herring Natal Habitats	Con't	\$229.9	\$214.2
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer = \$1,432.2</b>			<b>\$787.1</b>	<b>\$645.1</b>

**Sound Ecosystem Assessment and Related Projects**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Sound Ecosystem Assessment (\$4,525.7)</b>				
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment	Con't	\$4,525.7	
<b>Related Project (\$112.7)</b>				
96195	Pristane Monitoring	New		\$112.7
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer = \$4,638.4</b>			<b>\$4,525.7</b>	<b>\$112.7</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Sockeye Salmon**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Kenai/Skilak (\$1,418.7)</b>			
<i>Stock Separation and Management</i>			
96255 Kenai River Sockeye	Con't	\$239.8	\$203.1
<i>Research</i>			
96048-BA Historical Analysis of Sockeye Growth	New		\$116.9 *
96258A Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	Con't	\$460.2	\$398.7
<b>Kodiak (included above)</b>			
Continue Monitoring -- See 96258A			
<b>Supplementation (\$346.6)</b>			
96256 Columbia & Self Stocking Feasibility	New		\$60.8
96259 Coghill Lake	Con't	\$71.0	\$214.8
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$1,765.3</b>	<b>\$771.0</b>	<b>\$994.3</b>

\* The 8/15 spreadsheet recommended that 96048 be approved in August.

**Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Research and Monitoring (\$200.0)</b>			
96145 Relation Among and Within Populations	New	\$200.0	
<b>Supplementation (\$40.4)</b>			
96043B Monitoring Habitat Improvement Structures	Con't		\$40.4
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$240.4</b>	<b>\$200.0</b>	<b>\$40.4</b>



## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Marine Mammals**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Research (\$714.8)</b>			
96001 Condition and Health Status of Harbor Seals	Con't	\$214.1	
96064 Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions	Con't	\$347.3 *	
96170 Isotope Ratio Studies	Con't	\$150.4	
<b>Monitoring (\$107.2)</b>			
96012A Killer Whale Investigation	Con't	\$80.8	\$26.4
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$819.0</b>	<b>\$792.6 \$26.4</b>

\* The cost of 96064 has been reduced \$3,000 from the 8/15 spreadsheet.

**Nearshore Ecosystem Projects**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Nearshore Vertebrate Predators &amp; Related (\$1,883.3)</b>			
96025 Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	Con't	\$1,728.2	
96104 Avian Predation on Blue Mussels	New		\$155.1
<b>Monitor Recovery of the Intertidal (\$1,178.1)</b>			
96037 Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	New		\$550.0
96086 Herring Bay Monitoring	Clo	\$173.0	
96090 Mussel Bed Restoration	Clo	\$205.1	
96106 Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	Clo	\$250.0	
<b>Fate and Persistence of Oil (\$10.0)</b>			
96027 Kodiak Shoreline Assessment Also Fall Workshop	Clo	\$10.0	
<b>Additional Monitoring (\$475.2)</b>			
96161 Harlequin Duck Ecological Monitoring	New		\$98.0
96290 Hydrocarbon Database	Con't	\$116.1	
96427 Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	Con't	\$51.0	\$210.1
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$3,546.6</b>	<b>\$2,533.4 \$1,013.2</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Seabird/Forage Fish (Apex) Ecosystem Project (\$1,982.6)</b>				
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment	Con't	\$250.7	\$1,731.9
<b>Monitoring (\$482.2)</b>				
96031	Productivity Index for Murrelets	Con't	\$67.6	\$50.0
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	New		\$101.7
96159	Marine Bird Surveys	New	\$262.9	
<b>Other (\$313.4)</b>				
96038	Publication of Seabird Workshop	Con't		\$15.0 *
96021	Movements & Habitat Use by Murres & Puffins	Con't		\$121.3
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes	Clo	\$8.4	
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet	New	\$168.7	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>			<b>\$2,778.2</b>	<b>\$758.3 \$2,019.9</b>

\* Project 96038 was inadvertently placed in the SEA-Related Projects on the 8/15 spreadsheet.

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Subsistence**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Restore Injured Resources (See Other Parts of Work Plan)</b>				
96009D	Survey of Octopus	Con't	\$37.2	\$96.8
<b>Enhance/Replace Subsistence Resources (\$848.7)</b>				
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	Con't	\$26.6	
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	Con't		\$405.6
96212	PSP Screening	New		\$167.7
96220	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	New	\$85.1	
96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration	New		\$16.1
96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon	New	\$95.3	
96272	Chenega Chinook Release	Con't	\$52.3	
<b>Participation and Communication (\$581.9)</b>				
96052	Community Involvement/Traditional Knowledge	Con't	\$261.0	
96210	Youth Area Watch	New	\$115.0	
96214	Subsistence Harbor Seal Documentary	New	\$77.4	
96244	Harbor Seal Mgmt and Biological Sampling	Con't	\$128.5	
<b>Food Safety Testing</b>				
Continued under participation/communication project (96052)				
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>			<b>\$1,564.6</b>	<b>\$878.4 \$686.2</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Archaeological Resources**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Monitoring (\$141.6)</b>			
96007A Index Site Monitoring	Con't	\$141.6	
<b>Complete Artifact Curation (\$78.4)</b>			
96007B Site Specific Restoration	Clo	\$78.4	
<b>Site-stewardship Program (\$74.4)</b>			
96149 Archaeological Site Stewardship	New	\$74.4	
<b>Long-range Planning (\$206.3)</b>			
96154 Community Plan for Archaeological Resources	New	\$206.3	*
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$500.7</b>	<b>\$500.7</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>

\* The cost of 96154 increased \$1,300 from the 8/15 spreadsheet.

**Reducing Marine Pollution**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
96115 Sound Waste Management Plan	Con't	\$28.3	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$28.3</b>	<b>\$28.3</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>

**Habitat Improvements**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
96058 Landowner Assistance	Con't		\$205.9
96180 Kenai Habitat Restoration	New	\$560.6	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$766.5</b>	<b>\$560.6</b>	<b>\$205.9</b>

**FY 96 Work Plan  
Executive Director's Recommendation  
Changes to 8/15/95 Spreadsheet**

SEA Program -- Related Projects Cluster:

96038 Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop

No change in recommendation. However, project should be in the Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects cluster. The totals of these two clusters will change accordingly.

Sockeye Salmon Cluster:

96048-BAA Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989

New Recommendation:      Defer to December  
8/15 Recommendation:      Approve in August

Marine Mammal Cluster:

96064 Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS

New Recommendation:      \$347.3  
8/15 Recommendation:      \$350.3

Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects Cluster:

96142-BAA Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in PWS

FY 97 Estimate should be blank, rather than zero, to indicate funding may be requested in FY 97 but amount is unknown.

Archaeology Cluster:

96154 Comprehensive Community Plan for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet

New Recommendation:      \$206.3  
8/15 Recommendation:      \$205.0

Administration Budget (96100):

DOI Restoration Work Force portion

New Recommendation:      \$120.0  
8/15 Recommendation:      \$105.5  
New Total 96100:      \$3,439.6  
8/15 Total 96100:      \$3,425.1

**DRAFT**

# Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendation; FY 96 Work Plan

**Draft**

Resource/Service Cluster	Approved in FY 95	Revised FY 96 Request	Recommendation: Approve and Defer						
			FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	FY 96 to End	Approve in August	Defer
Pink Salmon	\$2,543.5	\$3,469.6	\$3,242.3	\$3,325.3	\$2,558.8	\$2,056.8	\$11,183.2	\$1,284.6	\$1,957.7
Herring	\$2,103.5	\$1,432.2	\$1,432.2	\$1,154.9	\$1,013.5	\$1,169.2	\$4,769.8	\$787.1	\$645.1
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,612.8	\$5,154.8	\$4,525.7	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,725.7	\$4,525.7	\$0.0
SEA Program -- Related Projects	\$0.0	\$375.2	\$112.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$467.7	\$0.0	\$112.7
Sockeye Salmon Program	\$1,569.7	\$2,198.0	\$1,765.3	\$427.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$2,417.3	\$771.0	\$994.3
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout	\$134.8	\$428.4	\$240.4	\$227.7	\$127.7	\$26.4	\$622.2	\$200.0	\$40.4
Marine Mammal Program	\$913.2	\$1,099.5	\$819.0	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,809.4	\$792.6	\$26.4
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$3,112.4	\$6,376.0	\$3,546.6	\$2,470.4	\$2,459.4	\$1,340.0	\$9,816.4	\$2,533.4	\$1,013.2
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Pjct	\$1,262.9	\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$8,110.6	\$250.7	\$1,731.9
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related	\$617.9	\$1,419.2	\$795.6	\$321.6	\$103.9	\$458.5	\$1,664.6	\$507.6	\$288.0
Subsistence	\$1,006.9	\$2,594.0	\$1,564.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,108.8	\$1,594.8	\$5,672.5	\$878.4	\$686.2
Archaeological Resources	\$457.7	\$3,880.3	\$500.7	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,024.4	\$500.7	\$0.0
Reducing Marine Pollution	\$516.7	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0
Habitat Improvements	\$286.6	\$963.3	\$766.5	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$2,166.5	\$560.6	\$205.9
Information Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total: Monitoring, Research, and General Restoration</b>	<b>\$19,138.6</b>	<b>\$34,536.4</b>	<b>\$21,322.5</b>	<b>\$16,662.5</b>	<b>\$13,166.2</b>	<b>\$9,325.7</b>	<b>\$60,478.6</b>	<b>\$13,620.7</b>	<b>\$7,701.8</b>
Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	\$4,208.9	\$3,439.6	\$3,439.6	\$3,200.0	\$2,800.0	\$7,200.0	16,625.1	\$3,439.6	\$0.0
Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,111.8	\$1,193.0	\$1,193.0	\$170.0	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$1,241.8	\$1,193.0	\$0.0
Restoration Reserve	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$84,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$0.0
<b>Total, All Activities</b>	<b>\$36,459.3</b>	<b>\$51,169.0</b>	<b>\$37,955.1</b>	<b>\$32,032.5</b>	<b>\$28,081.2</b>	<b>\$28,640.7</b>	<b>\$145,720.4</b>	<b>\$30,253.3</b>	<b>\$7,701.8</b>

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Natural Resources - Office of the Commissioner (EVOS)

TO: Molly McCammon

DATE: August 18, 1995

FROM: Carol Fries *CF*

PHONE: 762-2483

SUBJECT: Kenai Restoration and Recreation Enhancement  
Project 96180

Attached please find a memo from Mark Kuwada written in an effort to provide additional clarification of efforts being undertaken on the Kenai River. As you know, the Governor's Commission on Recreation and Open Space is currently conducting a study to determine the recreational and cultural resources of the Kenai River. As you are many organizations support this effort, the State is currently managing these resource activities in a priority and responsibilities of the agency parties participating in the project.

Should you need any further information, please contact this office or Mark Kuwada.

contact this

Make 10 copies  
for me to  
have at mtg.

Copy for Molly  
then hold w/ Rebecca

① insert portion into Molly's

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Natural Resources - Office of the Commissioner (EVOS)

**TO:** Molly McCammon

**DATE:** August 18, 1995

**FROM:** Carol Fries 

**PHONE:** 762-2483

**SUBJECT: Kenai Restoration and Recreation Enhancement  
Project 96180**

Attached please find a memo from Mark Kuwada written in an effort to provide additional clarification of efforts being undertaken on the Kenai River. As you know, the Governor's office is actively involved in habitat restoration and recreational enhancement on the Kenai River. While there are many organizations and a variety of funding sources being utilized to support this effort, the State clearly has a coordinated approach for effectively managing these resources. The attached draft report summarizes agency authority and activities in the Kenai River watershed. These projects and agency responsibilities are complementary and coordination and cooperation by all parties participating in Kenai River activities is essential and ongoing.

Should you need additional clarification, please do not hesitate to contact this office or Mark Kuwada, principal investigator.



# MEMORANDUM

# State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

**TO:** Carol Fries  
Natural Resource Manager  
Department of Natural Resources

**DATE:** August 15, 1995

**FILE NO.:**

**TELEPHONE NO.:** 267-2277

**FROM:** Mark Kuwada *ML*  
Habitat Biologist  
Region II  
Habitat and Restoration Division  
Department of Fish and Game

**SUBJECT:** Kenai Restoration and  
Recreation Enhancement  
Project 96180

To assist you in responding to the Executive Director's request for additional information on Project 96180, I have prepared the following summary of issues and answers:

1. *What funds are being used to conduct similar activities on the Kenai River?*

Attachment 1 lists a variety of activities that are being conducted on the Kenai River. Similar restoration and recreation management projects include: ADF&G (SB 183, NMFS); ADNR (EVOS Marine Recreation Project); FWS (Bank Closures); Forest Service (Russian River Angler Trail Project).

2. *There seems to be a lot of effort at various levels to address Kenai River issues, is there an overall game plan?*

Yes. The State of Alaska (ADF&G and ADNR) is involved in nearly every activity listed in Attachment 1 through its permitting and management responsibilities. The problems affecting the Kenai River are complex and need to be addressed on many levels e.g., management, restoration, education, land use planning, research, etc. The state has a clear vision of how the river should be protected and is able to present a consistent approach in all of these forums. We believe the consensus that has developed in recent years for protection of the river is directly attributable to these efforts.

3. *Does Project 96180 duplicate existing efforts?*

Yes and No. Project 96180 proposes to implement many of the same restoration techniques that are found in other projects so in that sense it

could be considered duplicative. However, given the magnitude of the problems affecting the river a more accurate statement would be that the project supplements existing efforts. That is, the corrective actions that are being taken using other funds are insufficient to address the full extent of damages that are occurring. In terms of restoration and habitat protection it is widely acknowledged that techniques like boardwalks, floating docks, soil bioengineering, revegetation, exclosures, education, signage, etc. are the best methods for addressing those damages. Therefore, the same techniques have been proposed in Project 96180.

4. *Will Trustee Council funding allow managers to address the "full extent of damages"?*

No. However, the proposed activities will reverse a trend of accelerating bank damage and promote a standard for future land management on the river. Hopefully, the example set by this project will stimulate funding from other sources and increase the public's awareness of the river's sensitivity. The ADF&G Kenai River 309 study documented over 5 miles of damaged streambank on public lands. The actual linear distance of treated streambank will be a function of the site selection process, the amount of available funds and the types of techniques that are used.

5. *The NMFS grant to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game contains an element similar to Project 96180 i.e., an evaluation and site selection process to prioritize sites for restoration. Isn't this duplicative?*

Yes and No. The evaluation and site selection process will be similar in that both projects analyze levels of existing damage, public use trends, potential for additional damage, development threats, etc. However, the NMFS grant does not address restoration of oil spill-injured resources and services. To the extent possible we intend to fully integrate NMFS and 96180 planning to avoid duplication. However, two different priority lists may need to be developed. For example, we expect small parcels to be given a high priority for restoration in the 96180 evaluation, but not necessarily in the NMFS evaluation. Recreation enhancements, sockeye salmon habitat, pink salmon habitat, etc. are also likely to receive higher priority in Project 96180. We cannot predict all of the criteria that will be used to focus site selection decisions. However, we can affirm the project's intent to avoid duplication so that any cost savings realized from complimentary planning can be applied to actual restoration.

Attachment

cc: Lance Trasky  
Marty Rutherford

SUMMARY OF AGENCY  
FISH HABITAT-RELATED AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES  
IN THE KENAI RIVER WATERSHED, ALASKA

JULY 1995

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AS	Alaska Statute(s)	HB	House Bill
ACMP	Alaska Coastal Management Program	HEP	Habitat Evaluation Procedure
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	HWG	Habitat Working Group
Adv. Bd.	Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board	ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ANCSA	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act	KAP	Kenai Area Plan
AS	Alaska Statute(s)	KPB	Kenai Peninsula Borough
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	KRCAC	Kenai River Citizens Advisory Council
CFMD	Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Div.	KRSMA	Kenai River Special Management Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	KRWG	Kenai River Working Group
CIRI	Cook Inlet Region Incorporated	KRWICG	Kenai River Watershed Interagency Coordination Group
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	KSWCD	Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District
CWA	Clean Water Act	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act	MRCRC	Marine Recreation Citizens Review Committee
DCRA	Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs	N/A	Not Applicable
DEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	NBS	National Biological Survey
DJ/WB	Dingell-Johnson/Wallop-Breaux	NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
DM&W	Division of Mining and Water	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
DNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
DOF	Division of Forestry	NPS	National Park Service
DO&G	Division of Oil and Gas	NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service)
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior	NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
DOL	Division of Land	PL	Public Law
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities	PUMP	Public Use Management Plan
DPOR	Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation	R&H	River and Harbors
EA	Environmental Assessment	RCD	Resource Conservation District
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	ROW	Right(s)-of-Way
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	SB	Senate Bill
EVOS	Exxon Valdez oil spill	SCS	Soil Conservation Service
FHA	Federal Highway Administration	SF	Sport Fish Division
FMP	Fishery Management Plan or Forest Management Plan	TNC	The Nature Conservancy
FS	U.S. Forest Service	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	UKRPT	Upper Kenai River Planning Team
GIS	Geographic Information System	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
H&R	Habitat and Restoration Division		
HabPro	Kenai River Habitat Protection Program (Kenai River Sportfishing Inc.'s program)		

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
<b>STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
ADF&G H&R	<p>(1) <u>Regulatory Authority -- Title 16 Permitting.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADF&amp;G issues Fish Habitat Permits that may prevent free and unobstructed movement of <u>any</u> fish species. For waters that support <u>anadromous</u> fish, the department must evaluate effects of projects on spawning, rearing, and migration habitats. Examples of projects requiring permits include stream bank protection and stabilization, dock construction, installation of bridges and culverts, crossing streams, and instream dredging and debris removal.</li> <li>Monitor and enforce Title 16 permit requirements.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- Other divisions in ADF&amp;G Contacts -- Gay Muhlberg and Stewart Seaberg (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2284</p>	Permits Issued as Required	(a) For projects on the ACMP A-list (categorically consistent) or B-list (general concurrence) there is no formal interagency/ public review process; for C-list (individual reviews) the 6 AAC 50 process applies (permits also public noticed)
	<p>(2) <u>FY95 Kenai River 309/Task 1.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate the hydrological effects of man-made structures on Kenai River physical processes and fish habitat parameters (i.e., water velocity, substrate, cover)</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Section 309 of the CZMA Cooperative -- USGS Contact -- Gary Liepitz (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2281</p>	<p>(a) <i>Conduct Research:</i> ADF&amp;G Habitat Biologist and USGS Hydrologist; completed with exception of low water evaluation</p> <p>(b) <i>Draft Research Report:</i> estimated completion 5/95</p> <p>(c) <i>Final Report:</i> estimated completion and availability (i.e., printed) 8/95</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) N/A</p> <p>(c) Print and distribute to public and agencies</p>
	<p>(3) <u>FY95 Kenai River 309/Task 2.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop recommendations for the continued assessment and management of cumulative impacts (this table and report is a product of this task)</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Section 309 of the CZMA/ADF&amp;G Cooperatives -- KPB, state and federal agencies Contacts -- Glenn Seaman (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2331; Harriet Wegner (KPB) @ 276-4441</p>	<p>(a) <i>Summarize Agency and Non-governmental Activities and Authorities:</i> <u>preparation of this table</u>, summary of current, scheduled, and proposed projects; updated periodically</p> <p>(b) <i>Evaluate Role of Kenai River GIS/database System on the Continued Assessment :</i> evaluate role in coordination with other agencies and KPB</p> <p>(c) <i>Report Available:</i> estimated completion and availability 8/95</p>	<p>(a) Available on request</p> <p>(b) Utilize existing groups for public review</p> <p>(c) Report available on request</p>

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(4) <u>Phase II--ADF&amp;G-EPA Public Outreach Project/FY95.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide to watershed residents, business owners, and recreational users information on the watershed components' natural history and habitat values.</li> <li>• To familiarize watershed property owners and recreational users with the range of riparian and wetland habitat protection tools available to them.</li> <li>• To present feasible and cost effective methods to protect and /or restore riparian and wetlands habitat.</li> <li>• To provide hands-on demonstration materials , including plants, materials used for bioengineering projects, models of elevated walks, coir, earth anchoring devices, and associated hardware, as well as diagrams and photos.</li> <li>• To familiarize attendants with the permitting system required for many bank and wetlands projects.</li> <li>• To promote a sense of watershed stewardship and a willingness to actively participate in large and small watershed conservation activities.</li> <li>• To set the stage for the fall 1995 Watershed Conservation Conference organized by EPA and TNC.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- EPA Grant; SB 183 Cooperatives -- State, local, and federal agencies, non-profit groups, landowners, business, and recreational users interested in Kenai River watershed conservation Contact -- Kathrin Sundet (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2295</p>	<p>(a) <i>Present wetland habitat protection methods and materials:</i> hold seven weekly evening presentations lasting from one to two hours, with course-specific demonstration materials, poster sessions, displays, and course-specific handouts, completion 11/95</p> <p>(b) <i>Produce streambank habitat restoration/ protection manual and one-page diagram:</i> revise and expand the 1985 stream bank revegetation information by incorporating new bioengineering, revegetation, and plant handling and identification techniques by 1/96</p> <p>(c) <i>Provide watershed conservation information through Public Service Announcements (PSA's) and a video:</i> products will include information on streambank restoration measures, bank angling and boating etiquette and examples of prime salmon rearing habitat by 10/95</p> <p>(d) <i>Provide logistics support for the fall 1995 Watershed Conference organized by EPA and TNC:</i> ADF&amp;G will contract with the University of Alaska's Department of Conferences and Institutes to provide facilities, advertisements, registration and other services by 8/95</p>	<p>(a) Anyone can participate in evening presentations</p> <p>(b) Manual and diagrams are available upon request</p> <p>(c) Video will be available to libraries, schools, and will be used in public meetings</p> <p>(d) N/A</p>

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	<p>(5) <u>SB183/3 Million Appropriated to ADF&amp;G (also see 3 above).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funds for restoration and protection of services and species in the Kenai Watershed that were injured in EVOS (e.g., commercial and sportfishing, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, bald eagles).</li> <li>Funds are used for purchase of Kenai River waterfront lands important for the production of the Kenai River, habitat protection/restoration demonstration projects, establishment of conservation easements and associated land trusts, preparation of education materials.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- SB183 Cooperatives -- FWS, DPOR, landowners Contacts -- Lance Trasky (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2342; Kathrin Sundet (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2295</p>	<p>(a) <i>Ranking of Lands for Purchase:</i> prepared by ADF&amp;G with input from see 3(c) above, completed summer of 95</p> <p>(b) <i>ADF&amp;G KRCAC:</i> advisory group of 11 citizens to provide public input in the land purchase selection process; meeting held as needed</p> <p>(c) <i>Initial Land Selection:</i> summer of 95</p> <p>(d) <i>Negotiation:</i> fall of 95</p> <p>(e) <i>Small Scale Public Demonstration Project Process:</i> projects selected to allow work to completed by fall 96</p> <p>(f) <i>ADF&amp;G Public/Leased Site Protection and Restoration:</i> plans in development to undertake habitat protection and restoration projects on ADF&amp;G public and leased sites, completed summer 96</p>	<p>(a) available upon request</p> <p>(b) N/A</p> <p>(c) NA</p> <p>(d) N/A</p> <p>(e) In cooperation with DPOR, FWS, and landowners</p> <p>(f) In cooperation with DPOR and FWS</p>
	<p>(6) <u>EVOS Small Parcel Acquisition Program.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase small land parcels (less than 1000 acres) important to the resources and the services that were injured in the EVOS. Focuses on key habitats (e.g., very important/critical fish and wildlife habitats) and strategic parcels (e.g., important access sites or enhancement opportunities).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- EVOS Cooperative -- DOI Contact -- Mark Kuwada (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2277 or 278-8012</p>	<p>(a) <i>Accept Nominations:</i> nomination update process ongoing (a number of nominations received for Kenai River watershed)</p> <p>(b) <i>Evaluate and Score Nominations:</i> Habitat Work Group (HWG) evaluation ongoing</p> <p>(c) <i>Trustees to Review Nominations:</i> Trustees to decide which parcels to pursue, request appraisals, and negotiate; ongoing</p> <p>(d) <i>Initiate Appraisals:</i> through 95</p> <p>(e) <i>Purchase Lands:</i> summer 95 through 96</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) HWG includes ADF&amp;G, DNR, FS, and DOI</p> <p>(c) Comments solicited, public hearing at Trustees' meeting</p> <p>(d) N/A</p> <p>(e) N/A</p>

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	<p>(7) <u>HB306/Riparian Tax Incentive Program.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities along the Kenai River may establish a tax incentive for: (1) protecting the Kenai River or a tributary from degradation of fish habitat due to public or private uses or (2) restoring riparian fish habitat along or in the Kenai River and tributaries that has been damaged by land use practices.</li> <li>• ADF&amp;G must certify the project protects or restores habitat; criteria must be established in regulation.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- None secured yet Cooperatives -- KPB (see KPB #5) Contacts -- Bill Evans (KPB) @ 262-4441; Lance Trasky (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2342</p>	<p>To be Developed (ordinance to be developed by KPB)</p>	<p>To be Developed</p>
	<p>(8) <u>NMFS \$1 Million Grant.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The state will receive \$926,000 NMFS grant for the Kenai River drainage to protect and restore fish habitat. Proposed projects include: (1) establishment of a Kenai River Center to provide information on the Kenai River, accept permit applications, help determine permit applications and provide technical assistance, and generally assist the public in designine means and methods to protect the watershed; (2) prioritize restoration projects on public lands; (3) fund fish habitat protection and restoration demonstration projects on private ands; (4) fund fish habitat restoration projects on public lands; (5) identify plant selection and harvest sites for restoration projects; and (6) study the mechanics of accelerated erosions from boat wakes and develop recommendations to protect fish habitat from such erosion.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- NMFS Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, federal agencies, local governments, interest groups Contact -- Lance Trasky (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2342</p>	<p>(a) <i>Work Plan Submitted to NMFS:</i> 6/95 (b) <i>Anticipated Receipt of Funding:</i> _/95 (c) <i>Initiate Planning for Habitat Protection and Restoration Projects:</i> fall 95</p>	<p>Appropriate agency and public involvement to be developed (too early in the process to determine public involvement opportunities.</p>



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Board of Fisheries	<p>(1) <u>Board of Fisheries Authority to Allocate and Protect Kenai River Fish Stocks.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Board members are appointed by the Governor for overlapping terms of three years. The Board of Fisheries has authority to conserve fish and allocate portions of fish stocks among users. The Board usually relies on methods, means, escapement, timing, and area rules and conditions to allocate and conserve fisheries. (See ADF&amp;G SF and CFMD #15, page 8).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- public, commercial and sport fishing interests, landowners, businesses, local governments, federal government, ADF&amp;G, DPOR Contact -- Larry Engle, Chairman of the Board @ 745-4132.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Board of Fisheries Meeting:</i> Scheduled to address Kenai River issues during 1/96 meeting</p>	<p>(a) The Board of Fisheries holds public meetings and takes testimony from citizens and interest groups</p>
ADF&G SF and CFMD	<p>(1) <u>Management Authority - Opening and Closing Commercial and Sport Fishing Seasons.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SF and CFMD are delegated the Commissioner's authority to open and close fisheries as necessary to reach escapement goals established by the Board of Fisheries.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- General funds and DJ/WB funds Cooperatives -- Board of Fisheries, commercial and sport fishing interests Contacts -- Dave Nelson and Paul Ruesch (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Emergency Orders:</i> issued as necessary</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Management Reports:</i> prepared by February 1 annually</p> <p>(c) <i>Board of Fisheries Meetings:</i> address Kenai River issues every third year</p>	<p>(a) Information made available on a daily basis by phone</p> <p>(b) Reports available upon request</p> <p>(c) The Board of Fisheries holds public meetings and takes testimony from citizens and interest groups</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Sockeye Enumeration Studies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFMD maintains a sonar to count red salmon adults entering the Kenai River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperative -- SF Contact -- Ken Tarbox (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> during June-August</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> prepared six to eight months after field season</p>	<p>(a) Data available daily to public</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request</p>

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	<p>(3) <u>Chinook Assessment Studies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SF maintains a sonar to count king salmon entering the Kenai River, conducts a creel survey to estimate fishing effort and samples fish caught for age composition. Information is used to estimate total return by age and spawning escapement.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- DJ/WB funds  Cooperative -- CFMD  Contact -- Steve Hammarstrom (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368;  Debby Burwen (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2218</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> during May-August</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Reports:</i> published in Fishery Data Series six to eight months after field season</p>	<p>(a) Data available daily to public by phone  (b) Report available upon request</p>
	<p>(4) <u>Sockeye Age Composition Study.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFMD conducts sampling studies of returning adult red salmon to determine the age structure, weight, and size of Kenai River red salmon.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds  Cooperative -- SF  Contact -- Ken Tarbox (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> Fishwheel used to capture salmon daily June-August</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> prepared six to eight months after field season</p>	<p>(a) Data available daily to public by phone  (b) Report available upon request</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Investigations of Sockeye Rearing Conditions in the Kenai River.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFMD conducts investigations of physical conditions and biological factors to determine the rearing conditions for sockeye in the Kenai River system.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- EVOS  Cooperative -- SF  Contact -- Ken Tarbox (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> from April-November</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Reports:</i> prepared six to eight months after field season</p> <p>(c) <i>Future Studies:</i> scheduled to continue through 1997</p>	<p>(a) N/A  (b) Annual report prepared by March available upon request  (c) N/A</p>
	<p>(6) <u>Coho Assessment Tagging Study.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SF tags juvenile coho to determine extent of commercial fish interception and enumeration of escapement of adults into the Kenai River. CFMD samples the commercial fishery. The information is used to estimate total harvest.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- DJ/WB funds  Cooperatives -- SF, CFMD  Contact -- Jay Carlon (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> from April-September</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> published in SF fishery Data Series six to eight months after field season</p>	<p>(a) N/A  (b) Report available upon request</p>

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	<p>(7) <u>Russian River Sockeye Weir Study.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SF operates a weir to enumerate adult sockeye returning to the Russian River, conducts a creel survey to estimate harvest and effort. Information is used to estimate total return by age and spawning escapement.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperative -- SF Contact -- Larry Marsh (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> from May-October</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> published in SF Fishery Data Series six to eight months after field season</p>	<p>(a) Data available on a daily basis by phone</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request</p>
	<p>(8) <u>Sockeye Limnology Studies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFMD conducts limnology studies in Skilak and Kenai lakes to determine rearing conditions for rearing red salmon.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperative -- SF Contact -- Dana Schmidt (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-8369</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> from April-November</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> prepared by March following year</p> <p>(c) <i>Future Studies:</i> scheduled to continue through 1997</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request</p> <p>(c) N/A</p>
	<p>(9) <u>Russian River Sockeye Studies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFMD studies the limnology of the Russian River system and monitors the magnitude of sockeye fry out-migrating the Russian River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- SF Contact -- Bruce King (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> from May-September</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> prepared by March</p> <p>(c) <i>Future Studies:</i> scheduled to continue through 1997</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request</p> <p>(c) N/A</p>
	<p>(10) <u>Sockeye Genetic Research.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CFMD investigates the genetic differences of returning adult red salmon. This information allows for more precise management of sockeye sub-populations.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperative -- SF Contact -- Ken Tarbox (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> from July-October</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Reports:</i> prepared by March</p> <p>(c) <i>Future Studies:</i> scheduled to continue through 1997</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request</p> <p>(c) N/A</p>

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	<p>(11) <u>Outreach Activities.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SF and CFMD staff present programs on water quality, environmental protection, and fish harvest allocations in community schools.</li> <li>• CFMD participates in monitoring water quality and fish populations in Slikok Creek, a tributary to the Kenai River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds, DJ/WB funds Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, DEC, FWS, local governments, KPB schools Contact -- Ken Tarbox, Dave Nelson, and Mary King (ADF&amp;G) @ 262-9368</p>	<p>(a) <i>Community School Presenters:</i> ongoing</p> <p>(b) <i>Adopt-A-Stream Program:</i> Slikok Adopt-A-Stream program begins in 1990, receives FWS conservation award in 1993</p>	<p>(a) Staff available upon request as time permits</p> <p>(b) N/A</p>
	<p>(12) <u>Sockeye Sport and Personal Use Harvest Studies.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SF conducts fishery surveys of sport fish and personal use fisheries to estimate harvest.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- DJ/WB funds Cooperatives -- personal use and sport fishers Contact -- Kevin Delaney (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2226</p>	<p>(a) <i>Annual Report:</i> published in SF Fishery Data Series</p>	<p>(a) Report available upon request</p>
	<p>(13) <u>Kenai River Access Program.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal law mandates that 12.5% of DJ/WB funds be used to provide power boating access. The most current projects are acquisition of the Sportsman's Lodge, The Pillars, and the Cooper Landing launch. (also see DOT&amp;PF project #3 on page __)</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- DJ/WB and DOT&amp;PF funds Cooperatives -- FWS, FS, CIRI, DPOR, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Kelly Hepler (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2195</p>	<p>(a) <i>Sportsman Lodge is Scheduled for:</i> design completion by fall 1995. Construction is tentatively scheduled for 1996.</p> <p>(b) <i>The Pillars is Scheduled for:</i> permitting in early 1995. Construction is slated for 1995. Open to the public in 1996.</p> <p>(c) <i>The Cooper Landing Launch is Scheduled for:</i> Land purchase is slated for early 1995. Design and construction tentatively slated for 1996.</p>	<p>All three projects are reviewed by the UKRPT (see DNR/DPOR #5, page __). Public and agency review through public notice and state ACMP process.</p>
	<p>(14) <u>Upper Kenai River Rainbow Trout Study.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study will provide information on population size and age composition for rainbow trout harvested between Skilak and Kenai Lake.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- CFMD, Board of Fisheries, sport fishing interest groups, and FWS Contact -- Susie McCarron (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2164</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> during May-September</p> <p>(b) <i>Annual Report:</i> prepared by 12/15/95</p> <p>(c) <i>Report Findings to Board of Fisheries:</i> to be presented at 1/96 meeting</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request after 12/15/95</p> <p>(c) The Board of Fisheries holds public meetings and takes testimony from citizens and interest groups</p>

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	<p>(15) <u>Task Force to Study Angler Impacts on Fish Habitat.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Board of Fisheries requested ADF&amp;G to organize a technical task force to identify and review regulatory options to protect the Kenai River fish habitat while allowing a sustainable sockeye fishery in the Kenai River. The task force will have representatives from ADF&amp;G, DPOR, and FWS.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- KPB, Cities of Soldotna and Kenai, sport fish organizations, landowners, commercial fish organizations, ADF&amp;G, FWS, FS, DPOR Contact -- Doug Vincent-Lang (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2353</p>	<p>(a) <i>Field Operations:</i> Identify Kenai River bank areas to identify areas impacted by 9/95</p> <p>(b) <i>Identify, Review, and Select Management Options:</i> The task force will formulate a set of recommendations after consultation with cooperatives and landowners by 12/95</p> <p>(c) <i>Present Report to Board of Fisheries:</i> ADF&amp;G will present report to Board of Fisheries meeting during its 1/96 meeting.</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) Report available upon request</p> <p>(c) The Board of Fisheries holds public meetings and takes testimony from citizens and interest groups</p>
DEC	<p>(1) <u>Regulatory Authority - Waste Water Disposal and Water Quality.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEC enforces water quality laws and regulations for all discharges into the Kenai River.</li> <li>DEC comments on water quality permits issued by the Corps under section 10 and section 404.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- KPB, ADF&amp;G, FWS, local governments Contact -- Scott Forgue (DEC) @ 262-5210</p>	Ongoing	(a) Public comments and public hearings on proposed permits
	<p>(2) <u>Public Outreach - Pollution Prevention.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEC provides advisory information to private and government organizations to promote reduction of wastes and pollutants into the Kenai River and the watershed.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- State, federal, and private funds Cooperatives -- KPB schools, KPB, local governments, local industries and businesses, local recycling organizations, Green Star program Contact -- Dave Wigglesworth (DEC) @ 563-6529</p>	Ongoing	(a) Participation is available to interested parties upon request

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DNR DPOR	<p>(1) <u>Regulatory Authority -- KRSMA.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The KRSMA includes the waters of Skilak and Kenai Lakes, the Kenai River, and portions of the Moose and Funny rivers. The DPOR is responsible for administering the KRSMA and issues permits for structures and other activities occurring in the waters of the KRSMA.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- FWS, FS, ADF&amp;G, KPB Contact -- Chris Titus (DNR) @ 262-5581.</p>	<p>(a) Permits Issued as Required</p> <p>(b) <i>Agency MOU:</i> The DPOR has a MOU with the FS and the FWS to cooperatively manage the Kenai River in areas where jurisdictions overlap.</p>	<p>(a) For projects on the ACMP A-list (categorically consistent) or B-list (general concurrence) there is no formal agency/public review process; for C-list (individual reviews) the 6 AAC 50 process applies (permits also public noticed).</p> <p>(b) N/A</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Management Authority -- KRSMA.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DPOR manages the KRSMA and associated facilities per AS 41. Activities include planning, developing, and operating facilities such as boat launches and campgrounds and routine patrols on the river. DPOR also is responsible for administering the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- FWS, FS, ADF&amp;G, DNR, KPB, interest groups Contact -- Chris Titus (DNR) @ 262-5581.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Adv. Bd.:</i> The KRSMA Adv. Bd. meets to review and discuss KRSMA issues.</p> <p>(b) <i>Agency MOU:</i> The DPOR has a MOU with the FS and the FWS to cooperatively manage the Kenai River in areas where jurisdictions overlap.</p>	<p>(a) KRSMA Adv. Bd. meets monthly</p> <p>(b) N/A</p>

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	<p>(3) <u>EVOS Marine Recreation Project.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These funds are to be used for restoration of recreational services or amenities affected by the EVOS. Three projects are proposed for the Kenai River: Bing's Landing State Recreation Site--install boardwalk and fisher's access ladder, Morgan's Landing--install boardwalk and fishing ladder and platform, Slicock Creek--replace boardwalk and install cantilevered walkways. Projects will improve public access and help prevent bank damage.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- EVOS Cooperatives -- State, federal, local governments, local interest groups, public Contact -- Chris Titus (DPOR) @ 262-5581</p>	<p>(a) <i>Preliminary Engineering Completed:</i> all three by 9/95 (b) <i>Projects Scheduled:</i> all completed by 9/96</p>	<p>(a) N/A (b) Public and agency involvement through public notice and state ACMP review process.</p>
	<p>(4) <u>Public Outreach Program Participation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DPOR participates in six programs as follows: Kenai River Sportfishing Inc's "HabPro" program, Kenai River Habitat Awareness Days, Kenai Riverfest, Kenai River Public Lands Cleanup, Volunteer Water Watch, and King Salmon Fund.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- Organizations listed above Contacts -- Chris Titus (DNR) @ 262-5581</p>	<p>(a) <i>Each Program Schedules Public Events:</i> (e.g., Kenai Riverfest occurs in second week of June). These events occur annually.</p>	<p>(a) Agencies cooperate with the six program sponsors to do these public events.</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Cooperative Land Management Plan for Upper Kenai River.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning among agencies and private landowners regarding land use plan goals, objectives, objectives, and future conditions for the waters and lands (within 1/4 mile from each bank) of the Kenai River between Skilak and Kenai Lakes and the Russian River up to lower Russian Lake. Project will result in recommended actions and items for landowners to address.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- FS, FWS, KPB, CIRI, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Chris Titus (DNR) @ 262-5581</p>	<p>(a) <i>Prepare and Distribute Meeting Summary:</i> by 6/95 (b) <i>Determine Course of Action for Upper Kenai River:</i> by 10/95</p>	<p>(a) Report is available to the public upon request. (b) Future meetings of Upper Kenai River Planning Team will be public noticed.</p>

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DNR DO&G	<p>(1) <u>Management/Regulatory Authority--Oil and Gas Leases.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DO&amp;G has authority under AS 35.05.180 to issue oil and gas leases on subsurface lands owned by the state. Most lands identified for leasing included on a five-year lease schedule.</li> <li>The DO&amp;G issues permits for seismic surveys and surface activities associated with oil and gas leases. DOL also shares some regulatory responsibility of some activities associated with development of a lease.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- Other state agencies Contacts -- Director (Vacant) (DNR) @ 762-2547</p>	Ongoing	DNR has its own public review process under AS 38; leases and permits also reviewed for consistency with the ACMP.
DNR DM&W	<p>(1) <u>Management/Regulatory Authority--Mining Claims and Water Rights.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DM&amp;W oversees state mineral exploration, development and leasing programs, excluding oil, gas, and geothermal energy on state land; maintains state records of mineral claims; administers the state's Surface Coal Mining Control and Reclamation Program; and provides mineral information to the public and technical assistance to the mining industry.</li> <li>Manages, plans, and authorizes use of Alaska's water resource. Collects and provides information on quantity of water and issues permits and water rights.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- Other agencies Contact -- Jules Tileston, Director (DNR) @ 762-4225</p>	Ongoing	Many permits and leases are public noticed. Agency and public involvement also provided through ACMP consistency review process.
DNR DOA	<p>(1) <u>Technical Assistance.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist agency upon request in collecting, identifying, and evaluating plant materials (e.g., Deep Creek).</li> <li>Assist agencies in bioengineering and streambank restoration (e.g., assisting DPOR in reviewing soils bioengineering design for Pillars Access Project and assist ADF&amp;G for Kenai Riverbend Campground).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- DPOR RSA, general funds Cooperatives -- DPOR, ADF&amp;G, other agencies Contact -- Nancy Moore (DNR) @ 745-4469</p>	Ongoing	N/A



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	<p>(2) <u>Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Kenai Soil and Water Conservation District consists of a local governmental subdivisions of the state responsible for the conservation, use, and development of natural resources within their boundaries. The Kenai district connects landowners with technical and financial assistance needed to solve resource development and conservation problems.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- Limited state funding, grants, income producing products  Cooperatives -- Federal, state, and local agencies, private landowners, Native organizations  Contact -- Mike Swan (DNR) @ 262-1014</p>	Ongoing	Involve agencies, public, and other interested individuals as appropriate for the cooperative efforts.
DNR DOL	<p>(1) <u>Management/Regulatory Authority--State Lands.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functions as the primary manager of state-owned lands in the Kenai River watershed that are outside the KRSMA boundary. Responsibilities include land classification, selling land, and leasing state lands for recreation, commercial, and industrial uses.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds  Cooperatives -- Other state agencies  Contact -- DNR Public Information Center @ 762-2261</p>	Ongoing	Many permits and leases public noticed. Agency and public involvement provided through ACMP consistency review process.
	<p>(2) <u>Kenai Area Plan (KAP).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOL is in the process of formulating the KAP. The KAP will propose management recommendations for vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved state lands in the KPB.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds  Cooperatives -- DEC, ADF&amp;G, KPB, DCRA, NPS, FS, FWS, DOT&amp;PF, other divisions of DNR  Contact -- Bruce Talbot (DNR) @ 762-2253.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Revise Plan:</i> Existing KAP will be revised in response to comments received. Completed by fall 1995.</p> <p>(b) <i>Workshops and Public Meetings:</i> Once the KAP has been revised, DNR will hold public sessions in communities on the Kenai Peninsula. Completed by 1995.</p> <p>(c) <i>Plan Completion:</i> The KAP will be distributed for public review. The plan will be revised and adopted by DNR. Completed by 6/96.</p>	<p>(a) Plan will be distributed for public review</p> <p>(b) Agencies and districts invited to participate</p> <p>(c) Draft plans distributed for public review</p>

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DNR DOF	<p>(1) <u>Moose Pass Cooperative Spruce Bark Beetle Project.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FS and DNR/DOF have signed a cooperative agreement to coordinate planning on approximately 27,000 acres of state and federal lands in the upper Kenai River watershed. The four action alternatives developed calls for logging of 1,699 acres to 5,181 acres of bark beetle infested spruce trees. Most of the alternatives call for logging along the shore of Kenai Lake.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Forest Health Initiative Cooperatives -- DNR, FS, ADF&amp;G, KPB, DEC, interest groups, citizens Contact -- Jim Peterson (DNR) @ 262-4124; Duane Harp (FS) @ 224-3374</p>	<p>(a) <i>Draft EA:</i> by 1/95 (b) <i>Final EA:</i> by 5/95</p> <p>(c) <i>Adopt Alternative:</i> for USFS lands by 7/95 (d) <i>Implement Alternative:</i> develop forest land use plans on state lands by 6/96.</p>	<p>(a) and (b) Distributed to interested parties and available for public review (c) Public and agency review of alternatives (d) Public and agency review of plans</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Moose Pass Small Tract Logging Offerings.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOF plans to offer three or four small timber sales on state lands in the Moose Pass area. These tracts are excluded from the Moose Pass project described above.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, KPB, interest groups, citizens Contact -- Jim Peterson (DNR) @ 262-4124</p>	<p>(a) <i>Sale Planned:</i> mid-1995 and late 1995</p>	<p>(a) The public and other interested parties will have opportunity to review logging plans in 1995.</p>
DOT&PF	<p>(1) <u>Move DOT&amp;PF maintenance and operation facility in Soldotna.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOT&amp;PF facility is currently located on land adjacent to the north bank of the Kenai River in Soldotna. This facility is used to store road de-icing chemicals in a manner that may result in inadvertent pollution of the river. The Legislature appropriated funds to plan and design a new facility during the 1995 session.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- KPB, City of Soldotna, citizens Contact -- Roger Head (DOT&amp;PF) @ 762-4275</p>	<p>(a) <i>Negotiations With City of Soldotna For New Site:</i> By 9/95. (b) <i>Plan and Design New Facility:</i> By 1/96.</p>	<p>(a) N/A (b) N/A</p>

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	<p>(2) <u>Sterling Highway Rehabilitation.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOT&amp;PF proposes to rehabilitate the Sterling Highway from the Sterling Highway "Y" to Cooper Landing (milepost 36 to 60). Much of the route is adjacent to the Kenai River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- ISTE A funds Cooperatives -- local businesses, citizens, ADF&amp;G, and Corps Contact -- Steve Horn (DOT&amp;PF) @ 266-1737</p>	<p>(a) <i>Public Review of EIS:</i> completed by 12/95 (b) <i>Preliminary Design:</i> completed by 12/97 (c) <i>Construction:</i> completed by 12/99</p>	<p>(a) EIS available for review upon request (b) N/A (c) Public and agency review through public notice and state ACMP process.</p>
	<p>(3) <u>Upper Kenai River Wayside.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOT&amp;PF proposes to contract with DPOR to create a wayside area at the Kenai Lake bridge. Facilities include parking, interpretation area, rest area facilities and a boat launch ramp. (see ADF&amp;G Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries project #13 on page __)</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- ISTE A funds Cooperatives -- local businesses, citizens, ADF&amp;G, and Corps Contact -- Tom Young (DPOR) @ 762-2645</p>	<p>(a) <i>Final Design:</i> by 12/95 (b) <i>Complete Construction:</i> by 8/96</p>	<p>(a) N/A (b) Public and agency review through public notice and state ACMP process.</p>
	<p>(4) <u>Sterling Highway-Soldotna Urban.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOT&amp;PF proposes to upgrade and rehabilitate the Sterling Highway through Soldotna. Project includes widening the street and the Kenai River bridge.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- ISTE A funds Cooperatives -- City of Soldotna, businesses, citizens, ADF&amp;G, and Corps Contact -- Vince Rhea (DOT&amp;PF) @ 266-1583</p>	<p>(a) <i>Preliminary Design:</i> by 6/96 (b) <i>Construction:</i> to be determined</p>	<p>(a) N/A (b) Public and agency review through public notice and state ACMP process.</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Soldotna Water Quality Improvement.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DOT&amp;PF proposes to construct a storm water sedimentation basin at west end of Mary Dale Street in Soldotna.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- ISTE A funds Cooperatives -- City of Soldotna, businesses, citizens, ADF&amp;G, Corps Contact -- Jim Childers (DOT&amp;PF) @ 266-1547</p>	<p>(a) <i>Construction Phase:</i> complete by 8/96</p>	<p>(a) Public and agency review through public notice and state ACMP process.</p>

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<b>FEDERAL AGENCIES</b>			
<b>CORPS</b>	<p>(1) <u>Regulatory Authority -- Clean Water Act and Rivers and Harbors Act.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Corps administers federal wetlands laws and regulations on the Kenai River. Responsibilities include: wetlands determinations, individual permits, nationwide permits, and general permits for the KRSMA. Authorities are Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funding Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, DEC, FWS, FS Contacts -- Hank Baij (Corps) @ 753-2724</p>	(a) <i>Permits Issued as Required</i>	(a) All permits are public noticed. The public has opportunity to comment through the ACMP review process.
<b>NRCS</b>	<p>(1) <u>NRCS Assistance to Private Landowners.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCS currently works with 50 private landowners within the Kenai River watershed. The conservation plans are developed for individual landowners to better manage their forestry and agricultural lands. NRCS has 50 land treatment practices which are recommended in these plans. NRCS assists the owner in implementing recommended practices by annually monitoring development of plans and in some cases cost share subsidies are available.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Ongoing funds Cooperatives -- Private landowners Contact -- Deb Swanson (NRCS) @ 283-8732</p>	<p>(a) <i>Complete Requests for Conservation Plans:</i> ongoing</p> <p>(b) <i>Identify New Cooperatives:</i> ongoing</p>	<p>(a) Conservation plans are reviewed and approved by KSWCD</p> <p>(b) Same as (a)</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Small Watershed Program (PL-566)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to develop and implement watershed plans that address watershed protection, flood control, recreation, wildlife, water supply, and groundwater recharge.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- ongoing funds Cooperatives -- private landowners, federal, state, and local governments, Native organizations Contact -- Terry Nelson (NRCS) @ 271-2424</p>	(a) <i>Identify Watershed for Planning:</i> by 9/30/96	(a) Planning effort led by KSWCD with participation of cooperatives

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	<p>(3) <u>River Basins Surveys and Investigations.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NRCS cooperates with other agencies in conducting river basin studies. For example, the Kenai River Basin Survey provides detailed soil and vegetation maps and interpretations useful to all landowners and managers along the Kenai River. Information in Kenai River Land Owners Guide, KPB GIS, and ADF&amp;G GIS.</li> <li>Other examples of products include City of Soldotna Kenai River Bank Inventory Report (1989) and Kenai River Cooperative Baseline Study (1994).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- NRCS funding or contractual Cooperatives -- Private landowners, federal, state, and local governments, Native organizations Contact -- Deb Swanson (NRCS) @ 262-9295</p>	<p>(a) <i>Publication Available:</i> by 10/95</p>	<p>(a) Report available upon request after 10/95.</p>
	<p>(4) <u>Data Gathered on Precipitation and Temperature.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NRCS maintains nine automated sites where climatic data is gathered daily or hourly. Kenai River watershed snow pack is measured on a monthly basis.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Ongoing funds Cooperatives -- Public and private landowners Contact -- Rick McClure (NRCS) @ 271-2424</p>	<p>(a) <i>Monitor Established Sites:</i> ongoing</p>	<p>(a) Snow survey report available upon request</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Soil Survey Program.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NRCS will launch a new soil survey of the Kenai lowlands to update the existing 1962 information. The extent of the Kenai River watershed to be included in the survey depends on whether the FWS will pay for the survey on Kenai NWR lands.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Ongoing funds Cooperatives -- state, federal, and local agencies, landowners, KSWCD Contact -- Doug Van Patten (NRCS) @ 235-8177</p>	<p>(a) <i>Initiate Kenai Lowlands Soil Survey:</i> 1995</p>	<p>(a) Soil survey report available upon request to KSWCD</p>

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	<p>(6) <u>Kenai Peninsula Resource Conservation District.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NRCS has sponsored formation of the RCD for the Kenai Peninsula communities. The coordinator's position is funded by the USDA. The RCD Board of Directors are volunteers from Kenai Peninsula communities. The Board of Directors will review and prioritize proposals submitted which use or assist in conservation of natural resources. RCD will assist in project development by linking proponents to agencies with expertise and to potential sources of financing.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- USDA funds Cooperatives -- private landowners, federal, state and local governments, interest groups Contact -- Al Poindexter (NRCS) @ 283-8732</p>	<p>(a) <i>Board of Directors Meeting:</i> Scheduled for 6/8/95.</p> <p>(b) <i>Board Reviews and Prioritizes Proposals:</i> By 8/95.</p>	<p>(a) Meetings are open to the public</p> <p>(b) Meetings are open to the public</p>
FWS Ecological Services	<p>(1) <u>Coordinate Kenai River Watershed Activities for FWS.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FWS uses Team (which includes Ecological Services, Kenai NWR, and Kenai Fisheries Resources Office) to unify FWS positions and to cooperate/solicit partnerships with other agencies and interest groups on Kenai River issues.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FWS base funds Cooperatives -- Federal, state, and local governments, Native groups, interest groups Contacts -- Ann Rappoport (FWS) @ 271-2787</p>	<p>(a) <i>Draft Ecosystem Action Plan for Fiscal Years 1995-97 Prepared 11/95:</i> to be modified/augmented as partner contacts are made and formalized.</p>	<p>(a) FWS will use existing public and interagency forums and solicit partnerships to address ecosystem issues. Action Plan available upon request.</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Regulatory Activities - CWA and Corps Permits.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides review comments on Clean Water Act Section 404 and Corps Section 10 permits.</li> <li>Serve as technical advisors on Kenai River bank restoration projects.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- EPA, NMFS Contact -- Ann Rappoport (FWS) @ 271-2787</p>	Ongoing	<p>(a) Public and agency involvement through Corps public notices and state ACMP review process</p>

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	<p>(3) <u>Update and Revise Text of Book entitled "Pacific Salmon from Alaska to California".</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FWS will propose revisions to text and new photos which will give the reader a more accurate impression of the Kenai River and the salmon living there.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FWS challenge cost share program, ADF&amp;G match funds Cooperatives -- FWS, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Ann Rappoport (FWS) @ 271-2787</p>	<p>(a) <i>Provide Camera Ready Copy:</i> By 8/15/95. (b) <i>Final Publication:</i> By 11/95.</p>	<p>(a) Publication available for purchase by 12/95.</p>
	<p>(4) <u>State and Federal Agency Policy Makers to Meet.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FWS is sponsoring a meeting of the heads of ADF&amp;G and agencies with management and regulatory authority of Kenai River lands to discuss management of public lands.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source: no special funding Cooperatives: ADF&amp;G, DNR, FS Contact: Ann Rappoport (FWS) @ 271-2787</p>	<p>(a) <i>Develop Agenda:</i> By early September</p> <p>(b) <i>Meeting:</i> 10/21/95 in Anchorage</p>	<p>(a) FWS to coordination with participating agencies to develop agenda (b) Meeting results available on request</p>
FWS Water Resources Branch	<p>(1) <u>Quantification of Natural Water Supplies and Identification of Instream Flow Needs for Fish and Wildlife.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FWS, in cooperation with DNR, operated stream discharge gaging stations on the Russian River, Funny River, and Moose River from 1986 through 1988. In 10/94, new stream discharge gaging stations were initiated on the Russian River and Kelley River. The purpose is to quantify the annual water supplies within these watersheds. Information will be used to prepare an analysis of instream flow needs for fish and wildlife, and their habitats. Water rights will be filed through DNR.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- General funds Cooperatives -- DNR, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Keith Bayha (FWS) @ 786-3537</p>	<p>(a) <i>Annual Reports:</i> reports containing information on daily and maximum/minimum discharge will be available by June with information from the previous calendar year. (b) <i>Final Report:</i> final report with all data will be available in the summer of 2000.</p>	<p>(a) Reports available upon request. (b) Reports available upon request.</p>

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FWS Kenai NWR	<p>(1) <u>Regulatory Authority -- Special Use Permits.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FWS issues Special Use Permits for commercial and other activities as required under Part 50 Code of Federal Regulations.</li> <li>FWS has a memorandum of understanding with DPOR and FS to cooperatively manage the Kenai River in areas where jurisdictions overlap.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Kenai NWR budget Cooperatives -- DPOR, FS, ADF&amp;G, KPB Contact-- Daniel Doshier, Refuge Manager (Kenai NWR) @ 262-7021</p>	<p>(a) <i>Permits Issued and Renewed:</i> annually, generally by May 1</p> <p>(b) <i>Permitting Coordination:</i> Kenai NWR regulations and KRSMA regulations are coordinated in upper river locations where jurisdictions overlap</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p> <p>(b) Ongoing: MOU calls for annual coordination meeting</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Management Authorities -- Public Uses on Kenai River within the Refuge.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kenai NWR has lead responsibility for formulating the PUMP. Public uses are primarily related to sport fishing, river travel and access to shoreline activities. Facilities include boat launches, trails, educational information, river access and parking, a ferry crossing, and four campgrounds.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Kenai NWR budget Cooperatives -- State, federal, and local governments, interest groups Contact -- Dan Doshier, (Kenai NWR) @ 262-7021.</p>	<p>(a) <i>PUMP Is in Progress:</i> Public meetings and review opportunities will be scheduled.</p> <p>(b) <i>Jim's Landing Rehabilitation:</i> Construction in progress. Completion by 10/95.</p> <p>(c) <i>Lower Skilak Campground Rehabilitation:</i> Access road and parking improvements scheduled for 1996.</p>	<p>(a) The PUMP will be available for review by all interested parties once it is drafted.</p> <p>(b) Public and agency involvement through public notice and state ACMP review process.</p> <p>(c) Same as b</p>
	<p>(3) <u>Kenai River Bank Restoration Between River Mile 71 and 73.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration project will develop trails and fences to funnel anglers to low impact fishing areas.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- To be determined Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, KPB, DPOR Contact -- Daniel Doshier (Kenai NWR) @ 262-7021.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Completion:</i> Fence installed 5/95. Fisher access trail determined by 7/95.</p>	<p>(a) Public and agency involvement through public notice and state ACMP review process</p>



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	<p>(4) <u>Resolution of Native Land Issues within Kenai NWR Adjacent to Kenai River.</u>  The following are land ownership/entitlement responsibilities of the Kenai NWR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CIRI application for ANCSA section 14(h)(1) historical sites at Kenai-Russian River confluence and other Kenai River locations.</li> <li>• Kenai Native Association lands conveyed via ANCSA Section 22(g) below Skilak Lake.</li> <li>• Salamantof Native Association lands and associated public use and nondevelopment easements, river miles 25-28.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FWS base funds  Cooperatives -- BLM, FWS, CIRI, Kenai Native Association, Salamantof Native Corporation  Contact -- Daniel Doshier (Kenai NWR) @ 262-7021</p>	<p>(a) <i>CIRI Applications Pending</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Land Purchases and Negotiations:</i> in progress. Congressional legislation required.</p> <p>(c) <i>Transfer of Public Use Easement:</i> a 25-foot public use easement, Kenai River and river bed retained within refuge at time of conveyance. Variable non-development easement adjacent to Kenai River recorded in deeds and plats, transfer to U.S. Government pending.</p>	<p>(a) BLM Branch of Adjudications establishes 14(h)(1) sites.</p> <p>(b) Congressional deliberations allow for public comments.</p> <p>(c) NA</p>
<p><b>FWS</b>  Kenai Fishery Resources Office</p>	<p>(1) <u>Adopt-A-Stream Program.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor water quality and fish populations in Slikok Creek, a tributary to the Kenai River. This project is sponsored in cooperation with the K-Beach Elementary School under the Adopt-A-Stream program.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FWS base funds  Cooperatives -- Federal, state, and local governments, KPB schools  Contact -- Gary Sonnevil (FWS) @ 262-9863</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Schools and others groups actively involved</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Develop Fishery Management Plan for the Kenai NWR.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FMP is a document summarizing FWS fishery investigations on the Kenai NWR. Investigations deal with fish populations and their status (e.g., size, weight, and age).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FWS base funds  Cooperative -- ADF&amp;G  Contact -- Gary Sonnevil (FWS) @ 262-9863</p>	<p>(a) <i>Completion of Fishery Management Plan:</i> Plan will be final by 7/95.</p>	<p>(a) Plan available upon request.</p>

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	<p>(3) <u>Bank Restoration Projects on the Kenai River and Soldotna Creek.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soldotna Creek is an experimental bioengineering project.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- Coastal America, Challenge Grant, Cooperatives -- FWS/Ecological Services, City of Soldotna, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, ADF&amp;G, USGS, EPA, NMFS, SCS, Corps, Coastal America</p> <p>Contact -- Gary Sonnevill (FWS) @ 262-9863; Lance Trasky (ADF&amp;G) @ 267-2342</p>	<p>(a) <i>Project Completion:</i> both projects are scheduled for completion in 1995</p>	<p>(a) Established working groups provide a forum for agencies participation</p>
<p><b>NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE</b> Alaska Science Center</p>	<p>(1) <u>Analysis of Juvenile Chinook and Coho Rearing Requirements.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Date collected in the early 1980's was analyzed for a fishery journal publication on salmonid rearing habitat.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- NBS Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, FWS Contact -- Carl Burger (NBS) @ 786-3314</p>	<p>(a) <i>Draft Manuscript</i> -- Completed and will be distributed for peer review soon.</p>	<p>(a) Journal article will be available for public and peer review in 1995.</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Summary of In-river Access-related Impacts to Salmonid Habitats.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preparation of a summary of in-river access structures and other access-related impacts to salmonids in the Kenai and other Pacific Northwest rivers.</li> <li>Includes extensive literature search and production of matrices to illustrate the effects of different structures on salmonids.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- FWS, NBS Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, FWS Contact -- Carl Burger (NBS) @ 786-3314</p>	<p>(a) <i>Report Completed:</i> Publication of report in progress.</p>	<p>(a) Available upon request</p>
<p><b>FS</b></p>	<p>(1) <u>Russian River Angler Trail Project.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FS along with the Russian River Working Group, has developed six alternatives to protect or rehabilitate eroded stream banks along the lower Russian River.</li> <li>The FS has implemented three stream bank restoration projects at the Russian River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FS funds Cooperatives -- Citizen, multi-agency working groups Contact -- Mark Wenger (FS) @ 224-3374</p>	<p>(a) <i>EA:</i> with preferred alternative completed by 7/95.</p> <p>(b) <i>Decision on Selected Alternative:</i> by 8/95</p> <p>(c) <i>Implement Preferred Alternative:</i> initiate by 7/95</p> <p>(d) <i>Construct Demonstration Project:</i> by 5/96</p>	<p>(a) EA available for public and agency review in 2/95.</p> <p>(b) N/A</p> <p>(c) and (d) Public and agency involvement through public notice and state ACMP review process.</p>

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(2) <u>Moose Pass Cooperative Spruce Bark Beetle Project.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FS and DNR/DOF have signed a cooperative agreement to manage 27,000 acres of state and federal lands in the upper Kenai River watershed. The five alternatives developed calls for logging of 226 acres to 8,704 acres of bark beetle-infested spruce trees. (See DNR/DOF #1 for more details).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FS funds Cooperatives -- Other agencies Contact -- Mark Wenger (FS) @ 224-3374</p>	<p>(a) <i>EA Issued:</i> by 6/95 (See DNR/DOF #1 for more details) (b) <i>Decision:</i> by 7/95</p>	<p>(a) EA available for public and agency review 6/95. (See DNR/DOF #1 for more details)</p>
	<p>(3) <u>Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan Revision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FS is currently revising the FMP written in 1984. Will re-examine management direction for National Forest System lands within the Kenai River drainage, as well as other areas on the Chugach National Forest. Will also consider cumulative effects of all management activities on the resources of the Kenai River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FS funds Cooperatives -- State, federal, and local governments, interest groups, local citizens Contact -- Gary Lenhausen (FS) @ 271-2560</p>	<p>(a) <i>Preliminary Revision Topics:</i> completed by 3/95 (b) <i>Final Revision Topics:</i> completed by 9/95 (c) <i>Analysis of Management Situation:</i> summary completed by 5/96 (d) <i>Develop Alternatives:</i> by 6/96 (e) <i>Analyze Effects:</i> by 10/96 (f) <i>Draft EIS/Proposed FMP:</i> completed by 12/96 (g) <i>Public Comments Due on Draft EIS/Proposed FMP:</i> 9/97 (h) <i>Final EIS, Record of Decision, and Revised FMP:</i> 6/98</p>	<p>(a) Public and agency meetings (b) Public forum held to verify revision topics (c) Public comments to be summarized by FS (d) N/A (e) N/A (f) Formal public review initiated (g) Public review over (h) N/A</p>
	<p>(4) <u>Russian River Falls Viewing Platform.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The FS is constructing a wider platform overlooking the falls to provide better opportunities for viewing fish jumping the falls.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FS funds Cooperatives -- FWS, DPOR, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Karen O'Leary (FS) @ 224-3374</p>	<p>(a) <i>Complete Construction:</i> Summer, 1995</p>	<p>(a) Public and agency involvement through public and state ACMP review process.</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Lower Russian Lakes Trail.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widen and improve trail to allow for use by people with mobility impairments.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FS funds Cooperatives -- FWS, DPOR, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Pat O'Leary (FS) @ 224-3374</p>	<p>(a) <i>Complete Construction:</i> Summer, 1995</p>	<p>(a) N/A</p>

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(6) <u>Footprints Heritage Site.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct parking for cultural heritage site access across from entrance to Russian River campground. Public will be able to view archeological features, talk with members of the Kenaitze Indian Tribe and view living history.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- FS funds Cooperatives -- Kenaitze Indian Tribe Contact -- Dredra St. Louis (FS) @ 224-3374</p>	(a) <i>Complete Construction:</i> Summer, 1995	(a) N/A
	<p>(7) <u>Streamwatch Volunteers.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volunteers from Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula will be contacting visitors on the Kenai and Russian Rivers to educate them concerning damage caused to sensitive riparian areas, and what people can do to minimize their impacts.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- FS, FWS, DPOR, Kenai River Sportfishing Inc., Facility Management Inc., and Student Conservation Assoc. Cooperatives -- FS, FWS, DPOR, sport fishing groups, local businesses Contacts -- Karen O'Leary (FS) @ 224-3374, Candance Ward (FWS) @ 262-7201</p>	<p>(a) <i>Training Session:</i> April, 1995 (b) <i>Initiate Program:</i> Summer, 1995</p>	<p>(a) N/A (b) N/A</p>
EPA	<p>(1) <u>Review Authority -- Comments on Federal Permits.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and comment on Section 404 CWA and Section 10 R&amp;H Act permits for activities requiring the discharge of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States, including wetlands.</li> <li>Review and comment on EISs and EAs for compliance with NEPA.</li> <li>Review and comment on DEC's proposed operating permits and conduct oversight inspections.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- FWS, NMFS Contacts -- Phil North (EPA) @ 271-5083; John Pavitt (EPA) @ 271-3688</p>	Ongoing	Public and agency review comments through Corps public notice and state ACMP review process.

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(2) <u>Regulatory Authority -- Federal Regulations.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues NPDES permits pursuant to section 402 of CWA for large industrial facilities (e.g., seafood processors). Conduct inspections for permit compliance. Contact: Valerie Haney (EPA) @ 271-3651</li> <li>• Inspect facilities with underground storage tanks for compliance with upgrade requirements per 40 CFR, Part 280. Contact: Jackie Poston (EPA) @ 271-3541</li> <li>• Inspect facilities with above ground storage tanks for compliance with the Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations (40 CFR Part 112). Contact: Jackie Poston (EPA) @ 271-3541</li> <li>• Review and approve oil spill prevention, control, and countermeasures for facilities with above ground storage tanks. Contact: Matt Carr (EPA) @ 271-3616</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- DEC, EPA Contacts -- See above</p>	Ongoing	Public and agency comments on NPDES permits provided through EPA Public Notice and ACMP review process
	<p>(3) <u>Kenai River Watershed Conservation Project.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EPA will fund a TNC staff position to work with the local residents of the Kenai River Watershed, and local, state, and federal agencies to foster conservation/non-regulatory methods of protecting fish habitat. The outcome of this project includes the creation of a Watershed Information Office, Watershed Land Trust, and sponsoring a conference entitled "A Gathering of the People". The goal is to encourage coordination and cooperation among landowners, agency land managers, borough planners, and Kenai River users.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- 104(b)(3) Grant Cooperatives -- Watershed residents, agencies Contact -- Phil North (EPA) @ 271-3413; Michelle Brown (TNC) @ 262-6377</p>	<p>(a) <i>Organize and Sponsor:</i> A conference entitled "A Gathering of the People", scheduled to occur at the Sports Center in Soldotna on 10/7&amp;8/95.</p> <p>(b) <i>Develop Kenai River Land Trust Group:</i> First meeting by 6/15/95, trust created by 9/95.</p>	<p>(a) Public are invited to attend and participate.</p> <p>(b) Public are invited to attend and participate.</p>

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(4) <u>Assist in Coordinating Agency Kenai River Activities.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and hold meetings to assist in coordinating state, federal, and local agency activities on the Kenai River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- State and federal agencies, KPB Contact -- Phil North (EPA) @ 271-3413</p>	<p>(a) <i>Establish Working Group: Kenai River Watershed Interagency Coordination Group (KRWICG) established 10/94</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Hold Meetings: as needed (about every one to two months)</i></p>	<p>Agencies participate as members of the KRWICG</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Synthesis of Kenai River Watershed Literature</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EPA has funded the Alaska Natural Heritage Program at the University of Alaska, Anchorage, to summarize and integrate the available scientific and cultural information for the Kenai River Watershed. The final product will make the volumes of information on the Kenai River Watershed more accessible to interested people.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- EPA Funds Cooperatives -- other agencies Contact -- Phil North (EPA) @ 271-3413</p>	<p>(a) <i>Complete Literature Search: Will be completed and entered in an Alaska Natural Heritage Program's Biological Conservation Database by 11/95</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Final Report: 2/96</i></p>	<p>Agencies and other groups will be contacted for information. Report will be available upon request. Agencies and public can also make queries of the database.</p>
NMFS	<p>(1) <u>Review Authority--Comments on Federal Permits.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advises the Corps on Section 404 and Section 10 permits for activities in and near the Kenai River.</li> <li>NMFS reviews NPDES permits, EISs and Eas for activities in and near the Kenai River.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funding Cooperatives -- FWS, EPA, ADF&amp;G Contact -- Ron Morris (NMFS) @ 271-5006</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Public and agency comments provided through Corps Public Notice and ACMP review process.</p>
	<p>(2) <u>Kenai River Habitat Restoration Funds.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMFS has received a one million dollar appropriation for Kenai River habitat restoration. These funds will be transferred to the state in 1995 (see ADF&amp;G #8, page 4).</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funding Cooperatives -- State of Alaska Contact -- Ron Morris (NMFS) @ 271-5006</p>	<p>See ADF&amp;G #8, page 4</p>	<p>See ADF&amp;G #8, page 4</p>

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
USGS Water Resources Division	<p>(1) <u>Long-Term Stream Flow Study.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and report stream flow data at Cooper Landing for period of 1949 to 1995.</li> <li>Collect and report stream flow data at Soldotna for period of 1965 to 1995.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- Program funds Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, FWS, DPOR, FS Contact -- Ken Thompson (USGS) @ 786-7100</p>	(a) <i>Produce a Report Summarizing Daily Discharge:</i> By 10/95	(a) Report available upon request after 10/95.
	<p>(2) <u>Assess the Effects of Streamside Structures on Juvenile Chinook Salmon Habitat.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ADF&amp;G 309 study showed some of the prime salmon rearing habitat in the Kenai river has been damaged by human activities. This study will assess the effects of man-made structures on prime salmon rearing habitat.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source -- ADF&amp;G 309 study funds Cooperatives -- ADF&amp;G, USGS, FWS, DPOR, FS, KPB, landowners, sportfishing interest groups Contact -- Joe Dorava (USGS) @ 786-7100</p>	<p>(a) <i>Collect Field Data:</i> By 6/95. (b) <i>Final Draft Report:</i> By 8/95.</p>	<p>(a) N/A (b) Report available upon request by 10/95.</p>
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>			
KPB	<p>(1) <u>Regulatory Authority -- Title 29.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subdivision Ordinance, KPB Title 20 -- To promote adequate and efficient street and road system, to provide minimum standards of survey accuracy and proper preparation of plats, and to protect and improve the health, safety, and general welfare of people. Contact -- Robbie Harris, Platting Officer (KPB) @ 262-4441 ext. 264</li> <li>Floodplain Management, KPB Title 21.6 -- To promote the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas (permit required for any construction or development in the floodplain).  Contact -- Jane Gabler, Program Administrator (KPB) @ 262-4441 ext. 265</li> </ul>	<p>(a) <i>Subdivision Ordinance:</i> ongoing, platting approvals/vacations issued by borough and planning commissions as needed</p> <p>(b) <i>Floodplain Management:</i> ongoing, permits issued as required</p>	<p>(a) Bi-monthly planning commissions meetings, public notices, agency and public reviews</p> <p>(b) N/A</p>

AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(2) <u>Review Activities/ACMP.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The KPB does coastal consistency reviews for permitted activities including activities on and near the Kenai River. Intended to provide local information and perspectives to implement the policies and objectives of the ACMP and KPB Coastal Management Program.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources -- State ACMP and borough appropriations  Cooperatives -- State and federal agencies  Contact -- Harriet Wegner, Coastal Program Coordinator (KPB) @ 267-4441 ext. 298</p>	Ongoing	Public involvement through bi-monthly planning commission meetings, public notices, and public and agency involvement through the ACMP consistency review process



AGENCY OR ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION/FUNDING SOURCE/COOPERATIVES/CONTACT PERSON	MILESTONES/ PRODUCTS/DATES	PUBLIC/AGENCY PARTICIPATION
	<p>(3) <u>Land Use Planning.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funny River Community -- Public survey of community completed, now moving to next phase of developing a land use plan to establishing goals and objectives (plan will include portions of Kenai River between Skilak Lake and Salamantoff property boundary). Planning process was initiated by FHA. Contact -- Jane Gabler, Planner (KPB) @ 262-4441 ext. 265</li> <li>• Ordinance 94-52, Kenai River Overlay District -- Ordinance would have established a Kenai River Overlay District with conditional use permit requirements and setting forth conditional use permit approval criteria. Contact -- Deborah Gilcrest, Planner (KPB) @ 262-4441 ext. 266</li> </ul> <p>The Assembly initiated a separate effort to attempt to reach consensus on the substantive issues related to the Kenai River Overlay District. A Kenai River Working Group with public representatives was established (agencies participate as advisors). The Assembly hired a facilitator (Kathy Scott &amp; Associates) to assist in the effort.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ordinance 94-56, Utility Use of ROW -- Establishes a permit system for regulation or construction activities by public utilities within KPB ROW and establishes regulations for use and control of ROW. Contact -- Dick Troeger, Director (KPB) @ 262-4441 ext. 305</li> <li>• Ordinance 94-57, Protection of Public Roads and Road ROW -- Establishes regulations governing and limiting activities within dedicated ROW in the KPB Contact -- Dick Troeger, Director (KPB) @ 262-4441 ext. 305</li> </ul>	<p>(a) <i>Public Survey</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Ordinance 94-52:</i> Ordinance voted down in May.</p> <p>The first meeting was held on June 9, 1995, to establish rules, goals, objectives, etc. A field trip was made on June 12. A third meeting two to three day work session is scheduled for July __ to __.</p> <p>(c) <i>Ordinance 94-56:</i> Enacted spring 1995. Permit is now required to construct utilities in public right-of-ways.</p> <p>(d) <i>Ordinance 94-57:</i> Enacted spring 1995.</p>	<p>Public notices, public and agency involvement through KPB Planning Commission and Assembly</p>

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	<p>(4) <u>Kenai River Center</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The KPB Assembly has approved funds (124.8K) to establish a "Kenai River Center." The objective as stated in the Borough budget documents is: "To provide staff and support facilities to implement a Kena river Corridor Management Plan in concert with other state and federal agencies under their terms of agreements to be developed." Funds included for the establishment of new KPB code compliance officer and permit technician. Limited funds also included for building rent, supplies, and other associated expenses.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Source: KPB general funds Cooperatives: other state and federal agencies Contact: Lisa Parker, Director (KPB) @ 262-4441</p>	<p>(a) Schedule and milestones to be set.</p>	<p>The KPB will work with the appropriate state and federal agencies who will participate in the establishment of the Kenai River Center.</p>
	<p>(5) <u>Kenai River Tax Credit Program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The KPB may establish a tax credit incentive for (1) protecting the Kenai River or a tributary from degradation of fish habitat due to public or private uses or (2) restore riparian fish habitat along the Kenai River and tributaries that has been damaged by land use practices.</li> </ul> <p>Funding Sources: KPB general funds Cooperatives: ADF&amp;G and other interested agencies Contact: Bill Evans, Legal Dept. (KPB) @ 262-8609</p>	<p>(a) <i>Letter to Landowners:</i> Governor Knowles sent letter notify all Kenai River landowners of the legislation.</p> <p>(b) <i>Borough Drafting Ordinance:</i> KPB legal department is currently developing a draft ordinance. A draft will likely be released to cities and agencies for preliminary review by August or September. The goal is to have an approved ordinance approved by the beginning of the 1996 tax year (January 1, 1996)</p>	<p>At a minimum, public notices, public and agency involvement through the Assembly approval process.</p>



# National Parks and Conservation Association



July 31, 1995

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

11.6.5  
**RECEIVED**  
AUG 2 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly:

Last week, the Public Advisory Group (PAG) faced one of our most important responsibilities: making recommendations to the Trustee Council regarding the Draft Fiscal Year 1996 Work Plan. As always, there were more projects than dollars available and we had the task of suggesting several millions of dollars of reductions. Anticipating the difficulty and sensitivity of the decisions we faced, the PAG initially proposed to take no votes, but to simply attempt to gain a general "sense" of the group where possible and to report to the Trustee Council the views of individual PAG members. As you know, that is not what happened. The PAG adopted a series of virtually unanimous motions detailing our recommendations, which ranged from project-specific cuts to guidance to staff regarding the need for additional refinement/reduction within certain project categories and the need to strengthen others. We also created a discussion record which illuminates the thinking behind our decisions.

It would have been impossible to achieve this result without the work of the staff. Our strong recommendations reflect the fact that PAG members were able to understand and review individual projects, and the role of those projects in the larger restoration effort. This reflects directly on the quality of the process which you and your staff provided for the PAG, from written materials to project briefings to the responses to our questions.

I've been involved in many budget and work plan sessions over the years with legislative committees, municipal assemblies and corporate boards. This was one of the more pleasant experiences. You and your staff deserve credit for bringing a great deal of clarity to what has often, in the past, been a confusing process. In addition, your work in helping develop the subsistence package, and actively addressing issues such as late reports, overhead costs, overlapping projects and project sequencing, demonstrated a real responsiveness to previously expressed public concerns. I think PAG members were a bit surprised at how quickly we were able to reach agreement regarding our recommendations. Our decisions were certainly not pre-planned. And while a number of our motions supported staff recommendations and/or endorsed additional staff discretion in refining certain projects, staff did not "lead" us to these conclusions. Rather, I believe our actions reflect a confidence in the quality of the staff work we have experienced over the past few months. We are better informed, our decisions are more informed decisions, and our recommendations will carry more weight. By improving the quality of the process, you and the staff have helped us do a better job fulfilling our responsibilities in that process. Congratulations and thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Chip Dennerlein

cc PAG Members

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AUG 15 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Alaska Regional Office  
329 F St., Ste. 208, Anchorage, AK 99501  
Tel: (907) 277-6722 • Fax: (907) 277-6722

National Office  
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036  
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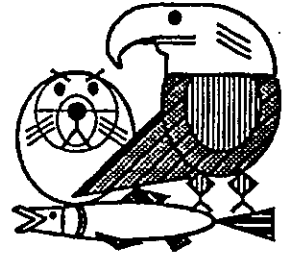
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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TO: Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Public Comment Record

July 31, 1995

FROM: Bob Loeffler

SUBJECT: Telephone Public Comment

July 31, and again on August 3rd I took a phone call from an individual who asked that their comments be relayed to the Trustee Council. Given the subject of her request, the request from August 3rd will also be relayed to the science coordinator, and ADH&G.

The person was:

Ms. Denny Kay Weathers  
Box 1791  
Deep Bay, Hawkins Island  
Via Cordova, Alaska 99574

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

July 1. Her comments are summarized below.

1. The Trustee Council should not be purchasing timber, especially near Cordova. Restoration funds to purchase timber are a waste of money. Trees were not oiled, and the purchases are not restoration and do not restore what was injured. This is especially true near Cordova. Cordova was not oiled and is not in the oiled area. "The Trustee Council should be sued for what they have done."
2. The logging company is currently cutting in the Orca Narrows viewshed purchased by the Trustee Council in January 1995. Thus, a breach of contract is occurring, but, of course, the Trustee Council doesn't care because they are just interested in keeping their jobs. The individual relayed the townships and sections purchased, and that logging was occurring inside that area. I called Dave Gibbons to relay the message. He told me that USFS personnel were just in the area and had marked previously cut trees near the proposed log-transfer site that Eyak was allowed to remove, but that cutting was not, at least a few days ago, occurring the purchased area. I called Ms. Weathers back and relayed the message, and was told, "Of course that's not true, but that's what you would expect they'd say."

August 3. Ms. Weathers called back August 3rd to discuss King Crab. She believed that King Crab was injured by the spill, and that the Trustee Council should study the crab to determine what has happened and where they have gone. Her comment is summarized below.

The commenter is one of the six King Crab fishermen in the Sound. 1988 was a good

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season. In 1988, they had a massive catch, so much so that ADF&G shut the season early because the poundage was caught. The season was closed in 1989 due to oil (i.e., zero tolerance, not for lack of crab). Now there is no crab. (The last opening was in 1991. They were only one of two to fish the opening and there was really no catch). They did a study last year (ADF&G gave them 15 days above and below Nellie Juan), and the pots came up with undefinable gook. NOAA told them that some oil sunk during the spill, and in some cases accumulated in low pockets on the bottom. King Crab feed on the bottom and are easily disturbed. There were crab in 1988; none now. Either the spill killed or them or they moved. Trustee Council should fund a study to determine what happened or where they moved to.

The commenter also made a point that a study would have been funded except there are only a few crab fishermen, so the Council doesn't care about them. They have written before and not one of the Council members even wrote back. If they were Native, we would have done a study, but they are not. It's discrimination. Its only government people who are getting the money — bureaucrats, ADF&G folk who are safe in their job, or other government scientists. They are the ones making money off the oil spill, and people affected aren't being helped.

cc: Stan Senner, Science Coordinator  
Joe Sullivan, ADF&G

DRAFT



Sam Booher  
4387 Roswell Rd  
Augusta, Ga 30907  
24 July 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL  
Attn: Draft Fiscal Year 1996 Work Plan

Dear Trustee Council Members,

I believe you are all doing a wonderful job.  
I am very supportive of all of the job you have done.

PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER

I do wish to leave you with one thought.

Years from now when people visit the site of the Valdez Oil Spill, will they be shown any pristine wildlife habitat? Will their guide be able to tell them that any particular area now exists wild because of the Funds received from the oil spill?

Are there any areas of Old Growth that would have been timbered but you purchased them?

Are there any areas of Wildlife Habitat that would have been developed but you purchased them?

These above areas would have only provided short-term profits but will now bring Long-term economic tourist dollars to the State thanks to your actions.

I am pleased with all you are doing. My vote is for maximum Wildlife Habitat purchase. This action will have LONG TERM positive impact.

Sam Booher

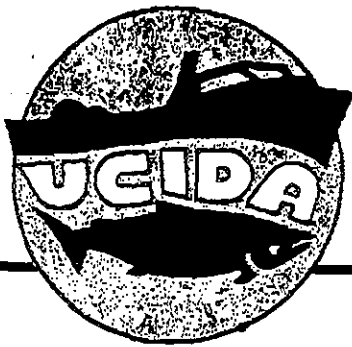


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TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



# UCIDA

**UNITED COOK INLET DRIFT ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 389 • Kenai, Alaska 99611 • 0389

(907) 283-3600 • FAX (907) 283-3306

July 27, 1995

By Telefax

Duane Harp  
District Ranger  
Seward Ranger District  
Chugach National Forest  
PO Box 390  
Seward, AK 99664

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AUG 15 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Subject: Moose Pass Timber Sale

Dear Mr. Harp,

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).

UCIDA opposes Alternative E, which would maximize logging and "have the most ground-disturbing activity and the highest impact on water quality" (Moose Pass Cooperative Project Environmental Assessment p. 3-6).

The Moose Pass / Trail Lakes watershed represents 15 to 20 percent of the Kenai River sockeye salmon resource.

Kenai River sockeye salmon have been designated an injured species by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Millions of dollars have been spent in developing better management techniques and millions more will be spent on restoration and land acquisition. Logging in the upper drainages of the Kenai system would negate many of the efforts in the lower system.

Kenai River sockeye salmon represent, on average, 50 percent of the harvest of Cook Inlet salmon drift fishermen, however, any restriction or closure aimed at protecting this resource will deny us access to the other non-affected resources.

The impacts on commercial fisheries have been totally ignored and this is not acceptable. The analysis presented relates only to the affects on Moose Pass residents. This is a national resource with national implications - certainly implications affecting the fishermen represented by UCIDA.

Assertions that logging protects forest health are no more than that and have not been substantiated in the Environmental Assessment.

In conclusion, UCIDA supports Alternative A and finds Alternative E unacceptable.

UCIDA appreciates the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Theo Matthews,  
Executive Director

cc: Governor Tony Knowles  
ADNR Commissioner John Shively  
ADF&G Commissioner Frank Rue  
Alaska Center for the Environment  
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association



## PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Judy	Leitzau	424-3446	
Box 830, Cordova AK 99574			

Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Newsletters only ☐ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 7/19/95 Talked to: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Wanted update on Eyak land negotiations.  
Called because she had seen a clear cut in the Viewshed.

## Comments:

Eric called Judy Leitzau in response to her phone message asking for an explanation of what was going on with the Eyak negotiations. Eric explained the most recent impasse on the value for value exchange; noted that the TC remained interested in a land acquisition if possible given Eyak's interest in pursuing logging on its lands. Eric explained the problems encountered during the mediation regarding the Best Interest Funding provision and the Eyak position that it needed immediate access to the Viewshed timber that would be traded to the TC if their (Eyak's) logging were halted. A copy of the most recent press release on this topic was sent via mail.

Eric asked Cherri to add the name to the database.

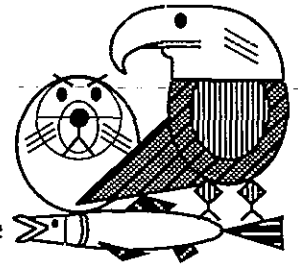
**RECEIVED**  
AUG 15 1995EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

# 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



RECEIVED  
AUG 15 1995

July 14, 1995

Kris S. Anderson  
POB 892  
Cordova, Alaska 99574

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the proposed Fleming Spit restoration project, a proposal sponsored by the Cordova Sporting Club and the City of Cordova.

On June 1, 1995, the Trustee Council met in Cordova and heard numerous individuals express their support for the Fleming Spit project. Nearly all of the testimony received so far on this proposal has been in support of the project. I sincerely regret that you were not able to attend the public comment period to express your views directly to the entire Trustee Council.

The project actually has three distinct parts: 1) the fishery improvements; 2) proposed recreational enhancements; and 3) purchase of the land.

Fishery improvements: At the June 1 meeting, the Trustee Council took action to conditionally authorize \$170,000 to upgrade the existing net pens/smolt stocking area and for dredging to help improve the quality of the salmon smolt rearing and imprinting prior to release. These proposed fishery improvements are presently undergoing final legal review by the United States Department of Justice.

Recreational enhancements: Also at the June meeting, testimony was provided by Ron Crenshaw, on behalf of the State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, that Governor Knowles has asked them to work with the project sponsors to develop certain recreational facilities associated with the Fleming Spit fishery, such as restrooms and construction of a boardwalk to provide safe access to fishing for a wide range of people, including children, the elderly, and the disabled. These facilities would be funded separately, not by the Trustee Council.

Purchase of land: The Trustee Council also discussed the possibility of purchasing the 5.4 acre parcel surrounding the stocking pond. As the owner of this land, Sealaska Corporation has chosen to offer this parcel of land for sale through the

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Trustee Council's Small Parcel Program. At this point, no final decision has yet been made regarding the purchase of the Sealaska parcel. The Trustee Council did, however, formally recognize that the Fleming Spit parcel has significant restoration potential and directed that further work be conducted to develop the land purchase proposal. A final decision on whether to go forward with actual acquisition is expected in late August or early September.

I appreciate you taking the time to share your concerns about the Fleming Spit project and I hope that this letter responds to your questions. Please also know that a copy of your letter will be provided to each of the Trustee Council members prior to their next meeting. In the meantime, if you have further questions or would like additional information regarding the Fleming Spit proposal, please contact Veronica Christman at the Restoration Office (1-800-478-7745).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

cc: Veronica Christman  
Ron Crenshaw

RECEIVED

JUL 10 1995

RECEIVED

AUG 13 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCILEXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

To: Ms. Molly McCammon

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council

My name is Kris S. Anderson. I work in construction and commercial fish. I have been a continuous resident of Alaska since 1982, Cordova since 1990 and have lived at the Shelter Cove / Fleming spit area for the past 4 years. I am also a registered voter.

I would like to voice my opposing concern if the City of Cordova is awarded their grant application to buy the land surrounding Shelter Cove and express my opinion of all the good Shelter Cove has done for people in the past and present.

A good number of Cordova residents have lived at the Cove when they first came to town or at some time, since it is an inexpensive place to live, which is a big help to people starting out in a new town. There are about a dozen people that live at the Cove year around. Most of us have lease agreements with the land owners: ex-judge now Anchorage attorney Richard B. Collins,

local fisherman Kurt Sauer Sr. and the Sea Alaska Corporation. Also quite a few people camp out at the Cove every summer. It is much nicer than the one city camper park which is built on the old city landfill right next to the present day landfill, which does not look or smell the nicest. There is a community sauna at the Cove which alot of people from town and the Cove use and enjoy on a regular basis which I believe would be torn down if the City is given the grant monies.

My number one concern is that myself, my neighbors and the people who camp out will be evicted from our homes if the City is awarded their grant application.

The reason I believe people will be evicted is because that is what the City tried to do the fall of '94 to the people who live on Sea Alaska Corporations property. They put eviction notices on peoples cabins and tents which prompted those people to contact the Sea Alaska Corporation and work out a lease agreement with them.

Personally I do not see how the City would make the Cove a better place than it already is. The sport fisherman catch

their fish, The campers have a nice place to camp and the people who like living at the Cove have a home. I believe the only thing the City sees when it looks ~~on~~ at the Cove are Tourism dollar signs. I see my time spent at the Cove as a gift and I am truly grateful. I hope other people are given the same opportunity as me in the future. Please leave Shelter Cove the way it is. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Kris S. Anderson

P.S. I would appreciate any information you could send me on the status of this particular grant application and confirmation that you received my letter. Thanks

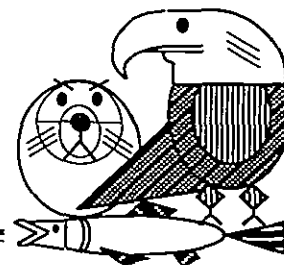
KRIS S. ANDERSON  
P.O. BOX 892  
CORDOVA, AK. 99574

# 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



May 26, 1995

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 15 1995

Mr. Philip Hayward  
P.O. Box 3650  
Valdez, Alaska 99686

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

Dear Mr. Hayward:

I want to take this opportunity to respond to your recent letter to the Trustee Council members regarding the Small Parcel Program and to reaffirm the Trustee Council's interest in the possibility of purchasing the PWS 52 parcel.

I also want to specifically address the concerns you identify regarding the small parcel acquisition process. Although the nomination, evaluation and negotiation process may seem overly long and involved from your perspective as a single individual, I assure you that the staff involved with this program are making a great effort to move the program along as quickly as possible. As representatives of government agencies, however, procurement requirements for the purchase of land using public funds requires a methodical and deliberate process that is accountable to the public. These processes take considerable time even under the best of circumstances. The required steps — including the evaluation/ranking of hundreds of individual parcels, preliminary title searches, hazardous materials investigations, appraisals, etc. — must be undertaken for numerous parcels other than just the one that you have nominated. In some cases, services to perform these tasks must be obtained through contracts that, in turn, are subject to procurement regulations and requirements.

In your letter you suggest that a title report and appraisal could be commissioned by yourself to provide the information needed to make an offer by June 1, 1995, when the Council is again scheduled to meet. The Trustee Council must have an appraisal that is in conformance with the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* and *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*. These appraisal standards are required for land acquisitions that use federal funds. Also, appraisals must be reviewed and approved by federal and state review appraisers. Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for appraisal services are currently being issued in order to move forward with the appraisal process.

As you know, the Trustee Council can only work with willing private landowners. Your concern that the time required for the small parcel process may affect your

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation


United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

development plans is an important and valid consideration. The Trustee Council is extremely sensitive to this concern and a sincere effort is being made to avoid placing any undue burden on private landowners that participate. While the Trustee Council has specifically indicated its continuing interest in your property for restoration purposes, you are clearly free at any time to proceed with alternative plans for the property.

Finally, the Trustee Council has indicated it would like to look at an overall plan for the small parcel program prior to proceeding with offers on any individual small parcel. At the June 1, 1995 meeting in Cordova, I will present the Trustee Council with a status report on the program.

I regret that there has been confusion regarding the timing and progress of the small parcel program and I hope that this letter helps provide a better understanding of the process. If you have any further questions, please let me know, or contact Eric Myers of my staff (278-8012).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Molly McCammon".

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

cc: Trustee Council



Faxed to 202-084684 on 5-4-96

May 4, 1995  
*Deborah Williams*  
 George T. Frampton, Jr.  
 EVOS Trustee Council

P.O. Box 3650  
 Valdez, AK 99686  
 (907) 835-5352

**RECEIVED**  
 AUG 15 1995

Dear Mr. Frampton:

I own a parcel of land which is on the Valdez Duck Flats and under "preliminary negotiations" for purchase through the small parcel habitat protection and acquisition program (Parcel PWS 52). I have become disenchanted with the program's working timeframe and the personnel in charge, and hope you can spare a few moments for me to state my case.

The opportunity to acquire this parcel is the culmination of years of work by many agencies and individuals. Long recognized as a unique and biologically diverse intertidal habitat, the Duck Flats have received regular attention as far as habitat protection. Through the Valdez Coastal Management Program in the late 1980's and early 1990's, the recommendation to purchase privately held parcels was made by lead agencies (like yours) through the AMSA process, although no action was taken.

Believing in the Nature Conservancy approach, I began purchasing Duck Flats parcels five years ago. Since that time I have come to realize the development potential here, although presently I still favor the option of acquisition for protection. I was proud to hear on Feb. 13 that the parcel had made the selection process cut; I was relieved to know that development was not my only option to maximize the potential of the land and my investment in it.

Now I find myself in the sad position of a willing seller to an uncommitted buyer whose agents aren't able to enter into any type of contract and who aren't even particularly interested in whether the sale takes place. The pace appears more related to a bureaucrat's job security than to the efficient conclusion to a business deal. The gentleman who signed a March 14 letter stating that a recommendation would be made to the Council by June 5 to help authorize formal offers, now informs me after my repeated inquiries that he never intended to be ready to proceed with formal offers until late August. He went on to tell me that I should perhaps look for other buyers or development plans, and that another selection process after late August could void Council interest in my parcel.

Is this how you wish to have negotiations conducted? Does it really take more than six months to get a title report and appraisal? This is absurd for a piece of residential property like my property. Had I known a month ago what the true timeline was, I easily could have obtained the title report and appraisal myself in order to be sure of presenting my case to the Council at its June meeting. Now I hear that the meeting has been set for June 1, which allows little time.

My main concern is that if the Council decides to back and is no longer interested in the purchase, and if you wait until late August or September to make that decision, then I will have lost a whole summer's building season and a year's worth of income from that potential development, since the work would have to be put off until next summer.

I implore you to take action in June, which would allow authorization of formal offers for those parcels which have no legal or environmental problems and which will have certified appraisals. Don't penalize me for the inefficiencies of governmental procedures, and don't require me to wait for every last parcel before any progress can be made toward a contract. You make the rules. Please give me the benefit of a commitment. My parcel will not break the bank, and I am willing to work on terms for payment over five years. Your action now will show a commitment to restoration and protection here in the shadow of the oil terminal.

Sincerely,

*Philip Hayward*  
 Philip Hayward

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

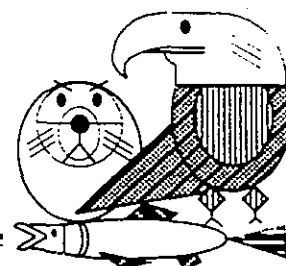
<b>FAX TRANSMITTAL</b>		# of pages ▶ 1
To <i>Rebecca</i>	From <i>Wanda</i>	
Dept./Agency <i>EVOS</i>	Phone # <i>271-5485</i>	
Fax # <i>276-7178</i>	Fax #	

**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 CONTINUATION MEETING  
AUGUST 25, 1995 @ 8:30 A.M.  
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE**

8/23/95

9:30 am

**DRAFT****DRAFT****Trustee Council Members:**

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

**GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN**  
Commissioner/Trustee Representative  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

**GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS**  
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

**PHIL JANIK/JIM WOLFE**  
Regional Forester/Trustee  
Alaska Region/Representative  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

**STEVE PENNOYER**  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

**FRANK RUE**  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Juneau, NMFS Conference Room 445C  
Chair, Craig Tillery

1. Call to Order 8:30 a.m.
  - Approval of Agenda
  - Approval of June 1, June 16, and August 15, 1995 meeting notes.
2. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
3. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
  - Financial Report
  - Quarterly Project Status Report
  - Status of Audit and Investments
  - Alaska SeaLife Center Status Report
  - Habitat Protection Status Report
    - Large Parcels
    - Small Parcels
4. Resolution Honoring Walter Meganack, Sr.\*

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AUG 25 1995

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

5. Additions to the Injured Species List\*
6. FY95 Technical Budget Amendment\*
7. Public Comment Period - 11:00 a.m.
8. Working Lunch - 12:00 p.m.
9. FY96 Work Plan\* - 12:30 p.m.
- Research, Monitoring & General Restoration
  - Administration, Science Management & Public Information
  - Restoration Reserve
  - Habitat Acquisition Support

**DRAFT**

\* indicates action item

Adjourn - 5:00 p.m.

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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD  
TREASURY COUNCIL  
BANK OF AMERICA

# November 27-28 EVOS workshop to scrutinize PWSAC pink project

Supplementation of wild stock salmon injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) has been a topic of substantial scientific debate, debate that continues without a decision on actions proposed by PWSAC through its collaborative proposal with the University of Alaska and the Native Village of Eyak. The 1995 season has brought continued serious pink salmon problems in large areas of Prince William Sound. However, the August 25 EVOS Trustee Council meeting to award funding for FY96 restoration did not address the PWSAC proposal. Rather, at the recommendation of Executive Director Molly McCammon, the Council deferred their decision on this and several other pink salmon projects until December.

Proposal 96093: Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort has been a long while in development and evolution. The project has three sub-projects including two University of Alaska projects related to early stock development and gene-flow into wild stock populations: (1) quantitative genetic assessment of early-returning pink salmon brood stock; (2) population genetic assessment of gene flow from early return stock. PWSAC's sub-project includes wild stock inventory and assessment, integrated SEA (Sound Ecosystem Assessment) research at proposed remote release sites,

and diversion of fishing effort from injured wild stocks by developing early run timing stocks and remote releasing hatchery fish to areas where harvest pressures on those fish will not impact wild stocks.

PWSAC's original proposal (95093) was submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council in 1994, for funding and implementation in summer, 1995. The project has since been reviewed at an October, 1994, pink salmon workshop, a salmon genetics workshop, a supplementation workshop last January with more than 100 scientists and fishery managers, a round table meeting/worksession during the EVOS FY95 Science Workshop, and numerous small workgroup and teleconference sessions with University and ADF&G and EVOS staff. The proposal has been rewritten to address agency and reviewer concerns, but the long delays led to postponement of consideration for the 1995 funding cycle. PWSAC Special Projects Manager Howard Ferren has led the project to this point. Newly appointed PWSAC Chief Scientist Dr. Tim Linley is the current project leader.

FY96 funding was to be announced this summer; however, McCammon recommended on June 30 to defer funding for the project pending more detailed review of salmon genetic, stock identification and straying pro-

posals. Originally set for July, the pink salmon project review has been re-scheduled for November 27-28, prior to the Trustee Council meeting in December.

In a July 12 project 96093 review, Trustee Council Chief Scientist Dr. Robert Spies recommends:

"1. With regard to alterations of run timing and/or remote release, previous guidance from the Trustee Council has emphasized the desirability of remote release rather than changes in run timing.

2. Criteria outlined at the January 1995 supplementation workshop regarding biological risk need to be more specifically addressed in the current proposal.

3. Reiterating the Executive Director's previous position, remote release sites need to be further considered, building upon the work previously done by the Regional Planning Team, including efforts to identify possible run timing adjustments as a means of reducing wild stock harvest pressures."

If 96093 is funded in December, project managers will have to move quickly to begin putting in place required work for the 1996 field season, seven years after the spill. Requested for FY96 is a total of \$960,000. As currently planned, 96093 is a seven-year project that will require EVOS Trustee Council funding of more than \$5 million in costs.

*Fish Net  
Fall '95*

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

## How the otolith is connected to the ear bone; now how do you mark an otolith?

The marking pattern on an otolith looks a lot like the rings on a cross section of a tree trunk, with varying bands of light and dark coloration. The distinctive pattern created by the bands identifies the origin of the fish; each hatchery has its own unique registered pattern. Different groups of fish within a hatchery can also be marked with their own different patterns, and wild fish can even be marked in streams by chemical means.

In the hatchery setting, the marking is done with water temperature changes. While the eggs are in the incubator, a small increase in the temperature of the water running through the trays will result in more calcium being deposited in the otolith. This calcium deposit appears as a light-colored ring when viewed under a microscope. A drop in tempera-

ture causes more protein to be laid down, resulting in a dark-colored ring.

A change of 4 degrees Centigrade for 36 hours creates one band. By precisely manipulating the water temperature for a period of several days, hatchery staff is able to "label" each fish with its distinctive pattern.

The temperature manipulation is carried out with an assemblage of pipes through which heated water is mixed with the hatchery water supply. The boilers and piping are housed in a mobile van adjacent to each hatchery building.

When an adult fish returns to spawn, the otolith has grown from smaller than the head of a pin to about the diameter of a pencil eraser. The otoliths are removed from a percentage of the catch and analyzed in a laboratory to determine the fishes' origins.

11.6.5 R

On June 1, a not-so PWSAC hatchery manager placed Eric Prestegard at the Cordova office at three remote sites. He is still with us: he was manager when Jeff Olsen left. These changes in the resulted in a cascade of increased permanent staff places into more responsible hatcheries.

Jeff has been with PWSAC first as a seasonal and tourist beginning in 1981 named Assistant Manager Hatchery (CCH), moved in 1991. In 1993 he was Hatchery (MBH) Manager. Erenberg Hatchery (V) in 1994. Jeff is married to a couple has two children: Joseph, 3. The family life, but are now really enjoying the ties of town life, "all we keep the dogs tied up."

Jeff was replaced as by Andrea Tesch, former Assistant Hatchery Manager. She joined the company in 1987 as a staff with an extensive background in East Africa. She was a tourist at WNH in 1988, a visitor in 1989, and Assistant manager in 1990. Andrea is a netter in 1991, and lives with her husband, Charlie T. Eric.

Christine Mitchell was Tesch as Assistant Hatchery Manager at WNH. With the company time became a Fish Care

## Eric goes under

PWSAC Operations Manager Eric Prestegard was one of the dunkies recently in a Dunk Tank fund raiser for the Cordova Family Resource Center. The end of August benefit was one of the main events in the Black Top Boogie on Cordova's newly repaved and lighted Main Street.

Joining Prestegard on the cold seat were town luminaries such as Mayor Margy Johnson, Coast Guard Commander Jim Beckham, Body Builder Mary Franklin,

and ADF&G managers Dan Sharp and Slim Morstad. The Ops Manager estimated that he went in 20 times in 15 minutes, and said his tormentors were "about evenly divided between gillnetters and seiners, but the worst was a four-year-old with a good aim."

The event was reminiscent of the old days when Prestegard was Manager of AFK Hatchery, and got thrown in the Sound at the end of eggtake.

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Fish Net  
Fall 95

# FishNet

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PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Vol. 1 Issue 1

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

Fall, 1995

## PWSAC falls short of 1995 return projections

With shortfalls in pink, chum and sockeye returns, PWSAC's cost recovery revenue goals for the 1995 season have not been met. As of August 25, the corporation had a total of \$3.31 million in fish sales, \$2.8 million short of the corporation's revenue goal. Of the sales, \$1.93 million came from pinks, \$956,000 from chums, and \$410,000 from sockeyes.

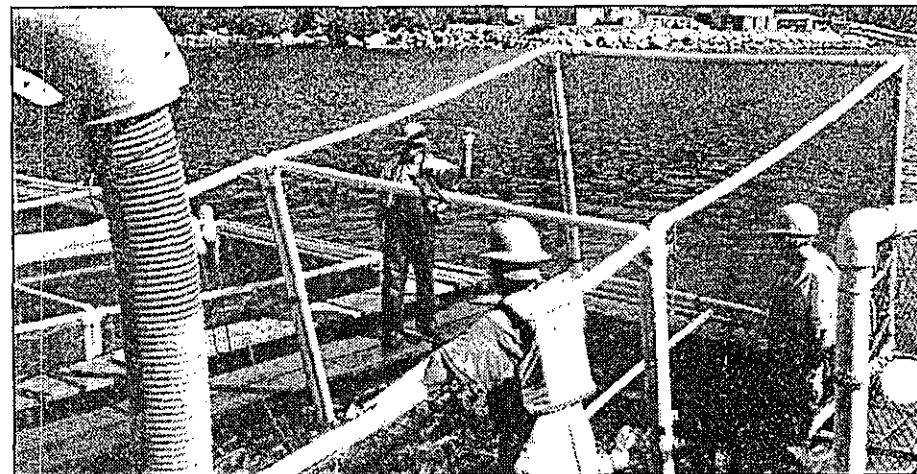
Both chums and Coghill-stock sockeyes returned at approximately half of the projected numbers, and provided approximately half the expected revenue. The best preliminary estimate of the shortfall in the pink return is also half of the forecast system-wide. Cannery Creek Hatchery performed above projection, while both Wally Noerenberg and Armin F. Koemig Hatcheries received less than half of their projected returns.

PWSAC will end the season with an es-

timated cash balance of \$10.6 million. Anticipating approximately \$3.5 million of FY97 revenues, the corporation has the resources to continue operations for two years, according to PWSAC President/CEO Ted Achilles.

A complete review of the current season will be presented at the September 23-24 Board of Directors meeting, along with the presentation of Business Plan 1996, and its recommendations for corporate change, Achilles said.

Operations Manager Eric Prestegard said that the numbers on returns of all species should be close to final by the Board meeting, but that difficulties in interpretation of the coded wire tag (CWT) data remain a concern. A serious percentage of tag loss in recovered adipose-fin-clipped fish complicates the analysis, and makes it more difficult to determine the percentage of hatch-



Seasonal employees at Wally Noerenberg Hatchery deliver live pink salmon in net pens to the tender vessel of a contract buyer.

ery-produced fish in the fishery, Prestegard said.

In reviewing preliminary numbers, Prestegard said the early stock Eyak sockeyes returned to Main Bay Hatchery at about 70% of the projection, "a pretty decent return for an experimental group of fish." No cost recovery and no commercial fishery were conducted on the Eyak stock, as the num-

bers remain very small. Plans call for increasing the size of the Eyak component at Main Bay. (See Main Bay story, this page.)

The mid-timed, or Coghill stock returned to Main Bay at 50% of projection at best, Prestegard reported, and he was "not pleased with that return." However, the return of the

*continued on back page* 20

## PWSAC, *continued from page 1*

Coghill stock fish remote released at Coghill came in at 80% to 90% of the forecast, and were harvested 100% by the commercial fishery. (See Coghill story, page 4.)

On July 14, the hatchery seiner from Main Bay harvested and sold 13,568 Coghill stock sockeyes at Marsha Bay on Knight Island. The number was added to the total harvested at Main Bay and became part of the PWSAC percentage. The return to Marsha Bay was a result of a release of surplus Coghill fry into the lake in 1992; Prestegard said that additional fish would return there next season as 5-year-olds.

Of the combined returns to Main Bay, Coghill and Marsha Bay, PWSAC harvested approximately 37%, Prestegard reported. Sockeyes sold at daily bid averaged \$1.20 a pound, while sockeyes sold under pre-season contract averaged \$1.39 a pound, according to Vice President/CFO Joe Martin.

Noerenberg chums returned at about 60% to 70% of projection. Prestegard said that the four-year-old component of the return did not show well, which was expected because it sprang from the same brood year (1991) that produced the all-time lowest pink return to PWS hatcheries in 1993. The corporate share of the chums totaled closer to 50% than 40%, Prestegard said, but taken together (under aggregate management) with the Coghill stock sockeyes, the PWSAC percentage was under 40%.

Bid sales of PWSAC chums averaged \$0.63 a pound, with most of the bid sales occurring early in the season. Chum pre-season contract sales averaged \$0.49 a pound. The contract sales prices are based on the average daily grounds price paid to fishermen by the major Sound buyers. Chum prices traditionally decline after July 1 or 2. PWSAC daily bid prices and grounds prices did drop 10 to 12 cents a pound after the end of June, but the grounds prices also began to decline earlier, at the beginning of the third week of June.

Pinks at AFK and Noerenberg were a big disappointment. In looking for an explanation for the continuing shortfalls, management is closely examining coded wire tag data, and "patterns are starting to emerge." (See related story, PWS pink salmon, front page.)

PWSAC harvested 40% of the pinks for cost recovery. Pinks sold under daily bid for an average of \$0.229 a pound at Cannery Creek, and an average of \$0.236 at Wally Noerenberg. Most of the pink bid sales were made towards the end of the season, when prices tend to be lower, Martin said. Also, bid sales in general were limited due to the reduced size of the return. Under pre-season contract, pinks sold at an average price of \$0.259 a pound at AFK, \$0.223 at Cannery Creek, and \$0.231 at Noerenberg, Martin reported.

## Coghill, *continued from page 4*

returning from the 1992 escapement of 29,000 fish. This year, the returning sockeyes came from brood year 1990; when there was an escapement of 9,200 fish.

Can it get worse? "It can't get any worse

Island, and Nelson Bay. Potential sites are evaluated on the basis of, among other considerations, non-interference with wild stocks, appropriate freshwater source, and accessibility. Nelson Bay may be restricted

## PWS pink salmon What's going on?

The pink salmon season in Prince William Sound is over, with the majority of the seine fleet putting their nets away without having caught what they needed to make it pay. The early pinks to Solomon Gulch Hatchery in Valdez Arm were strong, and the pink return to PWSAC's Cannery Creek Hatchery was excellent, but the returns to Noerenberg and Armin F. Koernig (AFK) Hatcheries have been extremely weak, with a particularly disastrous showing at AFK. The pattern in 1995 was very similar to that in 1994.

The question being asked on the street and around dinner tables: Why were pink returns so weak this year — and last year — in western Prince William Sound?

As well as the poor performance of the hatchery stocks in the western and northwestern areas of the Sound, wild pink stock escapements have been unsatisfactory in the Southwest, Northwest and Coghill Districts. In contrast, wild pink returns have been strong in the Eastern District, and on the islands in the Southeast District.

"It is pretty obvious that half the Sound did poorly this year," said Dan Sharp, area management biologist at the Cordova Dept. of Fish and Game. "There is a pattern developing for this year and last, for both hatchery and wild stocks. It's a big mystery: what is driving the western side of the Sound?"

Although there are other possible explanations, such as lingering effects of the 1989 oil spill, speculation has focused on an increased predator population in the western Sound, literally eating

*continued on back page*

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## PWS Pinks, *continued from page 1*

away at the salmon fry — both wild and hatchery — as they emerge in the spring. ADF&G biologists and other SEA (Sound Ecosystem Assessment) program scientists agree: indications are that it may be a predator problem. Suspected predators include an increased pollock population, measured in the tens of thousands of tons in the western corridors and passes by sonar researchers at the Prince William Sound Science Center in 1994 and 1995.

According to PWSAC Operations Manager Eric Prestegard, information provided by coded wire tags (CWT) from hatchery fish in 1994 shows that not all release groups of fry survived equally well. Groups of fry released later in the spring survived at much higher percentages than the larger number of fry in the mid-release groups. Biologists hope that 1995 CWT data, when available, may help them understand the survival pattern, which they speculate has to do with varying rates of predation on salmon fry released at different times and different sizes.

ADF&G research biologist Mark Willette said that there is some evidence in his work as part of the SEA program that the 1992 and 1993 pink salmon failures in PWS were caused by predation. SEA researchers conducted two broad-scale surveys of predator and plankton distribution throughout PWS in 1995. Information from the surveys should help if predator distribution is linked to the Sound-wide pattern of pink production. If pollock and/or other predators are eating the fry, what can be done through fishery management to remedy the problem?

### GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Within harvest quotas set by the federal government, the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game manages groundfish openings and closings in PWS. According to ADF&G's James Brady, "pollock are definitely on the short list of key predators affecting pink salmon survival in PWS."

Also, said Brady, pollock is a developing fishery in PWS. Last spring, three or four midwater trawlers from the Kodiak area ventured into the Sound, and in about 10 days caught 2,700 tons of pollock, much of it on the east side of Knight Island off the coast of the Sound, and in Port Rainbridge in the ex-

treme SW corner of the Sound.

"The catch per hour was fantastic," said Brady. "There seemed to be a large spawning aggregation in those areas, where there had never been a fishery before. . . . historical harvest figures have been 10,000 to 13,000 pounds per season. And the fish were good quality, with a high percentage of roe and an extremely low bycatch."

All of Prince William Sound is part of the Eastern Gulf management unit, which is federally managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Juneau office, according to Brady. Each unit is managed within the parameters of a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) set annually by NMFS following surveys of the available biomass and stock abundance trends. The TAC for 1995 season was 3,360 tons for the whole Eastern Gulf, most of which was taken in PWS.

"We had no idea what the biomass was in PWS," said Brady. "All we had to go by was a 1989 trawl survey which estimated 10,000 tons. We let the fishery go well beyond the federal allowable exploitation rate of 15% of that estimated population — 30% — before we closed it. The management of PWS is locked into the federal TAC. Once the TAC is reached, NMFS shuts down the Eastern Gulf, which they did after we shut down PWS."

If the State wanted to independently manage pollock stocks in PWS, they would have to go to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC). They could request one of two changes. One, to split the percentage of the existing Eastern Gulf TAC just for PWS. Two, try to show that the PWS biomass was independent of the Eastern Gulf biomass so it should not be subtracted from the Eastern Gulf TAC. In either case, the state would probably also need to prove that the PWS biomass was much larger than presently estimated.

Bill Bechtel, former manager of groundfish in this region for the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, is a new member of the Science Planning Team for the NPFMC and has been asked to take information on PWS groundfish stocks to a meeting of the group next week, Brady said. Bechtel will be carrying the data from the SEA program surveys done in 1994 and 1995. NMFS is apparently interested in finding out about the Sound's developing pollock fishery and its ramifications.

*Fish Net* RECEIVED  
*File '95* AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD



# Pink otolith marking equipment in hatcheries

Thanks to several years of united effort by fishermen and biologists, a new system to mark all the pink salmon released from four hatcheries in Prince William Sound is in place and ready for operation. The technique, called thermal otolith mass marking, uses temperature fluctuations in water circulating through the hatchery incubators to cause permanent marks to be formed on the otolith, a tiny bone in the salmon's inner ear. Marking equipment has been installed at PWSAC's Armin F. Koernig, Wally Norenberg and Cannery Creek Hatcheries, and at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery operated by the Valdez Fisheries Development Association.

The otolith marking technique is intended to replace the current, more labor-intensive process of inserting coded wire tags (CWT's) into the nose cartilage of a percentage of the hatchery fish. However, to make sure of the reliability of otolith marking, the CWT program will continue for two more years.

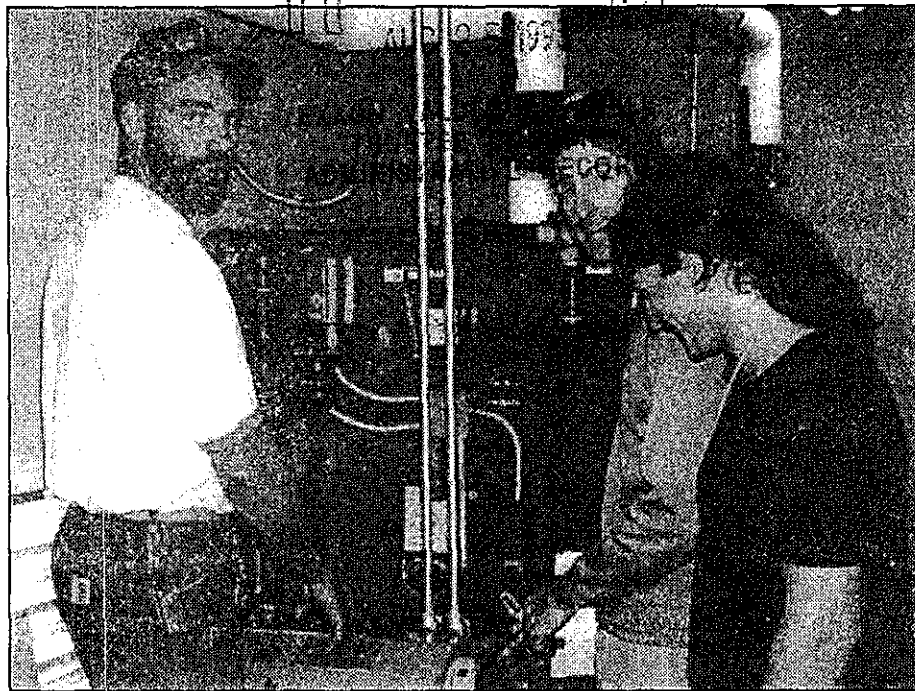
Most of the cost of otolith marking installation and operations through FY96 have been funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council, with conceptual approval of funding through 1998. The overlapping CWT recovery is also funded through FY96, with conceptual approval through 1998. Ops Manager Eric Prestegard says that PWSAC will be bearing some operational costs for the otolith program, and will continue to pay for the application

of the coded wire tags.

By marking all the hatchery-produced pinks entering the Sound, fishery biologists will be able to more reliably differentiate those fish from wild pink salmon. This information will allow fishery managers to focus commercial harvests on hatchery stocks in order to protect wild pink stocks, particularly those in the Southwest District of the Sound most heavily injured by the 1989 oil spill.

In the usual hatchery environment, cold fresh water is constantly circulated through the incubator trays holding the fertilized salmon eggs and, later, the hatched fish. The otolith marking process takes place between October and December, requiring the addition of a boiler unit to increase the water temperature by the few degrees necessary to create bands in the otolith as it grows. The boilers have been installed and test-fired in all three PWSAC hatcheries, reports the new physical plant engineer Russ Bradley. The marked 1995 brood year pink fry will be released in the spring of 1996, to return as adults in 1997.

With coded wire tagging, only about one in 600 fish can be marked. Thermal marking all of the fish from each hatchery will increase the certainty of fishery managers dealing with in-season harvest allocations. Also, otolith marking does not require the human handling of each fry in the application of coded wire tags, decreasing the stress on the fish. In addition, there is some con-



AFK Hatchery staff, left to right, Fish Culturist II Chris Schnipke, Assistant Hatchery Manager Chuck Pratt, and a seasonal employee inspect the newly-installed otolith marking boiler after a test run.

cern that imbedding a coded wire tag in the nose of a fish diminishes its ability to imprint and return to its release location — that could cause increased straying.

Information from the marked fish will be used in-season to help reduce interception of wild pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries. The marked fish will also help answer questions about how much returning hatchery and wild stocks stray from where they were hatched.

"Many subtle variables could be contributing to the declines we see in the wild stocks. The otolith marking program will

give us greater flexibility and certainty to help answer some of these questions," said Mark Willette, ADF&G research biologist.

Studies being undertaken by NOAA (National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) in the Gulf of Alaska will also benefit from the marked fish, making it possible for investigators to determine the migratory paths and behavior of pink salmon.



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Fish Net / 10/1/95

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# Soundings: An In-Depth Look

## Coghill Lake restoration begins to show results

mid-December.

### What caused the decline of Coghill Lake?

In the 1994 report on the Coghill Lake Restoration Project, the ADF&G said that several hypotheses have been proposed as causes for the decline in sockeye production, chief among them a decrease in zooplankton, small marine organisms which serve as feed for juvenile fishes.

"In particular, juvenile recruitment [fry hatched in the lake] from the 1980, 1981 and 1982 escapements (average 160,000), which were nearly three times the 30-year mean escapement, most likely reduced zooplankton densities which adversely affected the lake's rearing capacity," reported the authors.

ADF&G research biologist Mark Willette has also suggested that the oil spill might have hastened the decline because the juvenile salmon migrated through oiled habitats in western Prince William Sound. It has also been speculated that climatic effects may have contributed to reduced freshwater and/or marine survival, or that overharvest of the returning adult sockeyes has contributed to the decline.

The actual causes remain unknown, but limnological (freshwater) sampling has revealed that the lake is low in nutrients, and supports a limited stock of zooplankton, compared with other Alaskan lakes.

### What is the restoration project design, and how well is it working?

The plan to restore Coghill sockeye is based on enriching the lake with nutrients, which in turn is expected to increase zooplankton abundance. In addition, the plan calls for gradually increasing fry recruitment by increasing escapement through management techniques and hatchery stocking.

Fertilizer is applied to the lake from the air once a week between the end of June and the third week of August. The liquid fertilizer contains nitrogen and phosphorus to correct the chemical makeup of the lake. In 1994, three times more fertilizer was applied than in 1993, to treat a larger portion of the lake and further supplement the nutrient loading.

Regular testing of the lake continues throughout the fertilization period. In 1993 the phosphorus level increased by 13% and the biomass (population) of algae increased three-fold compared to pre-fertilization years. The zooplankton biomass more than doubled.

In 1994, ADF&G continued regular sampling of the lake water, algae and zooplankton, sockeye fry in the lake, and sockeye smolt emigrating from the lake. The lake water was again significantly higher in phosphorus, and the concentration of nitrogen was twice the pre-enrichment level. The concentration of algae, the food for

zooplankton, was almost identical to that in 1993. In addition, the increase in zooplankton biomass over the last five years.

The density of a particular species of zooplankton — *Bosmina* — showed an average 50-fold increase over the course of the 1994 season compared to 1993, and was the highest ever observed for Coghill Lake. The size of the *Bosmina* biomass increased 100-fold from 1993. *Bosmina* is typically the first zooplankton species to respond to artificial nutrient en-

taken to preserve the Coghill Lake sockeye stock. In addition, the EVOS restoration project includes and depends upon careful management: "Without a fishery management plan that reduces or eliminates interception rates of Coghill sockeye . . . restoration actions taken . . . may be insufficient." (EVOS Chief Scientists Review Memo, October, 1994)

Before this season, the minimum escapement goal of 25,000 sockeyes had been met only once in the last five years, in 1992. Ac-



The adult weir at the Coghill River creates a barrier for sockeyes returning to the system. They are allowed to pass through a portion of the barrier, at which time they are individually counted by ADF&G field staff. (Photo by Grant Bremer)

richment. Two other species of zooplankton have not increased in biomass compared to pre-enrichment.

The net effect of the program is that the juvenile fish appear to be eating, and surviving, better. In the fall of 1994, the fry were larger and in better condition than in 1993, with both length and weight increased. Smolt production has also increased: the total estimated outmigration of smolt in 1994 was 1,275 million, while the estimated number of smolt in 1993 was 289,611.

"The 1994 smolt outmigration was the largest since the sampling began in 1989, and represents a 6-fold increase in estimated smolt abundance compared to 1993," according to the authors of the ADF&G report.

Preliminary ADF&G estimates from the 1995 smolt outmigration indicate that 1.5 million smolt emigrated from Coghill Lake this spring, according to a memo from Regional Limnologist Gary Kyle.

### How can fisheries management contribute to the restoration of Coghill?

As Area Management Biologist Slim Morstad states, "ADF&G is mandated under statute to protect and maintain wild stocks, it's our number one mission."

This mission requires that fisheries management measures be

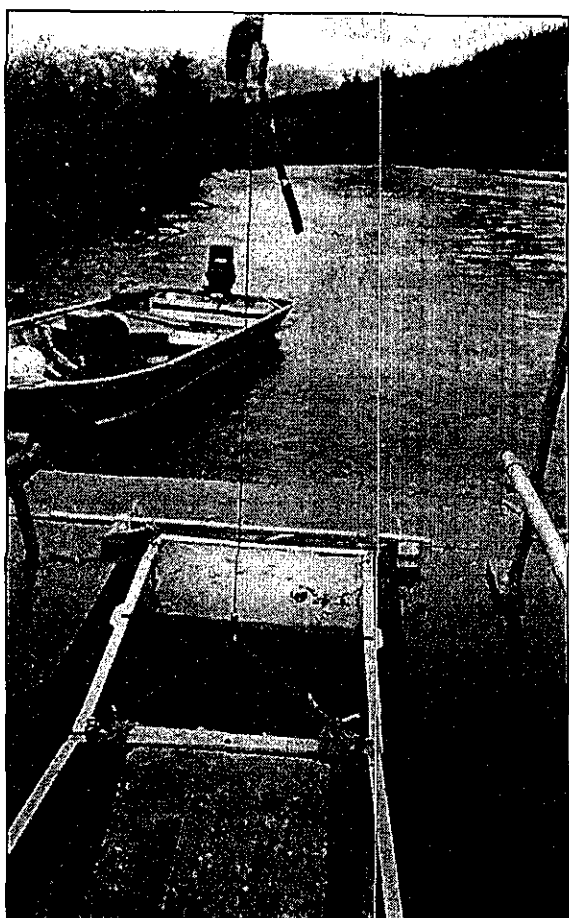
cording to the Department, the targeted escapement goal is consistent with the escapement levels of 30,000 to 50,000 which have historically produced the highest return per spawner of nine to one, and the maximum sockeye yield of 270,000.

According to the Department's report, "achieving adequate escapement into the Coghill system has been problematic due to the possible interception of sockeye in the commercial gillnet fisheries in the Eshamy and Coghill Districts."

These fisheries target enhanced sockeye and chum salmon returning to Main Bay and Noerenberg Hatcheries, and have been heavily restricted in the 1994 and 1995 management plans to reduce the harvest of Coghill-bound sockeyes. This year, the gillnet fishery on Noerenberg chums in the Esther Subdistrict was reduced mid-season to 12-hour openers inside the bays, to maintain an escapement corridor for returning Coghill sockeyes. As mentioned above, large number of sockeyes did eventually return to the lake, and the commercial fishery was expanded, resulting in the best catch for many years.

What is the management outlook? Morstad believes it will improve: in 1997, sockeyes will be

*continued on back page*



This is a sockeye smolt trap at the Coghill River, which traps a certain percentage of smolts leaving Coghill Lake each season. The traps are emptied and the smolts counted several times a day during outmigration; the juvenile fish are released alive. (Photo by Grant Bremer)

*Fish Net  
Fall '95*

## Coghill, *continued from page 4*

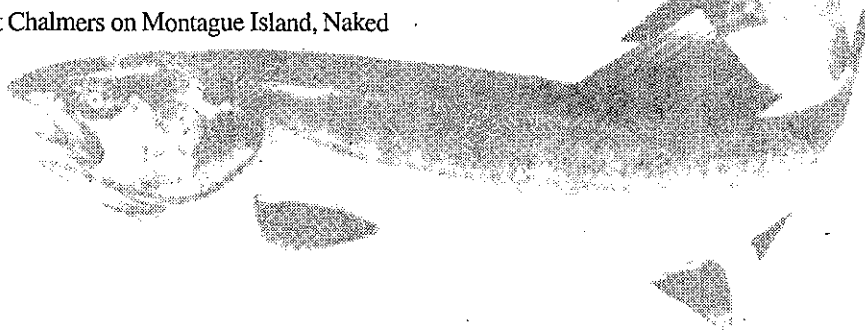
returning from the 1992 escapement of 29,000 fish. This year, the returning sock-eyes came from brood year 1990; when there was an escapement of 9,200 fish.

Can it get worse? "It can't get any worse than 12 hours in the Terminal Harvest Area," said Morstad, "except for no fishing at all. Fishermen seem to be recognizing the ongoing problem, and some are asking us to find a remote release site [for the hatchery chums]."

The Regional Planning Team, made up of Department and PWSAC representatives, currently recommend three principle remote release sites in Prince William Sound: Port Chalmers on Montague Island, Naked

Island, and Nelson Bay. Potential sites are evaluated on the basis of, among other considerations, non-interference with wild stocks, appropriate freshwater source, and accessibility. Nelson Bay may be restricted by genetic requirements to release only local, Nelson Bay stock fish.

For additional detail on Coghill Lake restoration and management, contact the Department of Fish and Game in Cordova, or the PWSAC office at 424-7511. The 1994 report on the Coghill restoration project, authored by ADF&G's Gary Kyle, Jim Edmundson and Stan Carlson, is available at both locations.



# Closer look may put 2 species on injured list

## Status of bird, mammal and fish species injured during oil spill

### Recovering

Bald eagles, killer whales, black oystercatchers, (Red Lake) sockeye salmon

### Recovery unknown

Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, river otters, rockfish

### Not recovering

Common murre, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, pink salmon, marbled murrelets, Pacific herring, Sea otters, pigeon guillemots, (Kenai) sockeye salmon

### Possible additions

Kittlitz murrelet, common loon

## Vote would free oil-spill money for study of damage to common loons, Kittlitz's murrelets

By NATALIE PHILLIPS  
Daily News reporter

After the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, government officials identified 17 species of birds and mammals as injured by the nearly 11-million-gallon spill. Now they are considering adding two more to the list — the common loon and the Kittlitz's murrelet.

"We really don't have any new information," said Bob Spies, chief scientist for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. "We are just stepping back and looking at the available data."

Being on the Trustee Council's injured species list clears the way for the council to fund studies of the species. The trustees will vote at their annual

budget meeting today whether to add the two birds to the list.

They also will consider a proposed \$18 million budget for 1996. Most of that money, about \$12 million, would go to the Restoration Reserve Fund. The council has committed to placing \$108 million in the fund over the next six years so there will be a trust fund for future studies and research. The rest of the proposed budget is for administrative costs, species studies and continued monitoring.

Trustee Council scientists plan to review the entire injured species list this winter to determine if any of the species have recovered and now can be taken off the list. Exxon

officials would not comment on the list or possible additions, said Ed Burwell, a company spokesman in Irving, Texas.

The injured species list includes bald eagles, killer whales, river otters, common murre, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, herring, sea otters and pink salmon.

The list also includes the marbled murrelet, a small seabird that comes to shore to breed in old-growth forests. But it does not include the Kittlitz's murrelet, a similar but rarer murrelet that breeds on bare rock and glaciated moraines.

Murrelets — both marbled and Kittlitz's — are brown with mottled white spots. In the winter, their plumage changes to black

above and white below. The marbled murrelet has a longer bill than the Kittlitz's murrelet. The flight of both birds is rapid and their wings long and pointed. They are almost always seen in pairs and are believed to mate for life.

Bird biologists estimate there are only 20,000 Kittlitz's murrelets in the world, and most live in the spill area. After the spill, cleanup workers found 1,092 murrelet carcasses. Of that, 612 were marbled murrelets and 72 were Kittlitz's murrelets. The rest were not identified.

"Assuming that some of the recovered-but-unidentified murrelet carcasses are Kittlitz's and that more murrelets actually died

than were recovered," the death toll for Kittlitz's "may be as high or higher than that of any other single species affected by the oil spill," Spies wrote in his recommendation for adding the bird to the injured list.

Oil spill workers picked up 396 loon carcasses during the spill cleanup. Most of those — 216 — were identified as common loons.

"We don't have very good population estimates for loons in general, but they are long-lived and fairly slow reproducing," Spies said Thursday. "There may be just several thousand in the spill area." The recovered carcasses may represent as little as 10 percent of the total number of loons killed.

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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# SALMON PRODUCERS ALLIANCE

907-262-1903 PHONE

10819 SPUR HIGHWAY BOX 385 • KENAI, ALASKA 99611-7848

907-262-4089 FAX

August 13, 1995

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Molly:

The Salmon Producers Alliance is comprised of salmon processors and commercial fishermen in Cook Inlet. As individuals who depend upon this industry for our livelihoods and the employment of thousands seeking work, we take the issues surrounding habitat protection and the perpetuation of salmon populations seriously.

We have recently become alarmed over suggestions to curtail, and, in some instances, eliminate elements of the restoration program outlined last year for the Kenai River. As you know, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game possesses definitive data on the decreased production of sockeye salmon following the large escapements of 1988 and 1989.

The probability of having three consecutively low rates of return to the Kenai given the complete history of adult escapement and returns to this system is extremely low. Perhaps the most ominous indicator for the future is that these poor return rates result from a year with normal escapement. This suggests persistence in the effects of overescapement on Kenai River sockeye salmon production.

We cannot emphasize strongly enough our desire to see the restoration program as outlined last year fully funded. Each aspect -- from the full limnology study to the Inlet survey -- plays a vital role in successfully managing the Kenai River and in determining rehabilitation programs to ensure future returns of sockeye.

Molly McCammon  
Page 2  
August 13, 1995

Please feel free to contact our office. We would be glad to speak with you in more detail.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Dale", followed by a forward slash and the initials "CBS".

Paul Dale  
President

PD:cbs

cc: Phil Janik, U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Steven Pennoyer, National Marine Fisheries Service  
George T. Frampton, Jr., U.S. Department of Interior  
Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General, State of Alaska  
Frank Rue, Alaska Department of Fish & Game  
Gene Burden, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed **NOW** to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

Phase One of this deal would empower the trustees council to purchase timber rights from the Eyak Corp. so that logging never occurs in this ancient rainforest. Phase Two of the deal would create a three-year moratorium on current land-use rules to negotiate the finer details of the Forest Forever plan; allowing the federal government, concerned citizens, and the Eyak shareholders a chance to iron out the legal terms (i.e. conservation easements) for how the land would be protected and managed.

Respectfully,

B. Richman

670 CR 207 52

Denver CO 80301

Respectfully,

DR. T. MOORE

1433 Williams St. Apt. 206

Denver CO 80218

Respectfully,

Steve Gilroy

Box 141

Talkeetna AK

99676

Respectfully,

L. A. Long III

3023 S. Williams

Denver CO 80210

How our legal terms (i.e. conservation easements) for how the land would be protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Shelly Campbell

Shelly Campbell

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Mike Smith

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

*Neil Warren*  
NEIL WARREN  
2201 DAYTON # 306  
AURORA CO. 80010

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

*Laura J. Lymer*  
LN 28 Loveland Cir  
Kroge River, AK 99577

Respectfully,

*Maria M. Case*  
1390 Duxbury Ln.  
EBKS, AK 99709  
Maria M. Case

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

*Beverly Jefferson*  
#250 / 5933 Curry  
Ford Rd ORLANDO Fla  
32822

Respectfully,

*Sally Ann Adams*  
5933 CURRY Ford Rd #250  
ORLANDO Fla 32822





# National Parks and Conservation Association



July 31, 1995

## ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Molly:

Last week, the Public Advisory Group (PAG) faced one of our most important responsibilities: making recommendations to the Trustee Council regarding the Draft Fiscal Year 1996 Work Plan. As always, there were more projects than dollars available and we had the task of suggesting several millions of dollars of reductions. Anticipating the difficulty and sensitivity of the decisions we faced, the PAG initially proposed to take no votes, but to simply attempt to gain a general "sense" of the group where possible and to report to the Trustee Council the views of individual PAG members. As you know, that is not what happened. The PAG adopted a series of virtually unanimous motions detailing our recommendations, which ranged from project-specific cuts to guidance to staff regarding the need for additional refinement/reduction within certain project categories and the need to strengthen others. We also created a discussion record which illuminates the thinking behind our decisions.

It would have been impossible to achieve this result without the work of the staff. Our strong recommendations reflect the fact that PAG members were able to understand and review individual projects, and the role of those projects in the larger restoration effort. This reflects directly on the quality of the process which you and your staff provided for the PAG, from written materials to project briefings to the responses to our questions.

I've been involved in many budget and work plan sessions over the years with legislative committees, municipal assemblies and corporate boards. This was one of the more pleasant experiences. You and your staff deserve credit for bringing a great deal of clarity to what has often, in the past, been a confusing process. In addition, your work in helping develop the subsistence package, and actively addressing issues such as late reports, overhead costs, overlapping projects and project sequencing, demonstrated a real responsiveness to previously expressed public concerns. I think PAG members were a bit surprised at how quickly we were able to reach agreement regarding our recommendations. Our decisions were certainly not pre-planned. And while a number of our motions supported staff recommendations and/or endorsed additional staff discretion in refining certain projects, staff did not "lead" us to these conclusions. Rather, I believe our actions reflect a confidence in the quality of the staff work we have experienced over the past few months. We are better informed, our decisions are more informed decisions, and our recommendations will carry more weight. By improving the quality of the process, you and the staff have helped us do a better job fulfilling our responsibilities in that process. Congratulations and thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Chip Dennerlein

cc PAG Members

Alaska Regional Office  
329 F St., Ste. 208, Anchorage, AK 99501  
Tel: (907) 277-6722 • Fax: (907) 277-6722

National Office  
1776 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036  
Tel: (202) 223-6722 • Fax: (202) 659-0650

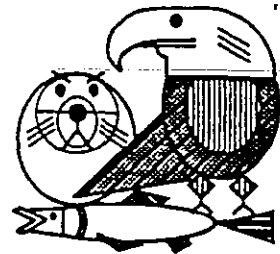


# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



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TO: Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Public Comment Record

July 31, 1995

FROM: Bob Loeffler

SUBJECT: Telephone Public Comment

---

July 31, and again on August 3rd I took a phone call from an individual who asked that their comments be relayed to the Trustee Council. Given the subject of her request, the request from August 3rd will also be relayed to the science coordinator, and ADF&G.

The person was:

Ms. Denny Kay Weathers  
Box 1791  
Deep Bay, Hawkins Island  
Via Cordova, Alaska 99574

July 1. Her comments are summarized below.

1. The Trustee Council should not be purchasing timber, especially near Cordova. Restoration funds to purchase timber are a waste of money. Trees were not oiled, and the purchases are not restoration and do not restore what was injured. This is especially true near Cordova. Cordova was not oiled and is not in the oiled area. "The Trustee Council should be sued for what they have done."
2. The logging company is currently cutting in the Orca Narrows viewshed purchased by the Trustee Council in January 1995. Thus, a breach of contract is occurring, but, of course, the Trustee Council doesn't care because they are just interested in keeping their jobs. The individual relayed the townships and sections purchased, and that logging was occurring inside that area. I called Dave Gibbons to relay the message. He told me that USFS personnel were just in the area and had marked previously cut trees near the proposed log-transfer site that Eyak was allowed to remove, but that cutting was not, at least a few days ago, occurring the purchased area. I called Ms. Weathers back and relayed the message, and was told, "Of course that's not true, but that's what you would expect they'd say."

August 3. Ms. Weathers called back August 3rd to discuss King Crab. She believed that King Crab was injured by the spill, and that the Trustee Council should study the crab to determine what has happened and where they have gone. Her comment is summarized below.

The commenter is one of the six King Crab fishermen in the Sound. 1988 was a good

season. In 1988, they had a massive catch, so much so that ADF&G shut the season early because the poundage was caught. The season was closed in 1989 due to oil (i.e., zero tolerance, not for lack of crab). Now there is no crab. (The last opening was in 1991. They were only one of two to fish the opening and there was really no catch). They did a study last year (ADF&G gave them 15 days above and below Nellie Juan), and the pots came up with undefinable gook. NOAA told them that some oil sunk during the spill, and in some cases accumulated in low pockets on the bottom. King Crab feed on the bottom and are easily disturbed. There were crab in 1988; none now. Either the spill killed or them or they moved. Trustee Council should fund a study to determine what happened or where they moved to.

The commenter also made a point that a study would have been funded except there are only a few crab fishermen, so the Council doesn't care about them. They have written before and not one of the Council members even wrote back. If they were Native, we would have done a study, but they are not. It's discrimination. Its only government people who are getting the money — bureaucrats, ADF&G folk who are safe in their job, or other government scientists. They are the ones making money off the oil spill, and people affected aren't being helped.

cc: Stan Senner, Science Coordinator  
Joe Sullivan, ADF&G

11/13/88 AFT

Sam Booher  
4397 Roswell Rd  
Augusta, GA 30907  
24 July 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL  
Attn: Trust Fiscal Year 1996 Work Plan

Dear Trustee Council Members,

I believe you are all doing a wonderful job.  
I am very supportive of all of the job you have done.

PURPOSE OF THIS LETTER

I do wish to leave you with one thought.

Years from now when people visit the site of the Valdez Oil Spill, will they be shown any pristine wildlife habitat? Will their guide be able to tell them that any particular area now exists wild because of the Funds received from the oil spill?

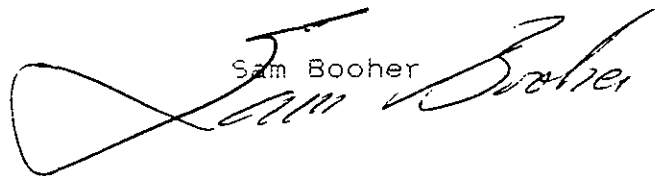
Are there any areas of Old Growth that would have been timbered but you purchased them?

Are there any areas of Wildlife Habitat that would have been developed but you purchased them?

These above areas would have only provided short-term profits but will now bring Long-term economic tourist dollars to the State thanks to your actions.

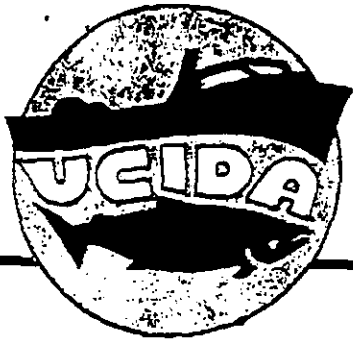
I am pleased with all you are doing. My vote is for maximum Wildlife Habitat purchase. This action will have LONG TERM positive impact.

Sam Booher



RECEIVED  
JUL 27 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



# UCIDA

**UNITED COOK INLET DRIFT ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 389 • Kenai, Alaska 99611 • 0389

(907) 283-3600 • FAX (907) 283-3306

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July 27, 1995

By Telefax

Duane Harp  
District Ranger  
Seward Ranger District  
Chugach National Forest  
PO Box 390  
Seward, AK 99664

Subject: Moose Pass Timber Sale

Dear Mr. Harp,

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).

UCIDA opposes Alternative E, which would maximize logging and "have the most ground-disturbing activity and the highest impact on water quality" (Moose Pass Cooperative Project Environmental Assessment p. 3-6).

The Moose Pass / Trail Lakes watershed represents 15 to 20 percent of the Kenai River sockeye salmon resource.

Kenai River sockeye salmon have been designated an injured species by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Millions of dollars have been spent in developing better management techniques and millions more will be spent on restoration and land acquisition. Logging in the upper drainages of the Kenai system would negate many of the efforts in the lower system.

Kenai River sockeye salmon represent, on average, 50 percent of the harvest of Cook Inlet salmon drift fishermen, however, any restriction or closure aimed at protecting this resource will deny us access to the other non-affected resources.

The impacts on commercial fisheries have been totally ignored and this is not acceptable. The analysis presented relates only to the affects on Moose Pass residents. This is a national resource with national implications - certainly implications affecting the fishermen represented by UCIDA.

Assertions that logging protects forest health are no more than that and have not been substantiated in the Environmental Assessment.

In conclusion, UCIDA supports Alternative A and finds Alternative E unacceptable.

UCIDA appreciates the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Theo Matthews,  
Executive Director

cc: Governor Tony Knowles  
ADNR Commissioner John Shively  
ADF&G Commissioner Frank Rue  
Alaska Center for the Environment  
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association

## PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Judy	Leitzav	424-3446	Box 830, Cordova AK 99574

Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Newsletters only ☐ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 7/19/95 Talked to: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Wanted update on Eyak land negotiation.  
Called because she had seen a clear cut in the Viewshed.

## Comments:

Eric called Judy Leitzav in response to her phone message asking for an explanation of what was going on with the Eyak negotiations. Eric explained the most recent impasse on the value for value exchange; noted that the TC remained interested in a land acquisition if possible given Eyak's interest in pursuing logging on its lands. Eric explained the problems encountered during the mediation regarding the Best Interest Finding provision and the Eyak position that it needed immediate access to the Viewshed timber that would be traded to the TC if their (Eyak's) logging were halted. A copy of the most recent press release on this topic was sent via mail.

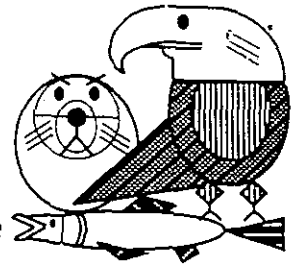
Eric asked Cherri to add the name to the database.

# 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



July 14, 1995

Kris S. Anderson  
POB 892  
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Dear Mr. Anderson,

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the proposed Fleming Spit restoration project, a proposal sponsored by the Cordova Sporting Club and the City of Cordova.

On June 1, 1995, the Trustee Council met in Cordova and heard numerous individuals express their support for the Fleming Spit project. Nearly all of the testimony received so far on this proposal has been in support of the project. I sincerely regret that you were not able to attend the public comment period to express your views directly to the entire Trustee Council.

The project actually has three distinct parts: 1) the fishery improvements; 2) proposed recreational enhancements; and 3) purchase of the land.

Fishery improvements: At the June 1 meeting, the Trustee Council took action to conditionally authorize \$170,000 to upgrade the existing net pens/smolt stocking area and for dredging to help improve the quality of the salmon smolt rearing and imprinting prior to release. These proposed fishery improvements are presently undergoing final legal review by the United States Department of Justice.

Recreational enhancements: Also at the June meeting, testimony was provided by Ron Crenshaw, on behalf of the State Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, that Governor Knowles has asked them to work with the project sponsors to develop certain recreational facilities associated with the Fleming Spit fishery, such as restrooms and construction of a boardwalk to provide safe access to fishing for a wide range of people, including children, the elderly, and the disabled. These facilities would be funded separately, not by the Trustee Council.

Purchase of land: The Trustee Council also discussed the possibility of purchasing the 5.4 acre parcel surrounding the stocking pond. As the owner of this land, Sealaska Corporation has chosen to offer this parcel of land for sale through the

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior



Trustee Council's Small Parcel Program. At this point, no final decision has yet been made regarding the purchase of the Sealaska parcel. The Trustee Council did, however, formally recognize that the Fleming Spit parcel has significant restoration potential and directed that further work be conducted to develop the land purchase proposal. A final decision on whether to go forward with actual acquisition is expected in late August or early September.

I appreciate you taking the time to share your concerns about the Fleming Spit project and I hope that this letter responds to your questions. Please also know that a copy of your letter will be provided to each of the Trustee Council members prior to their next meeting. In the meantime, if you have further questions or would like additional information regarding the Fleming Spit proposal, please contact Veronica Christman at the Restoration Office (1-800-478-7745).

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

cc: Veronica Christman  
Ron Crenshaw

RECEIVED  
JUL 10 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
PUBLIC SERVICE

7-6-95

To: Ms. Molly McCommon  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council

My name is Kris S. Anderson. I work in construction and commercial fish. I have been a continuous resident of Alaska since 1982, Cordova since 1990 and have lived at the Shelter Cove / Fleming Spit area for the past 4 years. I am also a registered voter.

I would like to voice my opposing concern if the City of Cordova is awarded their grant application to buy the land surrounding Shelter Cove and express my opinion of all the good Shelter Cove has done for people in the past and present.

A good number of Cordova residents have lived at the Cove when they first came to town or at some time, since it is an inexpensive place to live, which is a big help to people starting out in a new town. There are about a dozen people that live at the Cove year around. Most of us have lease agreements with the land owner: ex-judge now Anchorage attorney Richard B. Collins,

local fisherman Kurt Jensen Sr. and the Sea Alaska Corporation. Also quite a few people camp out at the Cove every summer. It is much nicer than the one city camper park which is built on the old city landfill right next to the present day landfill, which does not look or smell the nicest. There is a community sauna at the Cove which alot of people from town and the Cove use and enjoy on a regular basis which I believe would be torn down if the City is given the grant monies.

My number one concern is that myself, my neighbors and the people who camp out will be evicted from our homes if the City is awarded their grant application.

The reason I believe people will be evicted is because that is what the City tried to do the fall of '94 to the people who live on Sea Alaska Corporations property. They put eviction notices on peoples cabins and tents which prompted those people to contact the Sea Alaska Corporation and work out a lease agreement with them.

Personally I do not see how the City would make the Cove a better place than it already is. The sport fisherman catch

their fish. The campers have a nice place to camp and the people who like living at the Cove have a home. I believe the only thing the City sees when it looks ~~on~~ at the Cove are Tourism dollar signs. I see my time spent at the Cove as a gift and I am truly grateful. I hope other people are given the same opportunity as me in the future. Please leave Shelter Cove the way it is. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,

Kris S. Anderson

P.S. I would appreciate any information you could send me on the status of this particular grant application and confirmation that you received my letter. Thanks

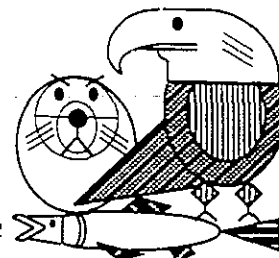
KRIS S. ANDERSON  
P.O. BOX 892  
CORDOVA, AK. 99574

# 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



May 26, 1995

Mr. Philip Hayward  
P.O. Box 3650  
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Dear Mr. Hayward:

I want to take this opportunity to respond to your recent letter to the Trustee Council members regarding the Small Parcel Program and to reaffirm the Trustee Council's interest in the possibility of purchasing the PWS 52 parcel.

I also want to specifically address the concerns you identify regarding the small parcel acquisition process. Although the nomination, evaluation and negotiation process may seem overly long and involved from your perspective as a single individual, I assure you that the staff involved with this program are making a great effort to move the program along as quickly as possible. As representatives of government agencies, however, procurement requirements for the purchase of land using public funds requires a methodical and deliberate process that is accountable to the public. These processes take considerable time even under the best of circumstances. The required steps — including the evaluation/ranking of hundreds of individual parcels, preliminary title searches, hazardous materials investigations, appraisals, etc. — must be undertaken for numerous parcels other than just the one that you have nominated. In some cases, services to perform these tasks must be obtained through contracts that, in turn, are subject to procurement regulations and requirements.

In your letter you suggest that a title report and appraisal could be commissioned by yourself to provide the information needed to make an offer by June 1, 1995, when the Council is again scheduled to meet. The Trustee Council must have an appraisal that is in conformance with the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* and *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*. These appraisal standards are required for land acquisitions that use federal funds. Also, appraisals must be reviewed and approved by federal and state review appraisers. Requests for Proposals (RFPs) for appraisal services are currently being issued in order to move forward with the appraisal process.

As you know, the Trustee Council can only work with willing private landowners. Your concern that the time required for the small parcel process may affect your

---

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

development plans is an important and valid consideration. The Trustee Council is extremely sensitive to this concern and a sincere effort is being made to avoid placing any undue burden on private landowners that participate. While the Trustee Council has specifically indicated its continuing interest in your property for restoration purposes, you are clearly free at any time to proceed with alternative plans for the property.

Finally, the Trustee Council has indicated it would like to look at an overall plan for the small parcel program prior to proceeding with offers on any individual small parcel. At the June 1, 1995 meeting in Cordova, I will present the Trustee Council with a status report on the program.

I regret that there has been confusion regarding the timing and progress of the small parcel program and I hope that this letter helps provide a better understanding of the process. If you have any further questions, please let me know, or contact Eric Myers of my staff (278-8012).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCarmon".

Molly McCarmon  
Executive Director

cc: Trustee Council

Fixed to 202-084684 m5-4-95

May 4, 1995  
*Deborah Williams for*  
George T. Frampton, Jr.  
EVOS Trustee Council

P.O. Box 3650  
Valdez, AK 99686  
(907) 835-5352

Dear Mr. Frampton:

I own a parcel of land which is on the Valdez Duck Flats and under "preliminary negotiations" for purchase through the small parcel habitat protection and acquisition program (Parcel PWS 52). I have become disenchanted with the program's working timeframe and the personnel in charge, and hope you can spare a few moments for me to state my case.

The opportunity to acquire this parcel is the culmination of years of work by many agencies and individuals. Long recognized as a unique and biologically diverse intertidal habitat, the Duck Flats have received regular attention as far as habitat protection. Through the Valdez Coastal Management Program in the late 1980's and early 1990's, the recommendation to purchase privately held parcels was made by lead agencies (like yours) through the AMSA process, although no action was taken.

Believing in the Nature Conservancy approach, I began purchasing Duck Flats parcels five years ago. Since that time I have come to realize the development potential here, although presently I still favor the option of acquisition for protection. I was proud to hear on Feb. 13 that the parcel had made the selection process cut; I was relieved to know that development was not my only option to maximize the potential of the land and my investment in it.

Now I find myself in the sad position of a willing seller to an uncommitted buyer whose agents aren't able to enter into any type of contract and who aren't even particularly interested in whether the sale takes place. The pace appears more related to a bureaucrat's job security than to the efficient conclusion to a business deal. The gentleman who signed a March 14 letter stating that a recommendation would be made to the Council by June 5 to help authorize formal offers, now informs me after my repeated inquiries that he never intended to be ready to proceed with formal offers until late August. He went on to tell me that I should perhaps look for other buyers or development plans, and that another selection process after late August could void Council interest in my parcel.

Is this how you wish to have negotiations conducted? Does it really take more than six months to get a title report and appraisal? This is absurd for a piece of residential property like my property. Had I known a month ago what the true timeline was, I easily could have obtained the title report and appraisal myself in order to be sure of presenting my case to the Council at its June meeting. Now I hear that the meeting has been set for June 1, which allows little time.

My main concern is that if the Council decides to back and is no longer interested in the purchase, and if you wait until late August or September to make that decision, then I will have lost a whole summer's building season and a year's worth of income from that potential development, since the work would have to put off until next summer.

I implore you to take action in June, which would allow authorization of formal offers for those parcels which have no legal or environmental problems and which will have certified appraisals. Don't penalize me for the inefficiencies of governmental procedures, and don't require me to wait for every last parcel before any progress can be made toward a contract. You make the rules. Please give me the benefit of a commitment. My parcel will not break the bank, and I am willing to work on terms for payment over five years. Your action now will show a commitment to restoration and protection here in the shadow of the oil terminal.

Sincerely,

*Philip Hayward*  
Philip Hayward

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL		# of pages
To	<i>Rebecca</i>	1
Dept./Agency	<i>EVOS</i>	
Fax #	<i>276-7178</i>	
From	<i>Wanda</i>	
Phone #	<i>271-5485</i>	
Fax #		

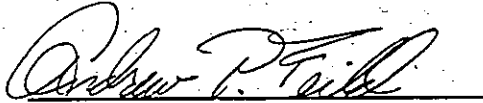
## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed NOW to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

Phase One of this deal would empower the trustees council to purchase timber rights from the Eyak Corp. so that logging never occurs in this ancient rainforest. Phase Two of the deal would create a three-year moratorium on current land-use rules to negotiate the finer details of the Forest Forever plan; allowing the federal government, concerned citizens, and the Eyak shareholders a chance to iron out the legal terms (i.e. conservation easements) for how the land would be protected and managed.

Respectfully,



Drew Feild  
2301 Banbury Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Respectfully,

A. Min  
P.O. Box 2512  
Cordova ALASKA 99574

Respectfully,

Elizabeth Donahue  
458 Milnes  
Anch. AK 99504

Respectfully,

PATRICK CARNAHAN  
1504 d. St.  
Anch. AK. 99501

Respectfully,

Paul Winkel  
18514 OLLIVA DR  
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577

Respectfully,

G. J. Bagayao



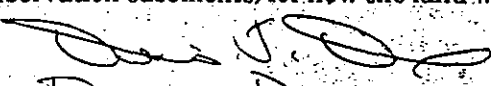
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Respectfully,

  
DENNIS DIXON  
200 W. 34th Ave #604  
ANCH, AK 99503


Respectfully,

  
16845 Young Dr. #C  
Eagle River, AK 99577

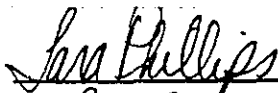
Respectfully,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_


Respectfully,

  
3226 Kerry Circle  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Respectfully,

  
P.O. Box 1712  
Kenai, AK  
99611

Respectfully,

  
P.O. Box 2044  
Gradyville AK 99587

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Jeanette Aileen  
Jeanette Aileen  
5620 Rabbit Creek Rd.  
Anch, AK 99516

Respectfully,

Erick Antium  
P.O. Box 827  
COOPER LANDING, AK 99572

Respectfully,

Virginia J. Lyons  
5620 Rabbit Creek Rd  
Anchorage, AK 99516

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Kathleen Roberts  
Rd Box 97  
Olmstedville, N.Y.  
12857

Respectfully,

Frank H. H. H.  
524 W 19TH  
ANCH, AK 99503

Respectfully,

Margaret E. McDonagh  
Margaret E. McDonagh  
2746 W. 42nd Pl. #2  
Anchorage, AK 99517

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Cynthia C. Truitt  
P.O. Box 111081  
Anchorage AK  
99511

Respectfully,

Angela Renis  
3503 Danbrandt  
Anchorage AK  
99503

Respectfully,

CARRIE A. YOUNG  
2801 QUEEN VICTORIA DR.  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518

Respectfully,

Graham K. Ramos  
3650 Amber Bay Loop  
Anch, Ak. 99515

Respectfully,

YVONNE Phillips  
1120 ELSINORE AVE. # 20  
WASILLA, AK 99654

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Kelly L. Jael  
PO Box 827  
Croper Landing AK  
99572

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Amy Christensen  
Box 2184  
Homer, Alaska  
99603

Respectfully,

Karen Perry  
2708 W. 30 #4  
Anchorage, AK 99517

Respectfully,

REBECCA ZARTMAN  
1931 CHEROKEE WAY  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

Respectfully,

Debbi Staab  
3511 View Park Cir #A  
Anchorage, AK 99502  
Debbi Staab

Respectfully,

K.A. ERICKSON  
1547 Wintergreen  
Anch AK 99508

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Paul Barnett  
Paul Barnett  
820 W. 53rd Ave. #B  
Anchorage, AK 99518

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Sarah Duane  
31640 E. 42nd Circle #9  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

John Staszkiwicz  
1723 Bellevue Ln.  
Anchorage, AK 99515

Respectfully,

P.A. Hopkins  
1547 Wintergreen  
Anchorage

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Jennifer R Williams  
1415 KARLUK ST APT 1  
ANCH, AK 99501

Respectfully,

Judith A. Smith  
P.O. Box 2313  
Valdez, AK 99686

Respectfully,

Roberta A Bear  
8810 Solar Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99507

22 (Roberta S. Bear)


## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

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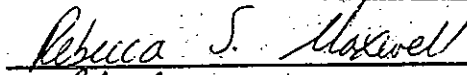
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Respectfully,

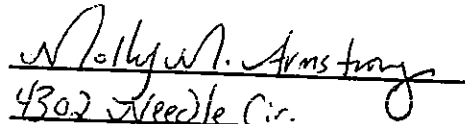
  
WILLIAM DEJARAK  
1316 NECHINA ST.  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

Respectfully,

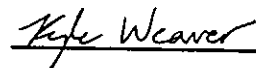
Please -

  
Rebecca S. Maxwell  
P.O. Box 671693  
Chugiak, AK 99567

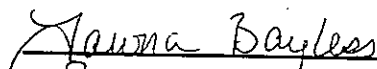
Respectfully,

  
N. W. Armstrong  
4302 Needle Cir.  
Anchorage, AK 99508


Respectfully,

  
Kyle Weaver  
1520 G Street #3  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Respectfully,

  
Janina Bayless  
Box 244892  
Anchorage, AK  
99524

Respectfully,

  
Arthur Flynn  
601 E 4th Ave Apt C  
ANCHORAGE AK 99509

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Canille Cole  
3805 Iowa #4  
ANCH, AK 99517

Respectfully,

James Odhner  
JIMITH ODHNER  
P.O. Box 556  
MOORE PASS, AK 99631

Respectfully,

Fran McNeill  
12021 Portage Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99515

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Frank Norris  
FRANK NORRIS  
1420 G St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Respectfully,

Heather Janis  
Heather Janis

Respectfully,

Dee Valdez  
1423 Bellevue Ln.  
Anchorage, AK 99515

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Respectfully,

George Donart  
George Donart  
123 E. 11th Ave  
Anchorage, AK  
99501

Respectfully,

Dennis Dwyer  
5201 Caribou Street  
Anchorage, AK  
99508

Respectfully,

Kaflur McFome  
1580 Russian Jack #12  
Anc. AK. 99508

Respectfully,

Lisa Davis (Lisa Davis)  
830 W. 53RD, B  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99518

Respectfully,

Lynne N. Keilman  
Lynne N. Keilman  
P.O. Box 874294  
Wasilla, AK 99687

Respectfully,

B. Larson  
Anchor age, AK



# Forest Foreve Eyak Rainforest Preservati Fund

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Respectfully,

L. Larson

Box 486

Girdwood, AK 99587

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Jonathan D. Marden  
430 Columbia  
Anch, AK  
99508

Respectfully,

Robert P. Silberman

Respectfully,

Karen Shewett

Respectfully,

JAN LEONARD

1330 E. HUFFMAN # 494

ANCHORAGE AK 99515

Respectfully,

TODD DAVIS

4844 Mills Dr

ANCHORAGE AK, 99508

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

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Respectfully,

Port Moul  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Miscilla Hensley  
7045 Tree Top Cr.  
Anchorage, AK  
99514

Respectfully,

Donna Baldwin  
Donna Baldwin  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Haley Kane  
4106 MacShues  
Anchorage AK 99508

Respectfully,

SEAN HANNIGAN  
6701 E 4th Ave APT C  
ANCHORAGE AK  
99504

Respectfully,

ELISE TOMLINSON  
3505 DORIS ST APT 2  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Donna KB Hawthorne  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Kjerstin Lastufka  
KJERSTIN LASTUFKA  
P.O. Box 112054, Anchorage, AK  
99511

Respectfully,

Gwynne E. Kuhner

Gwynne E. Kuhner  
2150 Campbell Pl.  
Anchorage, AK 99507

Respectfully,

Joshua B. Helberg  
22821 Northwoods Dr  
Chugiak, AK 99567

Respectfully,

Cynthia M. Martin  
3130 Amber Bay Ln  
Anchorage, AK 99575

Respectfully,

Janet C. Kaps  
99321 N. Snow Bear Dr.  
Anchorage AK 99514

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

J.D. Guerin  
3311 Woodland PK Dr.  
Anch, AK 99517

Respectfully,

Patti J. Saunders  
1233 W. 11th Ave  
Anchorage AK 99501

Respectfully,

Elizabeth T. Durnford  
Elizabeth T. Durnford  
PO Box 230965  
Anch, AK 99523

protected and managed.

We need to protect  
forests from <sup>Respectfully,</sup> ~~unnecessary~~  
destruction: balance  
in nature must be  
maintained.

Dale Houghtaling  
P.O. Box 244714  
Anchorage, AK  
99524-4714

Respectfully,

Bonita K. Maddex  
4722 Kupreanof St  
Anch. AK 99507

Respectfully,

Steph Daniels  
P.O. Box 111244  
Anch, AK 99511-1244

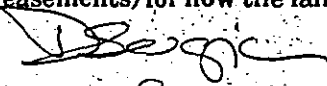
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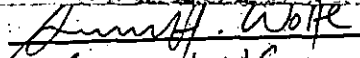
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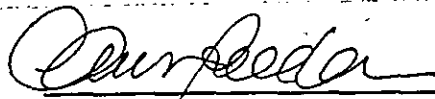
Respectfully,

  
Diana Serpian  
5500 E. 38th Ct #3  
Anchorage AK 99504

Respectfully,


  
Susan Wolfe  
P.O. Box 220454, Anchorage AK  
99522

Respectfully,


  
Dawn Reeder  
PO Box 240833  
Anchorage, AK 99524

protected and managed.

Respectfully,


  
MARK MATHIS  
PO BOX 243612  
ANCHORAGE AK 99524-3612

Respectfully,

  
Lori Henderson  
4705 PIPER ST. #8  
Anchorage, AK 99507

Respectfully,



  
Shari R. Olander  
259 S. Bunn St.  
Anchorage AK 99508-2281

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Respectfully,

Alberta Gent  
925 E. 45th #8  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Respectfully,

Stacey Marz  
10301 Stroganof Dr  
Anchorage, AK 99516

Respectfully,

Katie F. Lohr  
PO Box 1657  
FAIRBANKS AK 99701

Respectfully,

Victoria Harper  
PO Box 921485  
Anch. AK 99514

Respectfully,

Jenny Drury  
P.O. Box 201200  
Anchorage, AK 99520

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Sarah E. Finke  
SARAH E. FINKE  
7538 STANLEY DR  
Anchorage AK 99518

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Regan Brudie  
1126 F St.  
Anch, AK 99501

Respectfully,

Walter Brudie  
1913 Sanchez Gap  
Ego River AK 99577

Respectfully,

Melissa Jantgo  
1126 F St  
Anch, Alaska  
99501

Respectfully,

Kristy Dunn  
Kristy Dunn  
PO Box 1657  
Seward, AK 99664

Respectfully,

Joan P. L.  
Box 90713  
Anchorage AK  
99501

Respectfully,

Margaret H. Johnson  
2617 Darby Circle  
Anchorage, AK 99508

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

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Respectfully,

Melissa Ray  
26716 Cottonwood St.  
Anch. AK 99508

Respectfully,

Margaret M. Rabung  
10361-A Nigh RD.  
Anch. AK 99515

Respectfully,

[Signature]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

Respectfully,

Judith Frank  
446 S. Bliss  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Thank you -

Respectfully,

JOHN P. TROUTMAN  
259 So BUNN ST  
ANCHORAGE AK 99508

Respectfully,

Starry Eckrich  
18514 Olivia Dr  
Gallop River, AK 99577



## Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Melissa Ray

2626 Cottonwood St  
Anch. AK 99508

Respectfully,

Margaret M. Rabung

10361-A Nigh RD.  
Anch. AK 99515

Respectfully,

Ann N. K.

ALAN D. K.  
2635 LATOKU ST  
ANCH. AK 99503

Respectfully,

Judith Frank

446 S. B. Way  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Thank you -

Respectfully,

JOHN P. TROUTMAN

259 So. Bunn St  
ANCHORAGE AK 99508

Respectfully,

Sherry Eckrich

18514 Olivia Dr  
Eagle River, AK 99577

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Respectfully,

Ann Caribaldi  
647 W. 20th Ave Apt. B  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Respectfully,

Susan Kobernick  
1120 W. 77th Ave, #1  
Anch., AK 99518

Respectfully,

Mindy J. Elmer  
BOX 111087  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99511-1087

Respectfully,

Barbara Wish  
2235 Arctic Blvd #211  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Renee Lemone  
1120 Arctic Cir #2  
Anch AK 99504

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Beth Huling  
BETH Huling

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Eugenia Economos  
EUGENIA ECONOMOS  
808 W. Livingston St.  
ORLANDO, FL 32804

Respectfully,

Opnell Olson  
Box 8636  
Nikiski AK 99635

Respectfully,

Kathleen Whitson  
Kathy Whitson  
7131 Henderson Loop  
Anch., AK 99507

protected and managed

Respectfully,

Mark Anderson  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Christopher Young  
Christopher Young  
8607 Vernon St.  
Anchorage Ak. 99515-1738

Respectfully,

Stephanie J. Warnock  
1221 Medford  
Anchorage AK 99501

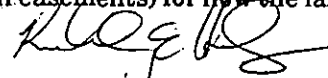
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Respectfully,

  
Richard Harsy  
1335 Inland St  
Anchorage AK 99501

Respectfully,

William Cox

William M Cox  
7806 Linda Ln  
Anchorage AK 99518

Respectfully,

Patrick M. White  
3401 Doris Pl #2  
Anchorage, AK 99517

Respectfully,

Sigrid Houlette  
3401 Doris Pl #2  
Anchorage, AK 99517

Respectfully,

Heather Glatiotis  
Box 162  
Girdwood AK 99527

Respectfully,

Sheryl M. Mang  
749 Rappe Ct.  
Anchorage AK 99518

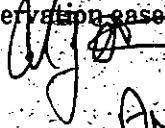
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Respectfully,

  
ANDREW J. BARTEL  
11408 HERITAGE CT #1  
EAGLE RIVER AK 99577

Respectfully,

  
Nick Kittleson  
13321 Alpine Dr. Anch. AK 99576

Respectfully,

Jennifer G. McGill  
Jennifer G. McGill

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Kimberly Jones  
4000 Bragaw #5  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

Karen A. Jan  
Box 233  
COROOVA AK. 99574

Respectfully,

Tina Padovano  
P.O. Box 336  
Gridwood, AK 99587

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Noël Nelson

Neil Nelson  
2515 Cottonwood St.  
Anchorage AK  
99508

Respectfully,

Carolyn Bexaloni  
4307 Reedle Circle  
Anchorage AK 99508

Respectfully,

Robert Anderson  
20325 Leprechaun Dr.  
Chugiak AK. 99567

protected and

Respectfully,

Barbara Dalden  
1220 El Hito Ct  
Pacific Palisades, CA  
90272

Respectfully,

Elise Tomlinson  
3202 Doris St #2  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99517

Respectfully,

Matthew S Bushue  
Matthew S Bushue  
1134 L St  
Anchorage AK 99501

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Respectfully,

Robyn Henry  
Robyn Henry

P.O. Box 143205 7240 Doversha Circle  
Anchorage AK 99514

Respectfully,

Janet D. Ponto  
17538 Stanley Dr  
Anchorage, AK 99518

Respectfully,

Willard D. Vorse  
8050 PIONEER DR #1008  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

Respectfully,

Kate Lazarus  
P.O. Box 91368  
Anchorage, AK 99509

Respectfully,

M. Collins  
P.O. Box 111723  
Anchorage, AK 99511

Respectfully,

Anamarie J. Watson  
2221 Muldoon Rd. #696  
Anchorage, AK 99504

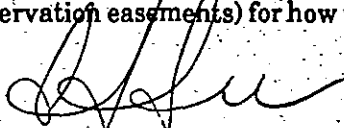
# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

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Respectfully,

  
CRISTINA SCHNEIDER  
PO BOX 80883  
FAIRBANKS, AK 99708


protected and managed.

Respectfully,

  
RD#1 Box 85  
Vermontville NY 12989

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

  
6560 Mt. Royal Dr.  
San Jose, CA 95120

Respectfully,

ANGELA LITZETON  
PO BOX 141996  
ANCH AK 99514

Respectfully,

Linda L. Fanning  
213 Pine Cone Ave  
Spearfish SD 57783

Respectfully,

ERIN DOUGLAS  
9268 GUNBARREL RIDGE  
BOULDER CO 80301



# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

B. Miller  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Athena Wat (Athena West)  
1018 Pine St #2  
Boulder CO 80302

Respectfully,

Chuck Stearns  
P.O. Box 5205  
Mt Crested Butte, CO  
81225

Respectfully,

Kirsten Fisher  
1429 Asher Lane  
Orlando, FL 32803

Respectfully,

Connie Graham  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Steve H. Walker  
1018 Pine St #2  
Boulder, CO 80302

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Charles Roberts  
1812 Arctic Blvd  
Anchorage AK  
907 2727264 99503

Respectfully,

Loren S. Beaver  
925 Humboldt St #201  
Denver, CO 80218

Respectfully,

Shelby Hannas  
6719 Salvadorade  
Elm Vista, CA  
93117

Respectfully,

John Dean  
2825 Matman Dr.  
Orlando FL 32812

Respectfully,

Alma Jean Woods  
98 Bonnymede  
Pueblo, Colorado 81001

Respectfully,

Esteban Valdez  
140 W. 29th St. #250  
Pueblo, CO. 81008

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

*David M. Zavad*  
David M. Zavad

Respectfully,

*Nicole M. Smith*  
1724 Gilpin St  
Denver, CO 80218

Respectfully,

*Mary Lynn Tucey*  
621 W. ORMAN Ave.  
Pueblo, CO 81004

Respectfully,

*Bonnie Berger*  
310 S. Wescor  
Quinn, CO 81230

Respectfully,

*Karla Walker*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

*Sheila Pelczarski*  
P.O. Box 36386  
Denver, CO 80236-0386

7/25/95

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Denise Prince  
510 Lb. Bridge Ln #921  
Apopka FL 32703

Respectfully,

Georgia A. Anton  
1115 Galesburg Dr.  
Calgary, Ft. 32707

Respectfully,

MIKE HUDAK  
3252 S. JOPLIN CT.  
AURORA, CO. 80013

Respectfully,

Gary Douglas  
425 E. Monte Cristo  
Phoenix AZ 85022

Respectfully,

Gary Miller  
2414 Turnagain Pkwy.  
Anchorage AK 99517

Respectfully,

Denise Walker  
2166 Dogwood Cir.  
Louisville, CO 80027

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Sanct Lee Roberts  
Sanct Lee Roberts  
P.O. 70965, FBK, AK 99707

Respectfully,

Gabe Spradli  
14120 Candlewood Ct  
Colo Spgs, CO 80921

Respectfully,

Marna Brastoy  
4441 Southpark Bluff Dr.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99516

Respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER B. HRYCKO  
4758 GLASGOW DR #3  
FAIRBANKS AK 99709

Respectfully,

Monique M. Gilbert  
P.O. Box 8994  
Keystone, CO 80435

Respectfully,

AMELIA CURTIS IARLES  
8911 MAST CIRCLE  
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99502

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Joel J Gilbert  
11628 Love Land Cir  
Eagle River AK 99577

protected and managed

Respectfully,

Scott Houchin  
1280 Humboldt #31  
Denver CO 80218

Respectfully,

ROBIN L Baizer  
11026 Baizer  
511 IZEMBEK CIR  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

Penny Smith  
1909 Uinta St  
Denver, CO 80220

Respectfully,

Denis B. Hall  
P.O.B. 881  
Crested Butte, Co. 81224

Respectfully,

Laurie Bettlach  
7957 1/2 Blackburn Ave.  
Los Angeles, CA 90048

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Christen J. Reinke  
1120 Elsinore Ave. #4  
Wasilla, AK 99654

*Christen J. Reinke*

Respectfully,

*Roger Z. Kuchembek*  
PO Box 876608  
Wasilla, AK 99687

Respectfully,

*Debra Huston*  
4822 Mills Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

*Myk Landolph*  
3026 Kerry circle  
Anch., AK 99504

Respectfully,

*Patty James Lee*  
*Challen R. Tangine*

PO Box 101595  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510-1595

Respectfully,

*Cara N. Shirk*  
CANA N. Shirk  
2403 Tulik Dr.  
Anch., AK 99517

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Tanya Bailey  
TANYA BAILEY

PO Box 750949

FAIRBANKS AK 99775

Respectfully,

Danielle Savikko  
1924 First St  
Eagle River, AK  
99577

Respectfully,

Robert K.C. Laurer  
PO Box 111376  
Anchorage, AK 99511-  
1376

Respectfully,

Michael Burke  
MICHAEL BURKE  
2626 COTTONWOOD ST  
ANCHORAGE AK 99508

Respectfully,

Ryan Wiese  
1952 Bartlett Dr  
Anchorage, AK  
99507

Respectfully,

KARLANN KEMENIST  
4301 Forest Rd. #3  
Anch. AK 99517



## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Lori E. Teel  
Lori E. Teel  
Girdwood, Alaska  
99587

Respectfully,

Tamara A. Teeter  
Tamara A. Teeter  
7740 McClure Circle  
Anchorage, AK 99516

Respectfully,

Dan Knops  
Box 695  
GIRDWOOD AK 99587

Respectfully,

Michael E. Burke  
MICHAEL E BURKE  
PO BOX 232505  
ANCHORAGE AK  
99523-2505

Respectfully,

Elison Griffin  
POB 913147  
Anch AK 99511-3147

Respectfully,

Steven  
10301 Stopped Dr.  
Anchorage AK 99516

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Andrew M. Wylde  
Andrew M. Wylde

Box 956

Cordova, AK. 99574

Respectfully,

Gail Allen

Box 610

Cordova AK 99574

Respectfully,

John Perice John Perice

2550 Linda Ln. #4

Fairbanks, AK 99709

Respectfully,

Margaret C. Schaffhausen

PO Box 71241

Fairbanks, AK 99707

Respectfully,

Kimberly S. Stearns

Respectfully,

Krista S. Stearns

KRISTA S. STEARNS

8711 BETHELWOOD

ANCH., AK 99575

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Sheldene J. Mullikis  
Box 1436  
Cordova, AK 99574  
(Sheldene J. Mullikis)

Respectfully,

Michael K. Pendergast  
Holly Pendergast

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Lynne Raelin-Garcia  
Anchorage, AK.

Respectfully,

Allen L. Willis  
Pete Willis  
Mike Willis

Respectfully,

Mary Hopworth  
173 Covina  
Longbeach, Ca 90804

Respectfully,

Robin A. Dublin  
Robin A. Dublin  
1540 Cache Dr. Anch. AK 99507

I want to see up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed NOW to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

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Respectfully,

Carol Jewell

4137 Brantley Pl

Anch AK 99508

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Leah Quetch

PO Box 1012

Girdwood, AK

99587

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

LA RIBACCHI

1922 K St

ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Karen L. Williams

Karen Williams

PO Box 612181

Chugiak, AK

99567

Respectfully,

Courtney Richards

P.O. Box 751607

FAIRBANKS AK 99775

Respectfully,

Laura S. Johnson

1803 Northwestern Ave

Anchorage, AK

99508

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

*Geoff Butler*  
Geoff Butler  
915 W. 22nd Ave  
Anchorage AK 99503

*Please be willing to spend the \$ necessary to purchase something of great value people now & in the future.*

Respectfully,

*Lisa N. Jamieson*  
LISA N. JAMIESON  
1014 W 16th #3  
Anchorage AK 99501

Respectfully,

*Nancy Moss*

Respectfully,

BARBARA L. SKONIECZNY  
1722 N. NEW ENGLAND  
CHICAGO, IL 60635

Respectfully,

*Camille A. Millett*  
16960 Viburnum Drive  
Anchorage AK 99507

Respectfully,

*Kathleen Gustafson*  
6651 Wiener Dr Apt 3  
Anchorage, AK 99502

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

David Rhode

David Rhode

Box 796

Coupeville, AK 99572

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Bradley McLenore  
HC 52 Box 8615  
Indian, AK. 99540

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Mary Crosby  
3811 Thompson Ave  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

ALEX WELLS  
3725 ALOREN CIRCLE  
ANCHORAGE AK 99517

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Karen Hanson  
911 Conril Ct  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Respectfully,

K. Kathleen O'Neill  
Kelly Kathleen O'Neill  
Anchorage, AK 99507

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Jana L. Peirce  
JANA PEIRCE  
2550 LINDA LN, #4  
FAIRBANKS, AK 99709

Respectfully,

Cynthia Beale  
PO Box 80202  
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Respectfully,

Nancy E. Winford  
P.O. Box 80202  
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Respectfully,

~~S. C. Sutton~~  
Sarah C. Sutton  
Anch. AK

Respectfully,

Kristen Holmes  
Kristen Holmes  
303 E 15<sup>th</sup> #205  
Anch AK 99501

Respectfully,

~~Nancy Andes~~  
Nancy Andes  
1335 Sunrise Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99502

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Tracy Philpott  
1435 E St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Respectfully,

Kathy Still Kathy Still  
3222 La Touche Apt E-12  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

Quincy Vanecko  
Box 84  
Cordova, AK 99574

Respectfully,

Miriam Dunbar  
P.O. Box 395  
Cordova, AK 99574

Respectfully,

Jennant  
Box 2631  
Cordova, AK 99574-  
2631

Respectfully,

Janice Zilles  
P.O. Box 102065  
Anchorage, AK  
99510



# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Chau Ruo  
PO BOX 111044  
ANCHORAGE AK 99511

Respectfully,

MARIE DUNKER  
1135 W. 8TH #5  
ANCHORAGE AK  
99501

Respectfully,

Baena Hollingsworth  
1737 Aleutian St  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

Art  
for ARTHUR HARMON  
18044 SANCTUARY DR  
EAGLE RIVER AK 99577

Respectfully,

Karen Zietlow  
126 W 10th  
Anchorage, Ak.  
99501

Respectfully,

Yvonne M. Davis  
Box 84  
Corroona, AK 99574

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed NOW to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

Phase One of this deal would empower the trustees council to purchase timber rights from the Eyak Corp. so that logging never occurs in this ancient rainforest. Phase Two of the deal would create a three-year moratorium on current land-use rules to negotiate the finer details of the Forest Forever plan; allowing the federal government, concerned citizens, and the Eyak shareholders a chance to iron out the legal terms (i.e. conservation easements) for how the land would be protected and managed. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH REQUEST WILL RESULT IN PROTRACTED ARMED STRUGGLE.

Respectfully,

IAN REDNER WALLACE  
2908 COTTONWOOD  
ANCH. AK 99508

Respectfully,

Joseph C. Kane  
4106 Mac Innis St.  
Anchorage, AK. 99508

Respectfully,

FRIN MALONE  
4920 Talus Dr  
Anch AK 99516

Respectfully,

Joyanna Guse  
PO Box 1649  
Homer, AK 99603

Respectfully,

Maureen Suttman  
PO Box 244893  
Anchorage, AK 99524-4893

Respectfully,

Kelly Thompson  
P.O. Box 84 Cordova  
AK 99574

## Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Cory Knux  
3605 Arctic Blvd #2802  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Respectfully,

Mary-Dee Nickols  
733 E. 74 Ave  
Anchorage, AK 99518

Respectfully,

Donna Hallmark  
2635 Lovejoy Drive  
Anchorage Alaska  
99508

Respectfully,

Anna B Jones  
349 Harvard Ave  
ANCH AK 99501-1146

Respectfully,

Mary Z. Richter  
P.O. Box 442  
Girdwood, Alaska  
99587

Respectfully,

Ben Townbridge

Please don't delay any further in taking action to prevent the destruction of this important ecosystem!

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Respectfully,

Verla D. Trani  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Jennifer Trudeau  
POB 517  
Moose Pass, AK  
99631

Respectfully,

Wanda Dwyer  
RD 2 Box 973  
Gridwood AK 99567

Respectfully,

Cheri Cote  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Jo Dornet  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Jo Sonnier  
24371 A Petunia Ct.  
EAFB AK 99506

## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Justin W. Rhuman

1737 Aleutian St.

Anchorage AK 99508

Respectfully,

Jackson Marvin

12260 Ellen

Anchorage, AK 99515

Respectfully,

Gret Pfeiffer

GRETCHEN PFEIFFER

2302 TULIK

ANCHORAGE AK 99517

Respectfully,

HEATHER GLATIOTIS

Box 162

GIRDWOOD AK 99587

Respectfully,

PAUL J. NICOLAI

PO Box 771312

Eagle River, AK 99577

Respectfully,

TRACY ANNA BADER

TRACY Anna Bader

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Scott M. Stone  
4831 Omega Cir  
Anch. AK 99516

Respectfully,

Tracy Middleton  
717 M St  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Respectfully,

Dean Benton Keadcliffe  
7107 Henderson Loop #5  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99507-2543

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Stephen Tied  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

ELIZABETH W. BECK  
Box 592  
HOMER AK 99603

Respectfully,

LIZ BRISTOL  
2021 Wenman Cr.  
Anchorage AK  
99517

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Respectfully,

Janet Fink  
P.O. Box 1644  
Homer, AK 99603

Respectfully,

Jennifer Waterman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Patricia L. McPherson  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Cheryl Lipp  
6120 N 15th St #2  
Anchorage AK 99501

Respectfully,

Kent Williams  
P.O. Box 672181  
CHUGIAK, AK. 99587

Respectfully,

Jennifer Hall Jones  
1253 W. 27th Ave.  
Anch, AK 99517

# Forest Forever Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

*[Signature]*  
1605 Elmendorf Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Respectfully,

*[Signature]*  
22418 11th Ave  
Anchorage AK 99507

Respectfully,

MATT CHMIELARCZYK  
4311 NORTHSTAR #2  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

Respectfully,

Amy A. Vieira  
708 H. Street  
Anchorage, AK  
99501

Respectfully,

Kelly Killian  
5361 Trena ST  
Anchorage AK 99507

Respectfully,

MICHAEL R. FISHER  
612 M St #2  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501  
*[Signature]*



## Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

*Rue Mackay*  
4722 Kupreanof St  
Anchorage AK 99507

Respectfully,

*William L. Selmann*  
William L Selmann  
PO Box 91722  
Anchorage, AK 99509

Respectfully,

*Wade Schock*  
P.O. Box 1385  
Cordova, AK 99574

Respectfully,

*Stephanie D. Kaylor*  
10361 STRONGHOLD DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99516

Respectfully,

DANIEL R. SANDA  
1085 14th ST. #1154  
Boulder, CO. 80302

Respectfully,

*Shelly Jank*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Ann E. Benson  
PO Box 102183  
Anchorage, AK 99510

Respectfully,

Joy Post  
Box 1075  
Homer, Alaska 99603

Respectfully,

Barbara J. Naas  
BARBARA J. NAAS  
645 TAYLOR #3  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99509

Respectfully,

Kern Wyatt  
2225 ARCTIC #205  
ANCHORAGE AK 99503

Respectfully,

Carla Slaton Barker  
HC 85 Box 9300  
Eagle River AK 99577

Respectfully,

Barbara J. Blaisdell  
PO Box 4006  
Palmer, AK 99645

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Respectfully,

Steven W. Melan  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Tim Lebling  
6424 E. Marine Way  
MT. WA 98040

Respectfully,

Tony Slaton Barker  
HC 85 Box 9300  
Eagle River AK 99577

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Kimberly Kisher  
P.O. Box 244434  
Anch. AK. 99524

Respectfully,

Lynn B. Mayberry  
Lynn B. Mayberry  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

MICHELLE CAREY  
120 AGATE CIR #2  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

67

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Respectfully,

Timothy Feller  
Timothy Feller  
P.O. Box 91424  
Anch. Ak. 99509

Respectfully,

JAMES C. QUINN  
BOX 807  
SEWARD, AK 99664  
James C. Quinn

Respectfully,

Michael Pothier  
2411 La Guardia Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99517

Respectfully,

Linda Young  
12301 Johns Rd  
Anchorage, AK 99515

Respectfully,

Mark Lusch  
PO Box 870634  
Wasilla, AK 99687

Respectfully,

Barbara Wright  
Box 232263  
Anch. Ak 99523

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Respectfully,

WR Baten

WILLIAM R. BATEN

P.O. BOX 81748 FRBNKS, AK

99.708

Respectfully,

Barbara Lee Bennett

1948 Rosemary ST

Anch AK 99508

Respectfully,

SEAN SELVEY

2751 SANTA FE DR.

Pueblo, Co. 81006

Respectfully,

DAVID MICHAELS

PO BOX 244931

ANCHORAGE AK

99524

Respectfully,

STACIE FRIETSINGER

PO BOX 244931

ANCHORAGE AK

99524

Respectfully,

MICHELLE RODOLPH

95 POODLE WHARF

MARSHFIELD, MA 02050

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Respectfully,

Wallace Carmalt  
P.O. Box 102814  
ANCHORAGE AK 99510

Respectfully,

Eric Clarke  
P.O. Box 2741  
Homer AK 99603  
Eric Clarke

Respectfully,

Donna Blais  
P.O. Box 10753  
Anch. AK 99509

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Linda E. Corlano  
P.O. Box 3036  
Homer, AK 99603

Respectfully,

Carolyn Phillips  
1220 G St  
Anchorage AK  
99501

Respectfully,

Catherine S. Alcorn  
CATHERINE S. ALCORN  
LARRY D. ALCORN  
24743 Teal Loop, Chugach AK 99587

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Respectfully,

*[Signature]*  
Anchorage, AK

Respectfully,

*Timothy M. Hawley*  
3525 E. Grandfield  
Phoenix, AZ 85008

Respectfully,

*Anne Ross*  
Anne Ross  
7441 Clairborne Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99502

Respectfully,

*Nancy Burke (Nancy Burke)*  
2626 Cottonwood  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Respectfully,

*Lynn Lucas*  
3625 Clay Products  
Anchorage AK 99517

Respectfully,

*Karen Walker*  
P.O. Box 808  
Girdwood, AK 99587

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Respectfully,

Lydia S. Spitzer [Lydia S. Spitzer]  
52 Shepard St.  
Cambridge, MA 02138

Respectfully,

Stacey L. Fuller  
1601 Atkinson Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Respectfully,

Mary Fadden  
POB 1088  
Hogansburg NY 13655

Respectfully,

Lucy Balas  
PO Box 870634  
Wasilla AK 99687

Respectfully,

Brian A. Mann  
1330 E. HOFFMAN Dr #444  
Anchorage AK 99505

Respectfully,

Robin Rhodes  
647 W. 20th Ave. #13  
Anchorage, AK 99503



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Respectfully,

Susan D. Oddsen  
Susan Oddsen  
Nightmute School  
Nightmute, AK 99690

Respectfully,

Vaughan Kendall  
1354 S Eads  
Denver Colo  
80227

Respectfully,

Alita D. Parker  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Linora Knapp  
P.O. Box 520530  
Big Lake, AK  
99652

Respectfully,

William E. Johnston  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

Melina Schervon  
1511 K St. NW #1044  
Washington, DC 20005

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Respectfully,

Judith A. Olson  
Judith A. Olson  
Box 601  
Girdwood, AK 99587

Respectfully,

James Clark  
583 E. Dowling Rd #35  
Anch, AK 99518

Respectfully,

Mark Jones  
1435 I  
Anchorage AK 99501

Respectfully,

Thomas Higgins  
P.O. Box 536  
Girdwood, AK 99587

Respectfully,

Maria Schultz  
P.O. Box 1291  
Cordova AK 99574

Respectfully,

Antonia Sparrow  
9740 Hillside Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99516

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Respectfully,

Eric S. Johnson  
Eric S. Johnson

1111 Maxwell, #211

Boulder, CO 80304

Respectfully,

Catherine Gallopian  
RD 1, Box 1000  
Sunny, ME 04684

Respectfully,

Linden O'Toole

Respectfully,

Arnold Latner  
1328 17th Street #1  
Boulder, CO 80302

Respectfully,

Tiffany Tarrant  
3940 Lunar  
Anchorage, AK  
99504

Respectfully,

Aubie DOUGLAS  
ERIN DOUGLAS

We, the undersigned, urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to buy protection of the Eyak Rainforest under the conditions of the Forest Forever plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. Phase One seeks permanent protection of the forest through the purchase of timber rights. Phase Two sets up a three-year moratorium enabling all parties time to work out management issues.

Name	Address	Phone	Signature
DEDE POWELL	8530 CROSS POINTE LP		Dedee Powell
Linda Evans	2001 E. 74th #2	99507	Linda Evans
Matthew Smith	6201 Aspen Ridge Anch, AK 99516		WILLIE G. C.
Beth Bledsoe	2971 Glacier St Anch, AK 99508-9126		Beth Bledsoe
Emily Breese	6921 E. 11th Ave Anch, AK 99507	(907) 338-4185	Emily Breese
Rebecca A Meink	7201 Chad St Anch, AK 99518	(907) 344-0960	Rebecca A Meink
KORI WALLS	HC 30 BOX 5551 N. NATILLAK AK 99654		David M. Walls
PAUL HEMMELGARN	HC 89 BOX 407 W. SELLONALAKA AK 99655	495 6227	Paul Hemmeltarn
Lisa Kerns	2618 E 20th Anch, AK 99508		Lisa Kerns
KEVIN KERIUS	2618 E 20th Anch, AK 99508	2727427	Kevin Kerns
Kary Finner	2434 ORK DR Anch, AK 99508	2582437	Kary Finner
Margaret Finner	7731 Gnar ST 99502	248-8137	Margaret Finner
STUNKK	POB 202106	561-5040	STUNKK

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
JAMES LACK	583 E. DOWLING #55 ANCH, AK 99577	565-6669	[Signature]
Joe Kuo	4106 Mac Innis St. Anchorage AK 99508	563-4470	Joe Kuo
Justin A. Zuoda	19439 Spruce Crest 99567	680-0223	KASSERINA KRODEL
RODNE DAWSON	Chugach Anchorage AK 99508	907-338-6671	[Signature]
Monroe Greer	Dr Anch 99515	345-8343	Brad Bailey
Barbara Stricker	ANCH AK 99504	333-4676	Mula [Signature]
TERRI LEE ANDERSON	873956 WASILLA AK 99687	373 3291	Terri L. Anderson
SHERYL MANEY	749 Rapp Ct Anch AK 99578	344-9143	S. Maney
Rachel Thompson	P.O. Box 773556 Eagle River AK 99577	688-0693	Rachel Thompson
Rosalee Wagoner	P.O. Box 773556 ER 99577	688-2226	Rosalee Wagoner
Kate A. Hest	P.O. Box 1657 Seward AK 99564	224-5179	Kate Hest
William Walters	P.O. Box 2485 SEWARD AK	224-7650	William Walters
Frank N. Dikman	P.O. Box 2782 SEWARD AK	224-3304	Frank N. Dikman

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We, the undersigned, urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to buy protection of the Eyak Rainforest under the conditions of the Forest Forever plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. Phase One seeks permanent protection of the forest through the purchase of timber rights. Phase Two sets up a three-year moratorium enabling all parties time to work out management issues.

Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Chris Aue <i>frank</i>	1740 Tanana Dr <sup>99502</sup>	373-2269	<i>Chris Aue</i>
Lisa Pajot	6985 Whitehall <sup>99502</sup>	243-0936	<i>Lisa Pajot</i>
Laura Creighton	6929 Crawford <sup>99502</sup>	243-4379	<i>LA Creighton</i>
MARGARET WILCOX	433 M St <sup>99501</sup>	277-5900	<i>Margaret Wilcox</i>
Chris Ridder	1303 V. 23rd #24 <sup>99503</sup>	3272-8198	<i>Chris Ridder</i>
<i>X</i> Amy Prine	Po box 233498 <del>99503</del>	561-3571	<i>Amy Prine</i>
<i>X</i> Rich Gregorin	3821 Robin St <sup>99504</sup>	333-8868	<i>Rich Gregorin</i>
Geoff Butler	915 W. 22nd Ave Anchorage <sup>99503</sup> AK	272-2954	<i>Geoff Butler</i>
<i>X</i> Jim Bauman	3540 Heartwood Pl <sup>99504</sup>	333-9180	<i>Jim Bauman</i>
<i>X</i> Barbara Bennett	1948 Rosemary St <sup>99508</sup>	274-9595	<i>Barbara Bennett</i>
<i>X</i> Catharine M. Jullich	6110 St. Anch <sup>99501</sup>	258-1264	<i>Catharine M Jullich</i>
Beverly Buchanan	126 1/2 Willow Ave <sup>99501</sup>	277-5677	<i>Beverly Buchanan</i>
Mark Fredrickson	122 9th St NE Rochester	287-0847	<i>Mark Fredrickson</i>

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Terri D. Doyle	2397 <del>2397</del> Walden Dr Anch 99507	523-0141	Terri Doyle
Jean K Graves	327 E. 13th Ave #1 Anch 99501	272-6647	Jean Graves
Soren Wuerth	8180 Ambury Bay Loop Anch 99515	272-2954	Soren Wuerth
★ Erin Hallett	12601 Turkey Turn Anch 99515	272-3157	Erin Hallett
James W. Coz	P.O. Box 82708 Fairbanks 99708	457-3876	James W. Coz
Karen Shewt	543 W 12th Ave Anch 99501	279-5321	Karen Shewt
Kyla Walter	P.O. Box 2485 Seward Anch 99564	224-7650	Kyla Walter
Timothy M Atwell	3546 Heartwood Pl Anch 99504	338-9783	Timothy M Atwell
Karen Elliott	P.O. Box 875728 Wasilla Anch 99687	373-5019	Karen Elliott
Lynn Lucas	3625 Clay Products Anchorage 99517	248-4732	Lynn Lucas
Sam Jank	P.O. Box 51 Arctic Village 99712	907-587-5315	Sam Jank
Kozz P. Wright	8640 E 10th #A Anch, 99504	907-338-4369	Kozz P. Wright
Melissa S. Green	P.O. Box 212255, Anch 99521	907-338-4369	Melissa S. Green

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Deanna Johnson	16221 Diane Dr Anch <sup>99516</sup>	345-7808	Deanna Johnson
Annie Seewer	905 Rich Vista Rd. #268 Anchorage, AK 99501	274-5284	Annie Seewer
Kelly Teal	PO Box 824 Cooper Landing AK 99572	595-1226	Kelly Teal
Erick Antine	" " " "	595-1226	Erick Antine
Hori Teal	80 294 Grdwood <sup>99587</sup> AK	783-1362	Hori Teal
Janice Zillo	3550 W Dimond <sup>99502</sup> 403	562-4379	Janice Zillo
Kathleen Nichols	P.O. Box 74901 <sup>907</sup>	452-8945	Kathleen Nichols
JOHNNIE WILLIAMS	1105 3RD AVE. <sup>FAIRBANKS</sup> AK 99701	452-9489	Johnnie Williams
Tom Hoffman	3556 W Dimond <sup>99502</sup>	562-4379	Tom Hoffman
Dan Moore	6701 E. 4th Ave <sup>Anch</sup> <sup>99504</sup> FB C	337-8298	Dan Moore
Maribeth Snell	5221 Frank St. Anch. 99519	522-5637	Maribeth Snell
Carol Garrison	3209 Wyoming Drive Anch <sup>99517</sup>	272-3622	Carol Garrison
Janine Johnson	HC83 Box 209 Eagle River <sup>99577</sup>	696-1344	Janine Johnson



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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Kim Raun-Suryan	11707 Aurora St. Eagle River	696-2132	Kim Raun-Suryan
Marta Gorton	3825 Lynch Ave Anch	337-0190	Marta Gorton
LINN NORTON	NULS AIC Box 981 Palmer AK	745-4047	linn Norton
Apanguluk Kairaiuk	2415 Sprucewood St. Anch	275-3428	Apanguluk
Colleen Sue McDonald	PO Box 240134 Anch 99524	344-7750	Colleen McDonald
DEBORAH OXSON	Box 2152 Seward AK 99664	907 224 7161	Deborah Oxson
SUE QUINN	PO Box 878291 Wasilla AK 99687	376-1210	Sue Quinn
Jessica Burton	1641 W 14th Ave Anch 99501	279-9301	Jessica Burton
Brian Waite	321 W. 123rd Ave Anch	344 1481	Brian Waite
Shain Essex	48 Butler Dr., Kuranda QLD AUSTRALIA 4872	070.939.232	Shain Essex
DEB ESSEX	PO 102103 Anch AK 99510		Deb Essex
NIKOS PASTOS	8101 PECK AVENUE #1188 ANCHORAGE AK		Nikos Pastos
CARL OSWALD	531 Woodcrest Cir 99516	907-346-3879	CARL OSWALD

(6)

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Phillip Blanchett II	9342 E. 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave Anch AK 99508	337-4991	Phillip Blanchett II
Karen Cooke	PO Box 6115 Nipostiak AK 99559	737-7705	Karen Cooke
Shawn McCall	803 E. 12 <sup>th</sup> St Anch AK 99501	279-9079	Shawn McCall
Laurie Smith	PO Box 85705 Fbks Anch AK 99508	452-6731	Laurie Smith
Anna Krueger	P.O. Box 11208 Anch AK 99511	345-4221	Anna Krueger
Mariex Dunkel	1135 W. 8 <sup>th</sup> St Anch AK 99501	276-0206	Mariex Dunkel
Christine Smith	12016 Wilbur Ave Anch AK 99514	345-3672	Christine Smith
Krista R. Nebeker	1205 W 7 <sup>th</sup> Ave Anch AK 99501	272-5028	Krista R. Nebeker
Caryn Rea	HC52 Box 8610 Bird Creek AK 99540	653-1990	Caryn Rea
Vicky Kennel	1411 W 13 <sup>th</sup> Anch AK 99501	272-6376	Vicky Kennel
Angela Wickham	3500 W Young Dr Anch AK 99517	277-0710	Angela Wickham
Timothy Feller	P.O. Box 91424 Anch. AK 99509	278-7637	Timothy Feller
Laurie B. Wolf	1504 D. St. Anch. AK 99501	277-7885	Laurie B. Wolf

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Kim Kittredge	HC 83 Box 209 <sup>99577</sup> EAGLE RIVER	907 696 6602	K. Kittredge
Sarah Lawer	1273 Bannister Dr. <sup>Anch. AK. 99508</sup>	907-274-7899	Sarah Lawer
Emily Sherwood	9240 Atelier Dr. <sup>99507</sup>	907-337-2948	Emily Sherwood
Taro Satake	4905 Roger Dr <sup>99507</sup>	907 5637794	Taro Satake
Kristen Kemezis	HC 83 Box 1789, Eagle River, AK <sup>99577</sup>	907-696-2386	Kristen Kemezis
Richmond / NRSO	Box 14265, Anch AK <sup>99514</sup>	278 3600	Richmond / NRSO
Poye Van Reth	351 E. Spruce Ave Wenzell <sup>99654</sup>	376-3190	Poye Van Reth
Scott Nissenson	3150 E 84th Anch AK <sup>99507</sup>	522-1929	Scott Nissenson
Karen Perry	2705 W. 30th #4 Anch. AK <sup>99517</sup>	248-5699	Karen Perry
Robin Bronen	2500 Galewood <sup>Anch. AK 99508</sup>	258-0093	Robin Bronen
KAREN BUTTON	2706 W. 30th <sup>A/A 99517</sup>	243-2224	K. Button
Shannon Schnert	1041 Gilman St. Fbx. AK <sup>99701</sup>	457-2760	Shannon Schnert
Chris Ulich	415 Ramok Kbx. AK	479-7796	Chris Ulich
		99709	

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
<i>John White</i>	21-585 #11 Lemon Ave <sup>EAFB AK 99506</sup>	907 753-4408	<i>John White</i>
<i>James Johnson</i>	PO Box 2168 Valdez <sup>AK 99586</sup>	907 835-5065	<i>James Johnson</i>
<i>Shelley</i>	3001 BRITTON <sup>AK 99508</sup>	907-338-7950 12246	<i>Shelley</i>
<i>Carol Jewell</i>	4137 Brantley Pl. Anch <sup>AK 99508</sup>	907-563-3663	<i>Carol Jewell</i>
<i>Kate Hostetler</i>	3000 McCollie Ave <sup>AK 99517</sup>	907-248-0607	<i>Kate Hostetler</i>
<i>Kim Goldsmith</i>	1633 Wickesham Anch <sup>AK 99507</sup>	907-562-6201	<i>Kim Goldsmith</i>
<i>Marcia Bird</i>	4409 FORREST Forest Rd <sup>AK 99517</sup>	907 522-5095	<i>Marcia Bird</i>
<i>Laura J. Mathews</i>	3501 Aero Av Anch <sup>AK 99517</sup>	243-6647	<i>Laura J. Mathews</i>
<i>Sheryl French</i>	1106 West 54th Ave Anch <sup>AK 99518</sup>	563-1332	<i>Sheryl French</i>
<i>Lara Walker</i>	1048 W 30th <sup>AK 99503</sup>	298-1667	<i>Lara Walker</i>
<i>SARAH E FINKE</i>	7538 STANLEY <sup>Anch, AK 99518</sup>	907-349-1715	<i>Sarah E Finke</i>
<i>PATRICK CARNAHAN</i>	1504 d. St. Anch. AK. 99501	277-7885	<i>Patrick W. Carnahan</i>
<i>Kathleen McCormack</i>	2622 Glacier St Anch. AK 99508		<i>Kathleen McCormack</i>

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Susan Gullickson	4720 Harvard Cir. Fairbanks, AK 99709	(907) 4793270	Susan Gullickson
<del>SARAH KERR</del>	POB 981 Palmer, AK 99645	(907) 747-8530	<del>Sarah Kerr</del> no mailing list pls!
Ann Schneider	721 Lighthouse Dr 99515	(907) 345-7221	Ann Schneider
Joe Wehl	705 Cope Industrial 99645 Palmer		Joe Wehl
Ernst Hansen	7255 Springwood Wasilla 99657	907 746-7443	Ernst Hansen
Susan Angst	2536 Hialen Anch. AK 99517	(907) 212-0562	Susan Angst
Jonathan Lafferty Henley	3011 Lois Dr #111 Anch. AK 99517	907 272 5203	Jonathan Lafferty Henley
David C Kohn	POB 670049 Anchorage AK 99507	907 688 6885	David Kohn
Rob Earl	1341 W. 16th Anch. AK 99501	907-248-1202	Rob Earl
David Holt House	1205 West 7th Anch. AK 99501	907.272.5828	David Holt House
Michele Potkin	2411 La Honda Dr. Anch. AK 99517	(907) 258-1583	Michele Potkin
Marybeth Holleman	POB 110738 Anch II	346 4071	Marybeth Holleman
Benjamin Griswold	PO Box 111643 Anch 99511	272-6326	Benjamin Griswold

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Leche Malloy	PO Box 26 Sunderland Md 20689	<del>301 530 8080</del>	Leche Malloy
Kathryn Byrne Haverfield	4771 Andalusia TRL Atlanta GA 30360	(404) 455-3525	Kathryn Byrne Haverfield
Betsy Coleman	PO Box 1863 Tifton, GA 31794	(912) 382-1045	Betsy Coleman
Amber Ala	Box 1863 Soldotna AK 99669	(907) 283-9166	Amber Ala
MARC JOHNSON	2107 LINCOLN AVE ANCHORAGE, AK 99517	(907) 248-0797	Marc Johnson
Rabekka Berger	2806 Alder Dr. Anch. AK. 99506	907 279 2808	Rabekka Berger
Danell Campbell	3001 W. 42nd place Anch AK 99512	907 243-4477 (tr)	Danell Campbell
Nancy Gynsberg	417 DAILY XWE #16 Anchorage, AK 99515	(907) 249-1792	Nancy Gynsberg
Jennifer Waterman	435 S. Pine #1 Anchorage AK 99508	(907) 338-4373	Jennifer Waterman
Michael J. Doyle	2397 WALDRON Anch 99507 FORMER 2029 ASPEN G. Anch 99508	(907) 563-0144	Michael J. Doyle
John R. Doyle	1441 1/2 W 26 413 Anch AK 99512	(907) 561-0042	John R. Doyle
Danette Rene	9005 JEWEL TRAIL Anch., AK 99502	(907) 249-2297	Danette Rene
Janet Craciun	218 E 10 Ave Anch AK 99507	(907) 258-9925	Janet Craciun

(11)

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Deb Delrosario	3025 Westeyan Dr Anchorage AK 99508	273-5223	Deb Delrosario
Angelique Garnaud		337-9960	Angelique Garnaud
Joy ATKORS-KIMURA	705 N ST. #1 ANC AK 501	258-4658	Joy A. Atkors-Kimura
Debra Huston	P.O. Box 220002 Anch AK 99522	249-1281	Debra Huston
Janet J. Steinhauer	8520 Cordell Circle #1 Anch. AK 99502	243-6116	Janet J. Steinhauer
x Melanie Lotland	14540 Loc Lomcon Ln. Anch. AK 99516	345-4441	Melanie Lotland
x Steve Lotland			Steve Lotland
Shah Hayes	16101 Lone Tree Dr. Anch. AK. 99516	346-2196	Shah Hayes
Vicki Marx	2116 W Potomac #3 Anch. AK 99516	(907) 278-1085	Vicki Marx
Clarence Kinell	1245 Egan Ave	786 1057	Clarence Kinell
CARRIE YOUNG	8061 QUEEN VICTORIA	349-3592	Carrie Young
Brenda Duncett	4411 E 104 Ave	346-2701	Brenda Duncett
Maura Bayles	Box 24489 Anch 99514		Maura Bayles
Dune Linkard	P.O. Box 460 Cordova, AK 99574	272-2954	Dune "Dune" Linkard

(12)

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Darcie Lockie	120 AGATE CIR #1	337 9979	Darcie Lockie
Jacqueline May	120 Agate Cir #1	337 9979	Jacqueline May
Kenee Lemon	120 Agate Cir #2 Anch 99504	337-9048	Kenee Lemon
MICHELLE CAREY	120 AGATE CIR #2 ANCH AK	337-5048	Michelle Carey
Amy King	1700 South Bridge Franklin, VA 22117	854-11646	Amy M. King
Rockland S. Watson	1629 Kenwood Dr. LIBURN, VA 22117	772-2549	Rockland S. Watson
Teresa Ball	184 Winding Way Dr. Knoxville, TN 37923	(615) 691-3944	Teresa J. Ball
Chris Rodgers	3236 Forest Hill Dr. Cocoa, FL 32926	407-639-8232	Chris Rodgers
BAB Patterson	437 S. Candler St. Decatur, GA 30030		BAB Patterson
Michael D Heatner Jr.	PO BOX 21614 EMORY UNIV. Atlanta, GA 30322	404-712-2017	MDH
Kelly White	5750 Jordan Circle	333-1222	Kelly White
Natasha Alon	2107 Lincoln	248-6797	Natasha Alon
Carol A. Houlihan	3025 Wesleyan Dr. Anch. AK 99508	337-2573	Carol A. Houlihan



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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Monica Wilson	2301 Lake George Anch, AK 99504	337-5064	Monica Wilson
MarBeth Johns	1912 Logan St. Anch AK 99508	278-8044	MarBeth Johns
Kimi Everett	1850 Logan St A/A 99508	258-9027	Kimi Everett
Angela London	1502 Lepora dr A/A 99504	338 7890	Angela London
Amy Sedovic	"	"	Amy Sedovic
Patty McPherson	12630 Mariner Dr. Anch, AK 99515	345-6692	Patty McPherson
Amy Warren	2303 D St. Apt C-4 A/A 99503	274-0557	Amy Warren
TONY SLATON BARKER	HC 85 BOX 9300 EAGLE RIVER AK 99577	696-5000	Tony Slaton Barker
Ben Garvett	163801 Bettijean Anchorage 99516	345 6318	Ben Garvett
Clay Swinburn	8370 majestic Dr 99504 ANCH	337-7212	Clay Swinburn
Jill Wittenbrader	PO Box 10 HLE	337 2490	Jill Wittenbrader
Wendy Mae	1308 W 315th AVE	278-6618	Wendy Mae
Mary Hampton	220 Orangetree 99504	333-6666	Mary Hampton

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Margaret Blanchett	410 Glenwood Ave apt G-16 Wasilla, AK	373-3277	Margaret Blanchett
Amy Sparck	PO Box 2227 Bethel AK 99559	543-3788	Amy Sparck
Marie Meade	4342 E. 4th Anchorage	337-4941	Marie Meade
Annaliese Hirn	Fairbanks, P.O. Box 81803 AK 99708	479-5530	Annaliese Hirn
BEV KRUPA	128 CONCORDIA DR. Fbks, AK 99709	479-4823	Bev Krupa
Lindsay Carlson	1120 Golden Dawn Cir #3 Anch 99515	344-6001	Lindsay Carlson
Tasha Vallygo Rockwell	3238 LATAnche #H-8 Anch. AK 99508	345-3151	Tasha Vallygo Rockwell
Kristine Olson	1340 W. 70th Ave Anch, AK 99518	344-2731	Kristine Olson
Monica Schott	5018 E. 43rd Ave Anch, AK 99508	337-2633	Monica Schott
Brent Davis	9451 Kylene Cir. Anch. AK 99515	248-7046	Brent Davis
Stewart Spence	2520 W 7th St Anchorage AK 99502	248-2725	Stewart Spence
Gibran Ramos	5650 Amber Bay Loop Anchorage, AK 99515	522-3925	Gibran Ramos
Daniel Hallio	General Delivery Cortland AK - 99557	NA	Dan Hallio

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Stephen Blanchett	410 Hancock Ave. Apt G-16 6607 Umb. Dr; Apt 2E St Louis MO 63130	373-3227	Steph Blanchett
Carol Sparks	St Louis MO 63130	N/A	Carol Sparks
Robin Zimmerman	P.O. Box 152 ESTER, AK 99225	N/A	Robin Zimmerman
Selina Smith	1677 Sunrise Dr. Anch AK 98508	258-4234	Selina Smith
Chitra Jones	2420 Sebring Cir Anch AK	245-3468	Chitra Jones
Jessica Lloyd-Jones	P.O. Box 241722 Anchorage AK 99524	245-2731	Jessica Lloyd-Jones
Daniel Frank	16136 Sandpiper Dr. CH 6. 12	-	Daniel Frank
BARB SKONIECZNY	1722 N NEW ENGLAND		Barb Skonieczny
* MARILYN J. GOULD	1422 W. 10th Ave	276-5432	Marilyn J Gould
Len Horton	200 W. 34th Ave ANCH AK 99503	229-8485	Len Horton
Sara Honey	331 W. 33rd	562-9622	Sara Honey
Heidi Ramsey	P.O. Box 40210 Anch. AK 99509	562-4793	Heidi Ramsey
Sarah Repp	6251 E 112th Ave Anch, AK 99516	907-346-3216	Sarah Repp

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
JESSICA YOUNG	ANCH. AK 99515 13210 VENUS WAY	345-3626	Jessica Young
ERIN Hallett	12601 TURKS TURN	345-9872	Erin Hallett
Christa Martino	Anch, AK 99518 400 W. 76th #310	907 522-8606	Christa Martino
Cara Shirk	Anch, AK 99518 2403 Twink Dr.	—	Cara h. shirk
Bridget E. Sanders	2540 Douglas Anch 99517	257-4297	Bridget E. Sanders
Kyla Walters	P.O. BOX 2485 Seward Anch 99504	224-7650	Kyla Walters
Angela Ramos	6326 Citadel Ln 99504	333-8609	Angela Ramos
Alex Bury	7112 Henderson Loop 99507	344-0687	Alexandra C. Bury
Jan Borland	8611 Barney Cir. 99507		Janice M. Borland
Donna A. Lee	Anch 99508 378 S. Park St	243-8985	(DONNA A. LEE)
Diana Tice	99654 HC30 Box 5310 Wasilla AK		Diana Tice
Stacie Moxley	Anch, AK 99517 4149 Hood Court	248-5049	Stacie Moxley
Sammy Hallmark	Anch, AK 99508 2635 Lovejoy dr.	276-8979	Sammy Hallmark

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Name	Address	Phone	Signature
JESSIE A. COOK	P.O. BOX 111683 Anchorage, AK 99511	907-561-5081	Jessie A. Cook
Andrew Isvaref	924 Brown St Anch. AK 99501	907-278-4316	Andrew Isvaref
Paulette Marin	HC 83 Box 1566 Eagle River, AK 99577	907-646-0951 H 907-562-2813 W	Paulette Marin
Linda S. Kellen	4101 Grape Pl #3 Anch, AK 99508	907-561-5171	Linda S. Kellen
Tanya Crocker	PO Box 659 Palmer, AK 99645	(907) 746-6293	Tanya Crocker
Miguel Crocker	PO Box 659 Palmer, AK 99645	(907) 746-6293	Miguel Crocker

hls

**W**e, the undersigned, urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to buy protection of the Eyak Rainforest under the conditions of the Forest Forever plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. Phase One seeks permanent protection of the forest through the purchase of timber rights. Phase Two sets up a three-year moratorium enabling all parties time to work out management issues.

Name	Address	Phone	Signature
SUE Quinn	P.O. Box 878291 WASILLA, AK 99687	(907) 376-1210	Sue E. Quinn
Kathryn J. Maieli	PO Box 878291 Wasilla, AK 99687	(907) 376-1210	Kathryn J. Maieli
Andréa Pastos	8101 PECK AVENUE ANCHORAGE, AK 99504	(907) 333-3089	Andréa Pastos
HELEN ISHERWOOD	3011 BRITTANY PL <sup>99504</sup> ANCHORAGE, AK	(907) 338-0246	Helen Isherwood
Patrick Redican	3654 Leeward Way <sup>Oxnard, CA 93035</sup>	(805) 985-0457	Patrick Redican
Donna Carroll	2852 Tzileguana B	907-248-9459	Donna Carroll
Pamela Miller	P.O. Box 101802 <sup>99510</sup> Anch. AK	907 276 3337	Pamela Miller
Andrea Fenaughty	17414 Monte Rd #3 Eagle River AK 99577	907 696 8645	Andrea Fenaughty
Marc Lamoreaux	54th	"	Marc Lamoreaux
Dorothy Childers	P.O. Box 102003 Anchorage AK 99510	653-1975	Dorothy Childers
Kimberly Martus	746 W. 18 <sup>th</sup> Ave. <sup>Anch. AK 99503</sup>	786-1879(w) 276-0523	Kimberly Martus
Robert Childers	PO Box 203203 Anchorage AK 99520	653-1975	Robert Childers
Nikolai Ramsey	415 D St, #7 Anchorage AK 99501	258-7221	Nikolai Ramsey

We, the undersigned, urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to buy protection of the Eyak Rainforest under the conditions of the Forest Forever plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. Phase One seeks permanent protection of the forest through the purchase of timber rights. Phase Two sets up a three-year moratorium enabling all parties time to work out management issues.

Name	Address	Phone	Signature
Tahitha Gregory	PO Box 100606 Anchorage AK 99510	907-562-6556	Tahitha Gregory
Lynn Fitch	3231 Amber Bay Loop Anchorage, AK 99515	907-344-7601	Lynn Fitch
Holly Kane	4106 MacInnes Anchorage AK 99508	907-563-4470	Holly Kane
Sandee Lee	1236 medison #B Anchorage, AK 99501	907-274-0944	Sandee Lee
MaryBeth Overfelt	331 E 46th Ave Apt 2 Anchorage AK 99503	907-562-8798	MaryBeth Overfelt
JEFF PICKUS	P.O. Box 54056 FAIRBANKS, AK 99711	907-488-4473	Jeff Pickus
Karen Bember	7020 ASCOT ST. ANCH AK 99502	907 243-0870	Karen Bember
Jeremy Boyd	2420 Glenkerry Dr. Anchorage, AK 99504	907 333-1623	Jeremy Boyd
ANDREW NORSWORTHY	1386 BENNINGTON DR. ANCHORAGE, AK 99508	907-276-8593	Andrew Norworthy
Juana Post	Anchorage, AK 1280 E. 17th Ave #125 99501	907-272-6383	Juana Post
Raein Holser	99654 HC 33 Box 317K, Wasilla AK	907-376-6231	Raein Holser
Jean K. Graves	99501 327 E. 13th Ave #1 Anchorage	907-272-6647	Jean K. Graves
Ken Blackbird	P.O. Box 140861 Anchorage AK 99511	" 248-7679	Ken Blackbird

We, the undersigned, urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to buy protection of the Eyak Rainforest under the conditions of the Forest Forever plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. Phase One seeks permanent protection of the forest through the purchase of timber rights. Phase Two sets up a three-year moratorium enabling all parties time to work out management issues.

Name	Address	Phone	Signature
<del>Patrick Lamm</del>	10301 Stroganof Dr. Anch. AK 99516	346-3945	<del>Patrick Lamm</del>
Stacey Marz	10301 Stroganof Dr. Anch. AK 99516	346-3945	Stacey Marz
Christy Loff	612 N St #12 Anch. AK	274-5332	Christy Loff
STEPHANIE KAPLAN	10301 STROGANOF DR. ANCH, AK 99516	346-3945	Stephanie Kaplan
Anna M. Spaulwood	3419 W. 80th ANCH. AK 99502	243-4502	Anna M. Spaulwood
Cary Langer	201 E McCarrey Apt #A16 Anch. AK 99502	337-6530	Cary Langer
Steven E. Aufahrt	2127 E. 37th 99508	561-0704	Steven E. Aufahrt
ROBERT MACK	5000 Vi. St. Anch. 99507	563-6857	Robert Mack
Carl Shepro	816 W 23rd #3 Anch. AK 99503	278-8296	Carl Shepro
DAVID R. YESNER	21741 Woodcliff Dr. Chugiak 99567	688-0664	David R. Yesner
Kristine J. Crossen	21741 Woodcliff Dr. Chugiak AK 99567		Kristine J. Crossen
Shannon Hilly	2925 Kimberly Ct. Anch. 99508	563-6214	Shannon Hilly
Elana Davis Shifler	800 W Evergreen St. Ste 201 Palmer AK 99645	746-1558	Elana Davis Shifler
Harold W.G. Deegan	Box 895, Soldotna AK	94664	Harold Deegan
Sarah Randolph	3026 Kerry Circle		Sarah Randolph





# Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak  
Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native  
Association

## CHUGACH REGIONAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

### Testimony to the

### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 25, 1995

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Good Morning. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today. My name is Patty Brown-Schwalenberg and I am the Executive Director of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, a Native non profit organization which was established to assist the Chugach Region villages in developing community based programs for the preservation, protection and wise use of the natural resources.

First of all, I would like to thank the Trustee Council for the financial support provided to CRRC thus far for the Clam Restoration Project. Although we have experienced some difficulties with the delay in the construction of the technical research center, we are continuing to grow out the clams in Seward as planned. We welcome the review scheduled for late fall to assess our progress to date. I feel compelled to mention, however, that although the project was slated to start October 1, 1994, a contract with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game was not signed until late spring. This obviously delayed our activities by nearly a year, so I would suggest that the reviewers keep this in mind when conducting the on-site review.

This delay was due in large part, to the requirements of the contracting section at ADF&G. It seemed the more information we supplied to justify a sole source contract, the more information they requested. A similar delay was experienced with the Community Involvement Project which was managed by the ADF&G in FY95. Community Facilitators were scheduled to be hired under sole source contracts with the communities, but because of the bureaucratic requirements of the contracting section, they did not get hired until earlier this summer. I believe that extreme delays such as this could possibly be alleviated by keeping the contracting personnel informed of the projects and the importance of their timely activation. I understand there are some administration requirements that must be met, but to delay at project by nine months is absurd and puts future funding for the project in jeopardy.

As you know, there have been projects submitted by CRRC and the Chugach Region communities for FY96 funding. I would like to go on record in support of the following projects:

96052 Community Involvement and Use of Technical Ecological Knowledge  
96127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release  
93131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration  
96210 Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch  
96214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal  
96220 Eastern Prince William Sound Wildstock Salmon Habitat  
96222 Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration - Anderson  
96225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project  
96244 Community Based Harbor Seal Management  
96154 Comprehensive Community Plan for Museums/Repository Sites

These projects not only reflect the needs of the communities expressed by the communities, but more importantly, include the community members as direct participants in the restoration process. The Native community residents have much to offer in this process and I look forward to assisting in bringing the Native voice to the table to assist in the research, enhancement, and restoration of the natural resources in the region.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony and if you have any questions or wish to discuss any of these issues in greater detail, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,



Patty Brown-Schwalenberg  
Executive Director  
Chugach Regional Resources Commission



**Chugach Regional  
Resources Commission**

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg  
*Executive Director*

420 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 211, Anchorage, Alaska, 99508  
907/562-6647, FAX 907/562-4939

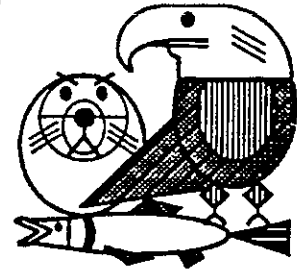
*A Tribal Organization Focusing on Natural Resource Issues  
Affecting the Chugach Region of Alaska*

# 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: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 23, 1995

RE: Financial Report as of July 31, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending July 31, 1995.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$92,359,548	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$27,750,000	
Less: Restoration Reserve Balance	\$24,000,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 7)	<u>\$3,152,069</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$43,761,617
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$490,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	26,300,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 8)	<u>\$60,119,584</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$446,342,033

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force  
Bob Baldauf

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES  
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND  
As of July 31, 1995

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of \$900,000,000.

Received to Date	\$410,000,000
Future Payments	\$490,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is \$488,130.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill.

Reimbursements to Date	\$150,382,887
Remaining Reimbursements	
United States	\$3,000,000
State of Alaska	\$23,300,000

4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$54,236.

5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,500,000 for the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, \$8,000,000 for the September 1995 payment to Akhiok-Kaguyak and \$7,250,000 for the September 1995 payment to Old Harbor.

6. Restoration Reserve - The judge has signed the order to establish the reserve.

7. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Since the last court request \$386,858 in interest have been earned and \$2,639,209 have been reported as unobligated for the 1992 and 1993 Federal Fiscal Years.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	\$13,648	\$240,859
State of Alaska	\$373,210	\$2,398,350

8. Remaining Commitments - Includes \$12,500,000 for the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, the \$26,300,000 in remaining reimbursement and the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Seal Bay	\$6,363,584	November 1995 and 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	\$15,000,000	September 1996 and 1997

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND  
As of July 31, 1995

	Federal Fiscal Years Ending			To Date	Cumulative
	September 30				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
<b>REVENUE:</b>					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	90,000,000	250,000,000	70,000,000		410,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred		(39,913,688)			(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	90,000,000	210,086,312	70,000,000	0	370,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account	831,233				831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	4,761,748	10,471,748
Total Interest	1,427,233	1,378,000	3,736,000	4,761,748	11,302,981
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>91,427,233</b>	<b>211,464,312</b>	<b>73,736,000</b>	<b>4,761,748</b>	<b>381,389,293</b>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	25,000,000		83,267,842
United States	24,726,280	36,117,165	6,271,600		67,115,045
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	65,117,165	31,271,600	0	150,382,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	6,559,200	18,529,113	44,546,266	19,605,953	89,240,532
United States	6,320,500	9,105,881	6,008,387	26,932,612	48,367,380
Total Disbursements	12,879,700	27,634,994	50,554,653	46,538,565	137,607,912
<b>FEES:</b>					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	23,000	154,000	364,000	497,946	1,038,946
<b>Total Disbursements and Fees</b>	<b>66,896,822</b>	<b>92,906,159</b>	<b>82,190,253</b>	<b>47,036,511</b>	<b>289,029,745</b>
<b>Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust</b>	<b>24,530,411</b>	<b>118,558,153</b>	<b>(8,454,253)</b>	<b>(42,274,763)</b>	<b>92,359,548</b>
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	0	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	92,359,548	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(27,750,000)
Restoration Reserve: (Note 6)					24,000,000
Adjustments: (Note 7)					3,152,069
<b>Uncommitted Fund Balance</b>					<b>43,761,617</b>
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(26,300,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 8)					(60,119,584)
<b>Total Estimated Funds Available</b>					<b>447,342,033</b>

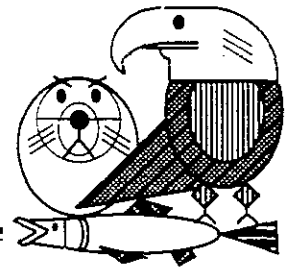


# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 25 1995

June 1, 1995 @ 1:00 p.m.  
Cordova, Alaska

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**DRAFT**

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council Members Present:

• Jim Wolfe, USFS  
\* • Deborah Williams, USDO  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
• Michele Brown, ADEC  
• Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

• Alternates:

Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik for the entire meeting.

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Michele Brown served as an alternate for Gene Burden 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) Motion by Pennoyer, second by ? (unidentified voice).

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved March 31, 1995 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B) Motion by Rue, second by Pennoyer.

### 2. Small Parcel

**APPROVED MOTION:** Proceed with the preliminary work and negotiations on the six additional parcels that rated 18, as "Parcels Meriting Special Consideration." The staff should reexamine the threshold criteria for moderate and low categories for future evaluations. Motion by Wolfe, second by Pennoyer.

**APPROVED MOTION:** To elevate Horseshoe Bay into the category of "Parcel Meriting Special Consideration." Motion by Tillery, second by Brown.

#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

3. Fleming Spit, Project 95080

**DRAFT**

**APPROVED MOTION:** Move forward with the recreational fisheries improvements component of Project 95080, Fleming Spit, (Attachment C) which includes the ponds and net pens. This funding is contingent upon final review and approval by the U.S. Department of Justice. The State of Alaska, using criminal settlement funds, will proceed with the boardwalk component, assuming the land is acquired. The proposed land purchase will be considered through the Small Parcel Program as a "Parcel Meriting Special Consideration." Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown.

4. Technical Amendments to FY95 Budgets

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approve the technical amendments to the fiscal year 1995 budget as contained in the information package. (Attachment D)

5. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for discussions on the Eyak Negotiations. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Tillery.

Off record at 5:10 p.m.  
On Record at 5:30 p.m.

**APPROVED MOTION:** The Trustee Council accepts Eyak and Sherstone's offer to engage in mediation for the severability clause in the proposed timber exchange. Motion by Wolfe, second by Pennoyer.

Meeting adjourned.

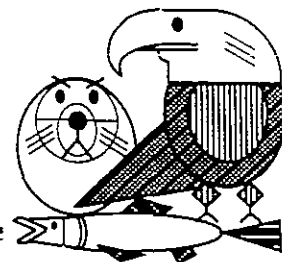
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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## DRAFT

AGENDA  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
JUNE 1, 1995 @ 1:00 P.M. -- CORDOVA  
Mt. Eccles Auditorium

5/25/95  
10:20 am

**DRAFT**

### Trustee Council Members:

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

GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN  
Commissioner/Trustee Representative  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS  
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

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

STEVE PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

1. Call to Order 1:00 p.m.
  - Approval of Agenda
  - Approval of March 31, 1995 meeting notes.
2. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
  - Financial Report
  - Status of Audit and Investments
  - FY96 Work Plan and Long Range Restoration Program
  - Habitat Protection Status Report
    - Large Parcels
    - Small Parcels
  - Alaska SeaLife Center Status Report
3. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
4. Public Hearing 2:00 p.m.
5. Fleming Spit, Project 95080

6. Technical Amendments to FY95 Budgets  
**Adjourn**

## DRAFT

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

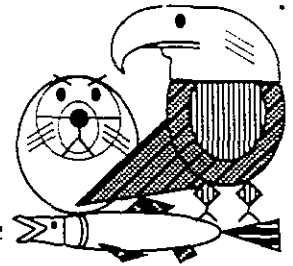


# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

March 31, 1995 @ 2:00 p.m.

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

# DRAFT

### Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS

● Deborah Williams, USDO

● Bill Hines, NMFS

● Ellen Fritts, ADF&G

\* ● Michele Brown, ADEC

● Alex Swiderski, ADOL

\* Chair

● Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Bill Hines served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.

Ellen Fritts served as an alternate for Frank Rue for the entire meeting.

Michele Brown served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting.

Alex Swiderski served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. Motion by Williams, second by ? (Attachment A)

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved February 13, 1995, February 22, February 24, February 28, and March 1, 1995 Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by Williams, second by Janik. (Attachment B)

### 2. Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Package (NVP)

**APPROVED MOTION:** Trustee Council to fund the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Package project for the duration of the project, for the amount of \$606,100 for FFY95 with the following provisos:

1) that there be no collections unless and until Dr. Spies approves a methodology and the Council reviews the methodology and,

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

## Fleming Spit Recreation Area

**Project Number:** 95080  
**Restoration Category:** General Restoration  
**Proposed By:** The Cordova Sporting Club  
**Lead Agency:** Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
**Cost FY 95:** \$644,900  
**Cost FY 96:** \$0  
**Total Cost:** \$644,900  
**Duration:** 2 years  
**Geographic Area:** Prince William Sound  
**Injured Resource/Service:** Recreation (sport fishing) and pink salmon

### INTRODUCTION

Fleming Spit, located 1.5 miles north of Cordova's city center, is the site of a strong terminal coho sport fishery and a fledgling king salmon fishery. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation transports 200,000 king and coho salmon smolts from the Noerenberg Hatchery to Fleming Spit each year. The smolts are held in net pens in a pond behind the Spit for the purpose of imprinting the fish to return to the release site. The coho fishery was established before the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; the king salmon fishery was established in 1989.

After the spill, residents of Cordova increasingly turned to the terminal fisheries at Fleming Spit to replace sport fishing opportunities lost or reduced because of the spill. This project will improve fish habitat and the terminal fisheries through the following actions:

1. **Land Acquisition (\$150,000).** Acquire a 5.39 acre parcel of land adjacent to the smolt release pond to accommodate existing and projected use of Fleming Spit for sport fishing and to maintain intertidal habitat for spawning and rearing of wild pink salmon.
2. **Fisheries Improvements (\$170,000).** Enlarge and deepen existing smolt release ponds so net pens float at all tide stages, thereby decreasing mortality among young salmon. Also construct permanent net pens to replace two mobile net pens.
3. **Fishing Boardwalk (\$300,000).** Construct a boardwalk to provide safe access to the fishing area for a diverse mix of people, including children, the elderly, and the disabled.

The City of Cordova supports these proposed improvements (Letter of 12/20/94 from Scott Janke, City Manager, City of Cordova).

**Community Contributions.** The City of Cordova and The Cordova Sporting Club have already constructed off-street parking at Fleming Spit and removed derelict barges from adjacent tidelands (joint project with the U.S. Coast Guard). If necessary, the City will also survey the parcel of land proposed for acquisition. These community contributions are valued at \$60,000.

**State Restitution Funds.** The State has agreed to participate in this project by constructing recreation facilities at Fleming Spit. Facilities for which State restitution funds are being considered include fish-cleaning stations, public restrooms, and additional improvements to the parking area (e.g., signs and curbs).

## NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The proposed project will replace sport fishing opportunities lost or reduced because of the oil spill and protect intertidal habitat for wild pink salmon at Fleming Spit.

**Land Acquisition.** The primary purpose of acquiring USS 252 is to accommodate existing and projected use of Fleming Spit for sport fishing. It will also maintain intertidal habitat for spawning and rearing of wild pink salmon.

Although this parcel was not formally nominated through the Small Parcel Process, the Habitat Work Group evaluated the parcel at DNR's request. The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to the recovery or replacement of injured resources and services. The parcel is a high-use recreation area; pink salmon spawn in the upper intertidal zone adjacent to the parcel. These habitats are at risk from development and therefore will benefit from added protection. Furthermore, the parcel has potential for enhancement of its recreation values.

In addition to being linked to the recovery of injured resources and services, the parcel appears to meet other threshold criteria for acquisition. Specifically, the present owner, Sealaska Corporation, has had the parcel appraised and is willing to sell it at or below fair market value. The parcel, which is within city limits, will be managed by the City of Cordova.

Public recreation facilities, including fish-cleaning stations, public restrooms, and parking areas, will occupy approximately four acres of the parcel of land proposed for acquisition.

**Fisheries Improvements.** The primary purpose of the proposed fisheries improvements — enlarging and deepening the smolt release pond and constructing permanent net pens — is to decrease mortality among young salmon. Improved survival at an early life stage should increase the number of fish available for sport fishing at Fleming Spit. Without the proposed improvements, the terminal fisheries at Fleming Spit will deteriorate and their value in replacing lost or reduced sport fishing opportunities will diminish.

An added benefit of a healthy sport fishery at Fleming Spit is that it serves as an alternative to sport fishing on wild coho salmon on the Copper River Delta. Although the wild coho salmon stocks in the Copper River Delta were not directly injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, the area is within the spill-affected area and the species is under increased sport fishing pressure.

The existing smolt release pond at Fleming spit is shallow, exposing smolts to bird predation and causing net pens to ground. Net pens should be kept floating to maintain proper circulation. A dredge and fill project is proposed to enlarge and deepen smolt release ponds. By reducing bird predation and allowing net pens to float at all tide stages, this improvement will decrease mortality among young salmon.

The terminal fisheries now operate with two mobile net pens temporarily on loan from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. Continuation of the terminal fisheries requires replacement of the mobile net pens with more durable net pens, which will be owned by the city and dedicated to the Fleming Spit terminal fisheries.

**Fishing Boardwalk.** The purpose of the fishing boardwalk is to provide safe pedestrian access to the fishing area for a diverse mix of people, including children, the elderly, and the disabled. The fishing area is presently accessed via the steep, rocky slope of the roadbed. The main part of the proposed boardwalk will extend 20 to 30 feet offshore. Platforms will also extend into the smolt release pond (on the landward side of the road). The entire boardwalk will comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and therefore be accessible to the elderly and the handicapped.

## PROJECT DESIGN

### A. Objectives

1. Replace lost or reduced sport fishing opportunities by improving terminal fisheries at Fleming Spit.
2. Protect riparian and intertidal habitat for wild pink salmon.

### B. Methods

All of the following steps will be the responsibility of the City of Cordova.

1. Acquire a 5.39 acre parcel of land (US\$ 252) at or below appraised fair market value.
2. Before undertaking fisheries improvements or constructing the fishing boardwalk, secure the following commitments and authorizations:
  - a. A long-term agreement with the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation to obtain smolt for the terminal fisheries.
  - b. Authorization from the Department of Natural Resources and, if necessary, the

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, for long-term use the tidelands and road right-of-way for the fishing boardwalk (may require concurrence from the leaseholder of ATS 957).

- c. Authorization from the Department of Natural Resources to use the tidelands occupied by the smolt release pond.
  - d. A long-term community commitment to operate the fisheries and maintain the fishing boardwalk.
3. Enlarge and deepen the smolt release pond.
    - a. Design the dredge and fill project to minimize salmon mortality.
    - b. Obtain a Sec. 401 permit from the Corps of Engineers and other permits as needed.
    - c. Through a competitive procurement process, enter into a contract with a qualified contractor to dredge and fill the smolt release pond.
  4. Construct permanent net pens.
    - a. Through a competitive procurement process, acquire net pens.
    - b. Install anchors for securing the net pens.
    - c. Deploy net pens in the smolt rearing pond.
  5. Construct a fishing boardwalk.
    - a. Design the fishing boardwalk in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
    - b. Obtain necessary permits.
    - c. Through a competitive procurement process, enter into a contract with a qualified contractor to construct the fishing boardwalk.

#### C. Schedule

Acquire land	Feb - June	1995
Enter into operating agreements	Feb - Aug	1995
Deepen smolt release ponds		
- Obtain Sec. 401 permit	Feb - Aug	1995
- Issue RFP	Feb	1995
- Dredge and fill	Sept - Oct	1995
Construct permanent net pens	Apr - May	1995
- Acquire net pens	Feb - Aug	1995
- Install anchors	Sept - Oct	1995
- Deploy net pens	May - Aug	1996
Construct fishing boardwalk	Jan - May	1996

#### D. Technical Support

None.

**E. Location**

Fleming Spit is located within the city limits of Cordova, 1.5 miles northwest of the city center. It is on Orca Inlet between the State ferry dock to the south and the Eyak Village Corporation's log transfer facility to the north.

**PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The proposed project will be implemented through a contract with the City of Cordova. The city will negotiate acquisition of land interests, hold title to the acquired land, obtain required permits, comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and construct and maintain the permanent net pens and the fishing boardwalk.

**COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT**

Not applicable.

**FY 95 BUDGET (\$K)**

Personnel	0.0
Travel	0.0
Contractual	620.0*
Commodities	0.0
Equipment	0.0
Subtotal	620.0
Gen. Admin.	24.9
Total	644.9

\* Proposed as a contract with the City of Cordova for the following activities:

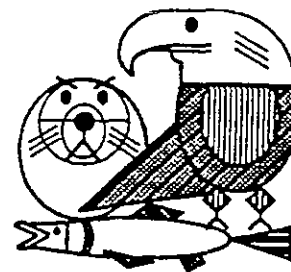
Acquire parcel of land	\$150.0
Enlarge and deepen smolt release ponds	150.0
Construct permanent net pens	20.0
Construct a fishing boardwalk	300.0

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon  
 FROM: *Traci Cramer*  
 Traci Cramer  
 Administrative Officer

DATE: May 23, 1995

RE: FFY 1995 Budget Amendments

Based on communication from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the following amendments to the Federal Fiscal Year 1995 budget require consideration by the Trustee Council.

### Transfers Between Trustee Projects

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>
95139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Port Dick Spawning Channel	\$37,000

Comments - Funding is requested in FFY 1995 to continue data collection efforts and prepare the Environmental Assessment for the Port Dick Spawning Channel. The agency has requested \$223,100 to construction the spawning channel in FFY 1996. Trustee Council action on the FFY 1996 request will be sought in August. After Trustee Council action, the FFY 1995 Authorization will be \$37,000.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>
95139C2	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Lowe River	(\$37,000)

Comments - The Draft Environmental Assessment has been produced and comments in response revealed that some original planning assumptions may be flawed. Additional data collection will be required before this project or a similar project in the Lowe River drainage can proceed. Since construction of the spawning channel cannot proceed as originally intended, funding is available for transfer to the Port Dick Spawning Channel. This is the second amendment affecting the Lowe River project, after Trustee Council action, the FFY 1995 Revised Authorization will be \$108,100.

#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
 United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>
95320E	Pink Salmon and Herring Predators	(\$40,000)

Comments - The proposed request would transfer vessel charter needs associated with the SEA program and required for implementation of the Prince William Sound Science Center portions. After Trustee Council action, the FFY 1995 Revised Authorization will be \$903,100.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>
95320M	Physical Oceanography	\$40,000

Comments - The transfer represents the consolidation of vessel charter needs associated with the SEA program and required for implementation of the Prince William Sound Science Center portions. After Trustee Council action, the FFY 1995 Revised Authorization will be \$617,800.

cc: Eric Myers  
Joe Sullivan, ADF&G

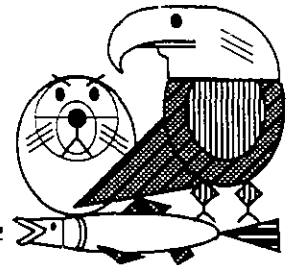


# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

June 16, 1995 @ 11:00 a.m.

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

# DRAFT

### Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS  
● Deborah Williams, USDOJ  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
● Michele Brown, ADEC  
● \*Craig Tillery, ADOL

#### \* Chair

#### ● Alternates:

Michele Brown served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting.

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr., for the entire meeting.

Ron McCoy served as an alternate for Deborah Williams from 11:24 a.m.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. University of Alaska Direct Rate

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approve the policy of a 25 percent indirect rate for the University of Alaska projects, as described in the draft agreement presented to the Council, and authorize the Executive Director to formalize this policy with the university in the appropriate manner. It is the belief of the Council that this policy is in accord with the financial operating procedures. To the extent that it is not, the financial operating procedures are amended to conform with this policy. Motion by Williams second by Brown.

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** To adjourn into Executive Session to discuss land acquisition and particularly the Eyak negotiations. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Janik.

Off record at 11:24 a.m.

On record at 11:50 a.m.

Meeting adjourned.

RAW

#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

## Meeting Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: July 27-28, 1995

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Kim Benton	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Dave Cobb	Local Government
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Public-at-Large
Mary McBurney (for Beck 7/27)	Public-at-Large
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes	Subsistence
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners
Martha Vlasoff	Public-at-Large
Gordon Zerbetz	Public-at-Large

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Chris Beck (7/28)	Public-at-Large
Karl Becker	Aquaculture
Nancy Lethcoe	Commercial Tourism
Thea Thomas	Commercial Fishing
Georgianna Lincoln (ex officio)	Alaska State Senate
Alan Austerman (ex officio)	Alaska State House

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Veronica Christman	AK Dept. Nat. Resources
L.J. Evans	Trustee Council Staff
Sharon Gagnon	Alternate to Jim King
Bob Loeffler	AK Dept. Envir. Cons.
Molly McCammon	Trustee Council Executive Director
Doug Mutter	Designated Fed. Officer Dept. of Interior
Ernie Piper	AK Dept. Envir. Cons.
Bud Rice	National Park service
Sandra Schubert	Trustee Council Staff
Stan Senner	Trustee Council Staff
Bob Spies	Chief Scientist
Joe Sullivan	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Lisa Thomas	Nat'l. Biological Service

Ray Thompson  
Deborah Williams

U.S. Forest Service  
Trustee Council  
Representative, Dept.  
of the Interior

**G. SUMMARY:**

The meeting was opened July 27 at 9:10 a.m. by Vern McCorkle, Chairperson. Roll call was taken, a quorum was present. The summary of the June 13-14, 1995 PAG meeting was approved.

Deborah Williams commented on the expectations of the Trustee Council for PAG action on the FY 1996 Work Plan. She anticipates a project budget of around \$18 million and a restoration reserve of \$12 million, and requested PAG assistance in reaching that target.

Molly McCammon summarized the June 1 and June 16 Trustee Council meetings (Attachments #1 and #2). She noted that the University of Alaska has agreed to a reduced project overhead rate of 25%. Work is ongoing with the Court System to improve the rate of return of the Restoration Reserve funds. A request for bids to conduct an audit of the Trustee Council funds is expected out next week. A number of meetings and negotiations have occurred regarding habitat protection and acquisition for large parcels. Molly noted that Eyak negotiations have not been successful, thus far. Appraisals are being conducted for 29 small parcels under consideration--Trustee Council action is anticipated tentatively on September 8, 1995. Other possible habitat protection areas are being discussed with: Seldovia Native Association, Chignik Corporation, Chugach Corporation, and the City of Kenai. Molly presented the Administrative budget (covering administration, science, and information management)(Attachment #3). The budget has been reduced by 20% from FY 1995. The PAG budget was reduced by \$20,000 due to better accounting of actual travel expenses. Molly is recommending that transcripts and summaries not be made of PAG meetings, but that they be tape recorded and minutes taken. Issues outstanding for Trustee Council funding of the Alaska SeaLife Center are progressing. The Alaska Industrial Authority is reviewing construction plans and the University of Alaska is reviewing a cooperative agreement to provide overall scientific leadership. Final Executive Director approval is anticipated in September.

The Valdez/Chenega field trip was discussed (Attachment #4). Space will be limited. The Trustee Council meeting schedule was reviewed (Attachment #5). The schedule for PAG meetings was reviewed (Attachment #6). The public involvement training session September 26-29, 1995, is open for PAG member attendance at no cost for the first day.

Funds and procedures for PAG members reimbursement for telephone calls for contact with constituent groups and other PAG members was discussed, and the following process was adopted (moved by Brodie, second by Andrews, with Zerbetz dissenting). A log form

(Attachment #7) is to be used and submitted for reimbursement to the Executive Director, along with a copy of the member's telephone bill (non-PAG telephone numbers may be blanked out). Up to \$100 is allocated per member. This process will be used on a trial basis for the next two months. Members can also call the EVOS 800 number for access to staff and to be connected to other PAG members.

Killer whale projects were discussed (Attachment #8)--only Matkin's project has been formally approved by the Executive Director. Harlequin duck collection (Attachment #9) was also discussed--samples are to be collected from areas where ducks are considered recovered from the spill.

McCammon and McCorkle reported on the PAG Information Subgroup (Attachment #10). The Subgroup reviewed current information activities and a draft EVOS communications plan, and set another meeting for August 16, 1995 to discuss what recommendations should be made to the PAG. The possibilities for transferring Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) activities, including the spill library, Trustee Council Administrative Record, public information, and the information database, to other entities over the next five years were discussed.

Bob Loeffler outlined expectations for PAG recommendations on the FY 1996 Work Plan. Comments and suggestions from PAG members for each cluster of projects, and a PAG vote, if possible, on each cluster are desired. Criteria to use in analyzing project clusters (Attachment #11) were discussed. Recommendations of the public (Attachment #12) and the Chief Scientist and Executive Director were provided (Attachment #13).

A public comment period was opened at 1:00 p.m., no comments were offered.

An overview and situation report was provided for each of the clusters by McCammon, Loeffler, Bob Spies, Stan Senner, and Sandra Schubert. The Trustee Council wants to know the sense of the PAG as a body. What are PAG priorities? How can we reach \$18 million target from the \$21 plus million still under consideration? The PAG discussed the value of continued monitoring versus enhancement projects.

Pink salmon cluster. A technical review workshop will be held this fall. Developmental projects (e.g., otolith marking) funded by the Trustee Council will be moved to agencies for application. Motion by Benton, French second, passed unanimously: The pink salmon cluster budget appears high and should be examined in an effort to reduce costs. The PAG supports the Executive Director's efforts to bring experts together to examine the program, and suggests that knowledgeable PAG members be invited to participate (e.g., Cobb, French, Andrews, Thomas, Becker). Staff indicated that all PAG members would be invited to attend technical workshops.

Herring cluster. A substantial reduction in biomass has occurred in recent years. Motion by Cobb, French second, passed unanimously: Fully fund herring projects and, where possible, enhance funds (that is, fund deferred projects if technical and other questions are resolved to the satisfaction of the Chief Scientist).

Sound Ecosystem Assessment and related cluster. This is a major ecological study which will undergo a technical review this fall. The Prince William Sound Science Center should be invited to address the PAG Information Subgroup about their proposed information management plans. The SEA program is expected to be reduced by \$1 million over each of the next two years. Motion by Dennerlein, Cobb second, passed (with French abstention due to possible conflict of interest): Fully fund projects in this cluster, as recommended by the Executive Director.

Sockeye Salmon cluster. Kodiak projects are for monitoring, Kenai projects include research close-out. There is a question about the status of the Kenai run. Motion by Dennerlein, Andrews second, passed unanimously: The PAG directs staff to review sockeye projects with an eye to identifying budget reductions. Motion by French, Cobb second, passed unanimously: Close out management related aspects of the sockeye cluster as expeditiously as possible.

Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout cluster. Alaska has the northern and western most segment of the population of cutthroat trout. This is a small, but important population. Motion by Cobb, Totemoff second, passed unanimously: Fully fund projects as proposed by the Executive Director, with greater emphasis, if possible (e.g., fund deferred projects if approved by the Executive Director).

Marine Mammal cluster. Harbor seals continue the decline that began before the spill. Killer whale monitoring has been proposed for every two years, but the restoration objectives may not be realistic and will be reviewed this winter. Motion by Schwantes, Brodie second, passed unanimously: Fund projects of this cluster, as recommended by staff.

Nearshore Ecosystem cluster. This cluster of projects covers shallow water nearshore, and subtidal and intertidal zones. Unresolved questions include: how long do we monitor? what do we do with beaches with residual oil? The nearshore area was the most heavily hit by oil, so we need to be able to say what its status is. Motion by Cobb, Dennerlein second, passed (with French opposed): This cluster should be targeted for fine tuning and budget reductions, at the discretion of the staff. This recommendation does not include any new projects that might be identified from this fall's oiling workshop.

Seabird/Forage Fish cluster. A technical review workshop will be held this fall. Motion by French, Cobb second, passed unanimously: The PAG recommends reduced funding of this cluster; consideration of delaying implementation of certain components;

and deferring project 96122 to FY 1997 for further refinement and private landowner participation.

Subsistence cluster. There may be legal questions about the shellfish safety testing (PSP) project. Some subsistence projects have already been funded with criminal restitution funds. Motion by Totemoff, Cobb second, passed (with abstentions by Vlasoff, French and Cobb): The PAG recommends approval of a budget of approximately \$1.3 million, as recommended by staff. (Discussion indicated that fine tuning may be appropriate for specific projects and that some budgets may be modified.)

Archaeological cluster. This includes monitoring, artifact curation, site stewardship, and planning for repositories. Motion by Dennerlein, Andrews second, passed unanimously: The PAG supports the budget as proposed by staff.

Reducing Marine Pollution cluster. Motion by Zerbetz, Cobb second, passed unanimously: Approve this cluster for funding.

Habitat Improvements cluster. This includes landowner assistance, a habitat survey on Afognak Island, Kenai River habitat restoration, and wetlands replacement for Montague Island. Motion by Dennerlein, Brodie second, passed unanimously: 1) re. 96058, actively seek landowner assistance, if none coming forward, look at this project for reduction in funds or transfer funds to other projects; 2) re. 96141, eliminate this project-- State managers should work with other public and private operators to obtain needed data; 3) re. 96176, eliminate this project; and 4) re. 96178, while Kenai River habitat is important, staff should examine expectations of this project related to what other organizations are doing in the area to avoid overlapping funds.

Administration cluster. The administration, science management, and public information budget reflects a nearly 20% reduction from the FY 1995 budget. Reductions are proposed in travel, equipment, the Chief Scientist contract, and agency staff support. Motion by Cobb, Andrews second, passed unanimously: The PAG approves the budget as recommended by staff.

Motion by Vlasoff, King second, passed unanimously: The PAG requests that the Trustee Council staff develop criteria to differentiate between oil spill related projects and normal operations functions of EVOS trustee agencies.

Motion by Totemoff, Brodie second, passed unanimously: The PAG recommends that the Trustee Council issue recognition of elder Walter Meganack Sr., of Port Graham, who passed away at age 80, for his efforts since early in the oil spill.

Motion by Dennerlein, Brodie second, passed unanimously: The PAG requests that the staff convey to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service a concern that public agencies show stewardship and leadership in projects the Trustee Council is funding.  
(Attachment #14)

The meeting adjourned at 12:40 a.m. on July 28, 1995.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon will check with Tatitlek regarding a possible stop during the September PAG field trip.
2. Staff will prepare criteria for differentiating oil spill projects from normal agency operations.
3. McCorkle will present PAG recommendations at the August Trustee Council meeting.

I. NEXT MEETINGS: September 19-20, 1995, Field Trip to Valdez/Chenega.  
Tentative Schedule for Anchorage meetings:  
December 6-7, 1995  
February 7-8, 1996  
June 5-6, 1996  
July 31-August 1, 1996  
Field Trip in 1996 ????

J. ATTACHMENTS: (for those not present)

1. June 1, 1995 Trustee Council Meeting Actions
2. June 16, 1995 Trustee Council Meeting Actions
3. Trustee Council Administrative Budget
4. Tentative PAG Field Trip Itinerary
5. Trustee Council Meeting Schedule
6. PAG Tentative Meeting Schedule
7. PAG Member telephone log form
8. Killer whale projects memorandum
9. Harlequin duck collection memorandum
10. Information Subgroup Meeting Summary
11. Memorandum from Loeffler re. review of projects
12. Public Comments on FY 1996 Work Plan
13. Appendix A: Description of Projects and Recommendations
14. Letter from National Audubon Society

K. CERTIFICATION:

\_\_\_\_\_  
PAG Chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Meeting Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: June 13-14, 1995

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Chris Beck	Public-at-Large
Karl Becker	Aquaculture
Kim Benton	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Dave Cobb	Local Government
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
James King	Public-at-Large
Nancy Lethcoe	Commercial Tourism
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes	Subsistence
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners
Martha Vlasoff	Public-at-Large
Gordon Zerbetz	Public-at-Large

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
John French (due to weather)	Science/Academic
Thea Thomas	Commercial Fishing
Georgianna Lincoln ( <i>ex officio</i> )	Alaska State Senate
Alan Austerman ( <i>ex officio</i> )	Alaska State House

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Catherine Berg	Fish and Wildlife Service
Judy Bittner	State Historic Preservation Office
Dave Deans	Focus Company
Dave Gibbons	U.S. Forest Service
Veronica Christman	AK Dept. Nat. Resources
L.J. Evans	Trustee Council Staff
Dave Hirschert	Public
Dean Hughes	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Bob Loeffler	AK Dept. Envir. Cons.
Molly McCammon	Trustee Council Executive Director
Rita Miraglia	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Doug Mutter	Designated Fed. Officer Dept. of Interior
Diane Munson	AK Dept. Envir. Cons.



Eric Myers  
Ernie Piper  
Doug Reger  
Steve Rog  
Sandra Schubert  
Stan Senner  
Karen Shemet  
Joe Sullivan  
Alex Swiderski  
Ray Thompson  
Peg Travis

Trustee Council Director  
of Operations  
AK Dept. Envir. Cons.  
AK Dept. Nat. Resources  
Tesoro  
Trustee Council Staff  
Trustee Council Staff  
AK Dept. Fish and Game  
AK Dept. Fish and Game  
AK Dept. of Law  
U.S. Forest Service  
Public

#### G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened June 13 at 9:10 a.m. by Vern McCorkle, Chairperson. Roll call was taken. With modifications, the meeting summary for the April 20-21, 1995 PAG meeting was approved.

Molly McCammon reviewed the June 1, 1995 Trustee Council meeting actions. Action items included Fleming spit, 8 small parcels meriting special attention for habitat protection, stream channel project at Port Dick, and Eyak habitat protection. She gave a status report on habitat protection efforts for 9 large parcels and 28 small parcels. Subsistence use, public access, and the need to take a broad view and clearly document agreements were issues raised by the PAG. A financial report (attachment #1) was distributed. A request for proposals will be issued next month to conduct an audit of Trustee Council spending. Molly reported that the administrative budget was being reduced by about \$1 million from last year (John French and Vern McCorkle will review the PAG portion). Telephone debit cards do not appear to be a feasible way to provide phone access for PAG members, and a reimbursement process is being examined. Several hundred people attended the Alaska Sea Life Center groundbreaking ceremonies in Seward. The next full Trustee Council meeting will be August 25 in Anchorage.

The information management program was discussed. McCammon said that making oil spill information more accessible was the goal--a key is synthesis and integration of information. Tasks underway include: improvement of the database of all EVOS projects; setting up a page on Internet's World Wide Web by the Oil Spill Public Information Center; an examination of Geographic Information Systems databases to be done at a July 13-14 workshop; a project to make summary data accessible and user friendly (e.g., point and click); and an annual workshop to report results and progress of restoration efforts. The process for peer review of reports, publishing articles based on EVOS research in scientific journals, and producing project reports on time was discussed. Stan Senner said it was important to get reports for use by Trustee agencies in management of injured resources as well as distribution of project results in scientific literature. Chris Beck said that public information was part of the long-term contribution of the restoration program

and that the PAG should examine information flow at three levels: academic/scientist, management agency, and public.

McCammon outlined the FY 96 Work Plan process and distributed draft Executive Director's recommendations (attachments #2 and #3). The budget target for FY 96 projects is approximately \$18 million. Kim Benton and Martha Vlasoff reported on their participation in the June work plan development session. Bob Loeffler explained the Executive Director's recommendations for the annual work plan (attachment #2).

Vlasoff reported on the Spirit Camp being held on Hinchinbrook Island this summer and invited PAG members to visit during the July 6-9 wrap-up session.

Public comment was accepted at 1:00 p.m. June 13. No testimony was presented.

Veronica Christman presented an overview of proposed archeological projects. Judy Bittner and Doug Reger provided information on the various projects and explained the site protection plan (attachment #4). Four types of efforts were presented: direct restoration of damaged sites, site stewardship and monitoring, repositories for artifacts, and training local people for site/artifact management. The focus is on public resources on public lands.

McCammon presented information about proposed subsistence projects. Joe Sullivan and Rita Miraglia were available to answer questions. There were 3 categories of projects: harbor seals, fish/shellfish, and community involvement. Jim King raised the question about whether restoration (meaning returning to pre-spill conditions) was a realistic goal. For example, harbor seals were declining before the spill, so when are they restored?

By unanimous consent, Martha Vlasoff and John French were elected to serve one year as co-vice chairs of the PAG.

Ernie Piper presented a report on residual oil and options for continued surveys and/or clean-up actions. 30-50 sites will be visited this summer to survey conditions. Oil under mussel beds seems long-lasting. High energy beaches appear to clean themselves. Since the spill in 1989, little has changed in the technology available to clean beaches. There is still residual oil on beaches around Chenega. Oil is left mostly in the high intertidal zone. At what point are there diminishing returns and more harm than good is being done? This raises questions of toxicity (technical/scientific issues) versus known presence of oil (public policy issues). Two key issues are: what level of residual oil is all right, and how much damage to one resource is allowable when restoring another. The role of the media and the need to provide accurate information to the public was discussed. McCammon stated that a workshop is proposed for this fall to discuss oiling issues and what should be done in the future.

Nancy Lethcoe said there was no clear understanding of the impact of the spill on tourism. Vlasoff stated that there was no priority set for preventing injury to or restoring human uses of resources (e.g., subsistence, tourism).

Bob Loeffler provided a recap of the work plan process. A public review draft of the Work Plan will be distributed June 27, with public comments due August 4. The PAG will make recommendations at the July 27-28 meeting. The Trustee Council will make decisions at their August 25 meeting.

Some of the perceptions and issues brought forth by PAG members during the meeting were:

- interest in the process by which research results and information are made available, a desire to make "gray literature" more accessible;

- concern over funding of "normal" agency work with EVOS money, agencies making funding allocations are often the same agencies that receive the funds;

- are principal investigators sharing their data and results from EVOS-funded projects; and

- one PAG member noted that subsistence use of resources was not a priority during the response phase of the clean-up, and still did not seem to be.

The meeting adjourned at 11:35 a.m. on June 14, 1995.

#### H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon will provide meeting schedules to the PAG in advance.
2. Beck will chair an ad hoc group consisting of Vlasoff, Zerbetz, and Schwantes to prepare for the July PAG meeting draft PAG recommendations on information management and dissemination.
3. Dennerlein, Vlasoff, and Beck will participate in further planning for archeological efforts.

I. NEXT MEETINGS: July 27-28, 1995, Anchorage, AK.  
September 19-20, 1995, Field Trip to  
Valdez/Chenega.

#### J. ATTACHMENTS: (for those not present)

1. Financial Report as of April 30, 1995
2. Executive Director's Draft Recommendations: FY 96 Project Proposals
3. Summary Sheet of Executive Director's Recommendations
4. 1994 EVOS Report Spill Area Site and Collection Protection Plan

5. Training information for Systematic Development of  
Informed Consent

K. CERTIFICATION:

\_\_\_\_\_  
PAG Chairperson

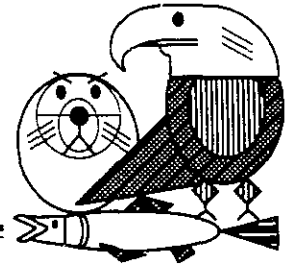
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Date

# 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: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

DATE: August 16, 1995

RE: Quarterly Project Status Summary -- June 30, 1995

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Attached is the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Project Status Summary for the quarter ending June 30, 1995, for all projects funded by the Trustee Council during 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. The Summary focuses on the status of final reports.

As of June 30, 1995, a total of 67 final reports had been accepted by the Chief Scientist. Once accepted by the Chief Scientist, final reports are to be submitted to the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) where they are reviewed for proper technical formatting, and then made available to the public. As of June 30, 1995, eight reports were available to the public through OSPIC and other libraries around the state. (See **Attachment A** for a list of libraries, and a list of reports available as of today). An additional 20 reports had been submitted to OSPIC for formatting review. Ensuring that accepted reports are submitted to OSPIC continues to be a priority of my staff.

This memorandum summarizes the status of reports for each project year. **Attachment B** summarizes the status of 1992, 1993 and 1994 reports by agency. **Attachment C** lists the 1992 and 1993 reports that are significantly behind schedule. Reports are considered significantly behind schedule if they have either (1) not yet been submitted to the Chief Scientist, or (2) were reviewed by the Chief Scientist, returned to the PI for revision longer ago than six months, and have not been revised and resubmitted to the Chief Scientist. In part because of reminding the agency liaisons of the Trustee Council policy that past performance be taken into consideration when making funding decisions on future restoration projects (*Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan*, p. 16), and my policy that PI's FY 96 proposals would not be recommended for funding if their reports on prior years' projects were significantly behind schedule, a great deal of progress on late reports was made over the last quarter. With the exception of those reports listed in **Attachment C**, all late reports were either submitted, or a timeline for their submission was agreed to by the Chief Scientist, the Science Coordinator, and the PI.

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

### **Status of 1992 Project Final Reports as of June 30, 1995**

A total of 60 projects were funded in the 1992 Work Plan. With very few exceptions, a final report -- that is, a report that is subject to peer review and approval by the Chief Scientist -- is required on each 1992 project. Some projects require more than one report. (NOTE: Reports "in progress" are in peer review, are under revision by the PI in response to peer reviewer comments, or have been revised and are undergoing a second review by the Chief Scientist.)

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
76	49	24	3
Status as of March 31, 1995			
76	43	30	3

### **Status of 1993 Project Reports as of June 30, 1995**

A total of 37 projects were funded in the 1993 Work Plan. With some exceptions, a final report -- that is, a report that is subject to peer review and approval by the Chief Scientist -- is required on each 1993 project (the eight projects whose reports are being prepared under 1994 project numbers are exceptions). Some projects require more than one report. (NOTE: Reports "in progress" are in peer review, are under revision by the PI in response to peer reviewer comments, or have been revised and are undergoing a second review by the Chief Scientist.)

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
25	13	9	3
Status as of March 31, 1995			
24	10	9	5

### **Status of 1994 Project Reports as of June 30, 1995**

A total of 42 projects were funded in the 1994 Work Plan. Beginning with the 1994 project year, projects that are considered "multi-year" projects and receive Trustee council funding in consecutive years are allowed to submit an "annual" report each year until the project is complete, at which point a "final" report is required. The greatest difference from the final report is that the annual report need not be prepared in a publication-ready format. Annual reports will, however, be available to the public through OSPIC. Reports, whether annual or final, on projects funded in the 1994 Work

Plan were due to the Chief Scientist April 15, 1995. As in previous years, some projects require no report and some projects require more than one report.

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
35	5	12	18

#### **Status of 1995 Projects as of June 30, 1995**

Last quarter, the focus of the FY 95 status report was approval of Detailed Project Descriptions (DPDs) and compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). DPDs and NEPA have now been completed on all FY 95 projects. This quarter's FY 95 status report focuses on project activity to date. Information provided by the agency liaisons indicates that all projects are proceeding according to schedule, with the exception of a few projects that have been delayed slightly either because of weather or because the transfer of funds from the lead Trustee Council agency (generally to a contractor or through an RSA to another agency) took longer than expected. This latter problem I believe will be resolved in FY 96 and future years by the fact that Trustee Council approval of funds will occur well before the beginning of the fiscal year.

#### Conclusion

I continue to believe that, in most cases, an adequate effort to complete final reports is being made. As indicated in the tables in this memo, an additional 14 reports have been accepted by the Chief Scientist since the March 31, 1995 quarterly report, for a total of 67 accepted reports. This represents a substantial effort on the part of the agencies, the PIs, and the Chief Scientist.

However, I am somewhat dismayed that half of the FY 94 reports, all of which were due in draft form to the Chief Scientist by April 15, 1995, have not yet been submitted. It is hard for me to understand why this April deadline has not been met, as funds have been provided specifically for report writing on each project. I am in the process of pursuing this issue with each of the agency liaisons, and will provide you a more complete accounting at your August 25 meeting.

**OIL SPILL PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER**

**645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
(907) 278-8008  
(907) 265-9359 fax  
1-800-478-7745 Alaska  
1-800-283-7745 outside Alaska**

Attached is a list of published final reports for Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies and Restoration Projects. Copies of these reports may be checked out from the Oil Spill Public Information Center. Copies are also available for viewing at the following libraries:

A. Holmes Johnson Library - Kodiak  
Alaska Historical Library - Juneau  
Alaska Resources Library - Anchorage  
Alaska State Library - Juneau  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Library - Juneau  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Library - Anchorage  
Auke Bay Fisheries Lab Library - Juneau  
Cordova Public Library - Cordova  
E.E. Rasmusson Library - University of Alaska, Fairbanks  
Fairbanks North Star Borough Library - Fairbanks  
Kenai Community Library - Kenai  
Ketchikan Public Library - Ketchikan  
Kuskokwim Consortium Library - Bethel  
Library of Congress - Washington, D.C.  
National Library of Canada - Ottawa  
Northwest Community College Learning Resource Center - Nome  
Tuzzy Consortium Library - Barrow  
University of Alaska, Anchorage Consortium Library - Anchorage  
University of Alaska, Southeast Library - Juneau  
University of Washington Library - Seattle  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Library - Anchorage  
Valdez Consortium Library - Valdez  
Z.J. Loussac Library - Anchorage

Copies of the final reports may be purchased from the following:

**Anchorage Copy Centers:**

Clay's Printing - (907) 561-6270  
TimeFrame - (907) 562-3822

National Technical Information Service (NTIS) - (703) 487-4650



## FINAL REPORTS

August 1995

### Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies

#### Fish/Shellfish 4

Wertheimer, A.C., A.G. Celewycz, M.G. Carls, and M.V. Sturdevant. 1994. Impact of the oil spill on juvenile pink and chum salmon and their prey in critical nearshore habitats, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 4, NMFS Component), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

#### Fish/Shellfish 7B and 8B

Swanton, C.O., T.J. Dalton, B.M. Barrett, D. Pengilly, K.R. Brennan, and P.A. Nelson. 1993. Effects of pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) escapement level of egg retention, preemergent fry, and adult returns to the Kodiak and Chignik management areas caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 7B and 8B), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Kodiak, Alaska.

#### Fish/Shellfish 18

Haynes, E., T. Rutecki, M. Murphy, and D. Urban. 1995. Impacts of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on bottomfish and shellfish in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 18), U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

#### Fish/Shellfish 27

Schmidt, D.C., K.E. Tarbox, B.M. Barrett, L.K. Brannian, S.R. Carlson, J.A. Edmundson, J.M. Edmundson, S.G. Honnold, B.E. Kind, G.B. Kyle, P.A. Roche, P. Shields, and C.O. Swanton. 1993. Sockeye salmon overescapement, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 27), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

#### Fish/Shellfish 30

DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database management, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study

Number 30), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska.

#### Marine Mammal 5 (Restoration Study 73)

Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Assessment of injury to harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Alaska, and adjacent areas following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 5, Restoration Study Number 73), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Division, Fairbanks, Alaska.

#### Restoration Study 60C

Sharr, S., J.E. Seeb, B.G. Bue, A. Craig, and G.D. Miller. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study 60C), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

#### Restoration Study 106

McCarron, S. and A.G. Hoffman. 1993. Technical support study for the restoration of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study 106), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage, Alaska.

#### Subtidal Study 5

Trowbridge, Charles. 1992. Injury to Prince William Sound spot shrimp, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Subtidal Study Number 5), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

#### Subtidal Study 6

Hoffmann, A. and P. Hansen. 1994. Injury to demersal rockfish and shallow reef habitats in Prince William Sound, 1989-1991, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Subtidal Study Number 6), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage, Alaska.

### Restoration Projects

93003

Sharr, S., J.E. Seeb, G.B. Bue, A. Craig, G.D. Miller. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and

preemergent fry in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93003), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

93017

Miraglia, R.A. 1995. Subsistence Restoration Project, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93017), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, Alaska.

93051B

DeVelice, R.L., C. Hubbard, M. Potkin, T. Boucher, and D. Davidson. 1995. Characterization of upland habitat of the marbled murrelet in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill area, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93051B, Forest Service Component), USDA Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage, Alaska.

## ATTACHMENT B

Summary of Final Report Status as of June 30, 1995

### 1992 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Accepted by Chief Scientist	In Progress	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.
ADEC	3	2	0	1
ADFG	27	14	12	1
ADNR	1	1	0	0
DOI	33	26	7	0
NOAA	11	5	5	1
USFS	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>

### 1993 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Accepted by Chief Scientist	In Progress	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.
ADEC	2	1	1	0
ADFG	11	7	2	2
ADNR	1	0	1	0
DOI	8	3	5	0
NOAA	1	0	0	1
USFS	2	2	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>

### 1994 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Accepted by Chief Scientist	In Progress	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.
ADEC	1	1	0	0
ADFG	16	1	6	9
ADNR	1	0	1	0
DOI	6	2	2	2
NOAA	4	1	0	3
USFS	7	0	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>

## ATTACHMENT C

### Summary of Reports Significantly Behind Schedule as of June 30, 1995

#### ADEC

##### Reports Not Yet Submitted to Spies

AW1            Ward Lane            Surface oil maps

##### Peer Reviewed and Returned to P.I. for Revision 6 or More Months Ago

93038           Piper/Gibeaut           Shoreline assessment

#### ADFG

##### Reports Not Yet Submitted to Spies

93068           *PI resigned*           Non-pink salmon CWT  
*Rehiring for new PI now.*

##### Peer Reviewed and Returned to P.I. for Revision 6 or More Months Ago

B11            Rothe/Patten           Harlequin duck

#### NOAA

##### Peer Reviewed and Returned to P.I. for Revision 6 or More Months Ago

ST7            Collier            Demersal fishes damage assessment

#### USFS

##### Report Peer Reviewed and Returned to P.I. for Revision 6 or More Months Ago

93051           Rob Olson           Habitat info. for channel classification

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Completed spring field trip. Next field activities in late September. Sample analysis started.	
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	This project has two parts: Monitoring seven archaeological sites: Field work proceeding on schedule. Completing two reports on FY 94 work: Draft of the site and collection protection plan was submitted to Chief Scientist in March 1995; an annual report on 1994 monitoring activities is in preparation.	Project includes report writing for 94007B
95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration	USFS	On file/review complete	EA/FONSI on file (93006, 94007)		Excavation and sampling of Louis Bay Lamp Site begun. Crew expected to complete work by mid-August.	
95009D	Survey of Octopus and Chiton in Intertidal Habitats	USFS	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Funding became active in late May. Planned May beach surveys were rescheduled to June; planned June dive surveys were escheduled to July. (NOTE: Field work was conducted near Tatitlek and Chenega Bay in June; researchers were accompanied by a village resident guide with experience harvesting octopus. Divers and a boat were hired for the July dive surveys.)	
95012	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation	NOAA	On file/review complete (RFP part); Spies request revision 6/23 (NOAA part)	CE on file	On file	NOAA part: Revised DPD reviewed by Chief Scientist who recommends pilot efort this year. Pls evaluating this recommendation. RFP part: Contractor has been in field and collected tissue samples from resident and transient killer whales.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	DOI (NBS)	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Completed procurement of equipment and logistics. A total of 15 transmitters will be used -- ten in common murres and five in tufted puffins. Trustee Council portion of project funds six transmitters; balance of costs are being borne by NBS/DOI.	
95025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Equipment purchased, data management plan completed. Transect established and GIS coverages developed for sea otter surveys. Invertebrate literature review underway. Development of GIS framework for project as a whole has begun. Work orders for vessel charter and Side Scan Sonar were put into place. Field work scheduled to begin in July.	
95025A	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	DOI (NBS)	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	See 96025.	
95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	ADEC	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	RSA in place and PI has been integrating the microbial and chemical data.	Project delayed one month due to delay in processing R
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Project went into field June 24, 1995; second cruise scheduled for July. Cruise successful and short due to good weather and lack of oil. Pls walked beaches near Larsen Bay identified by locals.	
95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI (FWS)	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field surveys completed; data not analyzed.	
95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	DOI (FWS)	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Project in field.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	DOI (FWS)	On file/review complete	Not applicable	On file	Letter sent in May to all participants concerning workshop; discussion group assignments complete; draft workshop schedule provided to Alyeska Resort; list of pertinent literature and copies of articles sent to invitees.	
95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	DOI (FWS)	Report writing only; no DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Project in field.	
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands - Follow-up Surveys	DOI (FWS)	On file/review complete	EA/FONSI on file (94041)	On file	Field work complete.	
95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	USFS	On file/review complete	EA/FONSI on file		Project implementation done in Otter Creek and Gunboat Creek and ongoing on Red Creek. Evaluation of Billy's Hole completed; project work recommendation pending.	
95052	Community Interaction/Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Contracts were signed with three communities (Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Port Graham) to provide community facilitators, and facilitators were appointed. First facilitator meeting scheduled for July in Anchorage; newsletter scheduled for August.	
95058	Landowner Assistance Program	ADFG	On file/review complete	Not applicable	On file	Assisted 3 additional landowners or development contractors in identifying and planning restoration projects for FY 96.	
95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Impacts	ADEC	RSA reviewed by Executive Director in lieu of peer review	CE on file	On file	Literature search in progress.	



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Conducted field trip in May and satellite-tagged seals. Conducted haulout overflights. Next field activity late September/early October.	
95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Sampled four spawning groups of herring from PWS for evaluation of reproductive impairment from age classes older and younger than the spill. Three stocks were sampled in Southeast Alaska as controls. Eggs were returned to ABL; statistical evaluation in progress. Also, toxicity exposures to eggs were conducted. Chromosome observations currently being evaluated by contractor, and this parameter will be used as a potential index of long term damage.	
95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Experimental incubation equipment has been constructed and installed in the Little Port Walter wet lab. Water supply system for simulated intertidal incubation environment has been refurbished and is operational. Sashin Creek weir has been installed and is operational for capture and counting of returning pink salmon. Fry capture techniques were successfully tested in both Sashin Creek and Lover's Cove Creek.	
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	May and June field activities completed. Next field trip starts July 27. Sample sorting and identification started.	
95089	Information Management System	ALL	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file		

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Completed 10-day vessel cruise to monitor mussel bed restoration activities of summer 1994. Visually the oil is reduced at all sites that were manipulated last summer. Another field trip, via aircraft, will take place in August primarily to monitor non-manipulated mussel beds. May hydrocarbon samples are being analyzed.	
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	ADFG	Planning funds only; no DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Continued project planning.	
95100	Administration, Science Management and Public Information	All	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file		
95102-CLO	Closetout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI (FWS)	Report writing only; no DPD required.	Not applicable	On file	Draft report peer reviewed; under revision by PI. [NOTE: Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist August 16, 1995.]	
95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	PI in the field until early August.	
95110-CLO	Closetout: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	ADNR	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking Supplement completed July 15, 1995.	
95115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC	RFP reviewed by Executive Director in lieu of peer review	CE on file	On file	June deliverable (inventory and forecast of pollution problems for the PWS communities) arrived on schedule.	
95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Contract awarded. Field operation to collect samples is underway.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95121	Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	NOAA	Contractual; Spies will review statement of work in lieu of DPD	CE on file		Contract awarded. Sample analysis will take place when samples arrive at contractor's lab.	
95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Work continues in support of both large and small parcel negotiations including appraisals, title work, hazardous materials assessments, mapping of parcels as parcel configurations are refined and additional work as needed by negotiators.	
95126A	Carry-forward: Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file	See 95126.	
95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program	ADFG	No DPD required (NEPA only)	Not applicable	On file	Draft EA under NOAA review.	
95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatitlek)	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Cooperative agreement between ADFG and CRRC completed. Sampling design completed and approved by ADFG. Beach sampling to proceed late August. Draft EA in preparation.	
95137-CLO	Closeout: Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	Report writing only; no DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist September 30, 1995.	
95138	Elders/Youth Conference	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Contract to organize conference awarded. Planning committee has been formed and planning has begun. Communities contacted and asked for nominations for representation at the conference. Contract awarded for conference site (hotel).	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95139	Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop	ADFG	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Workshop conducted January 12-13, 1995.	
95139A1	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration -- Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file (94139A1)	On file	Contract work to begin September 1, 1995.	
95139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	On file/review complete	EA in preparation	On file	Monitoring environmental parameters, developing contract specifications for site development, preparing draft EA.	
95139B	Closeout: Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Instream Restoration	USFS	No DPD required	Not applicable (report writing only)	On file	Report submitted to Chief Scientist May 1995; under peer review.	
95139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	USFS	On file/review complete	CE on file		Evaluated project for stability, design function and effectiveness in providing improved stream habitat. Vegetation thinning evaluated and permanent plots established.	
95139C2	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration -- Lowe River	ADFG	No DPD will be prepared (project delayed until FY 96)	Not applicable (project delayed)	Not applicable	No further work in Lowe River drainage at this time. Transferred funds to other 95139 projects (Little Waterfall Creek and Port Dick).	
95163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species (interim funding)	NOAA	No DPD required (is close-out of FY 94 work)	Not applicable	On file	PI revising report per peer review comments.	
95163A1	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species (APEX)	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	NOTE: Contractor began survey July 20, 1995.	
95163B	Foraging of Seabirds (APEX)	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Summer field work complete; October field work still to be conducted.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95163C	Fish Stomach Contents Analysis (APEX)	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Currently analyzing summer 1994 sandlance and capelin. Spring and fall samples have been analyzed. Field collections for FY95 currently underway.	
95163D	Tufted Puffin Foraging and Reproductive Success (APEX)	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field camp established on Seal Island, PWS. Puffin diet studies and reproductive studies underway.	
95163E	Reproduction and Foraging of Black-legged Kittiwakes (APEX)	DOI (FWS)	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Project in field.	
95163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations (interim funding)	DOI (FWS)	Report writing only; no DPD required.	Not applicable	On file	Final report accepted by Spies; not yet at OSPIC.	
95163F1	Reproduction of Pigeon Guillemots Populations in PWS in Relation to Food (APEX)	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Project in field.	
95163G	Seabird Energetics (APEX)	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Contractor had difficulties obtaining necessary equipment for field project. Have finally entered field and have begun energetics work with pigeon guillemots, puffins, and kittiwakes.	
95163I	Seabird/Forage Fish Interaction: Program Management and Integration	DOI (FWS)	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Statistical consultant hired (Lyman McDonald).	
95163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies (APEX)	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Project in field.	
95163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish (APEX)	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field collection in progress.	
95163L	Historic Review of Ecosystem Structure in PWS/Gulf of Alaska and Abundance/Distribution of Forage Fish in Barren Islands (APEX)	DOI	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Hiring of assistants underway.	Funding only recently received by ADFG and NMFS, has delayed progress on this project to date

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95165	PWS Herring Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	700 samples collected for analysis. RFQ prepared for contract work. Bids for contract genetics work closes August 15, 1995.	
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field sampling completed May 18, 1995. Expect all sample processing will be complete by August 1, 1995. Preliminary biomass estimate expected by September 1, 1995.	
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Implementing contract to actively screen for mutations on micro satellite loci. Conducting controlled oiling of pink salmon to test for somatic mutations. Working on sampling design to sample '93 brood return to Little Port Walter.	
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Coded-wire tagged fish, released in May 1994, will mature and return to Little Port Walter in September. After their return, survival and reproductive abilities will be evaluated.	
95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements EIS	ADFG	No DPD required	FEIS on file (94199)	On file	Draft operating plan was completed and is currently under review. Draft agreement with University of Alaska for scientific leadership currently under review.	
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Received final report prepared under a contract by Alaska Sea Otter Commission, and are preparing for mailing to communities.	
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	In-season genetic stock identification of sockeye in progress. Will soon begin sampling returning adults.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement (Kenai/Kodiak)	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field studies on Kenai, Tustumena, and Kodiak lakes on schedule. Adult returns in progress. Criteria for run failure defined and submitted to Chief Scientist for review.	
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	ADFG	On file/review complete	EA/FONSI on file (94259)	On file	Smolt project completed and data in process of being analyzed. Population estimate will be available soon. Limnological surveys continue on 3-week basis. Meeting held in June in Cordova to discuss stocking strategy and preparing a stocking plan. In 1995, approximately 900,000 sockeye fingerlings will be released pending FTP approval.	Due to poor flying weather, fertilizer application is behind schedule. The remaining fertilizer will be applied evenly over the next six weeks.
95266	Experimental Shoreline Oil Removal	ADEC	No DPD required (literature search only)	CE on file for Phase 1; separate NEPA for Phase 2		At request of Executive Director, workshop being scheduled, most likely for October 1995.	
95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	On file/review complete	EA/FONSI on file (94272)	On file	Smolt released mid-June at 20-25g. No BKD outbreak. Smolts in good condition when released from net pens.	
95279	Subsistence Restoration Project - Food Safety Testing	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Contract awarded for kit preparation and training, and communities have been contacted and asked to list three local trainees. Training schedule being prepared. Contractor is contacting PWS PI for required consultation regarding kit contents and sample collection protocols.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	No DPD required (sample analysis and report writing only)	Not applicable	On file	Hydrocarbon sample analysis underway.	
95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	NOAA	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	All hydrocarbon data has been returned to outside agency investigators, and mussel bed samples collected in FY94 are currently being completed. At this time, there is no backlog of samples.	
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field sampling completed June 16, 1995. Data entry approximately 30% complete.	
95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	PI hired. Tagging complete.	Proposed for continuation as 96186.
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Boilers installed. Test firing week of July 24. Tetracycline marking of fry canceled because process was killing fry. \$17,000 redirected to develop otolith sampling design.	Proposed for continuation as 96188.
95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Proofing data, provided by contractor, from last year's field studies. DNA studies in progress.	Proposed for continuation as 96196.
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field sampling completed June 16, 1995. Data entry approximately 30% complete.	
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Completed cruises in March, April, May and June. Collected data from AFK hatchery from March through June.	



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Eight-day cruises for oceanography in early May and late June. 23-day cruise for zooplankton late April to mid-May. Sample processing completed for March, April and May collections.	
95320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Web Dependencies in PWS (Fish, Marine Mammals, and Birds)	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Spring cruise completed and samples returned to Fairbanks. Samples from bird studies and lower trophic levels received. Laboratory analyses currently ongoing.	Sample load is rapidly approaching maximum and we may experience some delays if any serious machine problems are encountered.
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Interim funding used to complete analysis of FY94 samples and end of calendar year 1994 samples (fall cruises and fall survey). Samples presently at UAF undergoing mass spectrometry. Continuing funding: Collection of 1995 samples, laboratory preparation and mass spectrometry in progress.	
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Realtime data: Automated Weatherlink weather station was installed at Applegate Rocks in May. Database: Work continues on 3 main levels of SEA database -- catalog services, application services, and survey planning. Modeling: First generation coarse-grid circulation model for PWS is completed and running. General: Data ingestion, network administration and system maintenance continue.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	On file/review complete	EA/FONSI on file	On file	Fry released mid-June at 1.3 grams. Target size was 1.5 grams but cool water temperature prohibited growth. Fry looked good.	
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Four research cruises completed. Collected CTD, ADCP, and dissolved oxygen data at 30-40 stations on each cruise. Also completed two cruises using the ADCP to evaluate ocean currents in PWS tanker traffic lane. Participated in herring projects (installed gauges on Montague I.), SEA fish studies, and SEA data management project. Data analysis has begun. Will present some results at upcoming scientific meeting in Hawaii.	
95320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Prepared for upcoming field operations. Part of May was spent exporting last year's data to the SEA database and preparing images for the final report. Presented last year's data at an ICES meeting in Aberdeen, Scotland.	
95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Report developed on results of 1994 work.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations (competitive solicitation under State of Alaska two-step, RFQ-RFP process)	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	In March, 250 Pacific herring were sampled from Sitka Sound during spawning and subjected to complete necropsy. Because spawning occurs later in PWS, a true prespawning sample was obtained after March 31, 1995. Lack of a true prespawning sample from Sitka Sound will affect some comparisons between the two sites, but prevalence of important parasites such as <i>Ichthyophonus</i> probably will not be affected.	
95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Two cruises were conducted with 62 samples from 13 sites. All samples have been sent to Fisheries Oceanography Lab in Fairbanks for analysis. An organizational meeting was held end of June in Cordova.	
95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring/Pollock	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Sampling initiated late winter 1995. Proposed lab methodology has been successful.	Because funding not received until April 7, 1995, will request 6-month extension of termination date
95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field work and volunteer program conducted at five hatcheries in PWS in April, May and June. Data entry and data processing underway.	
95417	Carry-forward: Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	No DPD will be prepared (project canceled)	EA/FONSI on file (94417)	Review of RFP on file	Project canceled; all funds lapsed.	
95422-CLO	Closout: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	USFS	No DPD required	FEIS on file (94422)	On file	Project completed.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1995 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>DPD Status</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Exec Dir Authorize</u>	<u>Project Activity this Quarter</u>	<u>Comments</u>
95424	Restoration Reserve	All	No DPD required	Not applicable	Not applicable		
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	On file/review complete	CE on file	On file	Field activities underway; PI currently in field.	
95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning Project	ADFG	No DPD required	Not applicable	On file	Continuing to work with communities on project development.	
95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	USFS	No DPD required; report writing only.	Not applicable (report writing only)	On file	Final draft of report being prepared from comment on April 1995 draft. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist September 15, 1995.	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94007	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	<p><u>94007A</u> - this represents completion of the 1993 field work. The draft report has been turned in to NPS, the lead agency -- NPS is waiting for results from Auke Bay Lab on sediment samples.</p> <p><u>94007B</u> - this represents the FY94 project. Annual report being prepared by ADNR under 95007A (draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision August 3, 1995).</p>	<p>Monitoring: ADNR monitored seven sites on Shuyak Island and Outer Kenai Coast (including three at Nuka Island) and found oil but no evidence of new disturbance. USFWS monitored six sites on Afognak Island and found no indication of new vandalism. NPS monitored two sites, McArthur Pass in Kenai Fjords National Park and Cape Gull on the Katmai coast, and found no new damage. Data Recovery: USFS began restoration of two sites in PWS: SEW-440 and SEW-448. Site Protection Plans: ADNR compiled information about the need for site protection, with emphasis on adequate curation of collections in the spill area.</p>	94007A is continuation of 93006.
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	DOI	<p>Project is report writing for 93035 (report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995. Expected date delayed from July 1, 1995).</p>		Continuation of 93035.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI/FWS	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 15, 1995. Expected date delayed from March 15, 1995.	<p>Roseneau, D.G., A.B. Kettle, and G.V. Byrd. Common murre restoration monitoring in the Barren Islands, Alaska in 1994. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime NWR, Homer, AK</p> <p>In 1994, complete censuses and replicate index plot counts were made at the East Amatuli Island-Light Rock and Nord Island murre colonies. Although a marginally significant increasing trend was found over the 6-year post-spill period at one 2-plot index area at East Amatuli Island-Light Rock, no significant trends were detected in the other 1989-1994 East Amatuli Island-Light Rock and Nord Island population data sets. Productivity was high (0.7 fledglings per nest site) and within normal bounds, compared with other colonies.</p>	Begun as R11; continued as 93022
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI/FWS	Annual report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision May 2, 1995.	<p>Bailey, E. 1995. Introduced predator removal in the Shumigan Islands. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime NWR, Homer, AK.</p> <p>Removed 33 arctic foxes from Simeonof Island (no more believed remaining); removed 3 arctic foxes from Chernabura Island (population appeared to be dying out naturally). Censused populations of black oystercatchers and pigeon guillemots on above islands as well as on nearby islands with no foxes (controls). No oystercatcher nests found on fox islands; densities of both oystercatchers and guillemots are much less on fox islands than on fox-free ones. Recovery of nesting populations of oystercatchers and guillemots is expected to begin in 1995 on Simeonof and Chernabura islands.</p>	
94043A1	Eshamy River Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94043A2	Gumboot Creek Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	EA completed and decision notice signed July 27, 1995.	Implementation of project has occurred. Expected field completion September 1, 1995.	
94043A3	Stream No. 508 Restoration	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A4	Stream No. 509 Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A5	Otter Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	EA completed and decision notice signed June 28, 1995.	Project work has been completed.	
94043A6	Miners Creek/Lake Restoration (N. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A7	Shrode Creek/Lake Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	EA completed and decision notice signed June 28, 1995.		
94043B1	Sockeye Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	EA finalized and signed.	EA concluded that Sockeye Creek is not a cost effective site for this project at this time.	
94043B2	Rocky Creek/Bay Restoration (Montague)	USFS	Annual report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 15, 1995.		

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	ADFG	Includes funding for report writing on Project 93046 (report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC).	<p>Frost, K. and L. Lowry. 1994. Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Alaska. ADFG</p> <p>Twenty-six seals caught and sampled September 1994 (blood, whiskers for stable isotopes, blubber for fatty acids, skin for genetics, measurements). Twelve of these instrumented with satellite-linked time-depth recorders (6 adults, 6 subadults). Aerial surveys conducted during molting period in September. Preliminary survey analysis suggests no marked increase or decrease since 1993. Eight SLTDRs functioning on 11/10/94. Most seals remain local in PWS; one subadult in Gulf of Alaska.</p>	Started as MM5, continued as R73 and 93046. Also related: 94244, 94320F.
94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports (report writing funded under project 94066):</p> <p>(1) Report on Afognak habitat assessment and PWS production survey will be submitted to Chief Scientist August 1995.</p> <p>(2) Report on blood and tissue samples (analyses being performed by UC-Davis lab) and hydrocarbon samples (analyses performed by NOAA-Auke Bay lab) will be submitted to Chief Scientist by September 15, 1995 if analyses are received as scheduled from UC-Davis.</p>		93033

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94086	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	Laboratory and data analysis in progress. Expect to submit annual report to Chief Scientist August 1, 1995. Expected date delayed from June 1, 1995.	Four field trips were conducted in 1994 for data and sample collections. Field activities in 1994 included data collections for population dynamics, barnacle recruitment, and water circulation studies. Laboratory analyses are continuing for mussel size-frequency distribution and mussels in filamentous algae samples collected in 1994.	Population dynamics portion of 93039.
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	Mussel chemistry nearly complete. Annual report, incorporating data from R103, 93036, and 94090 will be submitted August 1995.	Analysis of sediments collected April/May 1994 resulted in selection of 16 oiled mussel beds for restoration. Twelve mussel beds were cleaned and restored in 1994. Sediment chemistry completed; chemical analyses of mussels in process. Several sites identified as being impacted by EVOS were resampled this year.	CH1B and 93036. Other related projects include 94266 and R103
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	Project is close-out and report writing of Project 93042 (report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC).	Dalheim, M.E. 1994. Assessment of injuries and recovery monitoring of Prince William Sound killer whales using photo-identification techniques. National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, WA.	Continuation of 93042.
94102	Marbled Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI/FWS	Report being drafted under Project 95102 (draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision May 8, 1995).	Culetz, K.J., D.K. Marks, R. Burns, and L. Prestash. Marbled murrelet foraging patterns and habitat use during the breeding season in PWS.  Forty-seven murrelets were radio-tagged. Foraging ranges were obtained by tracking birds with boats and planes. Birds foraged up to 60 kms. from their nests (average 10 km.). The average distance from shore was 0.6 km.	R15, 93051

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition and Support	ADNR	No report required.	See Habitat Protection Working Group, "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking" Volumes I and II (November 2, 1994 Supplement).  Work on supplement to Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking completed November 2, 1994. Work completed on the Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking, Phase 1. Final document released February 13, 1995 under project 95110-CLO.	94126
94126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund	ADNR	No report required.	Work continues in support of large parcel negotiations, including appraisals, title work, hazardous materials assessments, mapping of parcels under negotiation, and additional work as needed by negotiators.	94110
94137	Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook, and Coho in PWS	ADFG	Data analysis and report writing for 93068 funded under this project (report being drafted). Expect to submit report to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995 (delayed from March 15, 1995 due to resignation of PI).	FY94 work effort: Scanned approximately half a million sockeye salmon and 1/3 million chum salmon in PWS for tags. Results of sockeye tag recoveries were used to manage fisheries in western PWS. Interception of Coghill Lake-bound wild fish was kept to a minimum. Analysis of tag recovery is expected by end of November 1994.	Evolved from FS03; continued as 93068 and 95137
94139A1	Waterfall Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as Project 95139A1).		94043, carried forward as 95139A1

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as 95139A2).		
94139B1	Otter Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 18, 1995; under peer review.	Otter Creek bypass rehabilitation completed.	
94139B2	Shrode Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Report submitted to Chief Scientist May 18, 1995; undergoing peer review.	Shrode Creek bypass renovation completed.	
94139C1	Montague Island Chum Instream Restoration	USFS	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 18, 1995; under peer review.	For initial monitoring results, see "Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration", 1994 Project Report, USFS Cordova Ranger District.  Project completed for three streams on Northern Montague Island. This project completed 32 structures and 15 acres of thinning.	95139C1
94139C2	Lowe River (6.5 Mile) Instream Restoration	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as Project 95139C2).		95139C2
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Agler, B.A., S.J. Kendall, P.E. Seiser, and D.B. Irons. 1995. Marine bird and sea otter abundance of PWS, Alaska: Trends following the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill.  Estimated 320,470 plus-or-minus 63,640 marine birds in PWS in March 1994. Goldeneye and merganser populations may still be showing effects from oil spill. They are both increasing faster in the unoiled area than in the oiled area.	Began as B2; continued as 93045

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA ADFG	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) NOAA: Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist June 15, 1995; under peer review. (2) ADFG: All samples have been laboratory processed and preliminary analyses have been completed; expect to submit annual report to Chief Scientist by July 31, 1995. (NOTE: Report delayed from expected date of April 1, 1995.)	NOAA: 11/4-11/16/94 cruise successfully completed. Hydroacoustics data analysis underway at biosonics laboratory. Bird and fish stomach data analysis ongoing. ADFG: Survey for collection of stomach samples was conducted 8/27-9/9/94. Approximately 1,500 stomach samples collected for analysis of diet overlap. Found Pacific herring, walleye pollock, and juvenile chum salmon common and widespread throughout western PWS.	Integrate with Projects 94320 (PWS System Investigation), 94102 (Murrelet Prey), and 94173 (Pigeon Guillemot)
94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Project deferred to FY 95 (95165); no report required.	Collection schedule disrupted by run failure. RFP to be issued as soon as possible to analyze the samples that have been collected and to finish the work in spring 1995.	95165

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition and Reproductive Impairment	ADFG NOAA	ADFG - Laboratory and data analysis complete. Annual report being drafted; expect to submit by September 15, 1995. Expected date delayed from June 15, 1995. NOAA - Annual report being drafted; hydrocarbon analysis in progress.	Adult herring biaccumulated hydrocarbons, including ovarian tissue and ova. Adults were stressed by oil when VHS was present; VHS prevalence was correlated with PAH concentration. Eggs and larvae were not impacted by parental exposure to hydrocarbons. Factors unaffected included egg fertility, time of hatch, survival, larval stage at hatch, swimming ability, morphology, chromatid separation, and number of mitotic figures.	Coordinating with USFS regarding avian predation (94320Q)
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI/ FWS	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	D. Lindsey Hayes, Recovery monitoring of pigeon guillemot populations in PWS, Alaska.  Found evidence of predation on eggs and chicks on Naked Island and abandonment of eggs on Jackpot Island. On Naked Island, gadids were much more prevalent and sandlan much less prevalent in the diet of chicks in 1994 than in 1979-81. Herring or smelt accounted for ca. 32% of prey items delivered to chicks at Jackpot Island, but only ca. 1% at Naked Island.	Continued from 93034. Also related to 94163, 94102, 94506
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock Identification	ADFG	Project includes funds for report writing of Project 93067 (draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision April 12, 1995).	See 94320B.	Began as FS03, continued as R060A. Also related to 93014, 94320B.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94191	Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) <u>ADFG</u> - Annual report under review by genetics staff; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995. Expected date delayed from June 30, 1995. (2) <u>NOAA</u> - Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist June 13, 1995; under peer review. (Final report will be prepared after the progeny of the 1993 brood complete incubation in the spring of 1996.)	<u>ADFG</u> - Collected gametes from 8 controlled and 8 oiled streams. These eggs are now being incubated and will be completed by December 31, 1994, for analysis in 1995. <u>NOAA</u> - 1992 brood died from bacterial kidney disease 1993 brood emerged from incubators by 5/15/94. 18,000 fish were coded wire tagged and released May 1994; 14,000 fish were retained for PIT tagging later in the summer. Dose-related differences in growth and size of 1992 brood year observed in October 1993 were not as apparent in April 1994. Embryo survival to the development of the eye and emergence from substrate were measured in 1993 brood year, and clear relationship was observed between dose and survival to both developmental stages. During emergence period, inspected over 50,000 newly emerged fry for visible lesions and observed a dose relationship with the proportion of fish displaying edema.	Began as FS02 and R060C; continued as 93003
94199	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements	ADFG	No report required. Record of Decision signed by DOI, DOA (USFS), and NOAA October 31, 1994. Capital funding approved by Trustee Council November 2, 1994, subject to executive director's approval.	See 95199-CLO.	95199
94217	Prince William Sound Area Recreation Implementation	USFS	Project is close-out and report writing of Project 93065 (report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing final format review).	Menefee, W. and S. Hennig. 1994. Prince William Sound recreation project.	Close-out of 93065

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94244	Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Co-op Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	Annual report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 31, 1993. Expected date delayed from June 30, 1995.	A harbor seal/sea otter restoration workshop took place in Anchorage December 2, 1994. It was attended by more than thirty people, including representatives from eight communities which use marine mammals for subsistence. A draft report on harbor seal and sea otter restoration was completed and distributed for internal review. A second workshop took place on March 2, 1995.	95424
94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Funding includes funding for report writing of Project 93043: (1) Sea otter carcass data will be presented in report being prepared under MM6 (#15). (2) Draft report on aerial survey of sea otters has been peer reviewed and returned to the PI for revision December 15, 1994. (3) Report on sea otter demographics is being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist April 1, 1995. [NOTE: Report not received.]		
94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 19, 1995; under peer review.		Began as R53; continued as 93012 and 93015.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Project includes funds for report writing on Project 93002 (final report will not be prepared until multi-year project complete; annual report accepted by Chief Scientist but not yet at OSPIC).	Schmidt, D., et al. Sockeye salmon overescapement.  Skilak weight of fall predictive on both escapements and fall fry abundance. 1994 fall fry had low abundance and weight. Lipid comparisons of similar length fall fry from Tustumena and Skilak indicated Skilak fall fry entered winter in poor condition in 1993. 1995 adult return needed to define magnitude and duration of reduced sockeye production.	Started as FS27, continued as 93002
94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 19, 1995; under peer review.	Edmundson, J.A., et al. Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon: 1994 Annual Report on Nutrient Enrichment.  Limnology and hydroacoustic sampling completed for this year. Analysis in progress. Estimated 900,000- 1,800,000 smolts outmigrated this year. Escapement approximately 7,200 adults. Response of phytoplankton to liquid fertilizer applications suggests fertilizer is not being lost to the anaerobic layer, but is actually improving the productivity of Coghill Lake.	Began as 93024 Coordinate with Project 94320 (PWS System Investigation) to obtain project smolts.
94266	Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	ADEC	Report being drafted.		94090/Mussel Bed Restoration

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	Draft annual report submitted to Chief Scientist December 30, 1994; under peer review.	50,300 chinook smolts released at Crab Bay on 5/27/94. Chenega residents reared and fed smolts in net pens prior to release. PWSAC staff instructed Chenega Natives as to proper fish culture methods.	Continuation of 93016.
94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADFG	Annual report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 31, 1995. Expected date delayed from June 30, 1995.	Test results on final fish and shellfish samples received from NMFS lab. All results so low as to be within margin of error for tests. Dames and Moore (contractor) submitted report on fish and shellfish collections. Seal samples from Tatitlek and duck samples from Chenega Bay were collected by ADFG with assistance from local subsistence hunters. Test results found hydrocarbon contamination was at background levels.	Continuation of 93017.
94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA ADEC ADFG	Project includes funding for report writing of Project 93047 (ADEC report accepted by Chief Scientist but not yet at OSPIC; ADFG report accepted by Chief Scientist but not yet at OSPIC; NOAA report being drafted).	Braddock, J. and Z. Richter, Microbiology of subtidal sediments: monitoring microbial populations, ADEC.	Continuation of ST2A and 93047.
94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation	NOAA	This project will update the hydrocarbon database being submitted as the final report for ST8. The database will be updated in FY 95 under project 95290.	In FY94, 2,742 samples were received and several hundred were submitted for analysis. Conversion of database to Oracle, the standard agency database, is complete. This will allow access to anyone with security clearance.	Continuation of ST8 and 93053.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist as part of consolidated SEA-94 report on April 15, 1995; under peer review.	Growth rate of juvenile pink salmon in 1994 in PWS slightly above average compared to 1989-1993 period. Presently analyzing growth/survival data for PWS pink salmon with emphasis on effects of number of juvenile salmon released.	
94320B	Coded Wire Tagging Recovery-PWS Pinks	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist June 30, 1995; under peer review.	Sharr, S., et al. Coded wire tag recoveries from pink salmon in PWS salmon fisheries. ADF&G. 1994.  Common property fisheries: 26.2 million caught, 4.4 million scanned (17%), 3,600-4,000 tags recovered. Hatchery revenue sales: 10.4 million caught, 2 million scanned (19%), 1,600 tags recovered. Scanned close to 100% of brood stock from PWS salmon hatcheries. Used results of in-season analysis, based on detection of tags, for critical management decisions regarding fishing areas and times. Ability to detect wild stock shortfalls and high abundance of hatchery fish contributed to meeting restoration goals.	Continued as 96186.
94320C	Otolith Mass Marking of PWS Pink Salmon	ADFG	Draft annual report submitted to Chief Scientist March 31, 1995; under peer review.	Feasibility study initiated at PWSAC Cannery Creek Hatchery. Approximately 50,000 fry were immersed for different lengths of time and at different temperatures to determine optimum treatment for marking effectiveness and survival. Completed examination of otoliths subjected to varying levels of oxytetracycline and varying temperatures at ADFG lab. Marking was not successful for any of the treatment groups.	Continued as 96188.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320D	Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995. Expected date is delayed from May 24, 1995.	In ADFG lab, DNA data showupstream and intertidal spawners in the same stream genetically differ. Have also found that mainland and island populations genetically differ.	94184, 94191
94320E	Salmon Predation	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	Walleye pollock, adult pink salmon, Pacific herring, and dolly varden trout identified as important predators on juvenile salmon in Prince William Sound. FY 94 results have been analyzed to develop study design for FY 95 effort that is expected to significantly improve hypothesis testing capability.	
94320F	Harbor Seals-Trophic Interactions	ADFG	Annual report will be submitted to Chief Scientist by August 30, 1995 (in combination with 95064).	Preliminary fatty acid analysis of blubber samples indicates several distinct feeding patterns. Some seals appear to eat plankton-eating fishes and others piscivorous fishes/prey such as pollock and squid. Stable isotope analysis indicates different feeding patterns for subadults and most adults. Adult females in particular show a strong annual shift in prey. First prey samples currently being analyzed.	94064. Combined with 95064 for 1995.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	1994 field work concluded on 9/29/94. Analyzed all water samples (for nutrients, chlorophyll, phaeopigments, particulate C & N, dissolved oxygen, temperature and salinity) except for MV <i>Bering Explorer</i> cruise that just ended. Continued work on phytoplankton species identifications for samples from Lake Bay, Ester Island.	
94320H	Role of Zooplankton in PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	Time series of zooplankton biomass tracks predation on 0-class fish in April, May, and June.	95320H
94320I	Food Web Dependencies in PWS Ecosystem/Stable Isotopes	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	<u>Food Web of Fishes</u> - Conducted isotopic analysis of approximately 500 samples (i.e, roughly 2,000 isotopic determinations). <u>Marine Mammal Trophic Energetics</u> - Conducted isotopic analysis of vibrissae of 23 seals, roughly 30 samples per whisker.	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	Repeater installation was completed and modified at two sites and further design work was completed for the HERO site at Hinchinbrook Entrance. Field testing indicated a need for design modifications to radio transmitter power levels, and flaws were discovered in some radio equipment. Reengineering by the supplier and delivery of replacements is complete for the core repeater sites on the eastern side of PWS. Approval was secured for use of the USFS repeater site on Naked Island and the repeater installed. The core PWS packet-radio repeater system is now completed and functional. This completes the last of the FY 94 tasks for this project.	
94320K	PWSAC-Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	Adult pink salmon will return in summer 1995 as a result of 1994 fry release. Marine survivals will be estimated based on coded wire tag data. Rearing and release strategies will be compared and differences in marine survival evaluated between rearing and release groups.	
94320L	PWSAC-Experimental Manipulation	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist December 22, 1994.	Adult fish will return in 1995. Marine survivals will be estimated for returning adults.	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	<p>A publication was submitted to the peer reviewed journal <i>Global Atmosphere and Ocean System</i>, titled Circulation and Hydrography in PWS, Alaska during the Spring, Summer and Fall of 1994.</p> <p>Analysis of CTD and ADCP from the 1994 field season is ongoing.</p>	Most of the projects under 94320.
94320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	<p>The 1994 field season yielded over 1,000 bioacoustic data sets, which require several stages of analysis. For data management purposes, all raw data sets have been filed, and most entered into an electronic log. A majority of the post-processing software has been written, including programs to perform electroacoustic transforms, classify biological targets, and relate trawl catches to acoustic scatter. Scientists have been trained on use of the Sun workstations so that post-processing has been initiated.</p>	
94320P	SEA Program: Program Management	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1995 as part of consolidated SEA-94 report; under peer review.	<p>Community involvement obligations met (community visits and meetings, SEA activities bulletin).</p>	All subprojects of 94320.
94320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Swan	USFS	Annual report being drafted.		95320Q

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320S	Disease Impacts on Herring	ADFG	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist July 5, 1995; under peer review.	<p><i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i>, viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus, and other causes of morbidity in Pacific herring spawning in PWS in 1994. ADFG.</p> <p>Because of the important of <i>ichthyophonus</i> in herring morbidity in 1994, all previous Pacific herring sampled from PWS and submitted to UC Davis (1989, 1990, 1991, 1992) were re-screened for <i>ichthyophonus</i>. Prevalence in these samples was never more than 15% and was distributed fairly evenly among liver, kidney, and spleen, but was never in the olfactory nares.</p>	
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	Project canceled; all funds lapsed.		95417
94422	Environmental Impact Statement for the Draft Restoration Plan	USFS	Final EIS released September 30, 1994. Notice of Availability in Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 186, p. 49232, dated 9/27/94 and Vol. 59, No. 189, p. 49926, dated 9/30/94. Record of Decision (ROD) signed October 31, 1994. FEIS distributed; additional copies available through OSPIC.		95422 funded to complete ROD and Administrative Record

**DRAFT**

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94423	Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC)	ALL	No report required.	During the quarter ending 6/30/95, OSPIC staff received 408 visitors, responded to 742 requests for information, processed 58 interlibrary loans, loaned 96 items, distributed 5,893 documents, and acquired 7 books, 2 reports, 1 video, and 1 database. 252 documents were added to the Trustee Council Administrative Record and 47 Marine Ecosystem posters were sold. OSPIC staff received 34 NRDA/ Restoration Project final reports, approved 18, and distributed final copies of 8 reports to libraries, copy centers, and NTIS. OSPIC staff created a World Wide Web Home Page containing background information on EVOS, excerpts from the 1995 Status Report, and information on Trustee Council activities.	
94424	Restoration Reserve	DOL	No report required.	At its December 2, 1994 meeting, the Trustee Council voted to place \$24 million into a Restoration Reserve fund within the court registry investment system and to invest the funds in laddered securities. Motion to establish the Restoration Reserve has been signed by Judge Holland. However, the funds have not yet been invested.	
94425	Marine Mammal Book	NOAA	Book printed and for sale by Academic Press.	Marine mammals and the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> . Loughlin, T.R., editor. 1994. Academic Press, Inc. 395 pages.	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94427	Experimental Harlequin Duck Breeding Survey	ADFG	Annual report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 1, 1995.	PI met with other experts and examined harlequin collections at American Museum of Natural History and the Denver Museum of Natural History to develop age and sex criteria.	B11, R71, 93033, 94066, 95427, and nearshore ecosystem projects
94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	Annual report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995. Expected date delayed from June 30, 1995.	Trustee Council funded several subsistence restoration projects developed through this planning program as part of its FY 95 Work Plan. Additionally, the state Trustees met in November and approved additional projects to be supported with criminal settlement funds. Project staff followed up with communities to develop project descriptions for the next funding cycle.	
94504	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye	ADFG	Project is report writing for 93012 (report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995). (NOTE: Expected submission date delayed from February 30, 1995 and June 30, 1995.)		Begun as 93012. Also related to 94255.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1994 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	USFS ADFG DOI	Project is close-out and report writing for Project 93051 (ADFG report on Stream Habitat Assessment approved by OSPIC and currently being copied; DOI report on Radio Tagging Murrelets accepted by Chief Scientist but not yet at OSPIC; USFS report on Channel Type Classification peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision; DOI report on Marbled Murrelet Habitat Identification submitted to OSPIC and undergoing formatting review; USFS report undergoing final formatting review at OSPIC).	See 93051.	Close-out of 93051 Also related to 94110, 94126
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Project is report writing of Project 93034 (report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC).	Sanger, G.A. and M.B. Cody. 1994. Survey of pigeon guillemot colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Report writing for 93034; also related to 94173.
94507	Symposium Proceedings Publication	NOAA	The last set of seven (of 62) manuscripts is almost ready to be sent to the publisher (American Fisheries Society, AFS). The editors are completing manuscript review and beginning to write the introduction.	Proceedings will include 62 manuscripts in the following topic areas: fate and toxicity (8 manuscripts), intertidal (10 manuscripts), treatment effects (5), subtidal (3), herring (2), salmon (12), other fish (5), birds (8), mammals (2), archaeology (1), subsistence (4), human impacts (2). The book will probably be over 1200 pages, 50% longer than first estimated.	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary  
1993 Work Plan  
Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Project continued as 94258. Final report will not be prepared until multi-year project complete. Annual report accepted by Chief Scientist February 22, 1995; not yet at OSPIC.	Schmidt, D., et al. Sockeye salmon overescapement. Red Lake 1994 plankton indicate downward trend associated with increased sockeye salmon fry recruitment. May suggest increased smolt production in 1995 likely. Akalura Lake failed to meet escapement goals. Adult return to Red Lake accurately forecasted by smolt program. Kenai River adult return forecast with large bounds because of uncertainty of smolt production in 1990.	95259 (glacial lake ecology information may be transferable), 95255. Project is a continuation of FS27, 93002, 94258.
93003	Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival	ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) NOAA final report not due until after the progeny of the 1993 brood complete incubation in Spring 1996. Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist June 13, 1995.	(1) Sharr, S. and J.E. Seeb. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound.  Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. 1992 brood pink salmon died from bacterial kidney disease; spawning not possible. Precautions to ensure survival of 1993 brood have been taken. Persistence of elevated embryo mortalities in oiled streams in 1992 indicate possible genetic damage to wild pink salmon populations from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Preliminary laboratory studies support the genetic hypothesis. Additional laboratory studies demonstrate dose response of pink salmon embryos when incubated in gravel exposed to crude oil from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> .	Started in 1989 as FS2 and continued as R60C and 94191. Also related to R60AB. Project 93067 provides fisheries managers with information critical for protecting these chronically damaged wild pink salmon populations from overexploitation in commercial fisheries.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	Report being prepared under project 94007A (report being drafted).	Archaeological restoration assessments conducted at 14 sites in 1993 suggest that a majority of the archaeological vandalism that can either be directly or indirectly linked to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill event occurred in 1989 before adequate constraints were put into place over the activities of oil spill clean-up personnel. Most vandalism took the form of "prospecting" for high yield sites. In 1993, only two of the 14 sites visited showed signs of continued vandalism and the link between this recent vandalism and the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill event remains highly problematical. Oil monitoring samples from the archaeological sites have not been processed as of this date, but oil was still visible to the naked eye in the intertidal zones of two of the 14 sites visited.	The remaining site assessments will be completed in 1994 under Project 94007B.
93012	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	Data analysis and report writing funded under project 94504 (report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995.) NOTE: Submission delayed from February 28, 1995 and June 30, 1995.	Genetic data were collected during 1992 and 1993 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvest of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data were used in a pilot study to estimate the component of Kenai River stocks harvested in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.	Continued as 94504. Related to 93002 as well as to 93012 and 93015, which continued as 94255. Collection of spawning samples is being conducted under 93015.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93015	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Final report will not be prepared until multi-year project complete. Annual report accepted by Chief Scientist May 8, 1995. Not yet at OSPIC.	Tarbox, K., et al. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration. Successful collection of baseline and fishery genetic samples. Successful in-season hydroacoustic survey of Upper Cook Inlet by subcontractor.	Genetic samples analyzed under 93012. Projects 93012 and 93015 began as R52 and continued as 94255.
93016	Chenega Bay Chinook and Silver Salmon (NEPA Compliance)	ADFG	No report required.		Continued as 94272. Also related to 93017.
93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey and Testing	ADFG NOAA	Final report (prepared by ADFG) accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Miraglia, R.A. 1995. Subsistence restoration project. ADF&G, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, AK. First round of tests for hydrocarbon contamination of subsistence resources showed little or no contamination. Results of second round of testing are pending. The observations of abnormalities in the tested resources caused a shift in concerns of subsistence users from oil contamination to what effects these abnormalities have on these resources. A series of public meetings were held in communities to locate sites and species of concern.	Continued as 94279. Depends on information from all resource restoration projects as well as the shoreline oiling survey. Other related subsistence projects include 94428 and 93016.
93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	ADFG USFS	Completion of report (being drafted by ADFG) delayed due to intensive field sampling in SEA program. [NOTE: Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist July 14, 1995; under peer review.]	Monitoring showed the need for modifying both the type and concentrations of fertilizer.	Continued as 94259 and 95259.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration (NEPA Compliance)	ADFG	Project canceled.		R105
93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration	ADFG	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports; report writing funded under project 94066.</p> <p>(1) Report on Afognak habitat assessment and PWS production survey will be submitted to Chief Scientist by August 1, 1995.</p> <p>[NOTE: Report submitted August 9, 1995.]</p> <p>(2) Report on blood and tissue samples (analyses being performed by UC-Davis contract lab) and hydrocarbon samples (analyses performed by NOAA-Auke Bay lab) will be submitted to Chief Scientist by September 15, 1995 if analyses are received as scheduled from UC-Davis.</p>	<p>Only 3 harlequin broods observed in western Prince William Sound; 14 in eastern Prince William Sound. Decreased numbers of harlequins molting in western Prince William Sound in July. Suspect incomplete gonadal development in pre-nesting western Prince William Sound harlequins. Blood/physiological analysis and hydrocarbon analyses in process. Harlequin breeding stream/nest site model in preparation. Harlequin breeding assessment completed on North Afognak Island.</p>	<p>Started in 1989 as B11 and continued as R71. Also related to B2, CH1B, R103, 93036, 93045, 93053, 94159 and 94427. 93036 documents continued oil in prey species 93045 surveys corroborate harlequin status in Prince William Sound. 93053 is the hydrocarbon database for sea duck samples.</p>

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review. [NOTE: Report accepted by OSPIC July 30, 1995; currently being printed.]	Sanger, G.A. and M.B. Cody. 1994. Survey of pigeon guillemot colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.  One hundred eighty-four colonies, concentrated in southwest Prince William Sound and at Naked Island, were identified. This colony survey confirmed that the present population of pigeon guillemots in Prince William Sound is 3,000 - 4,900.	Continued as 94173. Also related to B9 and 93045.
93035	Black Oystercatchers / Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI	Report being drafted under Project 94020 (expect to submit report to Chief Scientist July 1, 1995).	Growth rates of oystercatcher chicks were lower on oiled than unoiled nest sites. Some aliphatic compounds were detected in 1992 fecal samples from oiled sites. Breeding pairs increased on oiled Green Island from 1992 to 1993 but decreased on Knight Island from 1991 to 1993.	Related to B12, R103, 93036, and 93045. Continued as 94020.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI NOAA	Two reports are being prepared under this project. (1) Report being drafted. [NOTE: Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision July 21, 1995.] (2) NOAA report will be submitted to Chief Scientist August 1, 1995.	(1) Cusick, J.A. and G.B. Irvine. 1995. Geographical extent and recovery monitoring of intertidal oiled mussel beds in the Gulf of Alaska affected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Documented 27 of 66 sampled mussel bed sediments within PWS with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 ng/g wet weight. Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Preliminary evaluations indicate these methods were not effective in reducing petroleum hydrocarbons adjacent to manipulated areas. Along the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas, 15 mussel beds were sampled--four of which were new sites--and four of these beds showed total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 5000 ng/g wet weight.	Continued as 94090 and 94266 (the portion of the project that examines the chemical and physical degradation of oil along national park coastlines). Other related projects include B11, CH11B, R71 and 93033.
93038	Shoreline Assessment	ADEC	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision August 10, 1994. (NOTE: PI completed his revisions according to reviewer's comments in December 1994; contractor is incorporating them into technical report which is due to ADEC June 1, 1995.)	Piper, E., et al. 1993 shoreline assessment.  Surface oil has become stable. Subsurface oil has decreased substantially since 1991. Oiling is discontinuous throughout the study site.	93036

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93039	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist March 2, 1995; under peer review.	<p>Highsmith, R.C., M.S. Stekoll, P. van Tamelen, A.J. Hooten, S.M. Saupe, L. Deysher, and W.P. Erickson. 1995. Herring Bay monitoring and restoration studies. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF.</p> <p>Examination of dominant intertidal alga, <i>fucus gardneri</i>, has shown that larger plants were removed from intertidal in areas affected by spill/clean-up. Where <i>fucus</i> cover was reduced, abundance of ephemeral algae often increased. Populations of grazing invertebrates, e.g., limpets and periwinkles, showed reduced densities at oiled sites in upper intertidal. Initially, barnacle recruitment was lower in quadrats on tar-covered rocks than clean quadrats, but differences disappeared at most sites over time. <i>Fucus</i> germlings and filamentous algae continued to have lower densities and percent cover on oiled than non-oiled substrates. Recovery occurring in lower/middle intertidal zones and normal community interactions returning. Upper intertidal continues to exhibit damage; recovery may take additional 2-5 years.</p>	Evolved from CH1A and R102 and continued as 94086. Also related to B11, R103, ST1A, ST1B, and ST2A.
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	NOAA	Project discontinued.		
93042	Killer Whale Recovery	NOAA	Data analysis and report writing funded as Project 94092 (report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC).	<p>Dalheim, M.E. 1994. Assessment of injuries and recovery monitoring of Prince William Sound killer whales using photo-identification techniques. National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, WA.</p> <p>AB pod number has increased by one (a calf) to a total of 26. The 14 missing pod members were not present in 1993.</p>	Continued as 94092.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93043	Sea Otter Demographics and Habitat	DOI/NBS	<p>The results of this project will be presented in three reports (funded under 94246):</p> <p>(1) Data on recovery of sea otter carcasses being presented in MM6 (#15).</p> <p>(2) Draft report on aerial survey of sea otters has been peer reviewed and was returned to the PI for revision December 15, 1994.</p> <p>(3) Report on sea otter demographics being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by May 31, 1995. (NOTE: Submission delayed from April 1, 1995.)</p>	<p>(2) Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. 1993 trial aerial survey of sea otters in PWS, Alaska. 1994. NBS, Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>(3) Udevitz, M.S. , B.E. Ballachey, and D. L. Bruden. 1995. A population model for sea otters in western PWS. USNBS. Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>Aerial survey of sea otters in Prince William Sound completed summer 1993; estimated abundance is approximately 18,000. Age distribution of sea otter carcasses recovered in spring 1993 in western Prince William Sound is similar to prespill distribution. Age- and sex-specific survival rates generated from carcass data for sea otters in Prince William Sound.</p>	
93045	Marine Bird / Sea Otter Surveys	DOI	<p>Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review. [NOTE: Report accepted by OSPIC; currently being printed.]</p>	<p>Agler, B.A., P.E. Seiser, S.J. Kindall and D.B. Irons. 1994. Marine bird and sea otter populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska: Population trends following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>Overall marine bird population estimates in Prince William Sound have not changed significantly since 1989, but were 41% lower than 1972-1973 estimates. Rates of increase of goldeneyes and surfbird populations were higher in the unoiled zone of Prince William Sound than in the oiled zone, whereas oystercatchers increased more rapidly in the oiled zone.</p>	Started as part of B2 and continued as 93045 and 94159.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior, and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Alaska. ADFG Counts of seals at 25 trend sites in Prince William Sound were similar during pupping and molting in 1992 and 1993. However, 1993 pupping counts were 23% lower than in 1989. Molting counts were similar to 1989 postspill counts, but 27% lower than 1988 counts. Sixteen seals satellite-tagged since 1992 indicate that seals in central Prince William Sound haul out and feed near the same sites with little movement to other areas. Feeding usually occurs in depths of 100-200 meters, with a maximum recorded dive depth of 404 meters.	Started in 1989 as MM5, which was closed out as R73. It continued as 94064. Other related projects are 94244 and one of the studies in 94320. ADFG is also conducting similar studies in southeast Alaska and near Kodiak.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93047	Subtidal Monitoring	ADEC ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in three reports; report writing funded under project 94285: (1) NOAA sediments - Hydrocarbon analysis of subtidal sediments complete. Data analysis and report preparation in progress; expect to submit report to Chief Scientist by July 1995. [NOTE: Report submitted August 1, 1995.] (2) DEC microbiology - Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC. (3) ADFG eelgrass - Report accepted by Chief Scientist May 30, 1995. Not yet at OSPIC. [NOTE: Report submitted to OSPIC July 28, 1995; undergoing formatting review.]	(2) Braddock, J. Microbiology of subtidal sediments: monitoring and microbial populations. (3) Jewett, S., et al. The effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on shallow subtidal communities in PWS 1989-93.  As a follow-up to previous studies from 1989-1991, the numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments collected in 1993. Preliminary results suggest some contamination remains in subtidal sediments. However, generally very low numbers were found where visible oil was present (e.g., subsurface sediments, Northwest Bay). Analysis of 1993 eelgrass data complete. Several infaunal and epifaunal taxa more abundant in oiled bed sites than control sites. Amphipods less abundant in oiled sites. Sea urchins are more abundant. Hemosiderosis in fishes from oiled sites.	Started as ST1A and continued as 94285. Other related projects include ST1A, ST1B and 93053. Report writing under 94285.
93049	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	DOI/ FWS	Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist June 29, 1995. [NOTE: Report accepted by Chief Scientist August 8, 1995.]	Rosencau, D. 1995. Common murre Restoration monitoring in the Barren Islands, Alaska, 1993. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, AK Maritime NWR, Homer, AK.  Murre productivity in the Barren Islands was 0.4 - 0.6 chicks per nest site in 1993, up from near zero in 1989. Population counts on plots were similar to or higher than in previous postspill years.	Started as R11 and continued as 94039. Also related to B3. (Formerly in EVOS database as 93022.)

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93051	Habitat Information for Anadromous Streams and Marbled Murrelets	ADFG DOI USFS	<p>The results of this project will be presented in 5 reports (being prepared under 94505):</p> <p>(1) ADFG Stream Habitat Assessment/PWS &amp; Lower Kenai- Final report approved by OSPIC; copies currently being made.</p> <p>(2) USFS Habitat Protection Info. for Channel Type Classification Study- draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision October 31, 1994.</p> <p>(3) DOI Pilot Study on Capture and RadioTagging of Murrelets in PWS-report accepted by Chief Scientist.</p> <p>(4) DOI Information Needs for Habitat Protection: Marbled Murrelet Habitat Identification - final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review.</p> <p>(5) USFS Upland Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelet - final report approved by OSPIC; copies currently being made.</p>	<p>(1) Sundet, K. 1994. Stream habitat assessment project: Prince William Sound and Lower Kenai Peninsula. ADFG</p> <p>(3) Burns, R.A., et al. 1994. Pilot study on the capture and radio tagging of murrelets in PWS, AK, July and August, 1993. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>(4) Kuletz, K.J., et al. Information needs for habitat protection: marbled murrelet habitat identification. 1994.</p> <p>(5) Characterization of the upland nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet in the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill area.</p> <p>Late season surveys, sites at the heads of bays, low elevations, high percentages of forest cover, and large trees were all consistent predictors of high murrelet activity. Radar performed better than humans in detecting murrelets and was cheaper than boat-based or ground-based surveys by humans. About 995 km of shoreline and 117 km<sup>2</sup> of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on the lower Kenai Peninsula and in Prince William Sound, resulting in discovery of 186 anadromous streams totaling about 57 km. Stream habitat parameters were collected along all streams, upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented and streams were mapped by GIS.</p>	<p>Evolved from R15 and R47. Information will be integrated into the restoration GIS (93062) and supplement 93033. Also related to 93045. Project closeout in FY 94 as 94505</p>

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93053	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	No report required.	Continuing project with updating and quality control of hydrocarbon data. Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil.	Continued as 94290. This project supports most restoration projects.
93057	Damage Assessment GIS	ADNR	Project completed; no report required.	Cataloged and plotted over 160 maps for public access at OSPIC. Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment studies.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including B11, FS13, AW1, and C111A.
93059	Habitat Identification Workshop	USFS	Project completed; no report required.	Identified parcels of non-public land containing critical habitat necessary for the recovery of injured resources and services.	93046, 93051, 93059, 93063, 93064, and 93065.
93060	Accelerated Data Acquisition	USFS	Project completed; no report required.	Collected and organized existing resource data needed for the analysis of private lands in the oil spill area.	93046, 93051, 93059, 93063, 93064, and 93065.
93062	Restoration GIS	ADNR	Project completed; no report required.	Provided technical mapping and database support for restoration projects. Generated spill area map and land status maps for Kachemak Bay, Seal Bay, and Eyak lands in support of habitat protection data analysis and negotiations. Plotted maps to provide public access to EVOS information.	Supported numerous restoration projects, including 93038, 93063, 93064 and R47.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	USFS ADFG	Project is data analysis and report writing for anadromous stream portion of R105. Two reports are being prepared. (1) USFS report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC. (2) Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision May 2, 1995.	(1) Weidemeyer, K. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for anadromous fish. (2) Willette, M. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for wild pink and chum salmon.	Started as R105 and continued as 93063 and 94139.
93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	ADNR	No report required.	See "Opportunities for Habitat Protection/Acquisition" (2/16/93) and "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation & Ranking, Volume 1" (11/30/93).  Imminent Threat Evaluation and the first round of Large Parcel Evaluation were completed. \$7.5 million from settlement funds was combined with \$14.5 million from other sources for the purchase of private inholdings in Kachemak Bay. \$29,950,000 was committed from the most recent court request for the initial payment for purchase of private land near Seal Bay on Afognak Island. The total purchase price of this transaction is \$38,700,000 with the balance to be paid in three annual installments.	Data sources: 93051, 93059, 93060, 93062, and 93063.
93065	Prince William Sound Recreation	USFS ADNR	Report writing for this project funded under Project 94217 (report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review).	Menefee, W. and S. Hennig. 1994. Prince William Sound recreation project.  Recreation Injury Statement (10/93) was incorporated into the Draft Restoration Plan. Final report includes a prioritized list of projects and other recommendations for restoration of recreation in Prince William Sound.	Continued as 94217.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1993 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
93066	Alutiiq Archeological Repository	ADEC	No report required.	Opening ceremony held May 13, 1995.	
93067	Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist December 20, 1994.	Sharr, S., and Peckham, C.J. Coded wire tag recoveries from pink salmon in PWS fisheries, 1993.  Reduced commercial exploitation of damaged wild pink salmon populations through timely inseason estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to harvest. Accurate and timely stock composition estimates were used by fisheries managers to justify restriction of fishing fleet to areas where interception of damaged wild populations in mixed-stock fisheries could be minimized.	Started as FS3 and continued as R60A, 94185 (report preparation ) and 94320B.
93068	Non-Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	Data analysis and report writing funded under project 94137 (report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1995). NOTE: Expected submission date delayed from June 30, 1995 and March 15, 1995).	Timely and accurate inseason estimates of hatchery and wild stock contributions to commercial harvest for improved management of wild stocks in mixed-stock fisheries.	Evolved from FS3; continued as 94137. Other related projects are 93024 and 94320. 93024 was designed to restore the natural population of sockeye salmon from Coghull Lake.
93AD	Administrative Director's Office		No report required.		
93FC	Financial Committee		No report required.		
93RT	Restoration Team Support		No report required.		

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
AD	Administrative Director's Office	ALL	No report required.		
ARC1	Archaeological Survey	ADNR	Report submitted to OSPIC; needs to be formatted.	<p>Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahon, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of crude oil contamination on some archaeological sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 investigations.</p> <p>Four archaeological sites from which adequate collections and radiocarbon samples were obtained were sampled for sediments to test for presence of oil. Two sediment samples (Shuyak Island and Chenega Island) tested positive for oil. None of the sites yielded radiocarbon dates which appear to be significantly skewed from the expected age range. The results of the study show that reasonable dates can be obtained from the test sites despite presence of oil remains on the beach surface or in the case of two sites from within the cultural deposits. The results of the study are applicable to the sites studied and useful for management decisions based on broad general conclusions.</p>	
AW1	Surface Oil Maps	ADEC	Report being drafted.		
B02	Boat Surveys	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. 1994. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>Populations of 9 species or species groups (black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot, cormorants, harlequin duck, loons, scoters, newgull, arctic tern, northwestern crow) declined more than expected in the oiled zone of Prince William Sound suggesting an oil effect. Most injured species were ecologically tied to intertidal or nearshore areas.</p>	Continued as 93045 and 94159.

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**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

# **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**

**1992 Work Plan**

**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
B03	Murres Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Nysewander, D.R., C.H. Dippel, G.U. Byrd and E.P. Knudtson. 1993. Effects of the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill on murres: A perspective from observations at breeding colonies. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer. Numbers were reduced, nesting was delayed, and productivity rates were far below normal at major colonies within the spill trajectory. Reproductive success improved slightly in 1991.	Related to R11, 93022 and 94039.
B04	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Bauman, T.D., P.F. Schempf, and J.A. Bernatowicz. 1994. Effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on bald eagles. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage. Reproductive success of Prince William Sound bald eagles was significantly impaired in 1989, and nest failures were correlated with the distribution of crude oil on beaches. Although estimated direct mortality throughout the spill area was relatively large (about 300 - 900 eagles), no change in the population could be detected due to wide variation in population counts. The Prince William Sound eagle population was expected to return to its prespill level by 1993.	
B06	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Kuletz, K.J. 1994. Marbled murrelet abundance and breeding activity at Naked Island, Prince William Sound, and Kachemak Bay, Alaska, before and after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. The marbled murrelet population at a site within the path of the oil (Naked Island) was lower in 1989 than in prespill years, but returned to normal in 1990. Murrelet numbers in Kachemak Bay where oiling was minimal did not change following the spill.	Related to R15, 93051B and 94102.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
B07	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Nishimoto, M. and G.U. Byrd. 1994. Effects of oil from the T/V Exxon Valdez spill on fork-tailed storm petrels breeding in the Barren Islands, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.</p> <p>At the largest storm-petrel colony within the spill trajectory (Barren Islands), no evidence of adverse effects to breeding petrels was found. Burrow occupancy rates were above average, nesting chronology was not delayed, and productivity was normal.</p>	
B08	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	<p>Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision January 4, 1994.</p> <p>Hydrocarbon report will be submitted to Chief Scientist October 15, 1995; 30 days after its acceptance, kittiwake report will be submitted to Chief Scientist.</p>	<p>Irons, D.B. 1994. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on black-legged kittiwake colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.</p> <p>The number of breeding pairs did not decline at colonies in the oiled area of Prince William Sound but reproductive success in 1989 was less than expected, apparently due to low hatching success. Reproductive success did not recover by 1992 but whether the decline was due to the spill is unknown.</p>	TS1
B09	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Oakley, K.L. and K.J. Kuletz. 1994. Population, reproduction and foraging of pigeon guillemots at Naked Island, Alaska, before and after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.</p> <p>The population at a major breeding site within the spill trajectory (Naked Island) declined by 50% compared to 1972-1973 levels. A long-term decline within Prince William Sound predated the spill and, therefore, the decline at naked Island could not be attributed totally to the spill. Reproduction was largely normal following the spill.</p>	93034 and 94173

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment Closeout	ADFG	Redraft of report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision November 22, 1994. Expect to resubmit to Chief Scientist by August 1, 1995. (NOTE: Expected submission date delayed from March 1, 1995.)	Petroleum exposure confirmed in four species of sea ducks. Hydrocarbons in food, liver and bile. Diverse intertidal prey used by ducks. Blue mussels are a key contaminated prey. 1990-1992 low harlequin breeding densities and negligible harlequin stream activity and production in western PWS. A compendium of information on oiled harlequin coast and stream habitats is produced in a supplement to the report as a resource for future studies.	Project conducted in conjunction with R71 and continued as 93033. Also related to B2, CH1B, TS1, R103, and 93036.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Report on migrant shorebirds has been accepted by Chief Scientist but is not yet available at OSPIC. (2) Report on black oystercatchers has been accepted by Chief Scientist but is not yet available at OSPIC.	(1) Martin, P.D. 1993. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on migrant shorebirds using rocky intertidal habitats of Prince William Sound, Alaska, during Spring 1989. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. (2) Andres, B.A. 1994. The effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on black oystercatchers breeding in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.  (1) Spring migrant shorebirds (surfbirds and black turnstones) escaped impacts because shorelines used by these species (particularly around Montague Island) were largely unoiled. (2) Black oystercatcher breeding was disrupted and hatching success reduced. Chicks raised on oiled beaches grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled beaches, perhaps due to ingestion of contaminated food.	Related to R17, R103 and 93035.
CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	USFS	Report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	Highsmith, R.C., et al. Comprehensive assessment of coastal habitat. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF.  Serious and long-term lasting effects on intertidal algae. Recovery occurring but slow to none in upper intertidal habitat. Full recovery expected. Intertidal invertebrates indicate negative effects from spill. Intertidal fish findings were inconclusive.	Continued as R102, 93039 and 94086. Also related to B11, FS13, R102, MM6, R71, ST3A, TM3, and TS1.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels	NOAA	Peer reviewed report returned to PI for revision May 8, 1995.	<i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil is located in several sites. Reductions in hydrocarbons are seen at several sites in PWS over 1989.	R103
FS01	Spawning Area Injury	ADFG	Project delayed due to over-commitment of PI, and resignation of PI. Report has been assigned to new PI; expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1995. [Note: Report will present findings from both FS01 and R60B.]	For preliminary results, see 1989, 1990 and 1991 NRDA Draft Status Reports.  Documented oil contamination of Prince William Sound pink salmon spawning area. Improved current and historic pink salmon escapement estimates which are necessary for accurate estimates of total wild returns.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60B. Also related to 93012, 93015 and 94255. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
FS02	Pre-emergent Fry	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist June 19, 1995.	Sharr, S, B. Bue, et al. Injury to salmon eggs and pre-emergent fry in PWS. ADF&G.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60C; continued as 93002 and 94191. Also related to R60A/B, 93012, 93015 and 94255. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.
				Measured higher embryo mortalities in oil-contaminated streams than in unoiled streams.	
FS03	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision April 12, 1995.	Sharr, S., et al. Coded wire tag studies on PWS salmon, 1989-91.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60A; continued as 93067, 93068, 94185, and 94320B. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.
				Unable to detect significant differences in survival to adults from fry emerging from oiled and control streams. Also unable to detect significant difference in survival of hatchery fish reared in oiled versus unoiled areas of Prince William Sound.	

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***Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary***  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
FS04A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Willette, M., et al. Early marine salmon injury assessment in PWS.</p> <p>Detected reduced growth and survival of fry rearing in oiled areas in 1989. No significant differences in growth and survival between oiled and nonoiled areas in subsequent years. Rate of adult returns to unoiled hatcheries twice that of oiled hatcheries in 1990.</p>	Related to most projects in 94320 (PWS System Investigation). FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results a model to estimate population level damages.
FS04B	Juvenile Pinks	NOAA	Final report approved by OSPIC; available for public review.	<p>Wertheimer, A.C., A.G. Celewycz, M.G. Carls, and M.V. Sturdevant. 1994. Impact of the oil spill on juvenile pink and chum salmon and their prey in critical nearshore habitats. NOAA, NMFS, Auke Bay Lab, Juneau, AK.</p> <p>Documented exposure and contamination of juvenile salmon in Prince William Sound. Contamination was associated with reduced growth. Ingestion of oil or oiled prey was route of contamination.</p>	FS4A, AW3, and ST3A.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
FS05	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	<p>Two populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout emigrated from lakes into the wake of the spill. Growth from 1989-1990 was 24% and 22% slower for recaptured subadult and adult Dolly Varden and 36% to 43% slower for subadult and adult populations of cutthroat trout in populations associated with the oil. This difference persisted through 1991 for cutthroat trout but not for Dolly Varden. Chronic starvation and direct exposure to petrogenic hydrocarbons were hypothesized as effects leading to reduced growth and accelerated mortality of both Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.</p>	Combined with R90.
FS11	Herring Injury	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist March 14, 1995. [Note: Report will include nine articles prepared for the Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science and will be included in the proceedings of the EVOS symposium.]	<p>Brown, E. D., et al. Injury to Prince William Sound Following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill.</p> <p>Adult herring migrating to the spawning grounds in 1989 were exposed to oil. Exposure to oil continued throughout 1989 and into 1990. Internal tissues were damaged but the short- and long-term effects are speculative. There may have been a short-term effect which inhibited egg deposition and a long-term reproductive impairment (reduced survival of offspring). Eggs were deposited in oiled areas in 1989. Larvae hatched from exposed embryos suffered reduced survival.</p>	Similar to 94166 (Herring Spawn Deposition). Also related to 94165 and 94320.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
FS13	Effects of Hydrocarbons on Bivalves	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision April 26, 1993. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist August 15, 1995.		Clams are important prey for ducks, sea otters, river otters, and bears. This study is related to studies of these species and to 93017.
FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made. [NOTE: Copies sent to OSPIC July 10, 1995.]	<p>Schmidt, D.C., T.E. Tarbox, B.M. Barrett, L.K. Brannian, S.R. Carlson, J.A. Edmundson, J.M. Edmundson, S.G. Honnold, B.E. King, G.B. Kyle, P.A. Roche, P. Shields, and C.O. Swanton. 1993. Sockeye salmon overescapement, <i>Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report</i>, ADFG, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, AK.</p> <p>Approximately ten to fifteenfold reduction in Kenai River smolt when compared to brood year 1987. Reduced smolt production from Akalura and Red Lakes, Kodiak Island. Reduced harvests for the Kenai are forecast for 1994 with returns below escapement levels possible for 1995 and 1996. Minimal harvests of Kenai River sockeye salmon are likely. Reduced harvests are forecast for Red and Akalura Lakes for 1994 through 1996.</p>	Continued as 93002 and 94258. R53 acquired new information to facilitate management of anticipated reduced future runs. R113 examined potential for hatchery-reared fry in Red Lake, but forecasted returns make the project unfeasible.
FS28	Run Reconstruction	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision August 31, 1993. [NOTE: Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist August 8, 1995.]	<p>Geiger, H., et al. Run reconstruction and life-history model.</p> <p>Estimated losses to adult populations from oil damages to early life stages at 2 to 3 million in 1990, and 40 to 70 thousand in 1991. Projected losses of 100 to 200 thousand adults in 1993 and 1994.</p>	Through this project, results from FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A and FS4B were incorporated into a model to estimate population level damage.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
FS30	Database Management	ADFG	Report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made. [NOTE: Copies sent to OSPIC July 10, 1995.]	<p>DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database management, <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Final Report, ADF&amp;G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, AK.</p> <p>Software was written to provide access to fish harvest database using the ADFG commercial fisheries Wide-Area Network (WAN). Procedures were implemented to provide reports in numerous database, spreadsheet, and statistical formats. Documentation and guidelines for using the harvest database were completed. WAN capability is now available between Juneau, Cordova, Anchorage, Kodiak, Soldotna, and Homer.</p>	This database provides a repository for all NRDA and restoration projects information.
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Dalheim, M. and O. von Ziegesar. 1993. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on the abundance and distribution of humpback whales (<i>megaptera novaeangliae</i>) in Prince William Sound. NMFS, Seattle, WA and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, AK.</p> <p>No documented injury.</p>	
MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Dalheim, M. and C. Matkin. 1993. Assessment of injuries to killer whales in Prince William Sound, Kodiak Archipelago, and Southeast Alaska. National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, WA and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, AK.</p> <p>Whales missing from AB and AT pods. A total of 14 AB pod members lost from 1988-1990 due to unknown causes.</p>	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
MM6 (1of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in 19 reports -- 15 reports have been accepted by the Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); 4 reports have been peer reviewed and returned to PIs for revision.	<p>(1) Ballachey, B.E. Biomarkers of damage to sea otters in PWS following potential exposure to oil spilled from the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i>. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review]</p> <p>(2) Ballachey, B.E. and D.M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) collected from southeast Alaska. [Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist June 30, 1995.]</p> <p>(3) Ballachey, B.E. and D. M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbons in hair, liver and intestine of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) found dead along the path of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill [Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist June 30, 1995.]</p> <p>(4) Bodkin, J.L., D.M. Mulcahy and C. Lensink. Age-specific reproduction in female sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) from southcentral Alaska: analysis of reproductive tracts. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>5) Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. An intersection model for estimating sea otter mortality from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill along the Kenai Peninsula. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review.]</p>	93043

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
MM6(2of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6(1of3).	<p>(6) Burn, D.M. Boat-based population surveys of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) in PWS in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.]</p> <p>(7) DeGange, A.R., D.C. Douglas, D.H. Monson and C. Robbins. Surveys of sea otters in the Gulf of Alaska in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review.]</p> <p>(8) Doroff, A.M. and J.L. Bodkin. Sea otter foraging behavior and hydrocarbon levels in prey following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist June 30, 1995.]</p> <p>(9) Doroff, A.M. and A.R. DeGange. Experiments to determine drift patterns and rates of recovery of sea otter carcasses following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review.]</p> <p>(10) Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, R.B. Moeller, J.M. Fletcher, R.J. Haebler and B.E. Ballachey. Histopathologic lesions associated with crude oil exposure in sea otters. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.]</p> <p>(11) Lipscomb, T. P., R.K. Harris, A.H. Rebar, B.E. Ballachey and R.J. Haebler. Pathological studies of sea otters. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.]</p> <p>(12) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Movements of weanling and adult female sea otters in PWS after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final review submitted to OSPIC; undergoing review.]</p>	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
MM6(3of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6(1of3).	<p>(13) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of female sea otters in PWS. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing review.]</p> <p>(14) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of sea otters oiled and treated as a result of EVOS. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing review.]</p> <p>(15) Monson, D.H. and B.E. Ballachey. Age distributions and sex ratios of sea otters found dead in PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC. NOTE: Report submitted to OSPIC for formatting review after June 30.]</p> <p>(16) Mulcahy, D.M. and B.E. Ballachey. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of ten oiled sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) recovered from PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist June 30, 1995.]</p> <p>(17) Rebar, A.H., B.E. Ballachey, D.L. Bruden and K.A. Kloecker. Hematology and clinical chemistry of sea otters captured in PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.]</p> <p>(18) Rotterman, L.M. and C. Monnett. Mortality of sea otter weanlings in eastern and western PWS during the winter of 1990-91. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing review.]</p> <p>(19) Udevitz, M.S., J.L. Bodkin and D.P. Costa. Detection of sea otters in boat based surveys in PWS. [Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review.]</p>	

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R011	Murre Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist June 1, 1995.	<p>Dragoo, D.E., G.V. Byrd, D.G. Roseneau, D.A. Dewhurst, J.A. Cooper, and J.H. McCarthy. 1994. Population levels and reproductive performance of murres based on observations at breeding colonies four years after the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Homer</p> <p>Numbers of murres breeding at major colonies within the trajectory remained lower in 1992. Breeding chronology was delayed. Productivity at the Barren Islands was higher than in other postspill years, but still lower than normal. Productivity at Puale Bay was normal.</p>	Continued as 93022 and 94039. Also related to B3.
R015	Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study	DOI	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports:</p> <p>(1) Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.</p> <p>(2) Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [NOTE: Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist July 20, 1995.]</p>	<p>(1) Kuletz, K.J., D.K. Marks, and N.L. Naslund. 1994. At-sea abundance and distribution of marbled murrelets in the Naked Island area, Prince William Sound, Alaska, in Summer, 1991 and 1992 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage</p> <p>(2) Kuletz, K.J., N.L. Naslund, and S.K. Marks. 1994. Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill zone. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>Using ground search techniques, 10 tree nests were found on Naked Island in 1991 and 1992. Nest trees were in stands of high volume and size class trees, and upland activity of murrelets throughout Prince William Sound was highest in such stands.</p>	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout).

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R047	Stream Habitat Assessment	ADFG	Report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Kuwada, M. and K. Sundet. 1993. Stream Habitat Assessment Project: Afognak Island. Habitat and Restoration Division Technical Report No. 93-3, <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Restoration and Habitat Protection Planning. 104 pp.</p> <p>About 250 km of shoreline and 260 km<sup>2</sup> of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on Afognak Island, resulting in discovery of 167 anadromous streams totaling about 56 km. Stream habitat parameters and upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented, and streams were mapped by GPS.</p>	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout). Supported evaluation of land for habitat protection.
R053	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual status report accepted by Chief Scientist February 22, 1995. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Tarbox, K., et al. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration.</p> <p>Successful collection of baseline and fishery samples for genetic stock identification. Unsuccessful in choosing new adult in-river hydroacoustic equipment. Successful hydroacoustic enumeration of returning adult salmon in Upper Cook Inlet.</p>	R59 analyzed genetic samples collected by this project.
R059	Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist April 20, 1995.	<p>Seeb, Jim and Lisa. Assessment of genetic stock structure of salmonids.</p> <p>Genetic data were collected during 1992 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvests of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data can be used to estimate the presence of Kenai River stocks in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.</p>	R53 collected spawning samples.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R060A/B	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	R060A: Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist. R060B: Findings will be presented in report being prepared under Project FS01. (Project delayed due to over-commitment of PI; primary author changed to rectify problem. Will submit draft report to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1995; expected date delayed from April 15, 1995.)	R060A: Sharr, S., et al. Coded wire tag studies on PWS salmon, 1992.  R060A: The CWT program helped reduce the commercial harvest on damaged pink salmon populations by providing fishery managers with timely inseason fishery stock composition estimates. R060B: The escapement project provided improved pink salmon escapement information which was essential for the precise fisheries management required to protect damaged wild stocks.	Continued as 93067, 94185 (report preparation) and 94320B. Also related to R60C, which monitors and investigates mechanisms for oil damage to early life stages of pink salmon populations.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R060C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) NOAA annual report accepted by Chief Scientist.	(1) Sharr, Samuel and C. Peckham. 1994. Coded wire tag studies on Prince William Sound salmon, 1992. ADFG  (1) Persistence of elevated mortalities among embryos in oiled streams versus those in unoiled streams suggests genetic damage. (2) Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. All 1992 brood pinks died from bacterial kidney disease by June 1994. Spawning of 1993 brood expected in September 1995, with survival of progeny to be determined in early 1996.	Continued as 93003 and 94191. Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R60AB, R103, and 93036.
R071	Harlequin Duck Restoration and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision May 22, 1995.	Rothe, T. Breeding ecology of harlequin ducks in PWS, Alaska. ADF&G.  Comparative harlequin data in eastern Prince William Sound for B11. 1991-1992 harlequin production in eastern Prince William Sound similar to prespill. Techniques devised to capture and track harlequins. Breeding stream parameters and nest sites described. Additional oiled mussel beds identified. Description and analysis of harlequin breeding stream habitat in eastern PWS produced in an M.S. thesis, Oregon State University (Crowley 1994).	B11 corroborated harlequin status in Prince William Sound. R103 documented continued oiled prey.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R073	Harbor Seals	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Assessment of injury to harbor seals in PWS and adjacent areas following EVOS. ADF&amp;G, Wildlife Conservation Division, Fairbanks, AK.</p> <p>Harbor seals continued to use heavily oiled haulouts even when unoiled sites were available nearby. They were observed to give birth and care for their pups on these sites. The pelage of both pups and adults became oiled when they used these sites or contacted oil in the water. However, the pelage became cleaner with time if they did not continue to use oiled sites. Many carcasses recovered were either stillborn or died shortly after birth. Observations suggest that stress and/or toxic effects of oil resulted in abortions, premature births, and increased mortalities in heavily oiled areas. Four book chapters prepared and in press detailing results of MM5 study.</p>	Started in 1989 as MM5. Continued as 93046 and 94064.
R090	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring	ADFG	Report being prepared under Project FS05 (redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist February 1, 1994).	<p>Two populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout emigrated from lakes into the wake of the spill. Growth from 1989-1990 was 24% and 22% slower for recaptured subadult and adult Dolly Varden and 36% to 43% slower for subadult and adult populations of cutthroat trout in populations associated with the oil. This difference persisted through 1991 for cutthroat trout but not for Dolly Varden. Chronic starvation and direct exposure to petrogenic hydrocarbons were hypothesized as effects leading to reduced growth and accelerated mortality of both Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.</p>	Project combined with FS05. R90 and R106 provide information on populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout for 94320 (Ecosystem Study Plan).

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R092	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Restoration	ADNR DOI	No report required.	<p>Provided mapping and database support for restoration projects. Developed timber harvest database and land status and parcel maps for imminent threat parcels. Contributed to a 3-volume data dictionary produced for the Trustee Council by the Nature Conservancy.</p>	Supported numerous restoration projects.
R102	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Study	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist May 29, 1995. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Highsmith, R.C., M.S/ Stekoll, A.J.Hooten, P. van Tamelen, L. Deysher, L. McDonald, D. Strickland and W.P. Erickson. 1993. Herring Bay experimental and monitoring studies. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF. 203 pp.</p> <p>Cover of the dominant intertidal alga, <i>Fucus gardneri</i>, was reduced at oiled/cleaned sites. <i>Fucus</i> recruitment was poor in the mid- to upper intertidal, probably due to lack of shelter from desiccation and heating by adult plants. Limpet densities continued to be lower in the upper intertidal. Recovery appeared to be occurring in the lower intertidal zone in 1990-1991 and in the upper intertidal in 1993. Results have been incorporated into an interaction web to elucidate potential oil spill effects on community dynamics.</p>	Continued as 93039 and 94086. Also related to B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R103	Oiled Mussels	ADFG NOAA DOI	<p>The results of this project will be presented in four reports:</p> <p>(1) NOAA report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.</p> <p>(2) DOI/FWS report being prepared under Project 93035/94020 (expect to submit report to Chief Scientist July 1, 1995.)</p> <p>(3) ADFG report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.</p> <p>(4) DOI/NPS report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.</p>	<p>(1) Babcock, M., P.M.Ronnds, C. Brodersen and S. Rice. 1993. Recovery monitoring and restoration of intertidal oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound impacted by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. NOAA, NMFS, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.</p> <p>(3) Faro and Bowyer. River otter component.</p> <p>(4) Andres, B. 1993. Potential impacts of oiled mussel beds on higher organisms: Black oystercatchers. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>(1) Identified 27 mussel beds within PWS with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 mg/g wet weight. Site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. (2) Black oystercatcher chicks raised on oiled sites grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled sites. (3) Differences in levels of blood haptoglobin and Interleukin-6 ir, previously found to be elevated in river otters inhabiting oiled compared to nonoiled areas in PWS, were not observed in summer 1992. River otters from oiled areas continued to regain body size from levels noted in 1990. Suggests that river otters may be recovering from chronic effects that were observed in 1990 and 1991.</p>	Continued as 93036, 94090, and 95090. Other related projects include B11, B12, CH1B, R7, TM3, and 93033.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R104A	Site Stewardship	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Corbett, D.G. 1994. Development of the Alaska Heritage Stewardship Program for protection of cultural resources at increased risk due to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK.  Increased public knowledge of archaeological sites following the spill led to increased vandalism. A stewardship program to train local residents to protect cultural resources was developed.	93006, 94007
R105	Instream Survey Restoration Implementation Planning	ADFG USFS	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist January 6, 1995. (2) USFS report being prepared under Project 93063 (report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC).	(2) Weidemeyer, K. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for anadromous fish.  A number of sites were reviewed, evaluated, and ranked for possible instream restoration efforts. A number of efforts have subsequently been implemented.	Continued as 93063. Related projects include FS1, R47, 93024, 93032, and 94139.
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available to public.	McCarron, S. and A.G. Hoffman, 1993. Technical support study for the restoration of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations in PWS. ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage, AK.  The nature and extent of injury to Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout was documented in FS5. The goal of R106 was to provide information for developing a management plan to protect impacted stocks, while allowing for continued recreational fishing for sport anglers where stocks could support fisheries. Sixty-one streams were surveyed to provide this information.	FS5 and 94139.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Project canceled based on findings of FS27.	Red Lake does not need restoration effort. This project was funded in anticipation of poorer returns of sockeye salmon to Red Lake than actually occurred.	Related to FS27. NEPA compliance for Red Lake restoration project was funded through 93030, which was canceled when the project was dropped.
RT	Restoration Team	ALL	No report required.		
ST1A	Subtidal Sediments	NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision February 22, 1995.	<p>Petroleum hydrocarbon induced injury to subtidal sediment resources.</p> <p>Subtidal sediments have been found to be contaminated at no fewer than 15 sites within Prince William Sound by June 1990. Contamination had reached at least 20 meters at some sites. Evidence of hydrocarbon movement downslope into subtidal sediments was detected by 1991.</p>	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include ST1B.
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	ADEC	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	<p>Braddock, Joan F., B. Rasley, T. Yeager, J. Lindstrom, D. Brown. Hydrocarbon mineralization potentials and microbial populations in marine sediments following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. DEC</p> <p>The numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments periodically for two years after the oil spill. Populations of oil-degrading microorganisms were significantly higher in sediments collected at oiled sites relative to reference sites. This information is useful in establishing the extent of contamination of the oil with time and also provides evidence that biodegradation is occurring naturally in Prince William Sound.</p>	93047

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
ST2A	Shallow Benthic	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Jewett, Stephen C., T.A. Dean, L.J. Haldorson, D.A. Laur, M. Stekoll, and L. McDonald. 1993. The effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on shallow subtidal communities in Prince William Sound, Alaska 1989-91.  At oiled sites there was a decrease in some subtidal organisms relative to unoiled sites. Partial recovery observed in 1991.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.
ST2B	Deep Water Benthic	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision February 23, 1995. [NOTE: Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist July 14, 1995.]	No indication of oil-related damage to deep benthic environment. No oil fractions appear related to unusual benthic faunal composition. Differences between stations within and outside of oil trajectory were mainly related to sediment differences. No oil effects demonstrated.	CH1A, ST1B, ST2A, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7, ST8, and TS1.
ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Redraft of report sent to Chief Scientist July 18, 1995. (2) Redraft of report sent to Chief Scientist July 18, 1995.	Mussels transplanted along spill trajectory accumulated particulated oil at concentrations that decreased with depth, elapsed time, and distance from heavily oiled beaches. In 1990 and 1991, low concentrations of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons were sporadically detected at locations adjacent to heavily oiled beaches. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected only sporadically in mussels deployed in locations outside Prince William Sound in 1989.	ST3B

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	ADEC	Report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Sale, David M., J. Gibeaut, J. Short. Nearshore subtidal transport of hydrocarbons and sediments following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. ADEC</p> <p>The subtidal sediment trap study demonstrated that oiled particulate matter derived from oil-impacted beaches in Prince William Sound contaminated adjacent subtidal sediments. The study further showed that the transfer rate of oil from beach to subtidal sediment was highest the year following the spill, and declined steadily thereafter.</p>	ST3A and ST4
ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing final formatting review.	<p>Fate and toxicity of spilled oil from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i>. 1994.</p> <p>Results indicate that some toxicity was still associated in 1990 and 1991 with sediments from lower intertidal zones of heavily oiled sites. The fate of <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil will include transformation of most constituents (through biodegradation and photooxidation) mainly into carbon dioxide and water, although some constituents may persist indefinitely.</p>	AW4, ST1, ST2, ST3A, ST3B, ST7, TS1 and response studies.
ST5	Shrimp	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Trowbridge, C. 1992. Injury to Prince William Sound spot shrimp. ADF&amp;G, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>Hydrocarbon analyses did not detect oil contamination with sampled spot shrimp. Shrimp collected in unoiled areas had more inflammatory gill lesions than did shrimp from the oiled area. These results indicate that oil contamination had little or no effect on spot shrimp.</p>	Relates to all other fish studies. Shrimp are a principle food source for fish and some whales.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Hoffman, A. Injury to demersal rockfish and shallow reef habitats in PWS, 1989-91</p> <p>Oil was determined to be the cause of death for a small number of demersal rockfish in Prince William Sound. Dead and dying rockfish were reported from the spill area. Of the five fish that were fresh enough to be necropsied, exposure to crude oil was found to be the cause of death. These results prompted additional testing for hydrocarbons in live fish. These tests showed at least 11 of 36 rockfish tested from oiled sites had been exposed to oil within 2 weeks prior to testing. None of the 13 fish from unoiled sites were exposed to oil. Subsequent studies showed some indications of sublethal injuries to rockfish from exposure to oil.</p>	ST2A and ST2B
ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision November 17, 1994.	<p>Results show continuing exposure of several benthic fish species and pollock, suggesting continuing petroleum contamination of subtidal sediments, water and food in 1990 and 1991 at sites up to 400 miles from the spill origin.</p>	ST1A
ST8	Sediment Data Synthesis	NOAA	Report submittal deadline delayed to December 31, 1995. Report will include electronic database.	<p>Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of Exxon Valdez oil.</p>	TS1, TS3, and 93053.

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary**  
**1992 Work Plan**  
**Quarter Ending June 30, 1995**

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
TM3	River Otter and Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	The results indicate that differences in home range, habitat selection, and latrine site abandonment, as well as changes in food habits, occurred in river otters.	CH1B and R103
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	NOAA DOI	No report required (report being prepared under ST8).	Coordinated the chemical analysis of all samples collected by damage assessment studies to develop a single set of analytical data comparable across projects.	ST8, TS3, and B08.
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Damage Assessment	ADNR DOI	No report required.	Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment projects.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including FS 4, FS13, CH1A and R47.

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# In Memoriam **RECEIVED** Walter Meganack, Sr. AUG 25 1995

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council joins with the family and friends of Walter Meganack, Sr. in honoring his life and accomplishments.

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Walter Meganack was born January 13, 1915 in Port Graham to **ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**. Walter's mother died when he was three years old, and he was raised by his father in the traditional values of his people.

Walter and his wife Lubova were married in 1937. They raised eleven children in Port Graham. Walter is survived by Luba; their sons and wives: Riley and Stella, Ben Sr., Walter Jr., Seraphim and Debbie, and Harvey; daughters and their husbands: Mary Malchoff, Jean and Bob Huntsman, Agnes and Jim Miller, Alice and Mickey Anahonak, Frances and Patrick Norman and Cheryl Moonin; twenty-six grandchildren; and twenty-three great-grandchildren.

As a leader for the Chugach Native peoples, Walter was instrumental in passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. He was also active in the Alaska Federation of Natives, where he was a passionate champion for subsistence and the maintenance of traditional values. Walter was one of the original incorporators of the Port Graham Corporation and the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Walter was chief of Port Graham for 29 years, during which time he was instrumental in bringing modern facilities and services to his village. As the village chief he made great personal sacrifices so that his community might be a better place to live. He retired as chief in 1989 because of health reasons.

Walter supported his growing family through subsistence fishing and hunting, trapping, and commercial fishing. He was deeply disturbed by the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the marine environment he loved and enjoyed, as well as its effect on the people of the region. He spoke out powerfully many times in public forums to make the plight known of the people whose livelihoods and lifestyle were devastated by the spill. His words and his example inspired others to work to clean up the oil spill and to endeavor to restore the injured natural resources.

In 1989 Walter wrote "I am an elder. I am chief. I will not lose hope. I will help my people. We have never lived through this kind of death, but we have lived through lots of other kinds of death. We will learn from the past, we will learn from each other, and we will live. The water is dead, but we are alive, and where there is life there is hope."

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council extends their sincere condolences to the family, friends and loved ones of Walter Meganack, Sr. His commitment, dedication, pride in his Alutiig heritage, and his eloquence will be greatly missed by all.

*Craig D. Tilley*  
Alaska Department of Law

*B. P. Govin*  
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

*Frank Rine*  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

*[Signature]*  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

*James Aubeck*  
U.S. Department of Agriculture

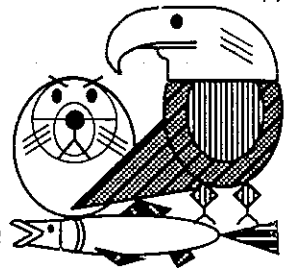
*Donald Williams*  
U.S. Department of the Interior

# 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:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**Date:** August 15, 1995

**Subj:** Alaska SeaLife Center Update

Attached is the most recent report on the Alaska SeaLife Center which you should already have received under separate cover. I will be presenting a verbal update on this report at the August 25 Trustee Council meeting. The final conditions in order to release funds for this project are in the final stages of being addressed. I anticipate submitting a final report to you in the near future.

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

mm/raw


# MEMORANDUM

## State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council  
Restoration Office

DATE: July 28, 1995  
FILE: S-4.2.8.13.9

PHONE: 267-2334  
FAX: 267-2464  
E-MAIL: 72350.1610@compuserve.com

FROM: Kimbal A. Sundberg   
Habitat Biologist  
Habitat and Restoration Division  
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Alaska SeaLife Center  
Status Report

The following is a summary of current issues for the Alaska SeaLife Center (ASC) project. The first five headings in this status report track with the provisions of the November 2, 1994 Trustee Council Resolution:

1. Detailed Construction Budget and Operating Plan

- The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) is nearing completion of their review of the construction budget for the research component of the ASC. AIDEA has contracted with R & M Consultants and HMS to review the construction estimates of the design development phase which were independently prepared and subsequently reconciled by Livingston Slone and Heery. AIDEA has scheduled a meeting for August 9 to present their findings. AIDEA has preliminarily indicated that they will recommend an increase in the construction contingency budget. This may necessitate increasing the additive alternates to demonstrate that the research component of the project can be completed with the available funds.
- A draft of the operating plan has been prepared and is being refined to incorporate, among other things, the revised construction estimate from AIDEA. The operating plan is scheduled to be finalized in August. The preliminary operating *pro forma* for the first full year of operation (1999) indicates revenues of approximately \$5 million to offset expenses of approximately \$4.8 million. A 1995 marketing study prepared by Alaska Village Initiatives has provided updated visitor projections to complement the three previous marketing studies for the ASC. The most recent study projects 292,341 visitors for the first full year of operation.

2. Alaska Department of Fish and Game - City of Seward Agreement

- A Legislative Budget and Audit (LB&A) Committee meeting is necessary to obtain approval for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to receive and expend the \$24.956 million. The exact date and time of the LB&A meeting are yet to be confirmed with Representative Terry Martin, Chair.
- The Seward Association for Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) has procured the insurance required by the ADF&G - City of Seward Cooperative Agreement. This includes commercial general liability, auto liability, property liability, worker's compensation, builder's risk, pollution liability, and professional liability. Among others, the Trustee Council, the Executive Director, and Restoration Office employees are named insured with respect to the liability coverages.

3. Mitigation Measures

- The project is complying with all mitigation measures included in the EIS and permits. Maureen Sims (Leif Selkregg Associates) and Tim Miller (Heery) are on-site this summer to monitor the site work and seawater intake construction activities. Recently, the contractor has had to modify utility excavations several times to comply with archeological monitoring activities.

4. Governing and Management Structure

- Discussions are continuing with the University of Alaska (UA) concerning their leadership role at the ASC. A draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between SAAMS and the University (attached) would require the Dean of the UA Fairbanks-School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences to appoint the Science Director for the facility by January 1, 1996. The Science Director would be a tenured or tenure-track UA faculty member. The UA would provide 25% in-kind support for the Science Director until June 30, 1998, when the Center is scheduled to open. After July 1, 1998, SAAMS would be required to partially support the Science Director to supplement the Director's anticipated grant-supported research program. The MOA will be sent to the UA Board of Regents for approval at their August 17 meeting.
- An announcement advertising the recruitment of the ASC Executive Director (attached) was sent to four periodicals including *Science*, the *American Zoological & Aquarium Association*, *The Scientist*, and the American Museum Association's professional newsletter *AVISO*. The ASC Executive Director is anticipated to be hired in early 1996.

5. Reports and Monitoring

- Regular project briefing meetings were held between Leif Selkregg and I, and you, Eric Meyers, Stan Senner, and Bob Spies during June and July. Topics included the AIDEA review, the research program for the ASC, and the University agreement.

6. Other

- Doug Dillion of Jay Donovan Associates reports that the Seward portion of the capital campaign for the education/visitation component of the ASC has reached 91% of its \$750,000 goal; ahead of expectations. The state-wide portion of the capital campaign is scheduled to begin on September 1. Governor and Mrs. Hickel are planning a project briefing for some 100 top donor prospects at their home in Anchorage on August 16. A grant application to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for \$250,000 is scheduled to be submitted on August 15.
- A recent article in *Science* magazine (attached) highlights a "controversy" over the ASC. Unfortunately the author, Lisa Busch, has implied that the ASC is the center of a debate over the restoration program and has neglected to describe many of the positive aspects of the project including the large amount of community and public support for the project as demonstrated by the large turnout, financial support, and local media attention at the ground-breaking ceremony; the \$12 million capital and \$6 million endowment fund-raising campaigns; the construction of research and rehabilitation facilities for marine birds and mammals that do not presently exist in Alaska; and the opportunity for the center to be self-supporting through visitor revenues and donations. Hopefully, the negative tone of the article will not harm the vigorous fund-raising efforts that are currently underway. A response by the Chief Scientist to *Science* giving its readers a more balanced perspective on the project is being drafted.

**Attachments**

cc: Darryl Schaefermeyer



Revised Draft: 7/28/95

Memorandum of Agreement  
between the  
University of Alaska  
and the  
Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science  
for Scientific Leadership and Oversight  
for the Alaska SeaLife Center  
Seward, Alaska

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is entered into between the University of Alaska, hereinafter referred to as the University, and the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, dba Alaska SeaLife Center, hereinafter referred to as SAAMS, for scientific leadership and oversight at the Alaska SeaLife Center, hereinafter referred to as the Center.

WHEREAS, the University was established in 1917, and has achieved international recognition in various fields of marine research including oceanography, marine biology, marine ecology and fisheries, and offers undergraduate degrees in fisheries and graduate degrees in the marine sciences and fisheries; and,

WHEREAS, the University is committed to expanding knowledge of marine and fresh water systems and associated resources, especially those in high latitudes; and,

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences hereinafter referred to as the UAF-SFOS has the primary responsibility within the University for research, education, and public service in oceanography, marine biology, fisheries science, seafood science, fisheries technology, and limnology; and,

WHEREAS, the research emphases of the UAF-SFOS include oceanography, fisheries science, marine mammal biology, marine ecology and invertebrate zoology; and,

WHEREAS, UAF-SFOS seeks to better understand the relationship between environmental factors and marine ecosystems, including the factors which control the productivity of aquatic ecosystems; the impact of natural environmental variability and anthropogenic environmental change on aquatic organisms, systems and resources; and related topics applicable to resource management; and,

Memorandum of Agreement  
University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
Advancement of Marine Science

WHEREAS, SAAMS was established in February 1990 as a non-profit corporation organized exclusively for exempt purposes within the meaning of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; and,

WHEREAS, SAAMS is organized for any lawful purpose including, but not limited to, educational and cultural purposes, including marine research, public education, and providing educational and scientific programs and any other lawful purposes or endeavors permitted under the laws of the State of Alaska to non-profit corporations incorporated under AS 10.20; and,

WHEREAS, SAAMS has made available two positions on the SAAMS Board of Directors to the University to be filled by nominees of the President of the University; and,

WHEREAS, the research focus of the Center is centered on marine mammals, marine birds, and fish genetics; and,

WHEREAS, the Center will provide facilities to support research on marine mammals, marine birds, and fish genetics, including wet labs, dry labs, offices and conference rooms, tanks and pools, running seawater and freshwater systems, animal quarantine, surgery and necropsy, animal habitats, library, classrooms and other support spaces and equipment; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Seward has agreed to construct, operate, and maintain certain research infrastructure improvements at the Center under an agreement with the Alaska Department of Fish And Game, the "Cooperative Agreement" dated April 27, 1995; and,

WHEREAS, the City of Seward has entered into an agreement with SAAMS to contract for construction, operation and maintenance of the Center pursuant to an Agreement for Financing, Lease, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of the Alaska SeaLife Center dated April 28, 1995; and,

WHEREAS, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council hereinafter referred to as EVOS Trustee Council has provided funding to construct the research component of the Center; and has required a detailed governing and management structure for the Center that clearly identifies the role of the University in providing scientific leadership at the Center and that ensures that the Center is managed so that research activities appropriately serve the restoration mission of the EVOS Trustee Council; and,

WHEREAS the EVOS Trustee Council has adopted a resolution on November 2, 1994 which included the following statement:

"Consistent with this facility's unique capabilities for marine mammal, seabird and fish genetics research, it is the policy of the Trustee Council to concentrate its EVOS-funded laboratory research projects and resources at the . . . [Alaska SeaLife

Revised Draft: 7/28/95

Center] to the maximum extent practicable. Approval of individual laboratory research projects, including the facilities at which they will be located, will be based on the resources required for that project and its cost-effectiveness, including the cost-savings available to the Trustee Council at the . . . [Alaska SeaLife Center] as a result of the Trustee Council's capital investment;" and,

WHEREAS, SAAMS will initiate a long-term fund raising program to establish up to three endowed research chairs at the Center;

NOW THEREFORE, the University and SAAMS do hereby agree as follows:

1. The University will be responsible for scientific leadership and scientific oversight for the Center.
2. In order to meet the University's responsibilities for scientific leadership and oversight, the Dean of the UAF-SFOS will appoint a current or prospective faculty member to serve as Science Director for the Center. The initial and any subsequent appointment of a Science Director will be subject to the concurrence of the SAAMS Board of Directors. (By January 1, 1996, the Dean of the UAF-SFOS will make an initial appointment of a Science Director.)
3. The duties of the Science Director will include:
  - a. Develop and implement scientific review protocols which will assure high quality research and appropriate recognition of the research conducted at the Center.
  - b. Direct the research conducted at the Center in a manner which supports and ensures priority for the restoration mission of the EVOS Trustee Council.
  - c. Contribute to annual work plans of the EVOS Trustee Council and periodically confer with its Executive Director and Chief Scientist to determine those areas of the Council's research emphasis which most appropriately should be conducted at the Center.
  - d. Fulfill the Center's responsibilities to the research mission of the EVOS Trustee Council when approving applications for use of the Center's research facilities.
  - e. Lead in the development and coordination of a research program in marine mammals and birds at the Center using, to the extent possible, University scientists as well as scientists with external affiliations.

- f. Develop a personal research program at the Center in addition to his/her leadership responsibilities.
  - g. Prepare an annual report describing scientific achievements and activities at the Center.
  - h. Make recommendations to the Center's Executive Director, the SAAMS Board of Directors, and the UAF-SFOS Dean regarding overall scientific direction and opportunities for enhancing the Center's scientific program.
  - i. Assist with and promote external representation of the research program for the Center.
  - j. Provide consulting assistance to the Center's Animal Husbandry and Life Support Director and other appropriate personnel on matters relating to animal welfare, animal research protocols, and the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.
  - k. Provide scientific guidance to the Program Director for the education programs at the Center, as requested.
  - l. Provide scientific guidance to the Center's Executive Director and the SAAMS Board of Directors, as requested.
4. The Science Director will hold a tenured or tenure track faculty position with the UAF-SFOS.
5. SAAMS will be responsible for funding the portion of the Science Director's assignment related to providing leadership and oversight to the Center; however, from the date of initial appointment until June 30, 1998, the University will provide, without charge, a 25 percent time commitment for the Science Director to enable his/her timely involvement in program planning and promotion. The remaining portion of the Science Director's time will be assigned to University activities and funded by the University. Subsequent to July 1, 1998, the Science Director will be expected to devote most of his/her time to the Center's scientific leadership and oversight and to his/her personal research program at the Center.
6. The Science Director will be responsible to the Dean of UAF-SFOS in his/her faculty role and for the scientific leadership and oversight of the Center. However, he/she will also be responsible to the Center's Executive Director for day-to-day operational matters at the Center, and will cooperate with the Executive Director in developing the overall program at the Center. The appointment of the Science Director may

be terminated by the Dean of the UAF-SFOS at his/her discretion or at the request of the SAAMS Board.

7. A Scientific Oversight Committee consisting of the Science Director, who will serve as chair, and at least three members of the scientific community who are independent of both the University and the Center will conduct formal reviews of the science program and periodically report to the Dean of the UAF-SFOS and to the SAAMS Board of Directors the results of such reviews. In the case of EVOS funded research, the committee shall complement and coordinate with the scientific review process established by the EVOS Trustee Council to avoid unnecessary delays and duplication of effort. The terms of appointment will be for periods of one to three years and will be staggered to provide for overlap of incumbent and new members. Members may serve more than one term. The committee shall develop operating guidelines for the conduct of the committee's activities. Proposed members will be selected by the Science Director and presented to the Dean of the UAF-SFOS and to the SAAMS Board of Directors. In the absence of objections, committee members will be appointed, as nominated. In the case of an objection, the Science Director will propose an alternate member or members.
8. The UAF-SFOS will commit to developing a strong research program at the Center, and will assign prominent research faculty, including marine bird and mammal scientists, to the extent that funding is available.
9. The UAF-SFOS will make available opportunities for joint use of other University research facilities and equipment to further the overall missions of the Center and the University.
10. Subject to execution and continuation of this MOA, the University agrees to make available to SAAMS, under separate terms and conditions to be separately agreed upon: (1) use of parking facilities located at the K. M. Rae Building site for the Center; and (2) certain easements or rights required for construction of a rip-rap wave barrier, for construction and operation of a service entrance, for construction and maintenance of a fire lane and emergency vehicle turnaround, and for drilling and installation of a fresh water well.
11. SAAMS shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the University, its Board of Regents, officers, agents and employees from any and all claims of any kind or character resulting from the operation of the Center; however, this provision shall not apply to any claim that arises from the alleged negligence or willful misconduct of the person being indemnified.
12. SAAMS will procure and maintain the types, levels, and requirements of insurance specified in its Agreement for Financing, Lease, Construction,

Revised Draft: 7/28/95

Memorandum of Agreement  
 University of Alaska and the Seward Association for the  
 Advancement of Marine Science

Operation, and Maintenance of the Alaska SeaLife Center dated April 28, 1995. The University shall be named as additional insured under all applicable policies of insurance.

13. The MOA will remain in effect until terminated. Either party may terminate this Agreement by providing twelve months' written notice to the other party. This Agreement may be modified by mutual agreement of the parties.
14. This Memorandum of Agreement, the documents referenced herein, including the Resolution of the EVOS Trustee Council regarding research infrastructure improvements at Seward dated November 2, 1994, the "Cooperative Agreement" between the Alaska Department of Fish And Game and the City of Seward dated April 27, 1995, and the Agreement for Financing, Lease, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of the Alaska SeaLife Center dated April 28, 1995 between SAAMS and the City of Seward, reflect the complete and exclusive understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter and supersede all previous agreements and discussions, oral or written, between the parties.
15. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Alaska. Any actions or judicial proceedings arising out of this Agreement shall be filed and prosecuted in the Superior Court for the State of Alaska, Third Judicial District, at Anchorage, and the parties hereto affirmatively waive the right to trial by jury.

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Dr. John P. Keating, Provost  
 University of Alaska Fairbanks

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Willard E. Dunham, Chair  
 SAAMS Board

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Dr. Vera Alexander, Dean  
 University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of  
 Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

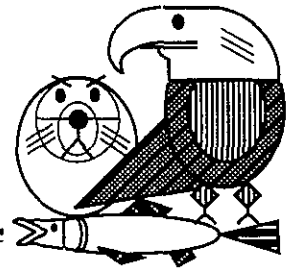
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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995

**TO:** Trustee Council

**FROM:** Molly McCarmon  
Executive Director

**DATE:** August 14, 1995

**RE:** Additions to Injured Species List

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

We have received two proposals to add several bird species to the list of injured species published in the Restoration Plan. The plan allows for changes to this list through the council's scientific review process. The review process for these two proposals is now complete, and based on the Chief Scientist's recommendation (attached), I am recommending that the following be added to the list of injured species: Common Loons and Kittlitz's Murrelet (under the heading of *Brachyramphus* murrelets, which includes Marbled Murrelets).

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

A P P L I E D  
*marine*  
S C I E N C E S

August 14, 1995

TO: Molly McCammon,  
Executive Director

FR: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist 

RE: Possible Additions to the Injured Species List

**Recommendation**

The Trustee Council's Restoration Plan allows for amending the list of injured resources and services published in the plan by reviewing information to change the list through the council's scientific review process. The entire list will begin to be reviewed this winter to determine if injured resources have recovered. As part of the review, the recovery objectives for each resource are being scrutinized. A recommendation from that process is expected in the spring. Two proposals to add several bird species to the list of injured species have recently been considered through the scientific review process. I have examined, with the help of the reviewers and Mr. Stan Senner, all available data on the extent and severity of injury, including the results of Exxon-funded boat surveys. As a result, I recommend adding to the list Common Loons and Kittlitz's Murrelet (under the heading of *Brachyramphus* murrelets, which includes Marbled Murrelets). I recommend against adding cormorants, Arctic Terns, Mew Gulls, scoters, and Northwestern Crows. We are deferring a recommendation on listing the Black-legged Kittiwake pending receipt of additional information.

**Background**

The Executive Director's office has received two proposals to add several bird species to the injured species list. These are from (1) Kathy Kuletz, June 15, 1994, to add Kittlitz's Murrelet, and (2) Dave Irons, June 24, 1994, to add loons, cormorants, Arctic Terns, Mew Gulls, scoters, Northwestern Crows, and Black-legged Kittiwakes. As outlined in the Restoration Plan, these proposals have been considered through the scientific review process, including outside peer review (February 2, 1995, teleconference with Haney, Peterson, and Senner, who at that time was a peer reviewer).

We all realize that there are many more species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill than are listed in Table B-1 of the Restoration Plan. This list reflects those species for which there is evidence that the spill-area populations were particularly hard hit by the spill. However, placing additional species on this list should not imply any commitment on the part of the Trustee Council to allocate additional resources for research on, or restoration of, these species.





The following recommendations are based on the best available information about the relative severity of the injuries. This includes results of boat surveys funded by both the Trustee Council (Klosiewski and Laing 1994, Agler et al. 1994), other Trustee Council or agency-funded studies, and carcasses in the morgue, taking into account probable population sizes. In addition, we looked to Exxon's boat survey results (Day et al. 1995) for additional data. Of course, our recommendations would be reconsidered if significant new information were to come to light.

There are several criteria that were considered in making recommendations for addition of species to this list: 1) the severity of injury to the population, 2) whether recovery from injury is apparent, and 3) the strength of the evidence. With regard to this last criterion, we generally considered the estimated mortality, based on the number of carcasses recovered, relative to the total population size in the region as a threshold criterion. If the severity of injury appeared to be significant in terms of the population, then the government- and Exxon-funded population surveys were used as corroborating evidence.

### **Loons**

Carcasses of 395 loons of four species were recovered, including at least 216 Common Loons, plus yellow-billed, red-throated, and Pacific loons. Population sizes are not known for any of these species. In general, however, loons are long-lived, slow-reproducing birds with small populations. The combined regional population may be a few to several thousand loons. Given the number of loon carcasses recovered, and the presumption that still more were not recovered, impact at the population level may have been consequential.

Population estimates decreased after the spill, but these were not statistically significant. There were fewer loons than expected along oiled shorelines in 1991. Exxon's boat surveys found "moderate evidence" of an initial spill impact on Common Loons on the Kenai coast.

**Recommendation: Based on the morgue data and corroboration by the Exxon surveys, I recommend adding Common Loons to the injured species list.**

### **Cormorants**

Carcasses of 838 cormorants were recovered, including at least 418 pelagic, 161 red-faced, and 38 double-crested. Population sizes are not known for any of these species, but the combined regional population of cormorant species may be large (e.g., a few tens of thousands). Morgue numbers are low relative to rather substantial populations.

There is, however, statistically-significant evidence of declines from post-spill boat surveys in July, including comparisons of oiled versus unoiled areas. In addition, Exxon's boat surveys indicated "strong" evidence of initial negative impacts on Pelagic Cormorants in Prince William Sound and for Double-crested Cormorants on the Kenai coast.

**Recommendation: Based on the low numbers of carcasses recovered in relation to the regional populations, I do not recommend that any cormorant species be added to the injured species list.**

### **Scoters**

Carcasses of 811 scoters recovered, including 342 white-winged, 175 surf, and 132 black scoters. Population sizes are not known for any of these species, but the combined regional population of scoter species is probably large (e.g., a few tens of thousands). Morgue numbers are low relative to rather substantial populations.

There is evidence of statistically significant population decreases after the spill, including comparisons of oiled and unoiled shorelines in 1990 and 1991. Exxon's boat surveys, however, found only weak evidence of initial impacts on Black Scoters in Prince William Sound.

**Recommendation: Based on the low numbers of carcasses recovered in relation to the regional populations, I do not recommend adding any scoter species to the injured species list.**

### **Arctic Terns**

Carcasses of three Arctic terns were recovered. The size of the regional population is not known, but may be of medium size (e.g., high thousands, possibly a few tens of thousands). Morgue numbers are low relative to what we can presume is a fairly large population.

There is evidence of statistically significant population decreases after the spill, including comparisons of oiled versus unoiled shorelines in 1991. Exxon's boat surveys found no evidence of impacts.

**Recommendation: Based on the low numbers of carcasses recovered in relation to the regional population, I do not recommend adding Arctic Terns to the injured species list.**

### **Mew Gull**

Carcasses of 33 Mew Gulls were recovered. The size of the regional population is not known, but may be of medium size (e.g., high thousands,

possibly a few tens of thousands). Morgue numbers are low relative to what we can presume is a fairly large population.

Population estimates generally decreased after the spill, but except for the 1991 survey on oiled shorelines, these were not statistically significant. Exxon's boat surveys indicated "strong" evidence of initial impacts both in Prince William Sound and on the Kenai coast.

**Recommendation:** Based on the low numbers of carcasses recovered in relation to the regional population, I do not recommend adding Mew Gulls to the injured species list.

#### **Black-legged Kittiwakes**

After receipt of the proposal from Dr. David Irons to add this species to the list of injured species, a letter dated October 6, 1994, was received from Dr. Scott Hatch, National Biological Service, raising substantive questions about injury to this species. Although we did review data on this species, our present review was inconclusive.

**Recommendation:** We recommend deferring further consideration of the proposal to list the Black-legged Kittiwake. Dr Irons is aware of the questions raised by Dr. Hatch and will be invited to respond to them.

#### **Kittlitz's Murrelet**

A total of 1092 murrelet carcasses were recovered, including 72 Kittlitz's, 612 marbled, and 413 unknown. The EVOS area is the center of the world Kittlitz's Murrelet population, which is quite small, perhaps less than 20,000 individuals (Van Vleet and McAllister 1994). Assuming that some of the recovered-but-unidentified murrelet carcasses are Kittlitz's and that more murrelets actually died than were recovered, the proportional impact on the Kittlitz's population may be as high or higher than that of any other single species affected by the oil spill.

Both Trustee- and Exxon-funded boat surveys provide some evidence of decreased post-spill murrelet populations, although this evidence is not strong. The Marbled Murrelet is listed as an injured species in the Restoration Plan, and some earlier Trustee Council documents (e.g., Restoration Framework in 1992) refer to injury to both marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets.

**Recommendation:** Based on the high numbers of carcasses recovered in relation to the probable regional and world population, I recommend adding Kittlitz's Murrelet to the injured species list. In the future documents should combine marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets under the heading of "*Brachyramphus* murrelets."

## Northwestern Crow

Carcasses of 34 Northwestern Crows were recovered. The size of the regional population is not known, but it may be of medium size (e.g., high thousands or more). The number of carcasses is low relative to population size.

Population estimates after the spill generally decreased, but the decreases were not statistically significant. Only July surveys showed significantly fewer crows than expected when comparing oiled versus unoiled areas. In addition, Exxon's boat surveys indicated "strong" evidence of decline in Prince William Sound.

**Recommendation: Based on the low numbers of carcasses in the morgues I recommend that Northwestern Crows not be added to the injured species list.**

## Literature References

Agler, B.A., P.E. Seiser, S.J. Kendall and D.B. Irons. 1994. Winter marine bird and sea otter abundances of Prince William Sound, Alaska: Trends following the *T/V Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill from 1989-1994. Restoration Report 94195. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage (November 1994).

Day, R.H., S.M. Murphy, J.A. Weins, G.D. Hayward, E.J. Harner and L.N. Smith. 1995. Use of oil-affected habitats by birds after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill., *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Fate and Effects in Alaskan Waters*, ASTM STP 1219, P.G. Wells, J.N. Butler and J.S. Hughes, Eds. American Society of Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, 1995.

Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. 1994. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Bird Study No. 2, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska (May 1994).

van Vleit, G. and M. McCallister. 1994. Kittlitz's Murrelet: The species most impacted by direct mortality from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. *Pacific Seabirds* 2, 5-7.

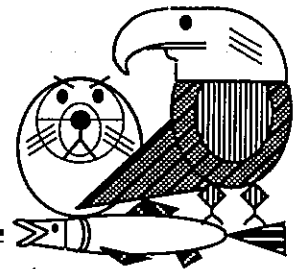
cc: D. Irons  
K. Kuletz  
S. Senner

# 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:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
**Date:** August 14, 1995  
**Subj:** FY95 Budget Amendments

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I recommend, per the attached memo from Traci Cramer, that the following motion be adopted by the Trustee Council:

**MOTION:** To approve the transfer of \$52,000 from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and \$50,000 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game for the purpose of contracting for an external audit in FY95.

mm/raw

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

12-58 12-58 0807 388/388 EV DIRECTOR JNO --- EVUS ANCHORAGE 002/002

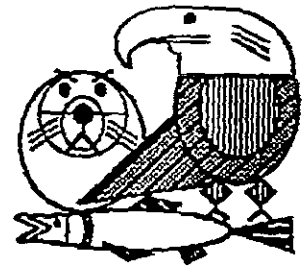
# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

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## MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon  
FROM: *Traci Cramer*  
Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 14, 1995

RE: FFY 1995 Budget Amendments

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It is requested that \$102,000 of the funding associated with the contract to provide audit services in the FY 1995 budget be transferred to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

As approved, the 1995 budget included \$60,000 for the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and \$50,000 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The proposed transfer would retain \$8,000 in the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for expenses which have been incurred to date.

The requested action does not change the scope or objective of the project, but consolidates the funding in one agency. In the FY 1996 proposed budget, all of the funding associated with the an external audit is located in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Per the financial operating procedures, the proposed transfer exceeds the \$25,000 or 10% limitation and would require Trustee Council action.

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### Trustee Agencies

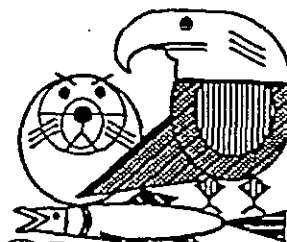
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TO: Trustee Council

August 15, 1995

FROM: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 25 1995

SUBJECT: Recommendations for the FY 96 Work Plan

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

This memo and the accompanying spreadsheets present recommendations for the Fiscal Year 1996 Work Plan. These recommendations were developed based on extensive scientific, budget, and policy review, and taking into consideration comments received from the general public and the Public Advisory Group on the Draft FY 96 Work Plan.

**SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATION.** In May 1995, the Trustee Council received 147 proposals requesting funding for FY 96. At this time 50 projects are recommended for full funding. Twenty-four are recommended for partial funding in August, with the decision on the balance deferred until December. For an additional 19 projects, I am recommending that the entire funding decision be deferred until December. The recommendation for August funding totals \$13,739,300. While I am recommending that \$7,584,900 of projects be deferred until December, I do not expect that all of these will be funded. I believe that achieving a target of approximately \$18 million for research, monitoring, and general restoration projects for FY 96 is very attainable. This amount is sufficient to provide for a comprehensive, integrated restoration program, while still beginning a gradual transition to the Restoration Reserve in 2002.

## Summary of the Recommendation for FY 96: Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration Projects

Category	Explanation	FY 96 Cost
Fund	Project has high technical merit with significant contribution toward achieving restoration objectives. In some cases interim or partial funding is recommended.	\$13,739,300
Defer Decision	For some projects, a decision on whether or not to fund these projects cannot be made without more information. For other projects, their approval is dependent on the availability of funds and should await the work plan's final funding decisions in December.	\$7,584,900
Total:		\$21,324,200
Do Not Fund in FY 96 or Not Appropriate for Funding.	Do not fund at this time. In some cases, it is recommended that a project be postponed or re-evaluated in the future. In other cases, the project is not legally permissible, has technical problems, is incomplete, or does not significantly contribute to restoration objectives.	\$13,213,900
Total, All Projects:		\$34,538,100

**PROJECT CONDITIONS: NEPA, Multi-year Funding, and Other.** Funding recommendations for Fiscal Year 1996 are outlined on the accompanying spreadsheets. However, all research, monitoring, and general restoration projects approved for Fiscal Year 1996 should be subject to the following conditions, and I recommend that the Council adopt these conditions in a formal motion.

- **NEPA.** A project's lead agency must show the Executive Director that requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act are met before any project funds may be expended. (An agency may, however, spend project funds to prepare a Categorical Exclusion, Environmental Assessment, or Environmental Impact Statement if those tasks are outlined in the project's Detailed Project Description.)
- **Other Conditions.** Unless revised by the Trustee Council, project approvals are subject to conditions outlined for that project in the accompanying spreadsheets.
- **Multi-year Funding.** Unless the Trustee Council states otherwise, projects approved for FY 96 are approved in the expectation that they will be funded in future years to their completion as outlined in the accompanying spreadsheet. The Trustee Council will annually evaluate a project's future funding requests based on the project's progress or results to date, overall restoration needs, and budget constraints.

**SOUND ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT PROJECT.** Funding for FY 96 work efforts at a continuation-level of \$4,525,700 is recommended in keeping with the need to maintain a sustainable research effort in balance with the various and many restoration needs being addressed by the Trustee Council. An additional \$589,100 is recommended for report writing costs associated with FY 96 field work that will be incurred during FY 97 as a result of the transition to the NOAA-BAA contracting process for the projects sponsored by the Prince William Sound Science Center.

The SEA project has undergone several major scientific reviews by the Chief Scientist and core peer reviewers including a major review upon the project's inception (April 1994) and after the first field season (December 1994) as well as a separate review of the hydroacoustic program (March 1995). Future project funding recommendations will be made in light of the next major review session (mid-January 1996).

**NOTE FOR THE SPREADSHEETS.** There is a difference in the meaning between "\$0" and a blank in the spreadsheets. A "\$0" means that *no funding is recommended or expected*. Thus, any project not recommended for funding next year includes "\$0" for the FY 96 recommendation. In addition, projects scheduled to be completed in, say, FY 97 receive a "\$0" for the following years. However, a blank means that the estimated *funding level is not known*. Thus, projects not recommended for funding in FY 96 are blank for following years, meaning that they may be reevaluated at that time.



# Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendation; FY 96 Work Plan

Resource/Service Cluster	Approved in FY 95	Revised FY 96 Request	Recommendation: Approve and Defer						
			FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	FY 96 to End	Approve in August	Defer
Pink Salmon	\$2,543.5	\$3,469.6	\$3,242.3	\$3,325.3	\$2,558.8	\$2,056.8	\$11,183.2	\$1,284.6	\$1,957.7
Herring	\$2,103.5	\$1,432.2	\$1,432.2	\$1,154.9	\$1,013.5	\$1,169.2	\$4,769.8	\$787.1	\$645.1
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,612.8	\$5,154.8	\$4,525.7	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,725.7	\$4,525.7	\$0.0
SEA Program -- Related Projects	\$0.0	\$390.2	\$127.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$467.7	\$0.0	\$127.7
Key Salmon Program	\$1,569.7	\$2,198.0	\$1,765.3	\$427.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$2,417.3	\$887.9	\$877.4
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout	\$134.8	\$428.4	\$240.4	\$227.7	\$127.7	\$26.4	\$622.2	\$200.0	\$40.4
Marine Mammal Program	\$913.2	\$1,102.5	\$822.0	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,809.4	\$795.6	\$26.4
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$3,112.4	\$6,376.0	\$3,546.6	\$2,470.4	\$2,459.4	\$1,340.0	\$9,816.4	\$2,533.4	\$1,013.2
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Pjct	\$1,262.9	\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$8,110.6	\$250.7	\$1,731.9
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related	\$617.9	\$1,404.2	\$780.6	\$321.6	\$103.9	\$458.5	\$1,664.6	\$507.6	\$273.0
Subsistence	\$1,006.9	\$2,594.0	\$1,564.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,108.8	\$1,594.8	\$5,672.5	\$878.4	\$686.2
Archaeological Resources	\$457.7	\$3,879.0	\$499.4	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,024.4	\$499.4	\$0.0
Reducing Marine Pollution	\$516.7	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0
Habitat Improvements	\$286.6	\$963.3	\$766.5	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$2,166.5	\$560.6	\$205.9
Information Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total: Monitoring, Research, and General Restoration</b>	<b>\$19,138.6</b>	<b>\$34,538.1</b>	<b>\$21,324.2</b>	<b>\$16,662.5</b>	<b>\$13,166.2</b>	<b>\$9,325.7</b>	<b>\$60,478.6</b>	<b>\$13,739.3</b>	<b>\$7,584.9</b>
Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	\$4,208.9	\$3,425.1	\$3,425.1	\$3,200.0	\$2,800.0	\$7,200.0	16,625.1	\$3,425.1	\$0.0
Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,111.8	\$1,193.0	\$1,193.0	\$170.0	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$1,241.8	\$1,193.0	\$0.0
Restoration Reserve	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$84,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$0.0
<b>Total, All Activities</b>	<b>\$36,459.3</b>	<b>\$51,156.2</b>	<b>\$37,942.3</b>	<b>\$32,032.5</b>	<b>\$28,081.2</b>	<b>\$28,640.7</b>	<b>\$145,720.4</b>	<b>\$30,357.4</b>	<b>\$7,584.9</b>

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 1

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
Pink Salmon Projects		PAG Recommendation: The pink salmon cluster budget appears high and should be examined in an effort to reduce costs. The PAG supports the Executive Director's efforts to bring experts together to examine the program, and suggests that knowledgeable PAG members be invited to participate.											
				\$3,597.4	\$3,469.6	\$3,242.3	\$3,325.3	\$2,558.8	\$2,056.8	\$11,183.2		\$1,284.6	\$1,957.7
96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on	NOAA	NOAA	\$393.8	\$393.8	\$393.8	\$715.0	\$525.0	\$260.0	\$1,893.8	Defer; fund interim	\$107.7	\$286.1
96093A	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	\$111.9	\$111.9	\$111.9	\$198.4	\$211.7	\$171.9	\$693.9	Defer		\$111.9
96093B	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	\$121.0	\$121.0	\$121.0	\$238.0	\$228.1	\$134.2	\$721.3	Defer		\$121.0
96093C	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink	ADFG	PWSAC	\$647.0	\$727.4	\$727.4	\$933.9	\$860.8	\$1,271.9	\$3,794.0	Defer		\$727.4
96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock	ADFG	ADFG	\$55.0	\$55.0	\$55.0	\$35.0	\$15.0	\$55.0	\$160.0	Fund	\$55.0	
96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port	ADFG	ADFG	\$223.1	\$230.5	\$230.5	\$37.0	\$23.2	\$30.0	\$320.7	Fund	\$230.5	
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	USFS	USFS	\$43.1	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.7	Fund	\$9.7	
96139C2	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock	ADFG	ADFG	\$174.6		\$0.0				\$0.0	Withdrawn		
96139D	Supplemental Monitoring for the Proposed	ADFG	Coble Geotech.	\$9.2	\$9.2	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96179	Relationships Between Stream Habitat and	USFS	USFS	\$218.1	\$218.1	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink	ADFG	ADFG	\$260.5	\$254.9	\$254.9	\$260.5	\$260.5	\$85.0	\$860.9	Fund	\$254.9	
96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery	ADFG	ADFG	\$95.2	\$93.2	\$93.2	\$100.5	\$100.5	\$48.8	\$343.0	Fund	\$93.2	
96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink	ADFG	Allendorf/UM	\$240.0	\$240.0	\$240.0	\$250.0			\$490.0	Defer		\$240.0
96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink	ADFG	ADFG	\$474.6	\$474.6	\$474.6	\$407.0	\$246.0	\$0.0	\$1,127.6	Fund part, defer part	\$389.5	\$85.1
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry	NOAA	NOAA	\$169.3	\$169.3	\$169.3	\$75.0	\$88.0	\$0.0	\$332.3	Defer; fund interim	\$72.8	\$96.5
96194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	NOAA	\$182.5	\$182.5	\$182.5	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$257.5	Defer		\$182.5
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	\$178.5	\$178.5	\$178.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$178.5	Fund part, defer part	\$71.3	\$107.2
Herring Projects		PAG Recommendation: Fully fund herring projects and, where possible, enhance funds (that is, fund deferred projects if technical and other questions are resolved to the Chief Scientist's satisfaction).											
				\$1,581.8	\$1,432.2	\$1,432.2	\$1,154.9	\$1,013.5	\$1,169.2	\$4,769.8		\$787.1	\$645.1
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	\$347.7	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$69.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.5	Fund	\$200.0	
96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting	ADFG	UW/UCD/SFU	\$635.0	\$635.0	\$635.0	\$510.6	\$461.7	\$0.0	\$1,607.3	Defer; fund interim	\$204.1	\$430.9
96164	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	ADFG	ADFG	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$196.8	Fund	\$49.2	
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William	ADFG	ADFG	\$105.8	\$103.9	\$103.9	\$120.0	\$97.0	\$0.0	\$320.9	Fund	\$103.9	

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 2

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	\$444.1	\$444.1	\$444.1	\$405.6	\$405.6	\$1,120.0	\$2,375.3	Defer, fund interim	\$229.9	\$214.2
<b>Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)</b>		<i>PAG Recommendation: Fully fund projects in this cluster, as recommended by the Executive Director.</i>											
				\$4,783.6	\$5,154.8	\$4,525.7	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,725.7		\$4,525.7	
6320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cooney, et al				\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$6,200.0			
6320L	Salmon and Herring Predation	ADFG	ADFG	\$670.5	\$637.7	\$637.7				\$637.7	Fund	\$637.7	
6320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	McRoy, UAF	\$162.2	\$162.2	\$162.2				\$162.2	Fund	\$162.2	
6320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	Cooney, UAF	\$329.9	\$323.6	\$323.6				\$323.6	Fund	\$323.6	
6320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	NOAA	PWSSC	\$194.9	\$270.3	\$195.8				\$195.8	Fund	\$195.8	
6320J	Information Systems and Model Development	NOAA	PWSSC	\$489.9	\$655.9	\$482.7				\$482.7	Fund	\$482.7	
6320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	PWSAC	\$55.1	\$61.4	\$61.4				\$61.4	Fund	\$61.4	
6320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	NOAA	Salmon,	\$506.9	\$645.8	\$499.4				\$499.4	Fund	\$499.4	
6320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	NOAA	PWSSC	\$485.2	\$682.6	\$487.6				\$487.6	Fund	\$487.6	
6320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	USFS	\$35.0	\$32.7	\$32.7				\$32.7	Fund	\$32.7	
6320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and	ADFG	Eslinger/UAF	\$204.0	\$202.7	\$202.7				\$202.7	Fund	\$202.7	
6320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat	ADFG	Narcross, UAF	\$1,234.6	\$1,141.6	\$1,141.6				\$1,141.6	Fund	\$1,141.6	
6320	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG	Paul, UAF	\$190.3	\$189.5	\$189.5				\$189.5	Fund	\$189.5	
6320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on	ADFG	PWSSC	\$120.0	\$40.0	\$40.0				\$40.0	Fund	\$40.0	
6320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG	Cooney/UAF	\$65.1	\$68.8	\$68.8				\$68.8	Fund	\$68.8	
6320Z2	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA):	NOAA	PWSSC	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
<b>SEA Program -- Related Projects</b>		<i>PAG Recommendation: See SEA cluster:</i>											
				\$406.2	\$390.2	\$127.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$467.7			\$127.7
6038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI	Pac Seabird Gr	\$31.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.0	Defer		\$15.0
6054	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in	ADFG	Pauly/UBC	\$105.9	\$105.9	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6193-BAA	Flux and Nutritional Quality of Particulate	ADFG	Naidu/UAF	\$156.6	\$156.6	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and	NOAA	NOAA	\$112.7	\$112.7	\$112.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$452.7	Defer		\$112.7

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 3

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
Sockeye Salmon Program		PAG Recommendation: The PAG directs staff to review sockeye projects with an eye to identifying budget reductions, and to close out management-related aspects of the sockeye cluster as expeditiously as possible.											
				\$2,201.5	\$2,198.0	\$1,765.3	\$427.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$2,417.3		\$887.9	\$872.4
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon	NOAA	NRC, Inc.	\$86.7	\$116.9	\$116.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$116.9	Fund	\$116.9	
96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	\$447.9	\$442.9	\$442.9				\$442.9	Fund part, defer part	\$239.8	\$203.1
96256	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	\$40.6	\$60.8	\$60.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$60.8	Defer		\$60.8
96256	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	\$34.3	\$34.3	\$0.0				\$0.0	Combined 96256		
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG	ADFG	\$907.8	\$858.9	\$858.9	\$150.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$1,233.9	Fund part, defer part	\$460.2	\$398.7
96258B	Sockeye Salmon Skilak Lake Enclosure Project	ADFG	ADFG	\$341.1	\$341.1	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96258C	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration:	DOI	DOI	\$57.3	\$57.3	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	\$285.8	\$285.8	\$285.8	\$277.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$562.8	Defer; fund interim	\$71.0	\$214.8
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout Projects		PAG Recommendation: Fully fund projects as proposed by the Executive Director, with greater emphasis, if possible (that is, fund deferred projects if approved by the Executive Director).											
				\$565.1	\$428.4	\$240.4	\$227.7	\$127.7	\$26.4	\$622.2		\$200.0	\$40.4
96043A	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Char	USFS	USFS	\$29.6	\$29.6	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly	USFS	USFS	\$40.4	\$40.4	\$40.4	\$27.7	\$27.7	\$26.4	\$122.2	Defer		\$40.4
96043C	Cutthroat Trout Habitat Improvement	USFS	USFS	\$100.2	\$100.2	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96043C	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the	USFS	USFS	\$336.7	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	Fund	\$200.0	
96177A	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat	USFS	USFS	\$26.6	\$26.6	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96177B	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat	USFS	USFS	\$31.6	\$31.6	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
Marine Mammal Program		PAG Recommendation: Fund projects of this cluster as recommended by the Executive Director.											
				\$1,163.1	\$1,102.5	\$822.0	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,809.4		\$795.6	\$26.4
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS:	ADFG	Castellini/UAF	\$187.4	\$214.1	\$214.1	\$192.3	\$48.1	\$0.0	\$454.5	Fund	\$214.1	
96012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in	NOAA	N Gulf Oceanic	\$167.5	\$107.2	\$107.2				\$107.2	Fund part, defer part	\$80.8	\$26.4
96012B	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on the	NOAA	NOAA	\$229.5	\$229.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund		
96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic	ADFG	ADFG	\$381.1	\$350.3	\$350.3	\$347.0	\$100.0	\$25.0	\$822.3	Fund	\$350.3	

# EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 4

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
6121-BAA	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM	\$51.0	\$51.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in	ADFG	Schell/UAF	\$146.6	\$150.4	\$150.4	\$148.0	\$127.0	\$0.0	\$425.4	Fund	\$150.4	
<b>Nearshore Ecosystem Projects</b>				PAG Recommendation: This cluster should be targeted for fine tuning and budget reductions, at the discretion of the Executive Director. (This recommendation does not apply to any new projects that might be identified from this fall's oiling workshop.)									
				\$6,515.9	\$6,376.0	\$3,546.6	\$2,470.4	\$2,459.4	\$1,340.0	\$9,816.4		\$2,533.4	\$1,013.2
602	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery	DOI	DOI	\$1,669.4	\$1,728.2	\$1,728.2	\$1,669.4	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$5,517.0	Fund	\$1,728.2	
6027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment:	ADEC	ADEC	\$35.1	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	Fund	\$10.0	
6037	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	ADFG	Highsmith/UA	\$609.2	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$360.0	\$2,010.0	Defer		\$550.0
6056	Sea Otter Transplantation/Clam Restoration	DOI	D. Warner			\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6067-BAA	Juvenile Fish Habitat Identification and	DOI	Mitchell/MBC	\$467.4	\$467.4	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6072	Status and Potential Recovery of the Black	DOI	DOI	\$157.7	\$157.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration	ADFG	Highsmith/UA	\$185.3	\$173.0	\$173.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$173.0	Fund	\$173.0	
6088	Fucus as Structure for Other Organisms	ADFG	Stekoll/UAF	\$302.5	\$302.5	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	\$209.7	\$205.1	\$205.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.1	Fund	\$205.1	
6094	Improving Recovery Rates on Shorelines in	ADEC	ADEC	\$965.6	\$965.6	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6103-BAA	Whale Forestomach Anaerobic Microbes to	NOAA	Craig/OSU	\$170.7	\$170.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
610	Avian Predation on Blue Mussels in Prince	USFS	USFS	\$127.1	\$155.1	\$155.1	\$130.0	\$120.0	\$60.0	\$465.1	Defer		\$155.1
6106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG	Jewett/UAF	\$239.4	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$250.0	Fund	\$250.0	
6108	Assessing the Effects of EVOS on Mussels	ADFG	Carpenter/UT	\$84.0	\$84.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6109-BAA	Decontamination and Restoration Process for	NOAA	Alter/PES	\$551.8	\$551.8	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6160	Assessment of Recovery from Surface Oiling	DOI	DOI	\$129.7	\$129.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
6161	Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for	DOI	DOI	\$230.4	\$98.0	\$98.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$98.0	Defer		\$98.0
6290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation,	NOAA	NOAA	\$119.8	\$116.1	\$116.1	\$121.0	\$120.0	\$470.0	\$827.1	Fund	\$116.1	
6427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	\$261.1	\$261.1	\$261.1				\$261.1	Defer; fund interim	\$51.0	\$210.1

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 5

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project													
				\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$8,110.6		\$250.7	\$1,731.9
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment	NOAA	Duffy, et. al.				\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$6,128.0			
96163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$711.2	\$711.2	\$711.2				\$711.2	Defer; fund interim	\$6.8	\$704.4
96163B	Foraging of Seabirds	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$138.7	\$138.7	\$138.7				\$138.7	Defer; fund interim	\$25.2	\$113.5
96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$133.1	\$133.1	\$133.1				\$133.1	Defer; fund interim	\$41.7	\$91.4
96163D	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$72.3	\$72.3	\$72.3				\$72.3	Defer; fund interim	\$12.0	\$60.3
96163E	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$181.8	\$181.8	\$181.8				\$181.8	Defer; fund interim	\$30.6	\$151.2
96163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$197.8	\$197.8	\$197.8				\$197.8	Defer; fund interim	\$30.6	\$167.2
96163G	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics,	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$186.5	\$186.5	\$186.5				\$186.5	Defer; fund interim	\$3.8	\$182.7
96163H	Proximate Composition and Energetic	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$44.6	\$44.6	\$44.6				\$44.6	Defer		\$44.6
96163I	APEX Planning and Project Leader	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$124.2	\$124.2	\$124.2				\$124.2	Defer; fund interim	\$56.9	\$67.3
96163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$98.7	\$98.7	\$98.7				\$98.7	Defer; fund interim	\$20.5	\$78.2
96163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$20.4				\$20.4	Defer; fund interim	\$4.7	\$15.7
96163L	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$73.3	\$73.3	\$73.3				\$73.3	Defer; fund interim	\$17.9	\$55.4
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects													
		PAG Recommendation: See Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project.											
				\$1,654.0	\$1,404.2	\$780.6	\$321.6	\$103.9	\$458.5	\$1,664.6		\$507.6	\$273.0
96021	Seasonal Movements and Pelagic Habitat Use	DOI	DOI	\$166.3	\$121.3	\$121.3	\$121.3	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$262.6	Defer		\$121.3
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to	DOI	DOI	\$254.6	\$117.6	\$117.6	\$50.0	\$39.9	\$0.0	\$207.5	Fund part, defer part	\$67.6	\$50.0
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI	DOI	\$88.9	\$8.4	\$8.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.4	Fund	\$8.4	
96120-BAA	Proximate Composition and Energetic	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM	\$40.9	\$40.9	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of the	USFS	USFS	\$168.8	\$123.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in	NOAA	ABR, Inc.	\$110.2	\$168.7	\$168.7	\$0.0			\$168.7	Fund	\$168.7	
96143-BAA	Recovery of Bird and Mammal Populations in	DOI	ABR, Inc.	\$321.2	\$321.2	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	\$101.7	\$101.7	\$101.7	\$125.3	\$44.0	\$458.5	\$729.5	Defer		\$101.7

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 6

oj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
148	Kittlitz's Murrelet: Biology, Abundance, and	DOI	DOI	\$99.8	\$99.8	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance	DOI	DOI	\$262.9	\$262.9	\$262.9	\$25.0			\$287.9	Fund	\$262.9	
175	Remote Video System Seabird Monitoring	DOI	DOI	\$38.7	\$38.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
<b>Subsistence Projects</b>		PAG Recommendation: The PAG recommends approval of a budget of approximately \$1.3 million, as recommended by staff. (The discussion indicated that fine-tuning may be appropriate for specific projects and budgets may need to be revised.)											
				\$2,602.6	\$2,594.0	\$1,564.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,108.8	\$1,594.8	\$5,672.5		\$878.4	\$686.2
009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS	PWSSC	\$134.0	\$134.0	\$134.0	\$40.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$174.9	Defer; fund interim	\$37.2	\$96.8
052	Community Involvement & Use of	ADFG	CRRC	\$210.0	\$261.0	\$261.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,761.0	Fund	\$261.0	
052B	Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	ADFG	\$298.3	\$298.3	\$0.0				\$0.0	See 96052		
127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Tatitlek IRA	\$52.7	\$26.6	\$26.6	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$74.3	Fund	\$26.6	
131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG	ChugachRRC	\$405.6	\$405.6	\$405.6	\$413.6	\$417.4	\$417.4	\$1,654.0	Defer		\$405.6
202	Port Lions Community Hall	ADFG	Port Lions	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
204	Kodiak Subsistence Resource Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	\$39.4	\$39.4	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
205	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp Planning	DOI	Eyak Nat Vill	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
206	Old Harbor Lagoon (Midway Culvert)	ADFG	Old Harbor	\$28.8	\$28.8	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
207	Ocean Beach Sockeye Enhancement	ADFG	Old Harbor	\$92.7	\$92.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
208	Kempff Bay Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility	ADFG	Akhiok City	\$70.7	\$70.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Chugach RRC	\$233.4	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$315.0	Fund	\$115.0	
211	Community-Based Harbor Seal Biological	ADFG	ANHSC	\$44.0	\$44.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	See 96244		
212	Restoration of Subsistence Shellfish	ADFG	Kodiak Tribal	\$167.7	\$167.7	\$167.7	\$178.3	\$151.3	\$0.0	\$497.3	Defer		\$167.7
213	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	ANHSC	\$99.2	\$99.2	\$0.0				\$0.0	See 96244		
214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal	ADFG	Tatitlek Village	\$74.5	\$77.4	\$77.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.4	Fund	\$77.4	
218	Ouzinkie Clam Restoration Project	ADFG	Ouzinkie Tribe			\$0.0				\$0.0	See 96131		
220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat	USFS	Eyak Nat Vill	\$77.2	\$85.1	\$85.1	\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$212.1	Fund	\$85.1	
222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration -- Anderson	USFS	Chenega IRA	\$17.1	\$16.1	\$16.1	\$56.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$72.5	Defer		\$16.1
225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	ADFG	Port Graham	\$88.9	\$95.3	\$95.3	\$83.1	\$77.2	\$161.5	\$417.1	Fund	\$95.3	
226	Resurrection Bay Salmon Stock Enhancement	ADFG	Qutekcak Tribe	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 7**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
96244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management	ADFG	ANHSC	\$70.0	\$128.5	\$128.5	\$100.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$313.5	Fund	\$128.5	
96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	PWSAC	\$42.1	\$52.3	\$52.3	\$51.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.4	Fund	\$52.3	
96279	Resource Abnormalities Study	ADFG	ADFG	\$71.7	\$71.7	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and	ADFG	ADFG	\$48.8	\$48.8	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
<b>Archaeological Resources</b>		<i>PAG Recommendation: The PAG supports the budget as proposed by staff.</i>											
				\$3,737.9	\$3,879.0	\$499.4	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,024.4		\$499.4	
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	\$146.5	\$141.6	\$141.6	\$135.0	\$145.0	\$135.0	\$556.6	Fund	\$141.6	
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	USFS	\$78.4	\$78.4	\$78.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.4	Fund	\$78.4	
96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	ADNR	\$74.4	\$74.4	\$74.4	\$60.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$184.4	Fund	\$74.4	
96150	Expansion of Alutiiq Archaeological	ADNR	Alutiiq HF	\$535.0	\$535.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96152	Community Museum, Repository,	DOI	Chugach OSIR	\$190.3	\$190.3	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96153	Community Cultural Centers, Repositories	ADEC	Chugach OSIR	\$2,588.3	\$2,588.3	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96154	Comprehensive Community Plan for	USFS	Chugach HF	\$125.0	\$271.0	\$205.0				\$205.0	Fund	\$205.0	
96219	Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center	ADEC	Ouzinkie Tribe			\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
<b>Reducing Marine Pollution</b>		<i>PAG Recommendation: Approve this cluster for funding as recommended by the Executive Director.</i>											
				\$164.6	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3		\$28.3	
96091	Monitoring for Current and Potential	ADEC	Cook Inl	\$135.0	\$135.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC	PWS Econ DC	\$29.6	\$28.3	\$28.3				\$28.3	Fund	\$28.3	
<b>Habitat Improvements</b>		<i>PAG Recommendation: Regarding 96058, actively seek landowner participation. If none forthcoming, look at reducing this project. Regarding 96141, do not fund. State managers should work with other public and private operators to obtain needed data. Regarding 96176, do not fund. Regarding 96180, staff should examine expectations of this project relative to other organizations' efforts on the Kenai River.</i>											
				\$1,077.1	\$963.3	\$766.5	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$2,166.5		\$560.6	\$205.9
96058	Landowner Assistance Project	USFS	USFS	\$205.9	\$205.9	\$205.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.9	Defer		\$205.9
96141	Afognak Island State Park - Habitat	ADNR	ADNR	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund		
96176	Restoration of Essential Wetland Habitat at	USFS	USFS	\$67.5	\$67.5	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
96178	Second Growth Forest Habitat Enhancement	USFS	USFS	\$84.3	\$84.3	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		



**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 8**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	Cost Estimates					Summary of Exec. Director Recommendation	Approve in August	Defer to December
						FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End			
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation	ADNR	ADNR	\$674.4	\$560.6	\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6	Fund	\$560.6	
Information Support													
						\$0.0				\$0.0			
96155	Prince William Sound Information Service	ADNR	Fairweather			\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
Research Facilities													
				\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
96151	Expansion of the Prince William Sound	NOAA	NOAA	\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	Do not fund		
Total:													
				\$35,033.4	\$34,538.1	\$21,324.2	\$16,662.5	\$13,166.2	\$9,325.7	\$60,478.6		\$13,739.3	\$7,584.9

## Administration, Public Information and Science Management

**Project Number:** 96100

**Restoration Category:** Administration, Public Information and Science Management

**Lead Trustee Agency:** All Trustee Agencies

**Cost FY 96:** \$3,425,100

**Cost FY 97:** \$3,200,000

**Total Cost:**

**Duration:** Ongoing

**Geographic Area:** Oil spill area

**Injured Resource/Service:** Multiple resources and services

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AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### INTRODUCTION

The Administration, Public Information and Science Management project provides for overall management, administration, implementation and public information for the Trustee Council's restoration program. This project makes extensive use of existing Trustee Council agency structures to keep administrative costs to a minimum.

The proposed FY 96 budget is a consolidation of functions that were funded in FY 95 in two separate budgets. Those budgets were 95089 "Information Management System" and 95100 "Administration, Public Information and Science Management". Additionally, expenses for the Office of the Executive Director have been reflected in the Operations Component in FY 96.

Specific components of the Administration, Public Information & Science Management project include:

Oil Spill Public Information Center — The Oil Spill Information Center (OSPIC) currently serves as the central access point for information, materials and reports generated through the Trustee Council process. Staff librarians respond to inquiries from local, state, national, and international users, including but not limited to students (from preschool to graduate school), educators, scientists, government agency personnel, state and federal legislators, environmentalists, the business community, the media, the legal profession, and other libraries and information providers. OSPIC also maintains the Council's Internet connection.

Synthesis and Dissemination — This component, begun in FY 95, further develops the information management system that began with establishment of the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) in September 1990 as a public repository for information and

materials generated as a result of cleanup, damage assessment and restoration efforts following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. When fully developed, this system will make information that is relevant to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill readily available for use by managers, scientists, and the public in a user-friendly electronic format. This information will support restoration planning, management and policy making, scientific research and coordination, and public information.

Chief Scientist: Peer Review and Core Reviewers — The Trustee Council and the Trustee Council-supported principal investigators need access to the best possible scientific knowledge and understanding concerning injured resources and services. This information has been provided continuously by the Chief Scientist and expert peer reviewers since the injury assessment process started in 1989. It is essential that this expertise be retained on an upon-request basis to provide the unbiased scientific review and continuity essential to perform the best possible scientific work. In addition, the Chief Scientist relies on a group of "core reviewers" who provide advice on the entire research, monitoring and general restoration program. The Science Coordinator, who reports directly to the Executive Director, works closely with the Chief Scientist in facilitating this process.

Operations — The budget for Operations includes funding for the Executive Director and staff that perform the key planning, coordination, communications and overall program management functions of the Trustee Council. This budget also includes funds for an annual external audit, public meetings, teleconferences, Trustee Council meetings, newsletters, brochures and other publications, as well as the operating costs for offices in the Simpson Building in Anchorage and a small Juneau office.

Public Advisory Group and Community Involvement — The Public Advisory Group (PAG) consists of 17 members, plus two ad-hoc members from the State Legislature, representing 12 principal interest groups and five members from the public-at-large. The role of the PAG is to provide advice to the Trustee Council on such items as the annual work plans, budgets, and the Restoration Plan. The budget reflects the administrative support expenses for the PAG, including staff support. In addition, this component provides for a series of public meetings throughout the spill area during the year.

Restoration Work Force — The FY 96 budget for the Restoration Work Force reflects support for the six Trustees. This funding will be used to support staff who function as agency liaisons and provide Trustee travel funds. The liaisons serve as overseers of work plan development and generally represent the Trustee Council members in matters related to implementation of the restoration program.

## **NEED FOR THE PROJECT**

The project will provide the essential management and administration necessary to efficiently implement the restoration program developed by the Trustee Council.

## PROJECT DESIGN

### A. Objectives

The fundamental objective of the Administration, Public Information and Science Management project is implementation and management of the Trustee Council's direction to pursue a comprehensive, balanced approach to restoration.

Specific objectives for FY 96 include:

1. Continued implementation of the strategies and tools necessary to compile, manage, synthesize, and disseminate currently available information about the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the Trustee Council (including damage assessment and restoration final reports) in a manner which can easily and effectively be utilized and understood.
2. Provide access to local, state, national, and international users of this information through the Oil Spill Public Information Center.
3. Implementation of the approved FY 96 Work Plan.
4. Continued oversight and management of the Trustee Council science program that includes the peer review and project evaluation process under the direction of the Chief Scientist.
5. Sponsorship of an Annual Forum that brings together scientists, agency staff, Trustee Council staff and members of the general public to review the status of injured resources and services and refine current and proposed restoration strategies through an adaptive management process.
6. Further refinement of recovery objectives and draft monitoring strategies for injured resources.
7. Complete habitat evaluation, appraisals and negotiation with willing sellers as part of both the Large Parcel and Small Parcel Habitat Protection Programs.
8. Conduct regular meetings and continue frequent interaction with the Public Advisory Group (PAG) as one means of gathering public input into the Trustee Council process.
9. Production of an Annual Report.
10. Publication of a newsletter six times/year regarding activities of the Trustee Council.
11. Development of the FY 97 Work Plan, including opportunity for substantial public involvement and review of the work plan.

12. Oversight and management of the Trustee Council's FY 92-96 Work Plan projects and expenditures, including the production of quarterly reports that track the status of Trustee Council authorized projects.
13. Completion of the first external audit; planning for second audit.
14. Development of an inventory tracking system.

#### **B. Methods**

All Trustee Council operations are governed by the state and federal laws and regulations that apply to the respective agencies that comprise the Trustee Council.

#### **C. Schedule**

The Trustee Council operates on the federal fiscal year (Sept 30 - Oct 1).

#### **D. Technical Support**

Trustee Council operations require limited technical support.

#### **E. Location**

The Trustee Council maintains an office in Juneau (709 West 9th Street, Juneau, Alaska, 99801) and a Restoration Office in Anchorage (645 G Street, Anchorage, 99501).

### **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The Trustee Council, established under the terms of a court approved civil settlement, is comprised of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game; the Attorney General of the State of Alaska; the Secretary of the Department of the Interior; the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; and the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In order to manage the Settlement as directed by the Trustee Council, an Executive Director oversees a small core staff while making use of existing Trustee Council's agency structures to keep administrative costs to a minimum.

### **COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT**

As part of an adaptive management process, the Trustee Council sponsors an Annual Forum that brings together scientists, agency staff, Trustee Council staff and members of the general public to review the status of injured resources and services and refine current and proposed restoration strategies. In addition, all project proposals are peer reviewed on the basis of their coordination and integration aspects.

**Exxon Valdez Restoration Reserve Fund**

**Project Number:** 96424

**Restoration Category:** Restoration Reserve (continuation of 95424)

**Lead Trustee Agency:** All Trustee agencies

**Cost FY 96:** \$12,000,000

**Cost FY 97:** \$12,000,000

**Total Cost:** \$108,000,000

**Duration:** Ongoing

**Geographic Area:** Oil spill area

**Injured Resource/Service:** Multiple resources and services

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**INTRODUCTION**

Complete recovery from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill may not occur for decades. Scientists have identified a clear need to establish the capability to act in the years after 2001. For example, some salmon return in cycles of four to six years, and other resources have lives that are much longer. To be effective, activities may have to span more than one generation. Sometimes research is necessary to understand why a resource is not recovering. In many cases, research must precede effective restoration or improved management decisions that will protect a resource or service. For these reasons, some restoration activities may continue for a long time.

Annual payments to the Restoration Reserve Fund end October 2001. The *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve Fund will be invested in laddered Securities within the Court Registry Investment System. Use of the Restoration Reserve Fund will be determined by the Trustee Council at a later date.

This \$12 million represents the third payment toward the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve Fund. Based on previous action of the Trustee Council, the total principal after this deposit will be \$36 million. Additional annual deposits of \$12 million on each of the remaining six years would provide a reserve of \$108 million plus interest. This amount is expected to be appropriate to carry out long-term restoration activities after the last Exxon payment.

The *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve Fund could potentially benefit any resource or service injured by the oil spill.

## **NEED FOR THE PROJECT**

Based on previous action of the Trustee Council, the total principal after this deposit will be \$36 million. The *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve Fund will fund restoration activities after the annual Exxon payments end. All interest earned on the Reserve's principal will remain with the Restoration Reserve Fund until needed.

## **PROJECT DESIGN**

### **A. Objectives**

The sole objective for the Restoration Reserve Fund is to assure that funds are available for the Trustees to continue restoration activities that are necessary for the recovery of resources and services injured by the oil spill.

### **B. Methods**

Not applicable.

### **C. Schedule**

Not applicable.

### **D. Technical Support**

Not applicable.

### **E. Location**

Oil spill area.

## **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The Reserve will be maintained in the Court Registry Investment System. Expenditures from the Reserve will be made only at the direction of the Trustee Council. Any spending from the Reserve must be consistent with the Consent Decree and with the Memorandum of Understanding between the state and federal governments.

## **FY 96 BUDGET**

The \$12 million will be transferred from the Court Registry Investment System Liquidity Fund to the Restoration Reserve Fund by Court order.

## Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support

**Project Number:** 96126  
**Restoration Category:** Habitat Protection  
**Proposer:** AK Dept. of Natural Resources  
**Lead Trustee Agency:** ADNR, USFS  
**Cooperating Agencies:** ADF&G, USFS, DOI  
**Duration:** FFY 1996 - TBD  
**Cost FY 96:** \$1,193.0  
**Cost FY 97:** \$470.0  
**Cost FY 98:** \$265.0  
**Cost FY 99:** \$265.0  
**Geographic Area:** Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska Peninsula  
Kodiak Archipelago  
**Injured Resource/Service:** Multiple Resources

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### ABSTRACT

Project 96126 provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes those services such as title reports, appraisals, on site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations.

### INTRODUCTION

This project is designed to support habitat protection activities of the Trustee Council and is a continuation of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. These activities include evaluations by the Habitat Work Group, appraisals, title searches, hazardous materials surveys and other efforts necessary for the Trustee Council to achieve habitat protection objectives. In 1993 the Restoration Team, Habitat Protection Work Group conducted a survey and assessment of selected large parcels of private land (>1000 acres) within the oil spill zone. The lands were mapped, scored and ranked to determine the restoration value of these areas to injured resources and services and the benefits that could be achieved through habitat protection. Successful negotiations were conducted with owners of lands within Kachemak Bay State Park and on northern Afognak Island resulting in the purchase of the park inholdings and in the establishment of the Afognak Island State Park. In addition, negotiations were recently completed with Akhiok Kaguyak and Old Harbor Native Corporation for the purchase of habitat protection rights on lands located within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and with Eyak Corporation for timber rights in the Orca Narrows viewshed.



During 1995, technical support continues to be provided to the Executive Director, negotiators and appraisers engaged in negotiations with landowners. Parcel boundaries were refined by HWG in order to capture the key habitats within the smallest possible land area. Packages of ranked parcels, selected either by the negotiators or by HWG, as logical negotiation units, were evaluated and ranked. The results were provided to the negotiators and to the Executive Director. Secondary evaluations were conducted on acquisition proposals wherein *less than fee simple* interests were negotiated. Presentation materials including numerous maps were produced and used by the Executive Director and negotiators in presentations to the Trustee Council and the public.

In 1995, Volume III of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process, *Small Parcel Process, Evaluation and Ranking* was completed. Responses to the solicitation for nominations of small parcels were processed and evaluated. A second round of small parcel nominations were received and evaluated. It is expected that the Trustee Council will move forward with a suite of small parcel nominations that best meet the restoration goals and objectives identified by the Trustee Council.

Negotiations continue with several large parcel landowners as well as with numerous small parcel landowners. It is expected that Trustee Council efforts in this area while reaching closure on many fronts will continue in the near term.

## **NEED FOR THE PROJECT**

The objective of habitat protection is to identify and protect essential wildlife and fisheries habitats and associated services and to prevent further environmental damage to resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Nineteen resources and services injured by the spill are linked to protection of upland and nearshore habitats (See Section D). Protection of lands containing these habitats prevents additional injury to resources and services and natural support systems while recovery is taking place. Active negotiations with landowners for packages of ranked parcels are currently taking place and anticipated to continue into the Fall. Evaluations, starting with field surveys, of large and small parcels submitted this Spring will also continue into the Fall. This project provides support for HWG to provide technical support to the negotiators and the Executive Director and to conduct these additional evaluations.

## **COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

The public has reviewed and commented favorably on all habitat protection efforts and has been highly supportive of habitat protection as a major restoration strategy into the future. All reports published as part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process have been reviewed by the public. Input from natural resource and services specialists in the public sector was collected in a workshop conducted by The Nature Conservancy.

Members of local communities have previously had the opportunity to review habitat protection evaluation and ranking results and Trustee Council priorities. The Trustee Council continues to be receptive and responsive to public comment pertinent to habitat protection priorities and acquisitions.

## FY 96 BUDGET

Personnel	443.0
Travel	34.8
Contractual	605.7
Commodities	5.5
Equipment	0.0
Subtotal	1,089.0
Gen. Admin.	104.0
Total	1,193.0

## PROJECT DESIGN

### A. Objectives

Habitat protection and acquisition is designed to protect lands linked to resources and services that were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Protection of these lands prevents additional injury to living resources and habitats, services and natural support systems while recovery is taking place. Habitat protection addresses cases where existing regulations affecting private land use are inadequate to protect essential habitats of recovering resources and services. In situations where natural recovery is slow to occur or where direct restoration is neither technically feasible or cost effective, other measures need to be considered to mitigate injury. These may include replacement of injured resources and services with those that are equivalent (Replacement or acquisition of the equivalent means compensation for an injured, lost or destroyed resource by substituting another resource that provides the same or substantially similar services as the injured resource (56 Federal Register 8899 [March 1, 1991])).

The affected injured resources and associated services are listed below. Habitat protection objectives and benefits for each of these resources and services would differ depending on the particular parcel and the options acquired, however, general objectives and benefits are outlined below.

Pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly varden, herring: ensure maintenance of adequate water quality, riparian habitat and intertidal habitat for spawning and rearing.

Bald eagle: ensure maintenance of adequate nesting habitat and reduce disturbance in feeding and roosting areas.

Black oystercatcher: reduce disturbance to feeding and nesting sites.

Common murre: reduce disturbance in nearshore feeding areas and near nesting colonies.

Harbor seal and sea otters: reduce disturbance at haul-out sites, pupping sites, and in nearshore feeding areas.

Harlequin duck: ensure maintenance of adequate riparian habitat for nesting and brood rearing, and reduce disturbance to nearshore feeding, molting, and brood-rearing habitats.

Intertidal/subtidal biota: maintain water quality along shoreline and reduce disturbance in nearshore areas.

Marbled murrelet: ensure maintenance of adequate nesting habitat and reduce disturbance to

nearshore feeding and broodrearing habitats.

River otter: ensure maintenance of adequate riparian and shoreline habitats for feeding and denning.

Recreation: Maintain or enhance public access for recreational opportunities, reduce disturbances that would create visual impacts.

Wilderness: Maintain wilderness qualities, reduce impacts to wilderness qualities.

Cultural resources: Maintain or reduce disturbance to cultural resource sites.

Subsistence: Ensure subsistence opportunities in known harvest areas.

## **B. Methods:**

The *Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process* is the method for acquiring lands or partial interests in lands that contain habitats linked to resources and/or services injured by the oil spill. Protection tools that will be considered for use by the Trustee Council include: fee acquisition, conservation easements, acquisition of partial interests, cooperative management agreements, and others. Following purchase, acquired parcels will be managed by the appropriate resource agency in a manner that is consistent with the restoration of the affected resources and/or services. The Trustee Council will decide which agency will manage the land or may create a new management authority.

Funds from this project will be used to acquire full title or partial interests in lands, subject to approval by the Trustee Council, that contain habitats/sites linked to resources and services that were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Acquisition of lands or interests in lands will be accomplished according to accepted realty principles and practices. All acquisitions will require title evidence, appraisals of fair market value, litigation reports, hazardous substances surveys, legal review of title, and negotiations. Some acquisitions may require land surveys and additional ecological surveys.

## **C. Contracts and Other Agency Assistance**

Various components of this project will be contracted out to the private sector. Contracting is managed by the agency responsible for acquisition of habitat protection rights and future management. Various agencies handle various realty requirements differently depending upon agency requirements and in house expertise.

## **D. Locations**

This project is based primarily in Anchorage, with travel to various locations to inspect parcels. This project represents an area wide approach to habitat protection. Contractual work is focused regionally as needed.

## **SCHEDULE**

This project is a continuation of 93064, 94126, 95126, and does not lend itself to a specific timetable. Activities associated with this project are subject to influence from landowners, negotiators and various contractors.

## **COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT**

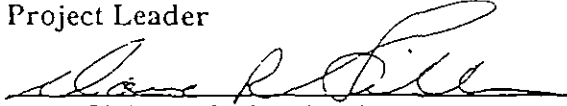
All habitat protection efforts including this project are dependent upon the results of on-going research and monitoring projects. For example, the Large Parcel Element used information from the anadromous fish stream catalog, colonial seabird catalog, bald eagle nesting maps, and data from Trustee Council funded studies on black oystercatchers, marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

Previous acquisitions have received a categorical exclusions. The appropriate federal agencies, US Dept. of the Interior or US Forest Service will comply with NEPA where appropriate.

PERSONNEL

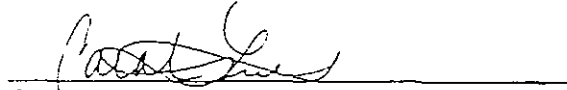
Project Leader



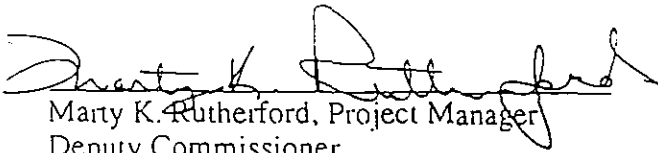
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# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996	PROPOSED FFY 1996 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	NPS	FWS
				\$20.0	\$394.6	\$311.9	\$16.2	\$450.3
Personnel	\$188.0	\$443.0						
Travel	\$37.3	\$34.8						
Contractual	\$558.0	\$605.7						
Commodities	\$11.5	\$5.5						
Equipment	\$3.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$797.8	\$1,089.0	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
General Administration	\$60.0	\$104.0						
Project Total	\$857.8	\$1,193.0	\$470.0	\$265.0	\$265.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	7.9						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Comments:								

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Lead Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 2A  
PROJECT  
DETAIL

Prepared:

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$49.0	\$20.4						
Travel	\$5.3	\$3.5						
Contractual	\$273.0	\$347.2						
Commodities	\$3.5	\$1.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$330.8	\$372.1	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$20.8	\$22.5	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$351.6	\$394.6	\$100.0	\$50.0	\$50.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.6	0.3						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments: It should be noted that these costs are estimates based upon the information currently available about parcels under negotiation. This includes both small and large parcels and is subject to change.								

**1996**

Prepared:

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A  
AGENCY  
PROJECT  
DETAIL

## October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<p><b>1996</b></p>	<p>Project Number: 95126          Project Title: Habitat Protection &amp; Acquisition Support          Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources</p>	<p>FORM 3B          Personnel          &amp; Travel          DETAIL</p>
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# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<b>Contractual Costs:</b>		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Printing and Map Production, maps and data analysis for negotiators, appraisers, land status verification		35.0
Aircraft charters to uplands to further refine parcel boundaries (8 hours @ \$250.00/hour)		2.0
Services necessary for the Trustee Council to reach closure on purchase agreement for parcels under negotiation. This may include, title reports, litigation reports, appraisal reviews, timber reviews, hazardous materials assessments.		177.2
Advertising		3.0
Document production and printing costs.		5.0
Timber Cruise		25.0
Small Parcel Appraisals		20.0
Recordation of final title documents, surveys, purchase agreements. This will involve travel to local recording districts.		20.0
Final Hazardous Materials Review		35.0
Surveys		25.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
<b>Contractual Total</b>		<b>\$347.2</b>
<b>Commodities Costs:</b>		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office and field supplies (toner cartridges, data cassettes, waterproof notebooks)		1.0
<b>Commodities Total</b>		<b>\$1.0</b>

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B  
Contractual &  
Commodities  
DETAIL

## October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

1996

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B  
Equipment  
DETAIL

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$36.0	\$13.0						
Travel	\$6.0	\$3.5						
Contractual	\$3.0	\$1.0						
Commodities	\$4.0	\$0.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$49.0	\$18.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$5.6	\$2.0	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$54.6	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$15.0	\$15.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.2						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1996

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3A  
AGENCY  
PROJECT  
DETAIL

Prepared:

## October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

1996

Project Number: 95126 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game
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FORM 3B  
Personnel  
& Travel  
DETAIL

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<b>Contractual Costs:</b>		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Phone, telecommunications.		0.7
Document reproduction.		0.3
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
<b>Contractual Total</b>		\$1.0
<b>Commodities Costs:</b>		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Office supplies, paper, toner cartridges.		0.5
<b>Commodities Total</b>		\$0.5

1996

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3B  
Contractual &  
Commodities  
DETAIL

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

1996

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3B  
Equipment  
DETAIL

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$28.0	\$11.8						
Travel	\$2.0	\$2.6						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$30.0	\$14.4	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$4.2	\$1.8	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$34.2	\$16.2						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.4	0.2						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3A  
 AGENCY  
 PROJECT  
 DETAIL

Prepared:

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<p><b>1996</b></p>	<p>Project Number: 95126          Project Title: Habitat Protection &amp; Acquisition Support          Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service</p>	<p>FORM 3B          Personnel          &amp; Travel          DETAIL</p>
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# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<b>Contractual Costs:</b>		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
<b>Contractual Total</b>		\$0.0
<b>Commodities Costs:</b>		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
<b>Commodities Total</b>		\$0.0

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3B  
 Contractual &  
 Commodities  
 DETAIL

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<b>1996</b>	Project Number: 95126 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service	FORM 3B Equipment DETAIL
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# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996							
Personnel		\$275.0							
Travel		\$8.4							
Contractual		\$116.5							
Commodities		\$1.0							
Equipment		\$0.0							
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$400.9	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS						
General Administration		\$49.4	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$450.3	\$300.0	\$150.0	\$150.0				
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		5.3							
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.									
Other Resources									
Comments:									

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3A  
 AGENCY  
 PROJECT  
 DETAIL

Prepared:

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/	Months	Monthly		Proposed
PM	Name	Position Description	Step	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1996
		Realty Specialist I	9	12.0	3,507		42.1
		Realty Specialist II	12	12.0	5,661		67.9
		Realty Specialist III	12	4.5	5,661		25.5
		Realty Tech	6	6.1	2,000		12.2
		Cartographer I	7	12.0	2,840		34.1
		Biologist	12	8.0	4,343		34.7
		Appraiser	12	3.0	5,037		15.1
		Reviewer	13	6.0	7,232		43.4
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				63.6	36,281	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total
							\$275.0
Travel Costs:			Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	Proposed
PM	Description		Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	FFY 1996
	Travel to Kodiak to finalize large parcel negotiations.		178	3	9	139	0.0
	Includes 3 trips for a negotiator for a total of 9 days, one trip each		178	2	4	139	1.8
	for a reviewer and a biologist for 2 days each.						0.9
							0.0
	Travel to Kenai and Kodiak to conduct small parcel negotiations.		178	4	12	139	0.0
	Kodiak travel for a negotiator, and appraiser for 2 trips for a total of 6 days						2.4
	Kodiak travel for a reviewer and a biologist for 1 trip each for 3 days.		178	2	6	139	0.0
	Kenai travel for a negotiator for 3 trips for a total of 6 days.		130	3	6	178	1.2
	Keani travel for a reviewer and a biologist for 1 trip each for 1 day.		130	2	2	178	1.5
							0.6
							0.0
							0.0
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Travel Total
							\$8.4

1996

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B  
Personnel  
& Travel  
DETAIL

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<b>Contractual Costs:</b>		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Large Parcel Surveys - KON.		25.0
Large Parcel Title work, AKI, OLD, KON.		15.0
Appraisal Contract		50.0
Small Parcel Surveys, Salamatof, KNA		20.0
Small Parcel Title Work		5.0
OAS Flight time as part of Kodiak travel (8 hours @ \$175/hour)		1.5
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
<b>Contractual Total</b>		<b>\$116.5</b>
<b>Commodities Costs:</b>		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies		1.0
<b>Commodities Total</b>		<b>\$1.0</b>

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B  
 Contractual &  
 Commodities  
 DETAIL

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

1996

Project Number: 95126 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service
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FORM 3B  
Equipment  
DETAIL

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$75.0	\$122.8						
Travel	\$24.0	\$16.8						
Contractual	\$282.0	\$141.0						
Commodities	\$4.0	\$3.0						
Equipment	\$3.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$388.0	\$283.6	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$29.4	\$28.3	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$417.4	\$311.9	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$50.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		1.9						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								
<p><b>NOTE:</b> If posting and marking are required for acquired Chenega and Tatitlek lands additional funding will be requested.</p>								

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3A  
 AGENCY  
 PROJECT  
 DETAIL

Prepared:

# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/	Months	Monthly		Proposed
PM	Name	Position Description	Step	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1996
	R. Thompson	Program Manager	13.0	0.5	6,000		3.0
	J. Harmening/Wolfe	Negotiators	13	9.0	6,000		54.0
	R. Goosens	Review Appraiser	12	3.0	5,000		15.0
	TBD	Realty/Land Specialist	12	6.0	5,000		30.0
	R. Schrank	Surveyor	11	2.0	5,500		11.0
	Keeler	Lands Specialist	12	1.0	5,000		5.0
	McElmurry	Contract/Budget Analyst	11	1.0	4,800		4.8
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				22.5	37,300	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total
							\$122.8
Travel Costs:			Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	Proposed
PM	Description		Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	FFY 1996
	RT Juneau to Anchorage to meet with review appraisers, contract appraisers and negotiators.		444	15	45	225	0.0
							16.8
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Travel Total
							\$16.8

1996

Project Number: 95126  
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B  
Personnel  
& Travel  
DETAIL



# 1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<b>Contractual Costs:</b>		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Small Parcel Appraisals		25.0
Recordation of Title Documents, final title reports, surveys, purchase agreements etc.		12.0
Air Charters (10 hours @ \$400/hour)		4.0
Parcel Surveys		40.0
Title Insurance and closing costs.		60.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
<b>Contractual Total</b>		<b>\$141.0</b>
<b>Commodities Costs:</b>		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies including paper, toner cartridges, software upgrades, binders, etc.		3.0
<b>Commodities Total</b>		<b>\$3.0</b>

**1996**

Project Number: 95126  
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support  
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B  
 Contractual &  
 Commodities  
 DETAIL

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

<p><b>1996</b></p>	<p>Project Number: 95126          Project Title: Habitat Protection &amp; Acquisition Support          Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service</p>	<p>FORM 3B          Equipment          DETAIL</p>
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## UAA regents OK SeaLife unit

The Associated Press

PALMER — An agreement approved Friday by the University of Alaska regents clears the way for the school to head a research unit at the Alaska SeaLife Center, which is planned for Seward.

The center's research arm, funded through the Exxon Valdez oil-spill settlement, will combine educational tours for visitors with research on marine mammals and birds.

University President Jerome Komisar said the center was an important addi-

tion. "It will enable us to do more scientific research, and it also will draw more people to Alaska," Komisar said.

The agreement links the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences in Fairbanks and the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, a nonprofit corporation overseeing the project for the city of Seward.

Fairbanks Provost John Keating and dean Vera Alexander were appointed to coordinate the agreement.

Keating said the univer-

sity will appoint and fund a faculty member as interim science director to develop the research unit's planning and promotion.

The post will take up about 25 percent of the interim director's time, until the job becomes a full-time position in 1998.

Keating said university officials hope the center will win research grants so that it could hire three additional professors. Some labs will be open to the public, he said, making the marine center the first of its kind in Alaska.

RECEIVED  
AUG 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### Spill restoration is balanced

Nicholas Bays is very clearly not informed about the activities of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. In his Forum article (Aug. 9), he mistakenly asserted that the main focus of the Trustee's management of the civil settlement funds is purchasing lands affected by the 1989 oil spill.

Purchasing privately owned lands from willing sellers to protect habitats critical to species injured by the spill is certainly one element of the overall restoration program. However, the Trustees have strongly supported a comprehensive approach to restoration. Since the settlement of the governments' lawsuits in October 1991, this program has included scientific research, monitoring and direct restoration as well as habitat protection.

Projects supported by the Trustee Council have contributed to the restoration of injured resources in the spill

region in many ways, such as removing oil residues in mussel beds in Prince William Sound; collecting ecosystem data that will aid management of injured wild stocks of pink salmon and herring; gathering information needed to understand continuing declines in seabird and marine mammal populations injured by the spill; contributing to recovery of traditional subsistence practices by villagers who have experienced a decline in the availability of food resources as a result of the spill; and contributing toward construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, which will serve as a world-class research institute focusing on the fish, seabirds and marine mammals that were injured by the spill.

This balanced approach was developed in direct response to the thousands of comments the Trustees received from the public during the development of its "Restoration Plan." The Trustees will continue to restore injured biological resources and human services in the oil spill region using practical and efficient means identified by reputable scientists and wildlife managers.

— Molly McCammon, executive director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Anchorage Daily News Friday, August 18, 1995

# New rules alter fines in oil spills

## Restoration seen as key

By PAUL ROGERS

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

After five years of debate, federal officials who tally up fines after oil spills announced that they have given up trying to answer the question "What is the dollar value of a sea otter?"

In a move criticized by environmentalists, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said last week that it has developed new rules to calculate how much money oil companies must pay the public for killing animals and polluting beaches during spills.

The agency will no longer try to place a price tag on the value of dead animals, as it did in the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska. Nor will it try to assess the value of the public's lost recreational opportunities. The controversial practice of assign-

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## OIL SPILL: Agency proposes change

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Continued from Page B-1

ing monetary value to wild things that cannot be bought has been derided by oil companies as too arbitrary.

Under current practice, researchers poll citizens, asking them how much in taxes they would be willing to spend to prevent a future oil spill.

After the Valdez spill, 1,600 homes nationwide were polled. The average amount they supported paying was \$31. Multiplying that by all households in the United States, researchers came up with a loss of \$2.8 billion.

Exxon never paid the \$2.8 billion, however.

Instead, it agreed to pay \$900 million in a civil settlement with Alaska and the United States to cover natural-resource damage.

Under the new rules, polling and billing would not take place. Instead, the National Oceanic and At-

mospheric Administration would determine environmental damage and then hold public hearings.

"This approach is restoration based," said NOAA Deputy Administrator Doug Hall. He called it quicker and more efficient.

## Unabomber hit list may include targets from Exxon Valdez

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A hit list published in an underground environmental newspaper may have provided the elusive Unabomber with some of his targets, a private investigator contends.

Barry Clausen, a Seattle private investigator, said he believes it was no coincidence that two of the groups named in the 1990 newspaper "Live Wild or Die" subsequently became targets of the serial package bomber.

Clausen also noted that the anonymously published newspaper included an extensive article on the Exxon Valdez spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound. One of the Unabomber's victims, Thomas Mosser, was an advertising executive for a company hired by Exxon, and the Unabomber has said in his anti-industry letters to newspapers that was one reason he killed Mosser last year.

Clausen spoke with the FBI last week and was expected to do so again this week.

"I have offered them all of my files, all of my documents because I want to see this guy caught," Clausen said Thursday.

FBI spokesman George Grotz told the Sacramento Bee that investigators "are very interested in what he has to say."

Clausen said he received the publication from a member of Earth First! while he was investigating the group.

"I'm not saying that I know who the Unabomber is or that Earth First! is involved," Clausen said. "But I think this list is where he drew some of his victims."

The radical underground newspaper was published in Portland, Ore., but Clausen does not know the group responsible. Earth First! members said the group is not affiliated with the publication.

The list, published following the second annual National Wilderness Conference in Reno in 1989, is made up of officials from organizations that helped plan and sponsor the conference.

Of the 11 groups listed as the steering committee, officials from two of the top three — Mosser, the New Jersey advertising executive, and Gilbert Murray, president of the Timber Association of California — were killed by the Unabomber.

Donn Zea, a vice president for the timber group, said he alerted the FBI to the hit list after Murray's death in April.

The newspaper published a program from the conference, inserting "anti" before the word wilderness. At the top of the page is a handwritten headline labeling the material as a "hit list."

National Fisherman Vol 76, No. 5, p 20 -  
1995

# Half-shell farming on the last frontier

Alaska's clear, cold waters are paradise for oysters. A recent surge in production — coupled with local pride — have provided an unprecedented marketing opportunity.

By Joel Gay  
Field Editor

**C**hef Andy Gamble digs into a bag of fresh Alaska oysters in the kitchen of Harry's Bar and Grill, an upscale watering hole in Anchorage. "These are by far the best oysters in the world," he says, deftly shucking open the shell and slicing loose the thick slab of meat inside. "The water that it's grown in makes the oyster, gives it 100% of its flavor," he continues, as the seashore aroma of a clean northern beach fills the air. "That's what makes Alaska oysters the best — the water."

He places the oyster on a plateful of its peers, careful not to spill a drop of the precious liquor swirling in each half-shell. Adding a little cup of sauce, a sprig of parsley and a slice of lemon, Gamble gives the plate one last admiring look before sending it out to a hungry customer, then starts the process again. He shucks open another fat oyster and holds it up. "You get an oyster like that for a dollar," he says, "and you've got a deal."

Gamble is not alone in his enthusiasm. Alaska has always loved a local product — whether it be the state's first microbrew or an event like the Iditarod — and these days oysters farmed from Ketchikan to Kodiak are the hot new item. Oyster bars are popping up, and restaurant menus all seem to feature a choice of fresh Alaska oysters.

efforts of individual farms like wine enthusiasts poring over a new vintage.

Despite the appeal of pleasing the hometown crowd, Alaska oyster farmers have their sights set higher: the rest of the United States. Never mind the distance, they say, and ignore the inherent added expense of all things in the northland. They see a market niche for their clean, high-quality product that will only expand as water quality declines in other oyster-growing regions. The pristine waters of Alaska, they believe, are both the medium and the message.

Beach cultivation of the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*) in Alaska began in 1910 and continued for 50 years, though contributing only a minor amount to West Coast oyster production. Interest renewed in the late 1970s, but restrictive policies on everything from leasing state tidelands to importing spat (juvenile oysters) kept all but a few hardy pioneers at bay.

The situation changed in 1988 when the state adopted new regulations to streamline the shellfish farming permit process. Almost overnight the number of farms jumped from a handful to more than 70, according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). Now the number of oyster farms is growing again, and the state is beginning to see the fruits of its investment.

Jimmie Payton of Eagle Rock Seafarms proudly displays some of the fruits of his labor. Eagle Rock is one of more than 70 oyster farms that have sprung up since the late 1980s.



who stuck with it are beginning to reap the rewards of the crops they planted three and four years ago.

## It's the Little Things

Joe Banta and partner Jim Hemming, co-owners of Eagle Rock Seafarms in Jakolof Bay, near Homer, were among those who decided to try aquaculture. Banta grew up in the fishing town of Cordova, and the idea of farming the sea always intrigued him, he says. Hemming is a retired biologist who has been raising blue mussels commercially for more than a decade. Despite their familiarity with the ocean, Banta says, "the learning curve was a little longer than we imagined." Aquaculture is still a new concept in Alaska, he says. "But the oyster business is a little more established."

optimistic about their prospects. "I think it'll work," he says. "But it's no get-rich-quick scheme."

Alaska farmed oysters fetched an average of 31¢ apiece last year and farmers sold less than 1 million individual oysters, earning just \$250,000 statewide. In comparison, farm production nationwide can top \$75 million a year. Though only a few farms are self-sustaining, Banta, Hemming and others hope oyster farming can become a way of carving a living — or part of a living — out of the rugged Alaska wilderness.

Though the aquaculture program is open to all, Banta believes there is a niche for oyster farming in Alaska. "It's a little more established than other aquaculture programs," he says. "But it's still a new concept in Alaska."

Payton tends to the labor-intensive operation of a small oyster farm. The work on the water is tough and the permit process is complex. Prospective oyster farmers must be able to handle the tough and complex permit process required by the highly regulated aquaculture program.



raising 100,000 marketable oysters. Only then are they eligible to seek a long-term lease on their farm lands, and until they get that lease, financing is difficult to get. The farm itself requires an ADFG permit. Water quality and health standards are regulated by the Department of Environmental Conservation. And a fourth state agency comes in to coordinate the actions of the other three. Pity those who want to farm in a state park, Banta says, though he also notes that the individuals at each agency have been helpful. The permit process may be long and complex, he says, "But it's do-able."

The next step is to find spat, which is a hurdle itself, says Ray RaLonde, aquaculture specialist with the University of Alaska's Marine Advisory Program. Until recently all spat had to be purchased from ADFG-approved shellfish hatcheries in the lower 48. But the seed stock sometimes arrived so late that farmers missed the growing season. And by state regulation, imported spat can be no longer than 20 mm to prevent the spread of parasites and pathogens. Farmers prefer larger spat, 30 mm to 40 mm, RaLonde says, because they have lower mortality rates and require less handling.

Responding to those demands, the Qutekcak Native Tribe opened the state's first shellfish hatchery in late 1993 in a quonset hut on the Seward waterfront. Start-up costs were paid by a \$500,000 federal grant. To date, the facility has provided spat for two aquaculture projects in the Prince William Sound area, but would need to expand greatly to become financially self-sufficient or to supply statewide demand, says spokeswoman Patty Brown-Schwalenberg.

About the same time Qutekcak opened its hatchery, the state of Alaska agreed to spend \$3.2 million of the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement on a new shellfish hatchery and research facility, also in Seward. Construction may not begin until 1996, but the facility should eventually produce all the spat Alaska

farmers require, according to Tom Rutz of ADFG. The state is likely to turn over the operation to a private non-profit organization, as was done with nearly all its salmon hatcheries.

"The new hatchery will provide a level of security" to the industry that has been missing in the past, RaLonde says. With spat available on time and in larger sizes, farmers' yields should rise. A side benefit could be the introduction of new, commercially viable species. Already, Qutekcak is culturing little neck clams, and rock scallops are not out of the question, RaLonde says. Farmers who raise those more valuable species might not only reap direct rewards, but also leverage better prices for their oysters, he says.

Alaska oysters are raised in suspended nets or baskets, which gives them a thinner, deeper shell and a fatter, tastier meat. It takes 18 to 24 months to grow an oyster to market size, RaLonde says, with most of the growth coming during the spring plankton bloom. The cold water prevents the oysters from reaching sexual maturity, when they normally become unsalable, and allows them to be marketed year-round.

But don't expect the Alaska industry to boom and become a series of 1,000-acre farms owned by multi-national corporations. Alaska has purposely set its sights on a multitude of small farms, RaLonde says, which are less susceptible to market fluctuations and quality control problems than monster operations.

#### Aiming Higher

Alaska farmers collectively tried several years ago to start marketing "outside," but found their production lacking and their

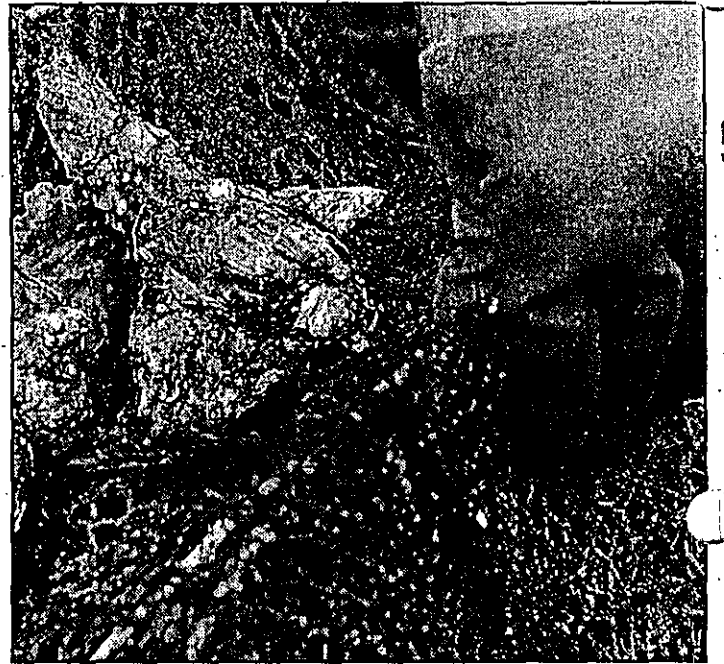
Alaska residents love to brag about and indulge in the locally produced shellfish. Now, Alaska oyster farmers are setting their sights on bringing their high-quality product to the rest of the country.

**"They said these were the best oysters they've ever tasted, anywhere. We took that as pretty good testimony."**

— Oyster farmer  
Rodger Painter

In the past, growing spat into oysters like these has been difficult.

It's hoped that a new state-funded shellfish hatchery and research facility to be built in 1996 will produce all the spat Alaska oyster farmers need. The \$3.2 million project is being financed with funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.



prices too high, says Rodger Painter, who owns a farm and is president of the Alaska Shellfish Growers Association. "We've shifted our efforts to in-state," he says. The association hosts an annual oyster festival in Anchorage which has spurred consumption in Alaska's biggest city. As production has increased, production costs have dropped, creating the foundation for future forays into the domestic market, Painter says.

"We're never going to be another Washington or Louisiana," which are the biggest oyster-producing states in the United States, Painter says. "We're going to be strictly a

half-shell industry, aimed at the upper end of the market." But as word gets out — and some adventurous farmers are currently selling in New York, Boston and Chicago — Alaska farmers could end up feeding the rich and famous.

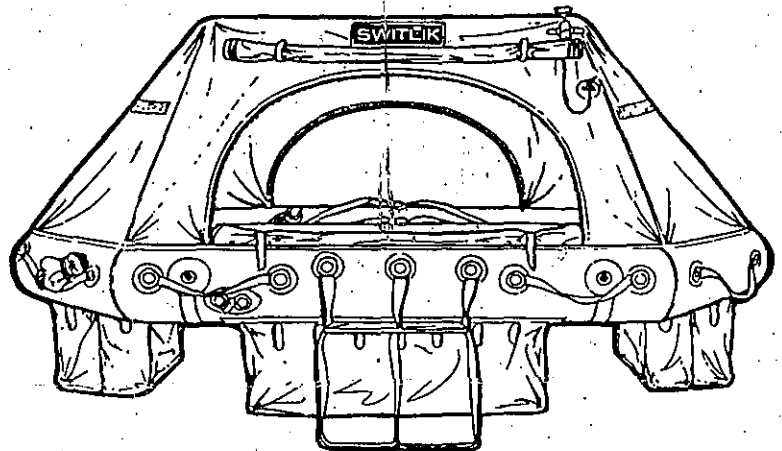
Actually, that's already started, Painter says. A few years ago David Rockefeller III and some friends and family were visiting Southeast Alaska and ended up at a potlatch where some of the local product was served. "They said these were the best oysters they've ever tasted, anywhere," Painter says. "We took that as pretty good testimony." □



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*Cordova Times  
July 27, 1995*

## EVOSTC, Eyaks at impasse

By Cinthia M. Stimson

The Cordova Times

With negotiations over land in Simpson Bay and Orca Narrows at an impasse, trees have been falling down right and left in the wake of indecision by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) and the Eyak Corp.

EVOSTC expressed disappointment at the inability to work out details of a timber exchange between the council and the Eyak Corp. on Native lands near Cordova in Prince William Sound.

"Attempts to come to an agreement on the exchange haven't been successful to date. The council continues to be willing to work with Eyak to explore other opportunities to protect the lands near Cordova as well as other Eyak lands important for the restoration of injured resources and services," Molly McCammon, EVOSTC executive director, said. "We believe this can be done while addressing Eyak's interests in economic development, subsistence and public access."

Flying over Orca Narrows and portions of Simpson Bay last week, a view of logging actually taking place over the last month showed logs floating inside a huge ocean corral, waiting for pickup. Burn piles were scattered here and there amongst the cut and uncut trees, and logging trucks, loaders and dump trucks alternated scaring the land, hauling out a forest which

will soon be converted to cash.

Both the Eyak Corp. and EVOSTC stated they tried their best to negotiate a land deal agreeable to both parties, even going so far as to hire an impartial mediator with the intent of furthering the negotiations.

It was to no avail.

"We were in agreement in mediation in May. We had an agreement with the state, but then the state didn't agree to what we'd worked out. It fell apart from there," said Luke Borer, president of Sherstone Inc. and a second-tier subsidiary of the Eyak Corp. "The state wanted to enforce a 51-day stop on logging if they went through with the agreement. We couldn't do that. Even the mediator said it was obvious no agreement could be reached."

Borer said Friday Eyak has been logging for nearly a month now, inside the view shed in the Orca Narrows and Simpson Bay.

"We did as much as we could. There aren't any ongoing discussions going on at this time. EVOSTC said they're doing a site evaluation for the remaining trees in the view shed, but they're moving slowly. They must have other priorities," Borer said.

As a result of the stalled negotiations, Eyak retains the timbered lands along Orca Narrows and the Forest Service will retain timber rights along the southwest portion

See Trees, page 2

## Trees...

From page 1

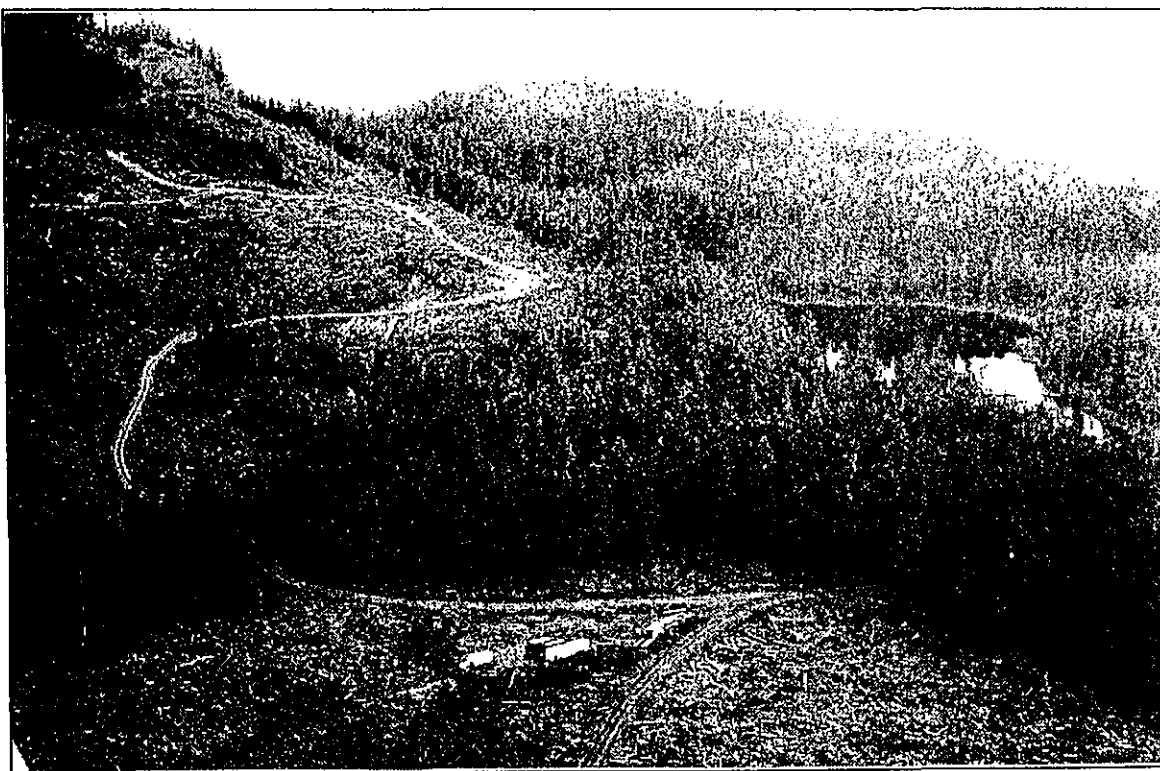
of Simpson Bay, according to EVOSTC.

"Both sides sincerely tried to work this exchange out and accommodate the respective interests," McCammon said. "However, due to legal procedural requirements, we weren't able to find a way to protect the injured resources and services and meet Eyak's timber harvest requirements."

McCammon said the council didn't expect to conclude any further negotiations with the Eyak Corp. this summer, although she said she hoped some kind of a deal could still be reached sometime this fall or winter.

"We appreciate the views of people in Cordova, but we're not optimistic about achieving anything this summer," McCammon stated.

McCammon suggested during the final June meeting that both Eyak and the council take a break from the current negotiations, rethink their positions and then



Karen Collins-Dollente/Times photo

**Looking southwest toward Orca Narrows and Cordova, clearcuts and logging roads scar the hills of eastern Prince William Sound.**

convene in July to discuss future efforts.

McCammon said neither Eyak

nor the council were at fault in the lack of decision making involving the Orca Narrows and Simpson

Bay timber.

*Karen Collins-Dollente contributed to this article.*

## Biologist mourns short-sightedness in protecting the Kenai River

Dear Mom Nature:

This past 20 years I have spent time on your rivers and streams in Alaska. What a beautiful job you did in keeping God's work in good order. However, I thought you should know what I see happening on your Kenai River, Alaska.

As you know, the river is glacial, has abundant salmon populations spawning and rearing in it, and originally had lush vegetation throughout the near shore areas and surrounding lands. What you may not know is that the river is in the state of Alaska park system. Also, four cities have developed next to it, and the people of the area have designated the area they live in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. It is the task of the state park system, the cities, and borough to help you maintain this wonder for future generations.

Mom, you had better sit down.

I recently took a trip down the river in July and I could see your efforts are being ignored. As I left the river bank in my drift boat I noticed right away that large sections of vegetation had been removed from near the river. I know your plan to use the vegetation to help keep the river clean had been working. Unfortunately, land owners along the river have cut the vegetation to build houses right next to the river, to put in grass lawns and provide for a view. Maybe they did not realize what they are doing? I doubt it. During the past 10 years your biologists have been telling them that this will destroy your efforts to keep the river clean. In addition, the people are starting to harvest timber in large areas of your watershed. Trees that have hundreds of years of your care are being cut. Your idea of vegetation cleaning the waters of the Kenai is in deep trouble.

Drifting slowly along the river another object on the river bank caught my eye. Power boats were parked against your river's banks. At first this did not seem significant until I noticed that each boat was banging into the bank and destroying it with each passing boat wake. Later I learned that over 600 boats were running the river that day. You could hear them roaring up and down the river in search of king salmon.

Sockeye salmon are entering into the river today. People are enjoying themselves catching fish surplus to spawning needs. It looked like fun and I can see why people love this river — you should be proud. However, these anglers don't seem to respect your work. Garbage is all along the banks, vegetation which provides food and cover to juvenile chinook salmon is trampled, and fishing line is left to tangle God's birds and other small creatures.

Further down the river I started to see more impacts to your work. The town of Kenai came into view. Your tidal marshes are being filled for industrial development. Where marsh grasses provided food and cover to salmon, birds, and other animals there is now paved parking lots, fish processing plants, and in the river hundreds of commercial fishing boats. Along the shore hundreds of people with dip nets walk along your sand dunes destroying vegetation that helps keep things in balance.

At this point I couldn't look anymore. I know Mom that you have seen this before. Your streams of the Pacific Northwest are in bad shape. Salmon populations are becoming extinct. I really don't know what to say. Here on the Kenai we are traveling down the same road. A recent biologically sound recommendation of wide buffers along the river has been rejected. Instead, political compromise and ignorance have led to a recommended buffer of 50 feet.

Mom, I know this won't work and I am sorry. I just don't know what to do against the tide of individual greed, political compromise, and just plain apathy. Mom, I am sorry, I tried. I am tired, and I'm failing to help you. What should I do? God's work is being destroyed.

Your helper — a biologist in mourning,  
Ken Tarbox  
Soldotna

Q. **Why Do Some  
Native Corporations  
Harvest Their Timber?**

A. To understand the answer to that question, it's important to understand how Alaska Native Corporations came to acquire timber. In 1971, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was signed into law by President Nixon. This law ended a lengthy struggle by Alaskan Natives to settle their aboriginal claims and also made Alaska Natives the largest private landowners in our state. The resources, such as forested lands, secured by Alaska's twelve regional and 203 village corporations, were to be utilized to enhance shareholders' quality of life.

As private landowners, each corporation must decide for themselves how to best utilize their resources. Many Native Corporations choose to harvest their timbered lands. Some may choose to have their lands acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement funds. Some, such as Koncor's four owner-villages, may choose both. In the areas where trees are harvested, we take great care to be good stewards of our lands. As Alaskan Natives, we have lived on and used these lands for thousands of years and we know that careful management of our resources allows us to provide for our people today and for the generations that follow.



*If you are interested in additional information concerning our Montague Island timber harvest activities, please write, call or fax us with your questions or comments at: Koncor, 3501 Denali, Suite 202, Anchorage, AK 99503, (907) 562-3335 phone, (907) 562-0599 fax or Chugach Alaska Corporation Lands and Resources Department, 560 E. 34th Ave., Suite 200, Anchorage, AK 99503, (907) 563-8866 phone, (907) 563-8402 fax.*

# SeaLife Center engages in raising funds from private sector

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

Developers of the Alaska SeaLife Center will have to raise more private funds than they expected to, if they want to build the whole research and visitor center at one time.

That's because costs for the environmental impact statement, the design and project management to date are about \$3 million more than was budgeted.

The center is raising private funds to build the outdoor habitats and indoor exhibits that are expected to attract several hundred thousand visitors yearly. About \$37.5 million in state and federal funds are paying for the research portion.

To build the whole center by the scheduled opening in May 1998, the developers need to raise anywhere from \$10 million to \$14 mil-

lion in the next nine months, said Leif Selkregg, the project executive.

Part of the package would be a loan from a bank or a corporation, to be paid back from ongoing fund-raising or visitor ticket sales. The city, which owns the center, may be asked to provide security for the loan, Selkregg said. At one time, developers were talking about a \$5 million loan.

Don Grimes, a Houston, Texas-based financial advisor to the city, said the city could be used as a conduit for a loan, as it was to build Spring Creek prison. In that case, the security was the lease to the state. In this case, the city would pledge anticipated revenues from the center, he said.

So far the developers, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, have spent nearly half of a \$12.5 million grant from state oil-spill restitution funds.

That money and \$25 million more in federal oil-spill settlement money is expected to build the research part of the center. The oil-spill trustee council won't release the \$25 million until it approves the construction budget.

The Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority is managing a review of the research component's budget by R & M Consultants Inc. of Anchorage, said John Wood of AIDEA. The work will be done by the end of July, he said. "It's just another set of eyes."

The developers recently did two independent construction estimates of their own, and they're under the previous budget, Selkregg said. But "the budget has a lot of issues to absorb," he said, including site preparation and utilities.

Selkregg said he doesn't yet know what will be the total demand on fund-raising. The

habitats could be built in phases, depending on what is raised, he said. "We have to have a definitive phasing and fund-raising plan by October or November, when we go out for the main (construction) package."

An advantage of private fund raising is that there is no limit to the amount or its particular use, Selkregg said. "It will end up giving us a better project."

Project managers want to award the habitat construction work by next March, he said, and the money has to be in hand by then.

## The next step

The SeaLife Center will be the first cold water marine institute in the Western hemisphere, but it is also distinguished by a large

See Funds, page 16

## Garzini ...

From page 1

benefit of the contract, Cranston said. But if an injunction isn't granted and Krasnansky later won the case, he wouldn't have lost anything, the judge reasoned.

Cranston's comments on the way Garzini was hired weren't a ruling on the merits of the case. He was deciding solely whether to grant a preliminary injunction. Krasnansky and his lawyer, Pat Reilly, are seeking to void Garzini's contract and compel a reconsideration of who should be city manager.

special meetings.

Notice requirements should be viewed in the context of the council making an "intragovernmental staffing decision" that "doesn't have a direct impact on public services," he said.

City managers aren't chosen by polling the public on their popularity, and the council is accountable to the public at election time, he said. "That's the time for the public to show its displeasure at the way the council conducted itself," Klinkner said.

"Elections won't be a remedy if new council members can act contrary to the Open Meetings Act," Reilly countered.

timing of the notice but its content, which referred only to "city manager contract options."

"The term 'city manager options' fails to alert the public that a contract for a specific individual, different from the present city manager, was to be discussed," Cranston said.

Councilman Pat O'Brien, who was one of two members to call for the meeting, said at the time, "The reason for my asking for this special meeting is to talk about Ron Garzini."

The timing and content of the notice for the April 24 special meeting also was inadequate, considering the importance of the topic, the judge said.

disruption to governmental bodies and individuals if the action is voided, and the degree to which they may be exposed to more lawsuits; the extent to which the body has considered the subject; the time that has passed and the degree to which people have come to rely on the action; whether the body has reconsidered the matter; and whether the violations were willful and flagrant.

Klinkner argued that voiding Garzini's contract would disrupt the city and possibly expose it to a lawsuit by Garzini, who has come to rely on the contract. And Klinkner said the city did reconsider its contract offer in the April 24 meeting and in two meetings in May.

The city in court filed a

next week. That's the whole situation."

Council majority member praised Garzini at the April meeting, but only because Councilman Bruce Sieminski asked them why they wanted Garzini. The council never interviewed Garzini or asked for a resume.

Klinkner said notice for that meeting was sufficient because it was well-attended. He called it a "full and complete reconsideration."

The May meetings dealt with rescinding Garzini's contract because of the process that hired him, not with the question of who should be city manager.

Reilly said there was no note that the May 8 meeting would be

## Funds ...

From page 3

public-education component. That's important because visitor fees are expected to pay for much of the operating costs of the research facility.

The task now is to get national attention for something that doesn't exist yet. That's the downside. The upside is that nearly everyone has heard of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, and part of the center's research will be aimed at restoring resources damaged in the spill.

"The public relations and the fund-raising have to fit closely together, because we have to deliver the right kind of information" to potential donors, said Frank Singleton of the Anchorage-based public relations and advertising firm Bradley Reid Communications. "We'll use the compelling story of the next chapter of the spill and the integrity of the science."

It takes money to raise money. SAAMS paid Bradley Reid \$134,000 for a fund-raising video and brochure. The developers have budgeted \$350,000 for communications and advertising this year.

And it paid professional fund-raisers J. Donovan and Associates of Salem, Mass., \$36,400 for a fund-raising plan and \$345,400 to raise \$5 million. Meanwhile, SAAMS hired Suzanne Little to coordinate local efforts.

The developers have a goal of raising \$750,000 in Seward. More than \$430,000 already has been pledged, a J. Donovan representative said at the June 20 SAAMS board meeting.

"Before we can raise money in

Anchorage and New York City, we have to demonstrate that the Seward community supports the project in a very substantial way," Selkregg said.

The statewide campaign will begin in August, with the goal of at least \$3 million. SAAMS is looking for a few big contributors, he said.

Then, in late September, SAAMS will launch a nationwide campaign, perhaps spearheaded by a spokesperson from the entertainment industry, Selkregg said. Bradley Reid is contacting people now.

The national campaign is slated to include a reception in September at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., during which about 500 potential supporters will be briefed on the center, Singleton said.

Meanwhile, SAAMS is pursuing "a steady stream" of applications for grants from foundations, and contributions from corporations and wealthy people, Selkregg said.

Bradley Reid has been talking about the center to a lot of editors nationwide. About 70 major publications are doing stories about it, Singleton said.

When Bradley Reid heard that the president of National Public Radio was in Alaska, they brought him to Seward for a visit. "We get credibility and awareness from their audience, who could support the center," Singleton said.

The groundbreaking ceremony in May attracted about 2,500 people to the site, but another 8.5 million people were reached through the media, he said. Bradley Reid sent press kits to 162 entities, including general-interest publications, popular science magazines and travel magazines.

■ **NET WORTH:** Recycling program gives new life to old fishing gear  
Page 6.

■ **OPINION:** Vote no to keep the public in public notice.  
Pa

Oil Spill Public Information Center  
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# The Cordova Times

Prince William Sound's oldest newspaper Established in 1914

Cordova, Alaska

Volume 81 Number 17

Thursday, June 29, 1995

## Fleming Spit may become a sportsmen's paradise under plan

By Karen Collins-Dollente  
The Cordova Times

A joint effort valued at \$644,900 to revamp Fleming Spit by the City of Cordova, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp., the state, Cordova Sporting Club and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council will provide Cordova sportsmen, fishermen and recreationalists with another playground to use on lazy summer afternoons.

Fleming Spit, locally known as "the cove," for years has been a free place to live for summer transients, cannery workers who can't afford the bunkhouse, fishing hopefuls and other handfuls of assorted visitors.

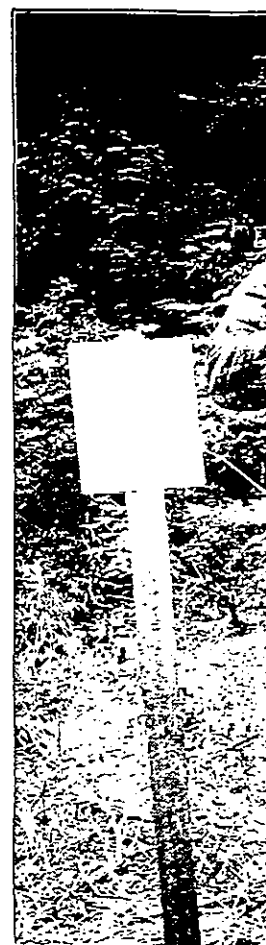
Virtually invisible even to those who know where to look, an unofficial tent city exists behind the tree-line: Tents, shacks, tarps and other assorted shelters built from pallets or whatever material was handy. Some are impressive in their creativity and

others are described as pitiful.

In part, due to the new wave of "eco-tourism," it will soon change.

In November 1993, the EVOSTC task force solicited proposals for areas in need of recreational enhancement. The Cordova Sporting Club responded to the call, naming Fleming Spit as a priority. The enhancement project is intended to replace sport-fishing areas around the

See Plan, page 6



# Plan...

## From page 1

sound lost or reduced because of the oil spill, according to Dave O'Brien, president of the sporting club (CSC).

With a grand membership of 46, CSC is primarily credited for the existing sport fishery at Fleming Spit, according to O'Brien.

Originally, the smolt were raised and supplied by Fish and Game's sport fish division, but are now donated yearly by PWSAC.

"The Cordova Sporting Club initially came up with the idea of a smolt release in the area in 1983. It was a state Fish and Game project until the state pulled out. PWSAC took over in 1991 and is donating the smolt. The sporting club donated the labor for the pen placement and construction," O'Brien said.

EVOSTC split the Fleming Spit Recreation Project into three elements: Land acquisition, fisheries improvements and area upgrades.

Sealaska, a Juneau-based Native

corporation, owns the land. According to City of Cordova Public Works Director George Keeney, Sealaska issued official eviction notices to 14 known cove residents in November 1994, stating the property must be vacated by April 30, 1995.

"They'll be requested to leave shortly. The state won't acquire land if people are squatting on it. They don't even have permission from the landowners," Keeney said.

According to EVOSTC Executive Director Molly McCammon, land acquisition negotiations are part of the council's small parcel program, involving parcels of land under 1,000 acres. Fleming Spit is one of 33 parcels in Prince William Sound spill area impacted, which EVOSTC received proposals on.

The land acquisition process entails a hazardous materials check, title search and land appraisal, which is scheduled to be completed by August. The actual land purchaser will be the Department of Natural Resources, who, according to the draft, intends to turn it over to the city

of Cordova for yearly maintenance.

The land value is estimated at \$150,000, pending final appraisal, according to the EVOSTC draft.

"The actual details of final ownership are still being worked out. We're not sure yet if the state will continue ownership or if it will be turned over to the city," McCammon said.

Fisheries improvements in the area involve enlarging and deepening the release pond and replacement of the existing mobile pens with construction of permanent holding pens. EVOSTC has conditionally authorized \$170,000 to the City of Cordova to contract for the upgrades, pending final review by the Department of Justice. The project must be consistent with terms of the civil settlement in the area of recreational improvements, according to McCammon.

The third part of the upgrade will be implemented jointly by the State Division of Parks and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. It includes constructing boardwalks, public restroom facilities and fish cleaning

stations, according to Ron Crenshaw of the State Division of Parks. Crenshaw is the project's manager.

Crenshaw said the main area of the proposed boardwalk will extend offshore on the ocean side, with additional platforms extending over the smolt release pond.

"We won't really know the length or placement of the boardwalks until it's drawn out on paper," Crenshaw said. The construction of these facilities is estimated at \$300,000, Crenshaw said.

PWSAC's role in the Fleming Spit project will continue to remain the same, according to PWSAC Operations Manager, Eric Prestegard.

PWSAC has provided an average of 100,000 chinook smolt since 1991 and 100,000 coho smolt since 1992 for the sport fishery. The smolt are hatched and transported from the Noerenberg Hatchery.

Although the release numbers seem large, Prestegard said overstocking did not pose a problem, due to the high marine mortality rate for salmon fry.

PWSAC estimates the returns at

2.17 percent for the chinook (2,000 fish) and 5.82 percent (5,000 coho).

Prestegard said they have no way of measuring the actual return in sport fishing as in commercial fishing, and the figures are taken from hatchery return rates.

The trustee council is sending the city a grant acceptance packet, Keeney said, and the city hopes to get as far as dredging the pond this year. Keeney said sports fishermen can be assured the upcoming silver salmon derby won't be affected by the project, as construction at Fleming Spit won't begin until late September or early October.

"The parcel is currently being appraised. The city doesn't actually have any money into this yet. The land will be donated to the city to keep maintained. What's nice about it, is we'll probably get the sporting club to help maintain the grounds and keep the area cleaned up," Keeney said.

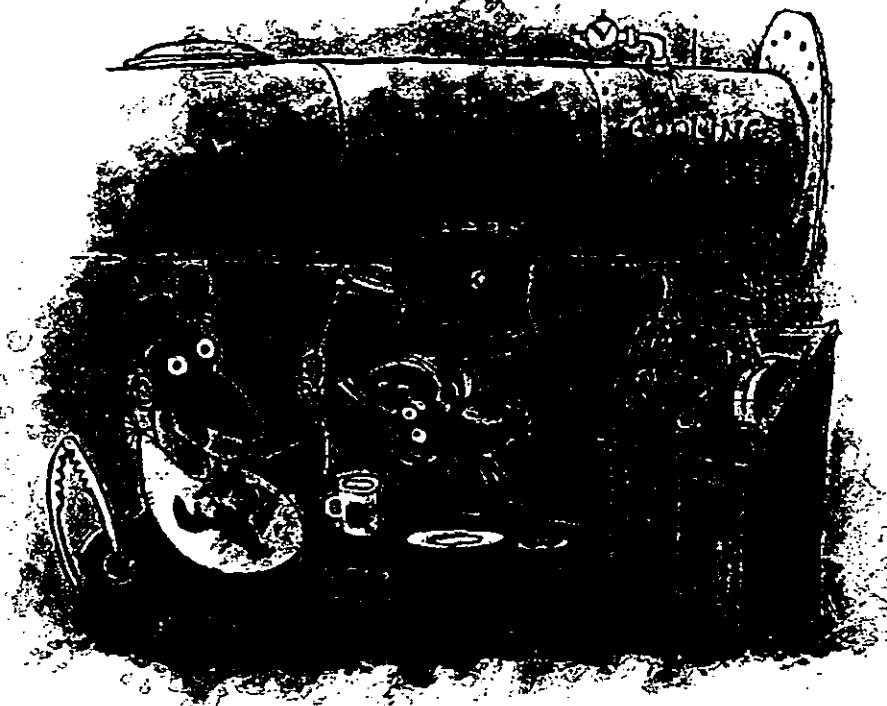
An estimate of the actual cost to the city for upkeep has yet to be determined, Keeney said.



## Bears and Alaska Natives Win on Kodiak

AN OLD INJUSTICE that threatened Kodiak's famed bears—among the world's largest—has been remedied. Although two-thirds of Kodiak Island is a federal wildlife refuge, 310,000 acres of the refuge were granted to Kodiak native corporations. Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 the natives were forced to select refuge lands—then were not allowed to develop them. Nearly destitute, some natives threatened to defy the law by building cabins and bringing in tourists—certain to increase conflict between people and Kodiak's 2,500 bears (GEOGRAPHIC, November 1993).

Late last year the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, allocating damages for the 1989 disaster, began negotiating to restore 212,000 native-owned acres to the refuge in exchange for payments totaling 89 million dollars. Most of the money will be invested by three native corporations for their 3,500 native shareholders. "This was a big win," said Ralph Eluska, president of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. "It's a good deal for the people coming after us."



DAVE HAMMAN, ABPL PHOTO LIBRARY (BELOW); DAVID CLARK

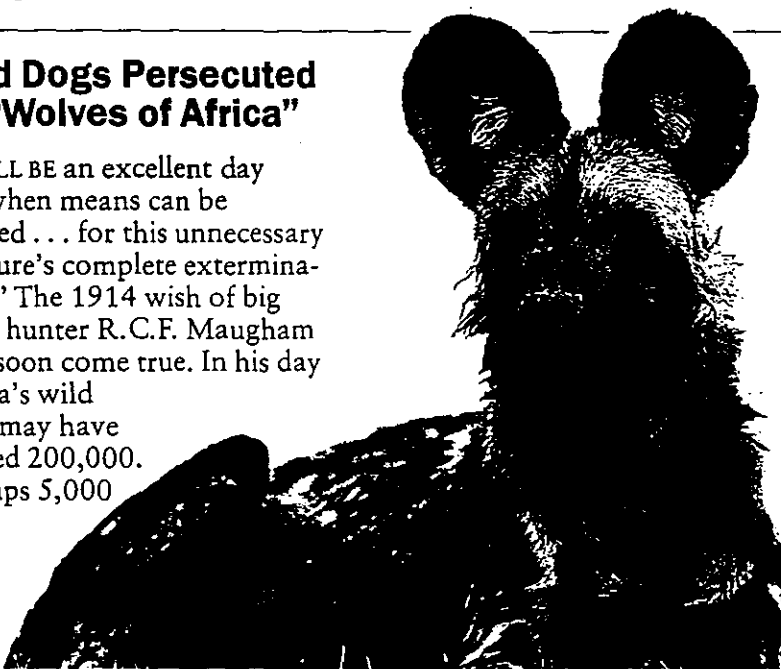
## Lobstergate: Shellfish Windfall in Power Plant

AN ELECTRIFYING DISCOVERY was made by New Hampshire Fish and Game officers last year. A worker at a Portsmouth power plant allegedly found that his job offered some extraordinary employee benefits—a steady supply of lobsters sucked into the plant through a cooling pipe. An officer caught the employee headed home with 28 lobsters for his freezer, which was stuffed with 508 more.

"We were in shock, obviously," said state marine biologist Bruce Smith. "During peak times 50 to 80 lobsters were being taken." The plant lies four miles from the Atlantic Ocean on the Piscataqua River, salty and rich in lobsters. Sand buildup had raised the bottom, allowing lobsters to crawl into an intake pipe. They wound up on an internal screen that is washed every four hours. "That's where the lobsters were intercepted," Smith said. The suspect could be fined \$30,000 and spend a year in jail.

## Wild Dogs Persecuted as "Wolves of Africa"

"IT WILL BE an excellent day . . . when means can be devised . . . for this unnecessary creature's complete extermination." The 1914 wish of big game hunter R.C.F. Maugham may soon come true. In his day Africa's wild dogs may have totaled 200,000. Perhaps 5,000



remain, facing habitat loss, disease, and human animosity.

The dogs live as an extended family in packs of six to eight adults with about eight puppies. With peerless coordination they bring down and disembowel their prey—with a proficiency that has earned them the enmity of hunters and of farmers, although wild dogs seldom kill livestock. They have nearly vanished from 19 of 34 countries, with strong populations remaining only in southern Africa.

—JOHN L. ELIOT

# Senator backs Native claim to island

Action could kill the case against village off Kodiak

By MARILEE ENGE  
Daily News reporter

At the urging of Chairman Frank Murkowski, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on Wednesday adopted legislation that would remove a legal cloud hanging over a Kodiak Island Native corporation and end a rancher's 20-year legal battle to prove a village is a phantom.

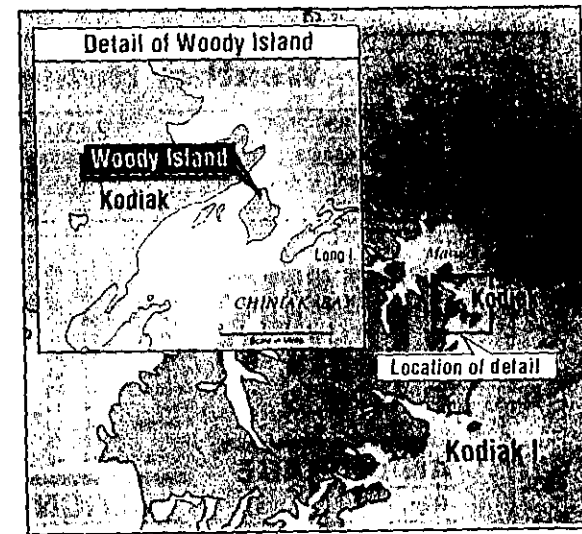
If passed into law, Murkowski's technical amendment would give a congressional stamp of approval to Leisnoi Inc., establishing it as a proper village corporation under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Murkowski said

he wanted to clear up Leisnoi's legal status so a land deal involving the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council may go ahead.

But the action comes as Kodiak rancher Omar Stratman is enjoying his first win in nearly 20 years of litigation against the corporation. After being thrown out of court again and again, he received a go-ahead from the federal appeals court last December to proceed.

His public-interest action claims that Leisnoi, the corporation for Koniag people from Woody Island,

Please see Back Page, **VILLAGE**



## VILLAGE: Senator moves to give Native corporation rights to disputed land

Continued from Page A-1

was established under false pretenses because there was no village on the island at the time of the landmark claims act and hadn't been for decades. Stratman wants the 82 square miles returned to the public domain; he doesn't seek to gain the land or anything for himself with the suit.

"It's been well over a since the first pro- or Leisnoi's status raised and the has clearly the De-rior,"

Murkowski said in a written statement. "It's time to settle this for the good of all Alaskans."

Stratman's lawyer was dismayed by the news. Michael Schneider said he tried to monitor the amendment's progress but the senator's staff did not return his telephone calls.

"If the provision becomes law before we obtain a final judgment, it has the effect of gutting the case and assures that Leisnoi will keep the 82 square miles that it fraudulently obtained from the government," he said. Schneider has also asked

for a preliminary injunction to stop Leisnoi from clear-cutting the Chiniak Peninsula.

Despite nearly two decades in court, there has been no finding of fact on Stratman's underlying allegation. He maintains that the Woody Island village has not existed as a viable community since early this century. By April of 1970, a benchmark for the Native claims settlement act, Stratman says there was only one Native resident of Woody Island. A federal official who surveyed the community acknowledged in a deposition that only

one man appeared to be living on the island the day the official visited.

The claims act granted Native Alaskans \$1 billion and 44 million acres and established regional and village corporations to administer those assets. In order to gain corporation status, villages had to show that they had at least 25 residents in 1970. Traditional villages that had been forced to move because of an act of nature or the government were allowed, under the act, to show that 25 people had lived there between 1960 and 1970. Leisnoi acknowl-

edges that there wasn't much of a village on the island in 1970, but says that's because the community was dissipated by the destructive tidal wave that followed the Good Friday earthquake in 1964.

At least 41 people lived there between 1960 and 1970, making Woody Island a legitimate ANCSA village, said Leisnoi's attorney, Ed Boyko, and his private investigator, Frank Feichtinger. "Their allegation that there was only one guy on the island on a particular day may have been true on that particular day," Feichtinger said.

# Sea life center

## *Seward to get impressive facility*

The Seward Sea Life Center now under way has come a long way from the days when critics pilloried the idea as a "whale jail." The new center responsibly combines a scientific mission with facilities to educate the public. The result, slated to open in 1998, will be more like the world famous Monterey Aquarium than a Sea World marine mammal circus.

The center has all the markings of a classic Alaska success story. A few visionaries recognized Seward's potential for expanded marine research and related tourism more than two decades ago. They harbored their dream, a seemingly impossible dream, until a decisive opportunity arose, brought on by the nation's worst oil spill.

The center got some early money from the state's share of the Exxon spill fines. But to win further funding, the center's backers had to refine their sales pitch. Exxon spill trustees could not legally pay for a facility serving visitors rather restoring spill damage. When the give and take with the trustees ended, the center had become an admirable partnership between government and civic-minded citizens.

Money from the spill will pay for the core marine science facility, and the center will raise the rest privately — including both funds to complete the animal displays and the entire facility's annual operating budget.

To avoid performing arts center-style overruns, the plan is carefully phased to proceed in concert with fund-raising. The first set of construction bids came in well under budget.

Eventually, the center will house seals, sea otters, sea lions and sea birds in real life habitats, along with interpretive displays. Only animals undergoing rehabilitation or too frail to survive in the wild will stay at the center. None will be captured specifically for permanent display.

Combining a high-tech marine lab with public animal displays should make the center a powerful drawing card for researchers, students and visitors alike. It will put Alaska on the international map for cold-water marine research. And with easy access by road, rail and cruise ship, the sea life center has the potential to become a signature Alaska destination on a par with Denali.

The center's backers are still scouring Alaska and the nation for the support to finish the animal displays and launch operations. We wish them luck.

## Anchorage Daily News



Howard Weaver  
Editor

Fuller A. Cowell  
Publisher

Michael Carey, Editorial Page Editor  
Patrick Dougherty, Managing Editor

Gerald E. Grilly, Publisher, 1984—1993  
Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1971—1983  
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher, 1967—1971  
Founded in 1946 by Norman C. Brown

## Waste management plan to solve local waste issues

By Paul Roetman

The communities of Valdez, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, and Whittier have joined together as a regional committee to address pollution problems in Prince William Sound. Their goal is to devise a long-term plan to implement a cost-effective waste management and infrastructure that supports economic growth and provides a cleaner marine environment. The Sound Waste Management Plan committee's efforts are organized through a \$284,500 funding by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council.

The project emerged from a common understanding that Prince William Sound communities have critical pollution problems (overflowing landfills, oily harbors) and a belief that the best solutions to these problems would be regionally based. Cordova businessman Kelley Weaverling, co-chair of the committee, notes that by "working together, we expect to find cost-effective solutions to our pollution problems."

Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's involvement is driven not only by concerns for the environment, but by an understanding that waste management is a basic infrastructure issue directly linked to responsible economic development.

The strength of the SWMP approach is that it is a grass-roots effort, with local people deciding the future of their waste management. Public works directors and solid waste managers from the five communities as well as representatives from key business and interest groups sit on the SWMP committee and attend the monthly project meetings. They are supported by the environmental consulting team of Ross & Assoc. The team is headed by Bill Ross, a former commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation; Lane Nothman, who

### Commentary

was instrumental in developing a household hazardous waste clean up program in Southeast Alaska; and Dick Smith, a former city engineer for Sitka.

People like to share their ideas and are very willing to recycle or reduce waste given the option. The SWMP presents several exciting opportunities for the residents of Prince William Sound to pursue those options. One of the project's consultants, Dick Smith, conceives the project as being "geared toward how we can help each other and find solutions that are beneficial to the region." At the same time, Smith emphasizes that the project is designed to address the specific problems of individual communities. Such solutions may range from minor changes in a community's waste management practices, to coordinated recycling programs, to construction of waste management facilities.

The SWMP project is divided into three phases: planning, permitting and implementation. The project is still in the planning phase which will conclude in January 1996. To date, the consultants have inventoried 30 important solid and marine waste streams (such as used oil, municipal solid waste, and lead-acid batteries) around the Sound. These streams are being prioritized and recommendations will follow for inclusion of some of them in later phases.

Two of the most exciting components of this project are its regional focus on pollution problems and its ability to overcome barriers to recycling. The committee has asked the project's consultants to research battery recycling options and to search for more cost-effective ways to recycle cardboard and aluminum. One option is to collect aluminum and cardboard from all five communities at

one port and then ship these materials to the recycling market. Solutions such as these may be especially appealing to smaller communities that cannot collect enough recyclables to cover the cost of transporting the materials.

Over the last several months, communication between the communities has improved dramatically. George Keeney, public works director for the city of Cordova, noted that before the project he seldom interacted with his peers around the region. "Now," he says, "I'm learning from them, visiting their sites, and we're helping each other."

At its monthly meetings, the SWMP committee discuss a range of solid waste management and marine pollution issues. This includes various lead-acid battery recycling programs, opportunities to recycle batteries from more remote communities and ways to increase the number of batteries that are recycled, rather than disposed of in a landfill.

The SWMP project is truly community-based and invites active participation from residents around Prince William Sound. PWSEDC is producing a bi-monthly news bulletin that will be distributed to the communities through the public works directors offices. SWMP committee members have participated in radio call-in shows and have made presentations to the Cordova City Council and the Valdez Chamber of Commerce.

Your ideas for participation throughout the project are welcome. To communicate your ideas or to be added to the bulletin mailing list, please write to PWSEDC, P.O. Box 2353, Valdez, AK, 99686 or call (907) 835-3775.

*Paul Roetman is the executive director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, the Alaska Regional Development Organization (ARDOR) for Prince William Sound.*

# EVOSTC holds Cordova pow wow

By Cinthia M. Stimson

The Cordova Times

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council met in Cordova June 1 at Mt. Eccles Elementary School, joined by a contingency of residents and commercial fishermen.

In addition to various representatives from the community testifying on many serious concerns still evident six years after the infamous oil spill, unfamiliar faces from out of town stepped up to the podium, testifying on behalf of the land and environment. Native elder Julia DeMott, representing the Native Village of Eyak, requested the trustees consider supporting a healing center in Cordova.

"Native history is a part of Prince William Sound," DeMott said. "We face problems of being wiped out and a healing and medical center would allow our people a chance to heal spirits damaged by the oil spill."

Restoring the sound to its condition in pre-spill days is the prime goal of the trustee council.

"I'm disturbed that six years later, there isn't a systematic survey on the sound," commercial fisherman Tom Copeland told the council. Copeland said fishermen are finding oil and sediments on the ocean floor.

"We have no idea how much is down there. How can the

See Meeting, page 10



Cinthia M. Stimson/Cordova Times photo

Monica Riedel testifies before the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in Cordova Thursday.

*Cordova Times, June 8, 1995, Page 1*

# Meeting...

From page 1

trustees complete the mission of restoring the sound without monitoring the long-term effects the spill is still having on the sound?" Copeland questioned.

The trustees — Executive Director Molly McCammon, Director of Operations Eric Meyers, Craig Tillery, representing the attorney general's office; Michelle Brown, of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation; Deborah Williams, from the U.S. Department of the Interior; Steve Pennoyer, representing the National Marine Fisheries Service; Jim Wolf, representing the U.S. Forest Service and Frank Rue, the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, sat at long, narrow tables, listening to the testimonials.

Representatives from the Eyak Rain Forest Preservation Fund addressed the council as well, pleading for the protection of vital forests and wetlands on the Prince William Sound coastline.

According to Eyak Native Dune Lankard, the six-member trustee council and the Eyak Corporation — an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act village corporation comprised of Eyaks, Aleuts and Tlingit people — have attempted to negotiate a deal for several years, but land management and other issues have hampered the talks.

"This is in the best interest of the public. The people of Prince William Sound have been dealing with a lot of pain. We'd like to end

that as soon as possible," Lankard said.

Luke Borer, president of the Sherstone Corporation and a second-tier subsidiary of the Eyak Corporation, told the council the Eyak Board of Directors and Sherstone were disappointed with the lack of meaningful progress towards a final Orca Narrows timber exchange settlement.

Borer testified that EVOSTC and the corporations agreed three months ago to redirect the timber harvest plan to areas less visible from Cordova.

In exchange, Borer said the corporation would harvest other Eyak lands less directly impacting the local citizens and tourists.

"After three months of waiting, the council is attempting to add new provisions to the March 1 agreement," Borer said Thursday. "The (council) is now raising the new issue of severability to the deal. We entered into the latest agreement with the trustee council on a package basis. The many provisions work together as a whole and they're all key to the success of the agreement. The council is now asking us to assume the risk if any or all of those provisions are later ruled invalid, leaving a potentially detrimental financial impact to Eyak, Sherstone and their shareholders. It's unacceptable to us as proposed."

Despite a May 15 deadline for finalizing the agreement, EVOSTC continued to make delays and raise new issues, damaging its already fragile credibility with the shareholders, Borer said.

Borer also stated such actions

may be perceived as further evidence of the federal government's attempts to unfairly appropriate Native lands and reverse the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Other delays and redirections have taken place, according to Borer. An earlier deal with the council on the Orca sub-parcel was scheduled to be completed by the late summer of 1994, yet it was delayed until January.

The corporations discovered appraisals conducted on behalf of the council had been tampered with, Borer stated. An original, independent appraisal of the Orca Narrows sub-parcel came in at \$4.6 million, according to Borer, but it was reported to Eyak and Sherstone no appraisal existed.

"The federal government, through the U.S. Forest Service, reduced the figure to \$4.1 million. Subsequently, the state, in cooperation with the federal government, reduced it even further, to \$3.1 million, to account for so-called market conditions," Borer told the council.

McCammon disagreed with Borer's testimony.

"The draft appraisal was a working document that had never been subjected to critical review. As a result of the peer review, required by the government's appraisal process, errors in the analysis were identified and corrected. These corrections resulted in a revised appraised value," McCammon stated.

Eyak and Sherstone ultimately received \$3.45 million as a result of deal-point valuation adjustments, Borer said. Borer also stated Eyak and Sherstone learned of

the earlier, higher figures only through a recent "Freedom of Information Act" request.

"Is this not a breach of the federal government's trust responsibilities to Alaska Natives and American Indians?" Borer said Thursday.

McCammon stated it isn't unusual for an estimate of value to change during the review process, given the large number of assumptions and variables upon which an estimate of value is based.

"In the case of the Bomb Point (Orca sub-parcel) appraisal, Eyak and Sherstone prepared an appraisal which suggested a higher value than what was identified by the appraisal prepared for the trustee council," McCammon said Monday.

McCammon said the trustee council can only work with willing sellers and has no ability to acquire habitat by means other than fully voluntary sales of land or interests in lands.

Third-party mediation has been suggested by the Eyak Board of Directors concerning the land issues schedule for timber harvest in the sale.

On Monday, Borer said the EVOSTC finally agreed to make use of a mediator during the negotiation process.

"The trustee council agreed to mediation with an initial session scheduled for Tuesday, June 6. The trustee council remains committed to working cooperatively with Eyak and Sherstone to negotiate a habitat protection package that will both aid the restoration of injured resources as well as meet Eyak's needs," McCammon said.

Cordova Times, June 8, 1995, Page 10

## EA project volves shermen

dy Seitz

al to The Times

The second leg of Sound System Assessment nearshore began May 23, as the F/V Beauty sailed from Cordova to large zooplankton and fish distribution throughout the Sound. Researchers aboard the F/V Beauty, the F/V Pagan, the Miss Kayley, the R/V Orca Ranger and the R/V Pacific Star studying predation on juvenile g and pink salmon as part of a work funded by the Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Scientists think that predation contribute to poor pink salmon in years when zooplankton is abundant in Prince William Sound. In 1994 researchers discovered that predators such as walleye, sock, salmon and herring pred to eat large zooplankton, were most abundant off-

As long as the bloom lasted, y in nearshore areas seemed vulnerable to these predators y when they also migrated ore to feed on zooplankton. zooplankton abundance red in the offshore surface s, in early June, the predators d into the nearshore areas, and a pink salmon fry and other fish.

is way, the abundance of zooplankton and duration of the bloom affect predation on fry. Data ed in 1994 also indicate that salmon have a greater chance g to the adult stage if ca. grow to 60 millimeters e these large fish predators into the nearshore areas.



Stephen Nowers/Special to The Times

Indigo Girls Amy Ray, left, and Emily Saliers play to a sold-out crowd at the Atwood Concert Hall in Anchorage Tuesday. The band will play in Cordova today.

## Indigo Girls cut deep by Eyaks' pain

**I**f we build a society based on honoring the earth, we build a society which is sustainable, and has the capacity to support all life forms. If we honor the earth, we guarantee our collective survival," — Winona LaDuke, leader of the Indigenous Women's Network.

The "Honor the Earth Tour," featuring the much-acclaimed "Indigo Girls," an artistically creative musical duo comprised of Amy Ray and Emily Saliers, is making a special stop in Cordova today after playing two sold-out concerts in Anchorage Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ray and Saliers are devoting a month of their time to the support of Native people in North America in front-line environmental battles — and the stop in Cordova is centered on a benefit concert to raise money for the preservation of the Eyak Rain Forest.

"Amy (Ray's) and Emily (Saliers') deep commitment means that tens-of-thousands of people

who may never have known of the life and death issues Native people face, now do," said LaDuke, who is sponsoring the tour together with the Indigo Girls and the Seventh Generation Fund.

Clear-cutting timber on Eyak-owned lands became a threat to Cordova's indigenous people when local Native corporations began selling timber rights to large-scale timber cutting operators.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) is seeking to bargain with the Eyak Corp. to purchase timber rights on Eyak lands, safeguarding the timber from clear cutting.

During a telephone interview with Saliers Friday, Saliers was vehement in her protestations concerning the Eyak land clear-cutting.

"We're behind the people trying to save the land in Cordova," Saliers said. "When the issue of clear-cutting came up, we wanted to go to a small community in Alaska and actually see the devastation ourselves. The Eyak rain forest is so critical to the

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## Indigo...

From page 1

environment and people living in the area. Our heads are swimming with the intensity of the issue."

The Indigo Girls' tour has included stops in many small villages and reservations.

"We've visited people on reservations in the Lower 48, experiencing their lives, eating their food, and learning about the struggles they're going through," Saliers said. "We want to meet the people in Cordova and see what kind of struggles the people are dealing with there. If we can make a difference by lending our name and ourselves to these difficult endeavors, we will. It's evil, pure evil."

"I tend to see things black and white. It's a test, to see if we'll pass, and pick our environment over money and greed," Saliers said. In addition to performing at Cordova's high school Thursday night, LaDuke, Saliers and Ray will testify before the EVOSTC Thursday afternoon, and take an

extensive sightseeing tour of Prince William Sound. "Hands-on" stops to clear-cut sites are included on the agenda, Saliers said.

"When corporations sell-out their heritage and their land for money, it's evil and greedy. EVOSTC is offering a deal, to my understanding, where the shareholders could receive a stipend of \$1,000 a month for the rest of their lives — if they stop the clear-cutting and sell the timber rights. Doesn't that sound like a better deal to protect the land that is their heritage?" questioned Saliers. "We've seen the same thing happen in many different areas. It's a good compromise. The logging moratorium and conservation easements are a good idea. I think people need to 'chill out' and decide what's best for the people as a whole," Saliers said.

Saliers said it's hard for her to conceive of someone trading their land for money.

"Clear-cutting raises heated discussions. This shows a total disrespect for the land and the Native people," Saliers said.

By 1998, 50 percent of Prince

William Sound's forests are slated for clear-cutting, according to an article appearing in the Earth Island Journal in 1993.

"My father was the last Eyak chief, and I've taken his place," said Marie Smith, the last full-blooded Eyak Indian in Alaska. "I'm the chief now, and I have to go down to Cordova to try to stop the clear-cutting on our land. We've always prayed to what we took. Before cutting a tree down, we'd say, 'Forgive us. Understand that we need your warmth.'"

"It's all going to be gone in the long run. The time to do something about it is now," Saliers said. "I just can't imagine how the fishermen are feeling. The impact of what this is going to mean years on down the road is just tremendous."

Tickets are on sale for the Indigo Girls concert at Orca Book and Sound Co., located on Main Street. Tickets are limited to just over 800, and word on the street is, individuals from Anchorage, Yakutat and Valdez are coming to Cordova for Thursday's 7 p.m. performance as well. Prices are \$15 each.

## Classifieds from

Excluded from the above lands are lands covered by up to the line of mean high tide. Chugach National Forest, Unincorporated Area, Recording District, State or all of the above described rights may be exchanged.

Any persons claiming such timber rights or having valid the proposed exchange claims or objections should contact: Forest Supervisor, U.S. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 21628, 709 N. Juneau, Alaska 99801, after date of the last publication.

For further information contact: Forest Supervisor, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Forest, 3301 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, by telephone at (907) 271-1111.

Publish June 1, June 29016 6/1-6/8 ch)

PUBLIC NOTICE  
STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND  
GOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

A request has been made by the Department of Environment and Conservation and a water quality permit pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act of 1977 by the Division of Coordination for a construction project pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act of 1977. The project is located in the Coastal Zone Manager's jurisdiction. PL 92-583.

## Hatchery...

From page 1

income from salmon commercially caught in the area.

Area E fishermen served by PWSAC voted to levy a two percent tax on their salmon income. That tax is

and spend the winter nestled in the simulated gravel at the bottom of each tray, Tesch explained.

The incubators are all connected by a series of PVC pipes and





Eric Fry/LOG photo

It was a veritable chorus line of groundbreakers for the SeaLife Center. These are just some of the local and state figures who wielded a shovel at Sunday's ceremony. If they had just worked for a few more minutes, they could have excavated the site for free.

## Hundreds gather for groundbreaking

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

Now all the Alaska SeaLife Center has to do is live up to its groundbreaking ceremony.

Hundreds of people crowded into a warehouse on the site Sunday to eat breakfast under a canopy of balloons. Local resident Whitey VanDeusen said he thinks the SeaLife Center is a great idea. "I'm all for it. I'm here because I'm part of the community, and

it's a great community function. And the bagels were good."

State parks ranger Jack Sinclair said he's always been excited by the idea of the SeaLife Center, which combines research with public education. "This kind of opens the door on research education."

Locals were joined by a trainload of people from Anchorage, and together they crowded onto the

See SeaLife, page 28

Seward Phoenix Log  
May 25, 1995  
Page 1 of 2



Eric Fry/LOG Photo

Willard Dunham, chairman of the board of the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, told the crowd that stubborn people in the community kept alive the dream of a major oceanographic facility in Seward.

## SeaLife ...

### From page 1

Fourth Avenue dock, ringed with murals by Seward school children, to hear speakers laud the spirit that brought the center to reality.

Lt. Gov. Fran Ulmer praised the volunteer directors of the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, which is spearheading the project. They have "shown us that great achievements are possible when citizens become involved."

She said Seward has been an important partner — "you have given it a home in the heart of your community."

Willard Dunham, board chairman of SAAMS, said the center really has been 30 years in the making. After the earthquake, Seward began to seek a diversified economy. One of the goals was to be the site of a major oceanographic center.

We can thank "the stubborn people in the community who have kept the dream alive," Dunham said.

"Today we are expanding on an old, original idea," agreed former Gov. Walter Hickel.

The center "shows we are willing to pay the price to learn to protect nature. In turn, she will give us her bounty."

Molly McCammon, executive director of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, which gave \$25 million toward the center, said it would be a positive legacy from the oil spill.

And sixth-grader Christie Hohl said she looked forward to working at the center.

After the ceremony, many of the audience went on board the Ryndam, a Holland America cruise ship on its maiden visit to Seward. Guests were treated to lunch, saw videotaped congratulations from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and Alaska Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski, and then watched a preview of the SeaLife Center's promotional video.

Sharon Anderson, the SAAMS treasurer, read a letter from Vice President Al Gore, who said he was especially pleased that the center is designed to educate citizens.

The center still needs to raise \$10 million to build the outdoor habitat and visitor exhibits that are a big part of the education component. SAAMS expects to open the center in May 1998.

*Seward Phoenix Log May 25, 1995  
Page 2 of 2*

## **FY 96 Work Plan**

# **Handouts for Discussion of the Executive Director's Recommendation**

**August 25, 1995 Meeting**

**RECEIVED**  
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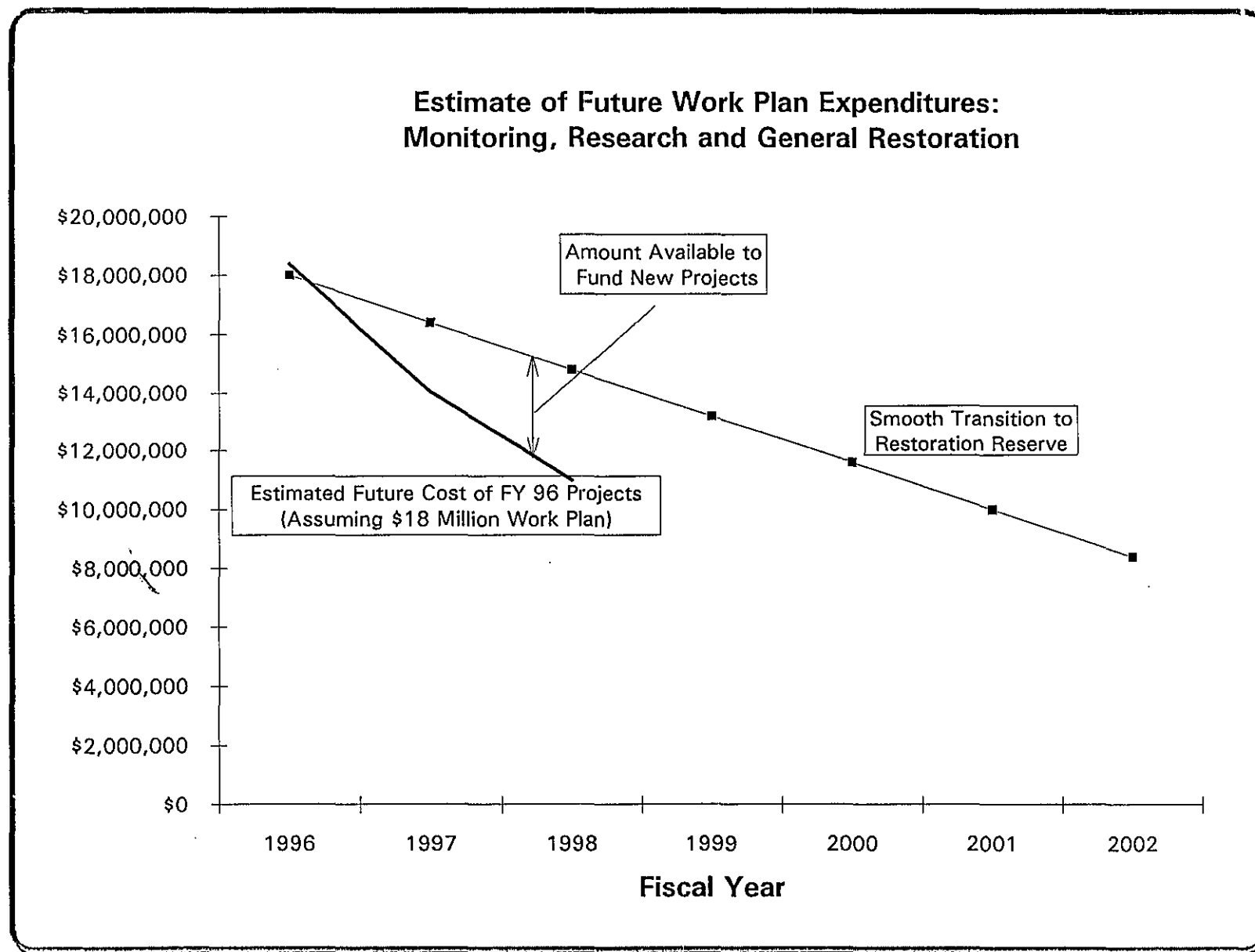
**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

**DRAFT**

# Past and Estimated Future Uses of the Civil Settlement Fund as of August 1995

<b>Habitat Protection</b>	<b>\$377 Million</b>
Large Parcel and Small Parcel Purchases (includes past purchases and anticipated future purchases -- approximately \$372 million)	
Past Support Costs (\$4.2 million)	
Estimated Future Support costs (approximately \$1.2 million)	
<b>Restoration Reserve</b>	<b>\$108 Million (plus interest)</b>
<b>Reimbursements</b>	<b>\$177 Million</b>
including research, monitoring, legal and other damage assessment costs	
<b>Public Information, Science Mgmt, &amp; Administration</b>	<b>\$36 Million</b>
Past Support Costs (\$19.1 million)	
Estimated future costs (\$16.6 million)	
<b>Research, Monitoring, General Restoration</b>	<b>\$179 Million</b>
Past Expenditures (FY 92 - 95)	\$87 million
<i>Anticipated Expenditures (FY 96 - 2002)</i>	<i>\$92 million</i>
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>\$23 Million</b>
Past interest, deductions, and court fees.	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$900 Million</b>

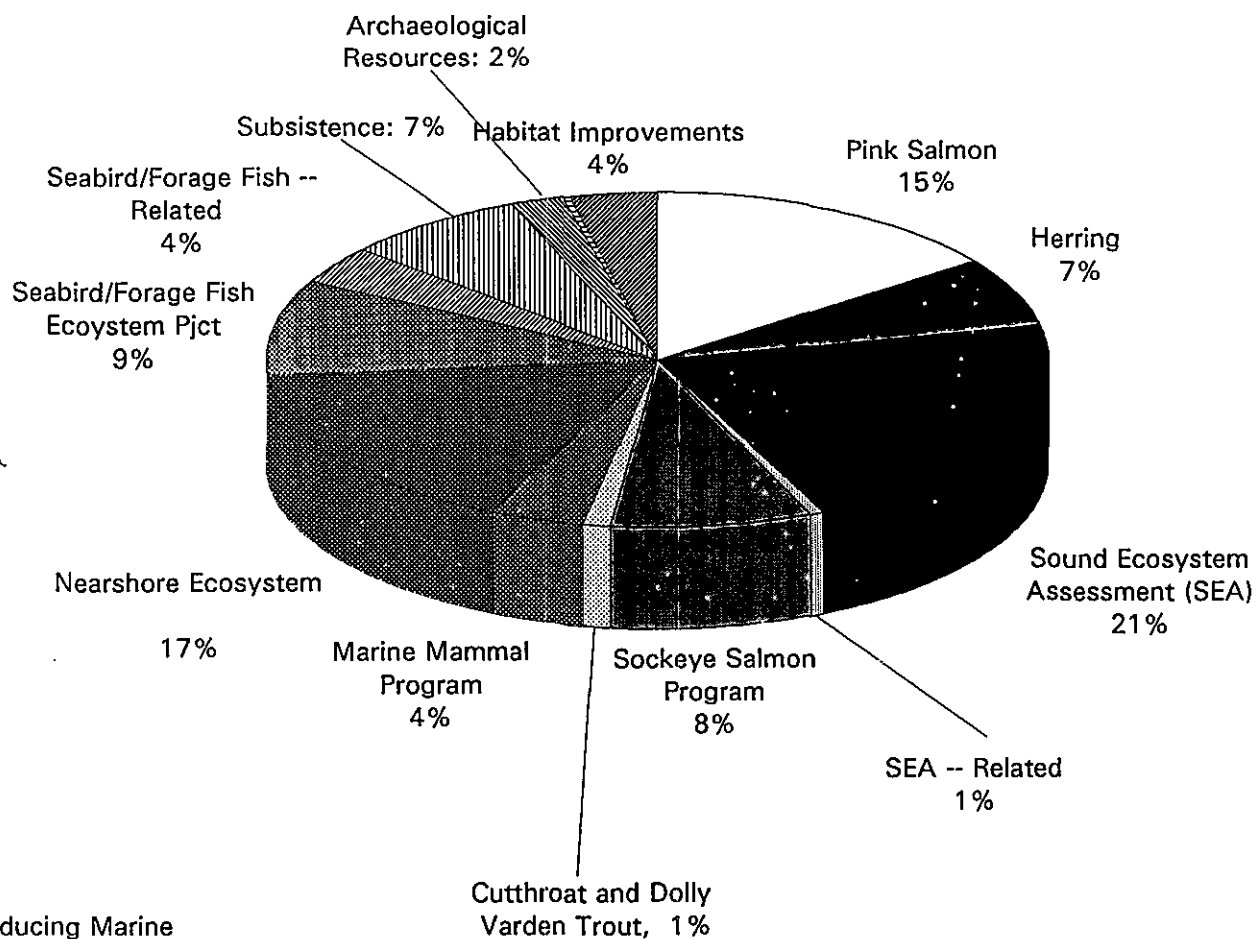
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**DRAFT**

## Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendation; FY 96 Work Plan

**Draft**

Pie Chart includes Projects Recommended to Approve or Defer



The Reducing Marine Pollution cluster is not labelled but is less than 1%.

**Summary of the Recommendation for FY 96:  
Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration Projects**

Category	Explanation	FY 96 Cost
<b>Fund</b>	Project has high technical merit with significant contribution toward achieving restoration objectives. In some cases interim or partial funding is recommended.	<b>\$13,620,700</b>
<b>Defer Decision</b>	For some projects, a decision on whether or not to fund these projects cannot be made without more information. For other projects, their approval is dependent on the availability of funds and should await the work plan's final funding decisions in December.	<b>\$7,701,800</b>
<b>Total:</b>		<b>\$21,322,500</b>
<b>Do Not Fund in FY 96 or Not Appropriate for Funding.</b>	Do not fund at this time. In some cases, it is recommended that a project be postponed or re-evaluated in the future. In other cases, the project is not legally permissible, has technical problems, is incomplete, or does not significantly contribute to restoration objectives.	<b>\$13,213,900</b>
<b>Total, All Projects:</b>		<b>\$34,536,400</b>

Of the \$7,701,800 in deferred projects, \$2,649,100 are new projects and the remaining \$5,052,700 are continuing or closeout projects funded in FY 95.

**DRAFT**

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Pink Salmon**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Toxic Effect of Oil (\$826.4)</b>			
96191A Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	Con't	\$389.5	\$85.1
96191B Injury to Salmon Eggs and Fry	Con't	\$72.8	\$96.5
96194 Spawning Habitat Recovery	New		\$182.5
<b>Stock Separation and Management (\$2,120.7)</b>			
<i>Marking Salmon</i>			
96186 Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	Con't	\$254.9	
96188 Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	Con't	\$93.2	
<i>Genetics, Stock Structure Investigations</i>			
96093A Quantitative Genetic Assessment	New		\$111.9
96093B Population Genetic Assessment of Gene Flow	New		\$121.0
96190 Linkage Map: Pink Salmon Genome	New		\$240.0
96196 Genetic Structure of Salmon	Con't	\$71.3	\$107.2
<i>Straying</i>			
96076 Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying	Con't	\$107.7	\$286.1
<i>Alternative Hatchery Timing/Release Sites</i>			
96093C Diversion of Harvest Effort	New		\$727.4
<b>Supplementation (\$295.2)</b>			
96139A1 Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	Con't	\$55.0	
96139A2 Port Dick Spawning Channel	Con't	\$230.5	
96139C1 Montague Riparian Rehab Monitoring	Con't	\$9.7	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer = \$3,242.3</b>		<b>\$1,284.6</b>	<b>\$1,957.7</b>



## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Herring**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	Con't	\$200.0	
96162	Pacific Herring Disease Factors	Con't	\$204.1	\$430.9
96164	Pacific Herring Leadership	New	\$49.2	
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Herring	Con't	\$103.9	
96166	Herring Natal Habitats	Con't	\$229.9	\$214.2
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>			<b>\$1,432.2</b>	<b>\$787.1</b>
				<b>\$645.1</b>

**Sound Ecosystem Assessment and Related Projects**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Sound Ecosystem Assessment (\$4,525.7)</b>				
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment	Con't	\$4,525.7	
<b>Related Project (\$112.7)</b>				
96195	Pristane Monitoring	New		\$112.7
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>			<b>\$4,638.4</b>	<b>\$4,525.7</b>
				<b>\$112.7</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Sockeye Salmon**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Kenai/Skilak (\$1,418.7)</b>			
<i>Stock Separation and Management</i>			
96255 Kenai River Sockeye	Con't	\$239.8	\$203.1
<i>Research</i>			
96048-BA Historical Analysis of Sockeye Growth	New		\$116.9 *
96258A Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	Con't	\$460.2	\$398.7
<b>Kodiak (included above)</b>			
Continue Monitoring -- See 96258A			
<b>Supplementation (\$346.6)</b>			
96256 Columbia & Solf Stocking Feasibility	New		\$60.8
96259 Coghill Lake	Con't	\$71.0	\$214.8
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$1,765.3</b>	<b>\$771.0</b>	<b>\$994.3</b>

\* The 8/15 spreadsheet recommended that 96048 be approved in August.

**Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Research and Monitoring (\$200.0)</b>			
96145 Relation Among and Within Populations	New	\$200.0	
<b>Supplementation (\$40.4)</b>			
96043B Monitoring Habitat Improvement Structures	Con't		\$40.4
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>	<b>\$240.4</b>	<b>\$200.0</b>	<b>\$40.4</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Marine Mammals**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Research (\$714.8)</b>			
96001 Condition and Health Status of Harbor Seals	Con't	\$214.1	
96064 Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions	Con't	\$347.3 *	
96170 Isotope Ratio Studies	Con't	\$150.4	
<b>Monitoring (\$107.2)</b>			
96012A Killer Whale Investigation	Con't	\$80.8	\$26.4
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$819.0</b>	<b>\$792.6</b>
			<b>\$26.4</b>

\* The cost of 96064 has been reduced \$3,000 from the 8/15 spreadsheet.

**Nearshore Ecosystem Projects**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Nearshore Vertebrate Predators &amp; Related (\$1,883.3)</b>			
96025 Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	Con't	\$1,728.2	
96104 Avian Predation on Blue Mussels	New		\$155.1
<b>Monitor Recovery of the Intertidal (\$1,178.1)</b>			
96037 Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	New		\$550.0
96086 Herring Bay Monitoring	Clo	\$173.0	
96090 Mussel Bed Restoration	Clo	\$205.1	
96106 Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	Clo	\$250.0	
<b>Fate and Persistence of Oil (\$10.0)</b>			
96027 Kodiak Shoreline Assessment Also Fall Workshop	Clo	\$10.0	
<b>Additional Monitoring (\$475.2)</b>			
96161 Harlequin Duck Ecological Monitoring	New		\$98.0
96290 Hydrocarbon Database	Con't	\$116.1	
96427 Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	Con't	\$51.0	\$210.1
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$3,546.6</b>	<b>\$2,533.4</b>
			<b>\$1,013.2</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Seabird/Forage Fish (Apex) Ecosystem Project (\$1,982.6)</b>				
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment	Con't	\$250.7	\$1,731.9
<b>Monitoring (\$482.2)</b>				
96031	Productivity Index for Murrelets	Con't	\$67.6	\$50.0
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	New		\$101.7
96159	Marine Bird Surveys	New	\$262.9	
<b>Other (\$313.4)</b>				
96038	Publication of Seabird Workshop	Con't		\$15.0*
96021	Movements & Habitat Use by Murres & Puffins	Con't		\$121.3
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes	Clo	\$8.4	
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet	New	\$168.7	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>			<b>\$2,778.2</b>	<b>\$758.3</b>
				<b>\$2,019.9</b>

\* Project 96038 was inadvertently placed in the SEA-Related Projects on the 8/15 spreadsheet.

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Subsistence**

		Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Restore Injured Resources (See Other Parts of Work Plan)</b>				
96009D	Survey of Octopus	Con't	\$37.2	\$96.8
<b>Enhance/Replace Subsistence Resources (\$848.7)</b>				
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	Con't	\$26.6	
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	Con't		\$405.6
96212	PSP Screening	New		\$167.7
96220	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	New	\$85.1	
96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration	New		\$16.1
96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon	New	\$95.3	
96272	Chenega Chinook Release	Con't	\$52.3	
<b>Participation and Communication (\$581.9)</b>				
96052	Community Involvement/Traditional Knowledge	Con't	\$261.0	
96210	Youth Area Watch	New	\$115.0	
96214	Subsistence Harbor Seal Documentary	New	\$77.4	
96244	Harbor Seal Mgmt and Biological Sampling	Con't	\$128.5	
<b>Food Safety Testing</b>				
Continued under participation/communication project (96052)				
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>			<b>\$1,564.6</b>	<b>\$878.4</b>
				<b>\$686.2</b>

## Discussion of Executive Director's Recommendation

**Archaeological Resources**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
<b>Monitoring (\$141.6)</b>			
96007A Index Site Monitoring	Con't	\$141.6	
<b>Complete Artifact Curation (\$78.4)</b>			
96007B Site Specific Restoration	Clo	\$78.4	
<b>Site-stewardship Program (\$74.4)</b>			
96149 Archaeological Site Stewardship	New	\$74.4	
<b>Long-range Planning (\$206.3)</b>			
96154 Community Plan for Archaeological Resources	New	\$206.3 *	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$500.7</b>	<b>\$500.7</b>
			<b>\$0.0</b>

\* The cost of 96154 increased \$1,300 from the 8/15 spreadsheet.

**Reducing Marine Pollution**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
96115 Sound Waste Management Plan	Con't	\$28.3	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$28.3</b>	<b>\$28.3</b>
			<b>\$0.0</b>

**Habitat Improvements**

	Status?	Approve in August	Defer to December
96058 Landowner Assistance	Con't		\$205.9
96180 Kenai Habitat Restoration	New	\$560.6	
<b>Total, Approve &amp; Defer =</b>		<b>\$766.5</b>	<b>\$560.6</b>
			<b>\$205.9</b>

**FY 96 Work Plan  
Executive Director's Recommendation  
Changes to 8/15/95 Spreadsheet**

SEA Program -- Related Projects Cluster:

96038 Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop

No change in recommendation. However, project should be in the Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects cluster. The totals of these two clusters will change accordingly.

Sockeye Salmon Cluster:

96048-BAA Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989

New Recommendation:      Defer to December  
8/15 Recommendation:      Approve in August

Marine Mammal Cluster:

96064 Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS

New Recommendation:      \$347.3  
8/15 Recommendation:      \$350.3

Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects Cluster:

96142-BAA Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in PWS

FY 97 Estimate should be blank, rather than zero, to indicate funding may be requested in FY 97 but amount is unknown.

Archaeology Cluster:

96154 Comprehensive Community Plan for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet

New Recommendation:      \$206.3  
8/15 Recommendation:      \$205.0

Administration Budget (96100):

DOI Restoration Work Force portion

New Recommendation:      \$120.0  
8/15 Recommendation:      \$105.5  
New Total 96100:      \$3,439.6  
8/15 Total 96100:      \$3,425.1

**DRAFT**

# Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendation; FY 96 Work Plan

**Draft**

Resource/Service Cluster	Approved in FY 95	Revised FY 96 Request	Recommendation: Approve and Defer						
			FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	FY 96 to End	Approve in August	Defer
Pink Salmon	\$2,543.5	\$3,469.6	\$3,242.3	\$3,325.3	\$2,558.8	\$2,056.8	\$11,183.2	\$1,284.6	\$1,957.7
Herring	\$2,103.5	\$1,432.2	\$1,432.2	\$1,154.9	\$1,013.5	\$1,169.2	\$4,769.8	\$787.1	\$645.1
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,612.8	\$5,154.8	\$4,525.7	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,725.7	\$4,525.7	\$0.0
SEA Program -- Related Projects	\$0.0	\$375.2	\$112.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$467.7	\$0.0	\$11.0
Sockeye Salmon Program	\$1,569.7	\$2,198.0	\$1,765.3	\$427.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$2,417.3	\$771.0	\$994.3
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout	\$134.8	\$428.4	\$240.4	\$227.7	\$127.7	\$26.4	\$622.2	\$200.0	\$40.4
Marine Mammal Program	\$913.2	\$1,099.5	\$819.0	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,809.4	\$792.6	\$26.4
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$3,112.4	\$6,376.0	\$3,546.6	\$2,470.4	\$2,459.4	\$1,340.0	\$9,816.4	\$2,533.4	\$1,013.2
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Pjct	\$1,262.9	\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$8,110.6	\$250.7	\$1,731.9
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related	\$617.9	\$1,419.2	\$795.6	\$321.6	\$103.9	\$458.5	\$1,664.6	\$507.6	\$288.0
Subsistence	\$1,006.9	\$2,594.0	\$1,564.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,108.8	\$1,594.8	\$5,672.5	\$878.4	\$686.2
Archaeological Resources	\$457.7	\$3,880.3	\$500.7	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,024.4	\$500.7	\$0.0
Reducing Marine Pollution	\$516.7	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0
Habitat Improvements	\$286.6	\$963.3	\$766.5	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$2,166.5	\$560.6	\$205.9
Information Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total: Monitoring, Research, and General Restoration</b>	<b>\$19,138.6</b>	<b>\$34,536.4</b>	<b>\$21,322.5</b>	<b>\$16,662.5</b>	<b>\$13,166.2</b>	<b>\$9,325.7</b>	<b>\$60,478.6</b>	<b>\$13,620.7</b>	<b>\$7,701.8</b>
Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	\$4,208.9	\$3,439.6	\$3,439.6	\$3,200.0	\$2,800.0	\$7,200.0	16,625.1	\$3,439.6	\$0.0
Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,111.8	\$1,193.0	\$1,193.0	\$170.0	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$1,241.8	\$1,193.0	\$0.0
Restoration Reserve	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$84,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$0.0
<b>Total, All Activities</b>	<b>\$36,459.3</b>	<b>\$51,169.0</b>	<b>\$37,955.1</b>	<b>\$32,032.5</b>	<b>\$28,081.2</b>	<b>\$28,640.7</b>	<b>\$145,720.4</b>	<b>\$30,253.3</b>	<b>\$7,701.8</b>



**FY 96 WORK PLAN  
MONITORING, RESEARCH, AND GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS  
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Page</b>
Pink Salmon Projects	1
Herring Projects	7
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	9
SEA Program -- Related Projects	14
Sockeye Salmon Program	16
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout Projects	19
Marine Mammal Program	21
Nearshore Ecosystem Projects	23
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project	30
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects	32
Subsistence Projects	36
Archaeological Resources	45
Reducing Marine Pollution	48
Habitat Improvement	49
Information Support	51
Research Facilities	52
<b>Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendations</b>	<b>53</b>

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 25 1995  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**Acronyms**

ABR	ABR, Inc., Environmental Research and Services	OSU	Oregon State University
ANHSC	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	PES	Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.
Alutiiq HF	Alutiiq Heritage Foundation	PWS Econ DC	Prince William Sound Economic Development Corporation
Chugach OSIR	Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region Communities Consortium	PWSSC	Prince William Sound Science Center
Chugach HF	Chugach Heritage Foundation	RCAC	Regional Citizens' Advisory Council
Chugach RRC	Chugach Regional Resource Commission	TXAM	Texas A & M University
Ck Inl Fish DC	Cook Inlet Fisheries Development Corp.	UBC	University of British Columbia
MBC	MBC Applied Environmental Sciences	UM	University of Montana
NRC	Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.	UW/UCD/SFU	Univ. of Washington/Univ. of California, Davis/Simon Fraser Univ.

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 1**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Pink Salmon Projects				\$3,597.4	\$3,469.6	\$3,242.3	\$3,325.3	\$2,558.8	\$2,056.8	\$11,183.2		\$1,284.6	\$1,957.7
<i>PAG Recommendation: The pink salmon cluster budget appears high and should be examined in an effort to reduce costs. The PAG supports the Executive Director's efforts to bring experts together to examine the program, and suggests that knowledgeable PAG members be invited to participate.</i>													
96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	NOAA	\$393.8	\$393.8	\$393.8	\$715.0	\$525.0	\$260.0	\$1,893.8	2nd. yr. 5yr. project	\$107.7	\$286.1
<u>Abstract</u> This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. Controlled experiments relating oil exposure to pink salmon straying will determine the role of oil and other factors on straying so that field studies of straying in PWS after the spill can be interpreted, and so that the significance of straying on management and restoration strategies can be evaluated.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically excellent proposal that will document the extent of straying of pink salmon in Southeastern Alaska due to exposure to oil. This study could be a crucial part of the overall pink salmon damage if 95191B establishes heritable genetic damage from oil exposure. However, genetic damage has not been established, and there appear to be better methods for considering straying with respect to management strategies. Since this project is being initiated in FY 95, it should be evaluated following the return of the adults in 1996 to see if there is sufficient reason to continue.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions (fund interim). If funded, evaluate degree of straying after FY 96 returns to decide whether the project should close-out or continue. This project could establish that increased straying is an effect of oil exposure, which will aid interpretation of EVOS damage assessment results. Potential for future management applications not as high as for other pink salmon projects.						
96093A	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Early-Returning Pink Salmon Broodstock	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	\$111.9	\$111.9	\$111.9	\$198.4	\$211.7	\$171.9	\$693.9	1st yr. 5yr. project		\$111.9
<u>Abstract</u> Development of early-returning broodstock at hatcheries might beneficially replace fishing on injured stocks. However, a risk is that early stocks might interbreed with local salmon and hurt their fitness. Risk might be reduced by stock selection or broodstock management. This research uses quantitative genetics to assess 1) genetics of run timing in donors (predicts effectiveness of stock selection and broodstock management) and 2) fitness loss from interbreeding (exposes loss by laboratory breeding experiment).		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Rated more highly than 96076, as the latter does not answer questions fully. This is a technically excellent and feasible proposal that will measure the strength of the genetic basis for straying in discrete pink salmon populations and whether out-breeding depression could result from hybridization of early and late-run pink salmon. Investigators are among the best in the world. The project will eventually contribute greatly to management of pink salmon stocks.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions. If funded, fund for two pink salmon life-cycles (4 years). Determine future funding then. This project will estimate the genetic variability of run timing in pink salmon. In combination with 96093B-BAA, the two projects will determine mechanisms by which pink salmon at different spawning localities interact genetically. This information is essential to determine whether management strategies should address a single or multiple stocks and whether it is possible to develop early-run hatchery stock, the harvest of which will not compete with depressed wild stocks.						

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96093B	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Population Genetic Assessment of Gene Flow from Early Return Stock	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	\$121.0	\$121.0	\$121.0	\$238.0	\$228.1	\$134.2	\$721.3	1st yr. 5 yr. project		\$121.0

Abstract

Development of early-returning broodstock at hatcheries might beneficially reduce fishing on injured stocks. However, a risk is that early stock fish might stray and interbreed with local salmon and reduce their fitness. The risk can be estimated by measuring gene flow experimentally. Potential early run pink salmon will be tagged with a natural gene marker and planted in a local stream, simulating straying. The effect will then be directly estimated over generations by measuring the genetic tag in the test stream and its gene flow to others.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a technically superior proposal that will answer basic questions about gene flow among separate streams in Prince William Sound. This will establish whether there are only a few or many stocks in Prince William Sound. These are very significant and basic questions that will influence the nature and cost of future pink salmon management.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Defer pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions. If funded, fund for two life-cycles (4 years). Determine future funding then. This project will estimate the genetic effects of "straying" in pink salmon. In combination with 96093A-BAA, will determine mechanisms by which pink salmon at different spawning localities interact genetically. This information is essential to determine whether management strategies should address a single or multiple stocks and whether it is possible to develop early-run hatchery stock, the harvest of which will not compete with depressed wild stocks.

96093C	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort	ADFG	PWSAC	\$647.0	\$727.4	\$727.4	\$933.9	\$860.8	\$1,271.9	\$3,794.0	1st yr. 7 yr. project		\$727.4
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Abstract

Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western PWS.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is an enormous scientific effort, and in combination with 96093A and B, would establish a program leading to the diversion of harvest effort from injured wild stocks. However, the project description does not do an adequate job of tying together all of the elements needed to implement such a program, nor does it sufficiently explain the risks involved, which are many. Previous guidance from the Trustee Council has emphasized remote releases rather than changes in run timing. This proposal needs further evaluation in the context of the fall review of pink salmon genetics, straying, and stock identification proposals.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Defer pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification question.

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 3**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	ADFG	\$55.0	\$55.0	\$55.0	\$35.0	\$15.0	\$55.0	\$160.0	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$55.0	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This proposal will provide for continuation of Project 95139A1 to complete the barrier bypass improvement at Little Waterfall Creek. It will evaluate whether the improvements are successful once construction is complete. The project will increase spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon and thus will increase salmon production in ensuing years.			This proposal is technically sound and its implementation will likely enhance pink salmon production.			Fund. Project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and coho salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost in EVOS.							
96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	ADFG	\$223.1	\$230.5	\$230.5	\$37.0	\$23.2	\$30.0	\$320.7	1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$230.5	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The proposed Port Dick Pink Salmon Spawning Channel would restore wild pink and chum salmon stocks. The proposed project would increase the spawning habitat available in Port Dick Creek by restoring formerly used tributaries by excavating down to stable water sources.			Implementation of this proposal will likely enhance pink salmon production, and contains plans to monitor performance of the modified channel. It had been previously approved in 1995.			Fund. Project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and chum salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost in EVOS.							
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	USFS	USFS	\$43.1	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.7	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$9.7	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project is a continuation of 94139 and 95139C. In FY 94, funding was granted to construct 25 to 30 structures in streams flowing through clearcut areas on Montague Island. These structures were designed to improve fish spawning and rearing habitat, prevent erosion, and help restore the natural flows and stream features that existed prior to logging. The 1994 work also included the improvement of 20 acres of riparian vegetation. This project is to continue evaluation of structures, repair any damage that may have occurred and assess changes in the aquatic habitat, stream channels, and substrates. The riparian vegetation work will also be evaluated.			This proposal is for the 3rd year of a project that improves riparian habitat on Montague Island. The proposal is for monitoring and evaluation of actions taken in 1994 and 1995, which is appropriate.			Fund. This project is designed to monitor results of a previous EVOS project.							

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 4**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96139C2	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Lowe River and Valdez Arm Drainages	ADFG	ADFG	\$174.6		\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This project would provide an in-depth evaluation of in-stream habitat restoration possibilities in the Lowe River and Valdez Arm drainages. It continues a project halted when concerns were raised during review of an environmental assessment to construct habitat improvements in the Lowe River for chum and pink salmon.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There are no clearly identified methods in the proposal for estimating the enhanced production of fish in the Lowe River. Therefore, it was not possible to evaluate the risks and benefits of the project.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Project withdrawn by agency.						
96139D	Supplemental Monitoring for the Proposed Spawning Channel Construction Project, Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	Coble Geotech.	\$9.2	\$9.2	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> A separate project (96139A2) to construct the proposed Port Dick Pink and Chum Salmon Spawning Channel would restore the wild pink and chum salmon stocks to pre-spill levels. This project would provide hydrologic monitoring for that project.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Reviewed jointly with 96139A2. Same recommendation.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as separate project. Activity funded as part of 96139C1.						
96179	Relationships Between Stream Habitat and Stream Classification Within Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS	\$218.1	\$218.1	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> Channel types represent similar hydrological and geological reaches of stream. They should also be relatively good descriptions of what is present for in-stream fish habitat. Channel type interpretations should provide a quantitatively replicable measure for presence of in-stream spawning and rearing habitat. This project will further the understanding of the relationships between habitat and production of juvenile salmonids within PWS.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although this is a solid proposal to continue developing a stream classification system, the proposal is not justified in the context of the oil spill program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund.						

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 5**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	\$260.5	\$254.9	\$254.9	\$260.5	\$260.5	\$85.0	\$860.9	7th yr. 10yr. project	\$254.9	
<u>Abstract</u> This project funds recovery of coded-wire tags in PWS pink salmon. The recovered tags are used to help ADFG manage the commercial fishery to protect injured stocks. The project is part of a program to transition to a more precise in-season tool, otolith marking, with a permanent funding source than the Trustee Council. (This project was formerly numbered 95320B.)				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is necessary to support the transition to the otolith thermal mass marking. This project should be discontinued only after feasibility of TMM is demonstrated.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Future years' funding, as recommended, includes two years of overlap with Otolith Thermal Marking Project (96188).The project provides information that allows managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks. This is especially important for stocks in the hard-hit Southwest District in PWS and would enable continued fishing in this area.					
96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	\$95.2	\$93.2	\$93.2	\$100.5	\$100.5	\$48.8	\$343.0	2nd yr. 6 yr. project	\$93.2	
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop otolith mass marking as an in-season stock separation tool for pink salmon in PWS. In-season stock composition data is used by fishery managers to protect damaged wild pink salmon stocks from overharvest in mixed-stock fisheries. Coded-wire tags are presently used for this purpose in the Sound. Transitioning to otolith marking will reduce costs and increase precision. (This project was formerly numbered 95320C.)				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the continuation of a previously approved program. It is innovative, cost effective, and probably one of the most effective steps the Trustees can support to improve pink salmon management.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Otolith marking is a more accurate and less expensive technology for providing the information now obtained through coded wire tags. Future years' funding, as recommended, includes two years of overlap with Coded Wire Tag (Project 96186). Funding for application of this technique will make a transition to non-Trustee sources by FY 99 (only closeout funds proposed in '99).					
96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG	Allendorf/UM	\$240.0	\$240.0	\$240.0	\$250.0			\$490.0	1st yr. 5yr. project		\$240.0
<u>Abstract</u> Proposal would construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil-induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other pink salmon studies including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing if marine survival has a genetic basis.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is very challenging and potentially worthwhile for pink salmon management. Implementation of this project might await the outcome of the laboratory oil exposure experiments (95191A & B). It should be considered along with other related proposals in the Fall review.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions. Tentatively consider not funding at this time, pending results of 95191A & B.					

# FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 6

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	ADFG	ADFG	\$474.6	\$474.6	\$474.6	\$407.0	\$246.0	\$0.0	\$1,127.6	5th yr. 7 yr. project	\$389.5	\$85.1
<u>Abstract</u> Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the oil spill. The purpose of this project is to continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field, provide laboratory verification of the field results, and verify and identify the occurrence of genetic damages. Results of these studies may provide the first evidence of heritable injury in fish exposed to chronic or acute sources of oil pollution.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The assessment of embryo survival in the field is worthwhile to verify the 1994 result that no survival difference exists between oiled and unoiled streams for even-year pink salmon. However, the search for microlesions in the genome of injured pink salmon, through employing a variety of the latest genetic techniques, may not be able to detect these very rare events in the many possible locations for such mutations. The molecular genetics should not go forward in FY 96 until the results from FY 95 have been reviewed in the fall. If the adults from the 1994 brood year that were exposed as eggs do not produce a f2 generation, then only closeout funding should be provided.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund ongoing component of project. Defer decision on funding molecular genetics component of project pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions. This project monitors potential on-going injury to and recovery of pink salmon and explores the hypothesis that oil spill injury is being passed on genetically.									
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	NOAA	\$169.3	\$169.3	\$169.3	\$75.0	\$88.0	\$0.0	\$332.3	5th yr. 7 yr. project	\$72.8	\$96.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will determine if oil can cause heritable damage to pink salmon reproductive capacity. This requires culturing three generations of pink salmon which provides opportunities to examine other immediate and long-term effects of incubating in oiled gravel. The project already is underway and oil exposures were completed in 1994. This FY 96 proposal focuses on incubating eggs from maturing adults in 1995 and coded-wire tagging the second generation for release in Spring 1996.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This work is absolutely essential to continue in order to resolve any remaining questions about the nature of the injury to pink salmon, the course of recovery and the persistence of injury. However, if the returning adults from the 1994 brood year that were exposed as eggs do not produce a f2 generation, then funding should be reduced appropriately.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions (fund interim only.) Tentatively consider funding contingent on review of results of FY 95 field season. Budget will be reduced if insufficient numbers of net-pen raised salmon from FY 95 survive. This is a laboratory companion project to 96191A.									
96194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	NOAA	\$182.5	\$182.5	\$182.5	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$257.5	1st yr. 2 yr. project		\$182.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project would examine the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and in 1995. Analyses would allow a better assessment of the oil exposure in 1989 and 1995 and would complement the elevated salmon egg mortalities measured since 1989. This study would also synthesize information from other Trustee studies to determine the likelihood of damage from oiled stream gravels. If restoration of contaminated stream gravels were contemplated, knowing the contamination levels in 1989 and 1995 would be valuable, as would the synthesis effort of prior studies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent study that will likely tie actual concentrations of oil in gravel in pink salmon streams to embryo mortalities and finally illuminate the role of direct exposure to oil in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer. Consider delaying project one year. Samples are in freezer and stable. Project will be more meaningful once results of 96191 are available. This project ties actual concentrations of oil as obtained from field samples in 1989 and 1990 in pink salmon streams to embryo mortalities and illuminates the role of direct exposure in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos.									

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	\$178.5	\$178.5	\$178.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$178.5	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$71.3	\$107.2

Abstract

Previous work found that wild-stock pink salmon suffered both direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in PWS is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for restoration. This project is designed to delineate the genetic structure of populations of wild pink salmon inhabiting PWS. (This project was formerly numbered 95320D.)

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the second year of this work on the genetic stock structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound. This is a good proposal being conducted by well-qualified geneticists. The proposed breeding experiments are justified in order to interpret the heterozygosity of certain genes used as markers.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund close-out of current work. Defer new data gathering pending further review of all pink salmon proposals addressing genetics/straying/stock identification questions. This project is designed to determine geographic extent of genetic differences in PWS pink salmon. In combination with 96093A and B, this information will guide development of management strategies for single vs. multiple stocks.

Herring Projects	\$1,581.8	\$1,432.2	\$1,432.2	\$1,154.9	\$1,013.5	\$1,169.2	\$4,769.8	\$787.1	\$645.1
PAG Recommendation: Fully fund herring projects and, where possible, enhance funds (that is, fund deferred projects if technical and other questions are resolved to the Chief Scientist's satisfaction).									

96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	\$347.7	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$69.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.5	3rd yr. 4 yr project	\$200.0	
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Abstract

This study will examine long-term oil impacts on herring due to the oil spill using field and laboratory measurements. The field component will search for reproductive impacts in PWS stocks and the laboratory portion will determine if exposure of various life stages to oil causes genetic damage. This project began following the crash of populations in PWS and represents one of several projects focused on causes of the crash and prospects for recovery.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Most of the major objectives of the work have been accomplished in 1994 and 1995. The remaining work in 1996 is costly relative to what it will add to our knowledge of toxicity of oil to herring reproduction. I therefore recommend close-out funding for this project with no support for additional field or laboratory work.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund close-out of the oil-exposure laboratory portion and continuation of field portion. Purpose of study is to understand possible injury to herring reproduction from oil exposure.



**FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 8**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound, AK	ADFG	UW/UCD/SFU	\$635.0	\$635.0	\$635.0	\$510.6	\$461.7	\$0.0	\$1,607.3	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$204.1	\$430.9
<u>Abstract</u> Field and laboratory studies will focus on Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) and <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> , a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease and mortality observed in PWS herring since 1993. Herring in PWS will be monitored three times per year for signs of disease and immune status. Specific pathogen-free herring will be used to determine the degree of mortality, blood chemical changes and pathogenicity produced by these organisms alone and in combination with exposure to stressors such as petroleum hydrocarbons, temperature and crowding. (This project was formerly numbered 95320S.)		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an innovative and thorough approach to investigating the potential relationship between oil exposure and manifestation of disease in herring, although the time between the spill and the population crashes raises questions about cause and effect. Nevertheless, there is a plausible basis for the questions being addressed by this work. By exposing pathogen-free herring to oil and challenge by VHS virus and <i>Ichthyophonus</i> in laboratory experiments, the role of these pathogens in the population crashes will be clarified. Also, learning more about the circumstances of disease transmission may benefit herring management.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer until FY 95 results are evaluated (fund interim). Project is designed to investigate potential link between oil exposure and disease and between disease and the population decline in PWS. Understanding the lack of recovery is important for restoration and resumption of a herring fishery.									
96164	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	ADFG	ADFG	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$49.2	\$196.8	1st yr. 4yr. project	\$49.2	
<u>Abstract</u> The purpose of this project is to enhance coordination, integration and critical review of projects that are designed to study different aspects of Pacific herring in the PWS ecosystem; to better understand the interactions of the components of the ecosystem; and to aid in the recovery of the injured resource and lost services.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> As revised this proposal provides the leadership the herring research program deserves.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Increased leadership should increase the effectiveness of the EVOS herring program. Note that the balance of funds needed to hire a program leader should come from 96162, 96165, and 96166. It is unlikely this project will transition into normal agency management. In future years, funding will be rolled into other herring projects.									
96166	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	ADFG	ADFG	\$105.8	\$103.9	\$103.9	\$120.0	\$97.0	\$0.0	\$320.9	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$103.9	
<u>Abstract</u> The PWS herring fishery has been in catastrophic decline since 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating a knowledge of genetically derived population structure into harvest management. This continuing project will delineate the structure of PWS population(s) and related North Pacific populations using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses. Tests for temporal and spatial diversity within years and temporal stability across years will be done.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project that will directly affect issues of importance for managing Prince William Sound herring. The investigators have performed admirably on past projects, and I recommend further support for the project in 1996.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project addresses basic questions about the genetic composition of PWS herring in relation to other North Pacific populations. This information is important to management. When setting harvest limits, it is important to know whether there exists one or more genetically distinct populations.									

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 9**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	\$444.1	\$444.1	\$444.1	\$405.6	\$405.6	\$1,120.0	\$2,375.3	3rd yr. 9 yr. project	\$229.9	\$214.2
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Past studies have documented damage from oil exposure in adult herring, hatching success of embryos, and levels of physical and genetic abnormalities in larvae. The PWS herring spawning population has drastically declined since 1993, and pathology studies implicated Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS) and <i>Ichthyophonus</i> as potential sources of mortality as well as indicators of stress. The project will continue to provide estimates of spawning herring abundance and investigate the lethality of suspected pathogens and the role of environmental contaminants in disease transmission through laboratory and field studies.			Relates to SEA hypothesis and causes of decline in herring, which are fundamental to the EVOS restoration program. However, there is concern about the extent to which some activities can be considered on-going agency management. The budget is too high.			Defer decision pending 1) review of FY 95 results in fall; 2) a review of the recovery objective for herring based on FY 95 results; 3) a review of the project budget; and 4) agreement on plan for transition to normal agency management. In addition, there is a question whether herring spawn deposition surveys are a cost-effective management tool (juvenile herring survey may be more effective). Fund interim. The goal of the project is to improve estimation of spawning biomass, in order to establish harvest levels and guidelines that allow natural restoration to occur and that will sustain a healthy fishery.							
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)				\$4,783.6	\$5,154.8	\$4,525.7	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0	\$10,725.7		\$4,525.7		
PAG Recommendation: Fully fund projects in this cluster, as recommended by the Executive Director.													
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cooney, et al				\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$6,200.0	3rd yr. 5 yr. project		
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
SEA is a multi-component, interdisciplinary study of factors controlling the production of pink salmon and Pacific herring in PWS. The study investigates the early life stages of these species. Hypotheses about how the physical environment (temperature, salinity, circulation, and water structure) interacts with fish and plankton populations in the region are used to focus and guide the field sampling and modelling studies.			Project helps provide the larger context of ecosystem structure under which restoration must be considered to be effective, and is likely to contribute valuable information for the management of salmon and herring in PWS. A review workshop should be held in January 1996, at which we would expect a substantial review of the first 2 years' work.			Fund. Project 96320 recommendation of \$4525.7 reflects funding for continued work in FY 96. Also, an additional amount for PWSSC report writing in FY 97 (\$589.1) is recommended as result of transition to the NOAA-BAA process. Authorization for these report writing funds is needed to enter into NOAA-BAA contracts. Future program effort and funding will be considered after mid-January SEA program review session. Projected cost in FY 97 is \$3600.0; FY 98 is \$2600.0.							

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 10**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96320E	Salmon and Herring Predation	ADFG	ADFG	\$670.5	\$637.7	\$637.7				\$637.7	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$637.7	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would determine the extent to which variations in predation on juvenile pink salmon affect survival and describe mechanisms that cause variation in predation. This would include the identification of fish predators (distribution, abundance, species, and size composition) along the juvenile salmon migratory pathway. The project will also collect samples for a variety of the other SEA efforts.			See 96320.			See 96320.							
96320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	McRoy, UAF	\$162.2	\$162.2	\$162.2				\$162.2	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$162.2	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would focus on primary production and provide nutrient and phytoplankton data to help evaluate the influence of phytoplankton dynamics on the PWS food web. The project would examine variations in phytoplankton production in relation to zooplankton production and oceanographic conditions.			See 96320.			See 96320.							
96320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	Cooney, UAF	\$329.9	\$323.6	\$323.6				\$323.6	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$323.6	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would continue to investigate the annual zooplankton bloom and its relationship to fish predator abundance. The project would sample and monitor the distribution and composition of PWS macrozooplankton populations in collaboration with the physical oceanography component of SEA.			See 96320.			See 96320.							
96320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	NOAA	PWSSC	\$194.9	\$270.3	\$195.8				\$195.8	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$195.8	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would analyze tissue samples and use shifts in stable isotope ratios that occur with trophic level and food source to describe food sources and predation relationships among species in PWS.			See 96320.			See 96320. (Note: An additional \$74.5 is recommended to fund report writing costs in FY 97 as a result of transition to the NOAA-BAA contracting process.)							

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 11**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	NOAA	PWSSC	\$489.9	\$655.9	\$482.7				\$482.7	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$482.7	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would continue work initiated in FY 94 as part of the PWS System Investigation (Project 94320). This particular sub-project would provide an information system appropriate for the PWS System Investigation effort and develop the modeling resources needed to achieve the program's objectives. This sub-project provides for overall data management and technical support to other PWS System Investigation efforts through field data communications; descriptive modeling; numerical modeling; support with sampling technologies; and providing for on-line analysis and visualization tools to provide the means by which various data can be collected, used and understood.			See 96320.			See 96320. (Note: An additional \$173.2 is recommended to fund report writing costs in FY 97 as a result of the transition to the NOAA-BAA contracting process.)							
96320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	PWSAC	\$55.1	\$61.4	\$61.4				\$61.4	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$61.4	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would support the rearing of salmon fry for release , part of an effort to investigate the possible influence of fry size as a determinant of survival during early marine residence as part of the SEA study effort.			See 96320.			See 96320.							
96320M	Physical Occanography in PWS	NOAA Salmon,	PWSSC	\$506.9	\$645.8	\$499.4				\$499.4	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$499.4	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would investigate the physical oceanographic structure of PWS including the space/time variability of atmospheric and oceanic processes within PWS, investigate relationships between atmospheric forcing (wind, storms, long term temperature changes) and wind and buoyancy-driven currents; determine how these relationships act to retain/disperse food resources for ecologically important species within PWS; and investigate large and fine scale oceanographic structures and major climatic cycles and events.			See 96320.			See 96320. (Note: An additional \$146.4 is recommended to fund report writing costs in FY 97 as a result of the transition to the NOAA-BAA contracting process.)							

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 12**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	NOAA	PWSSC	\$485.2	\$682.6	\$487.6				\$487.6	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$487.6	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would describe macrozooplankton distribution and biomass in real time using hydroacoustics; describe fish predator distribution/biomass in real time using hydroacoustics; investigate hypothesis that plankton/nekton/predator populations aggregate in cyclic patterns and specific locations due to currents and bottom morphology.			See 96320.			See 96320. (Note: An additional \$195.0 is recommended to fund report writing costs in FY 97 as a result of the transition to the NOAA-BAA contracting process.)							
96320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	USFS	\$35.0	\$32.7	\$32.7				\$32.7	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$32.7	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would close out research to determine herring egg loss to avian predators such as glaucous-winged gulls, surf scoters, black turnstones and surfbirds.			See 96320.			See 96320.							
96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	ADFG	Eslinger/UAF	\$204.0	\$202.7	\$202.7				\$202.7	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$202.7	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This is a new SEA project in FY 96 as a result of an internal reorganization. Some of the work performed under 95320-G and J is to be done under this project in FY 96 and beyond. This project would continue the trophodynamic modeling of phytoplankton and zooplankton begun in FY 95 and add modeling of ichthyoplankton, herring larvae in particular. It will evaluate and verify the model against field data to be collected using a variety of remote sensing and in situ sampling platforms. (Funds for this project are included in 96320.)			See 96320. This reorganization of the SEA program seems logical and effective. This work is central to development of an understanding of controls of year-to-year variation in recruitment success of fish in Prince William Sound.			See 96320.							

**FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 13**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG	Narcross, UAF	\$1,234.6	\$1,141.6	\$1,141.6				\$1,141.6	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$1,141.6	
<u>Abstract</u> This project would investigate what may be causing the failure of herring runs in PWS by investigating the dynamics of larval and juvenile herring. The proposed project, together with other investigations being undertaken as part of the SEA program would attempt to describe the relative importance of plankton abundance, oceanic conditions, habitat requirements, and density dependent predation in determining large fluctuations in herring abundance.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96320.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.								
96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG	Paul, UAF	\$190.3	\$189.5	\$189.5				\$189.5	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$189.5	
<u>Abstract</u> Project would focus on the seasonal somatic energy cycles of two important forage fish species in the spill area--- Pacific herring and walleye pollock. The project would explore overwinter survival of juvenile herring and herring reproductive biology and provide energetic information to quantify trophic interactions (food webs) involving pollock.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96320.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.								
96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG	PWSSC	\$120.0	\$40.0	\$40.0				\$40.0	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$40.0	
<u>Abstract</u> In close out of investigation of the size, composition, behavior and duration of foraging aggregations of predators, especially birds, at fry release sites.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96320.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.								
96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG	Cooney/UAF	\$65.1	\$68.8	\$68.8				\$68.8	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$68.8	
<u>Abstract</u> This project provides support for synthesis and integration activities associated with the application of SEA field and modelling studies to the restoration of pink salmon and Pacific herring populations in PWS.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Necessary for effective project management, although cost for administrative support seems high.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.								

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 14**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96320Z2	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Coordination & Communications	NOAA	PWSSC	\$40.0	\$40.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	3rd yr. 5 yr. project		
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The project is intended to provide coordination, logistical support, and personnel to assist the SEA scientists with coordination and incorporation of local knowledge; and to assist the Restoration Office with communication of project activities and results to communities in PWS.			The project seems less focused upon incorporating Native knowledge and more of a public relations effort for the SEA program and the Prince William Sound Science Center. The Principal Investigator is well qualified and dedicated, but the need to be addressed is best done by the Restoration Office for the entire Restoration Program.			Do not fund. Communications are ongoing effort under other projects (96100 and 96052) and also are responsibilities of sponsoring institutions and agencies.							
SEA Program -- Related Projects				\$406.2	\$390.2	\$127.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$467.7			\$127.7
PAG Recommendation: See SEA cluster.													
96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI	Pac Seabird Gr	\$31.0	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.0	2nd yr. 2 yr. project		\$15.0
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The Trustee Council has funded the Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) to hold a workshop in September 1995 to bring together experts in seabird biology and restoration. It will include discussions of the theoretical and practical aspects of seabird restoration and provide recommendations for restoration plans founded on the best available scientific information and opinion. This proposal seeks funds for the writing and publishing of manuscripts summarizing the workshop discussions.			The results of the workshop should appear in print and be accessible to the public. I don't recommend funding at the amount requested. However, pending review of a Table of Contents, I could support a lesser amount, perhaps with a matching requirement. Also needs to make greater effort to prepare summary/public information materials for general public as opposed to only a scientific audience.			Defer decision pending review of results of September workshop (95038) to determine whether additional reporting is useful.							
96054	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Pauly/UBC	\$105.9	\$105.9	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
A workshop is proposed where experts would assemble the materials for a mass-balance model of trophic fluxes in PWS. Model construction would be prepared using the widely-used ECOPATH II approach. A graduate student would collate the results and prepare material for an evaluation meeting where the use of the ECOPATH II model will be considered. An educational video and interactive software for display in the Alaska Sealife Center will also be prepared.			This is an excellent proposal to construct a trophic flux model of Prince William Sound that has the potential to integrate the SEA (96320) and APEX (96163) programs. The initiation of this project would be most appropriate in FY 97. However, I recommend that the Principal Investigator for this project be invited to participate in both the SEA review workshop and the annual science meeting in January 1996.			Do not fund in FY 96. However, project proposer will be invited to participate in the 1995 SEA review workshop and the annual restoration workshop in January 1996.							

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 15**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96193-BAA	Flux and Nutritional Quality of Particulate Organic Carbon: Relationship to Survival of Juvenile Pelagic Fish	ADFG	Naidu/UAF	\$156.6	\$156.6	\$0.0				\$0.0			

## Abstract

Particulate organic carbon is the ultimate source of food and energy for marine organisms. Propose to test the SEA Program's (96320) river-lake hypothesis for PWS by correlating the seasonal fluxes and nutritional quality of particulate organic carbon to the time-series variations in primary production and hydrodynamic conditions, with implication on the growth and survival of juvenile pink salmon and Pacific herring. This testing will help to clarify whether the yearly fluctuation in the two fish stocks is related to natural causes, and provide a basis in decision making for either restoration or optimizing the two fish stocks.

### Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Organic carbon undoubtedly plays an important role in the Prince William Sound ecosystem, but the results of this project would probably not measurably contribute to achieving the objectives of the present ecosystem study (i.e., SEA project 96320). More active integration with that program would strengthen this proposal.

### Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund. Project would not contribute sufficiently to restoration objectives to justify starting a new project.

96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	NOAA	NOAA	\$112.7	\$112.7	\$112.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$452.7	1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$112.7
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## Abstract

This project will measure pristane in predators of juvenile pink salmon and larval herring to determine the dietary dependence of these predators on alternative prey, *Neocalanus* spp. copepods. This project will also monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring. These results will be used to evaluate the switching hypothesis of the SEA plan and identify critical marine nursery habitat in PWS.

### Chief Scientist's Recommendation

An extremely valuable and elegant proposal with tremendous potential as an integrative tool for future monitoring of the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Among the highest-rated proposals.

## Executive Director's Recommendation

Defer. This is a technically innovative and excellent project. Collecting and measuring pristane in mussels may provide a simple measure of marine productivity, thus allowing predictions about future fisheries production and harvest levels. Evaluate in December based on availability of funds.



Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Sockeye Salmon Program				\$2,201.5	\$2,198.0	\$1,765.3	\$427.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$2,417.3		\$887.9	\$877.4
PAG Recommendation: The PAG directs staff to review sockeye projects with an eye to identifying budget reductions, and to close out management-related aspects of the sockeye cluster as expeditiously as possible.													
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	NOAA	NRC, Inc.	\$86.7	\$116.9	\$116.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$116.9	1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$116.9	
<u>Abstract</u> Overescapement of sockeye salmon in several areas of Alaska occurred in 1989 as a result of the oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival. However, few records of sockeye growth in these systems occurred before 1989. This project will use adult sockeye scales to reconstruct the growth of sockeye salmon before, during, and after the oil spill event. These data will be used to document the effects of the spill and the subsequent recovery of the sockeye stocks.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Excellent proposal. Will help synthesize existing information on sockeye salmon overescapement using an approach not used before in the program. Will supply information that won't be available from Kenai overescapement program. Will help resolve disagreements over data collected in NRDA and restoration program.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The project synthesizes existing information on sockeye overescapement to resolve questions about the geographic extent and mechanisms of EVOS-related injury due to overescapement, and will provide information needed to design management strategies to overcome EVOS injury. NOAA should review the proposer's indirect rate during contract negotiations.					
96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	\$447.9	\$442.9	\$442.9				\$442.9	6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$239.8	\$203.1
<u>Abstract</u> Greatly reduced fishing time in upper Cook Inlet in 1989 due to the presence of oil caused sockeye salmon spawning escapements in the Kenai River to exceed the desired amount by three times. The overescapement may have reduced survival of juvenile sockeye salmon. Careful monitoring and possible reduction of Kenai River sockeye salmon harvests may be necessary to ensure adequate escapements. The goal of this project is to restore Kenai River sockeye salmon through improved stock assessment capabilities and more accurate regulation of spawning levels.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This has been an excellent program, producing landmark results in '94 and '95. It has achieved its objectives by providing management tools for the upper Cook Inlet fishery. Closeout funds are requested for '96, but the amount seems high.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund close-out. Defer a decision on continuing field work until December, pending a review of the 1995 Kenai/Skilak sockeye return and of the overall Kenai/Skilak sockeye program. The project provides in-season identification of actual runs that Cook Inlet fishermen are harvesting which is used by fisheries managers to modify fishing areas and openings to protect Kenai/Skilak stocks.					

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 17**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96256	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	\$40.6	\$60.8	\$60.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$60.8	1st yr. 1 yr. project		\$60.8
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Columbia Lake is a 2.8 km <sup>2</sup> surface area lake located in Heather Bay near the southeast terminus of the Columbia Glacier. With recession of the glacier, the lake level dropped and the outlet now flows across a moraine, restricting access to salmon. Comparative data suggest that this lake could produce returns of 10,000 to 29,000 adult sockeye salmon annually. This project would gather limnological data, transplant fry and monitor the outmigration of smolt and return of adult salmon.				Uncertain if this glacial lake can sustain a sockeye run without much more extensive program than proposed.						Defer. Revised DPD submitted but not yet reviewed. As requested, the revision combines this project with 96257 and recasts project as a feasibility study. If feasible, these projects could provide significant sockeye salmon to aid PWS subsistence, sport, and commercial fisheries.			
96257	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	\$34.3	\$34.3	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Solf Lake is a 0.61 km <sup>2</sup> surface area lake located in Herring Bay on Knight Island. This lake had a run of sockeye salmon until an earthquake in the 1930s blocked the outlet. Limnological data suggest that this lake could produce returns of 19,000 to 22,000 adult sockeye salmon, annually. This project would open the lake to migrating salmon, monitor plankton abundance, transplant fry and monitor the outmigration of smolt and return of adult salmon.				This proposed multi-year effort raises questions about mixed-stock fisheries in western Prince William Sound that need to be addressed.						Project combined with 96256.			
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG	ADFG	\$907.8	\$858.9	\$858.9	\$150.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$1,233.9	3rd yr. 6 yr. project	\$460.2	\$398.7
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
This proposal provides for a close-out budget for the Kenai lakes sockeye research program with a limited continued sockeye monitoring program for the Kodiak Island lakes. If depressed adult returns from 1989 brood are observed in the Kenai River in 1995, continuation of the evaluation is proposed for the 1996 field season, which would bring the FY 96 cost to \$907,800. In addition, a separate proposal to experimentally evaluate the proposed mechanism leading to reduced production of smolt from the Kenai systems by mean of an <i>in situ</i> enclosure study is integrated into these investigations.				Preliminary analysis of the 1995 return appears to confirm a weak return of the 1990 brood year, which would be consistent with an effect of overescapement in 1987 - 1989. The fry weight data and observations on vertical migration of zooplankton might also reflect on effect of overescapement. The application of the limnological work to management is unclear. The closeout costs appear high and further description of the analysis to be conducted on 1995 data is needed. I cannot recommend gathering new data except perhaps in Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island.						Fund close-out for Kenai/Skilak portion; continue limited Kodiak monitoring. Defer decision on continued Kenai/Skilak field work until fall, pending review of 1995 sockeye return and of the overall Kenai/Skilak sockeye program. This project investigates multiple mechanisms for injuries to sockeye caused by overescapement, and also will determine the effects on smolt escapement and ultimate production of returning adults. It also monitors recovery of Kodiak runs and provides information to help restore these runs.			

## **FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 18**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96258B	Sockeye Salmon Skilak Lake Enclosure Project	ADFG	ADFG	\$341.1	\$341.1	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal will be initiated if the 5-year component of the 1995 Kenai sockeye return is very low. The proposed study examines experimentally 2 major questions about limits to sockeye salmon production. First, can reduced growth rates and subsequent reduced recruitment to fall fry and overwinter survival be explained by decreased availability of zooplankton? Second, are nutrient additions effective at improving zooplankton production and associated decreases in sockeye salmon? This study is a companion to 96258A.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There may be reason to fund this in the future but I can not recommend doing this soon.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 96. Consistent with Chief Scientist's recommendation, decision on future funding should await return of 1995-97 returns, and review of the overall Kenai/Skilak sockeye program.						
96258C	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration: Starvation-Temperature Study	DOI	DOI	\$57.3	\$57.3	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal is a companion to 96258A. It will only be initiated if the 5-year component of Kenai sockeye returns at a low level. It examines two questions: First, "Can the variability in overwintering survival of poorly conditioned fall fry be replicated in a laboratory simulation of the naturally observed conditions in Skilak and Kenai Lakes?"... Second, "Can the variability in overwintering survival be modeled with field data on length of winter and seasonal food availability?" The answers will be useful in developing restoration plans and evaluating escapement goals for Kenai sockeye.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See comment of 96258B.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 96. Consistent with Chief Scientist's recommendation, decision on future funding should await return of 1995 - 1999 returns, and review of the overall Kenai/Skilak sockeye returns.						
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	\$285.8	\$285.8	\$285.8	\$277.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$562.8	4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$71.0	\$214.8
<u>Abstract</u> Coghill Lake has historically been a major sockeye producer for PWS. The current production is very low and could jeopardize the sustainability of this sockeye stock without restoration efforts. This project continues a program begun in 1993 to fertilize Coghill Lake to restore the run. A restored sockeye salmon run would provide an important replacement resource for sport and commercial fisheries in PWS.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is a replacement action for oil spill injury using lake fertilization to increase sockeye salmon production in Coghill Lake. Reviews have identified risks in the approach taken. If the fertilization program does not work, we are not likely to know why. In spite of my reservations about the project, I recommend continued funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending review of FY 95 results (fund interim). Consistent with recommendation in FY 95 work plan, there must be a transition to a non-Trustee funding source after FY 97. This project is designed to restore Coghill Lake to its former position as a mainstay of the commercial/sport sockeye fishery in PWS. Although the injury to this fishery was not caused by the oil spill, this project has been conducted on a replacement basis for losses of other fishery resources.						

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 19**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout Projects				\$565.1	\$428.4	\$240.4	\$227.7	\$127.7	\$26.4	\$622.2		\$200.0	\$40.4
PAG Recommendation: Fully fund projects as proposed by the Executive Director, with greater emphasis, if possible (that is, fund deferred projects if approved by the Executive Director).													
96043A	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Char Population and Habitat Monitoring	USFS	USFS	\$29.6	\$29.6	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> Since 1993 a weir has been operated at Mile 18 Creek near Cordova to monitor the populations of anadromous cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char, determine population variability, estimate survival rates, and learn more about migration patterns and habitat requirements. Continued study at the weir in 1996 and 1997 will complete the data needed for determining survival rates for several year classes and will give a good indication of the population variability.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a new project for Trustee Council funding that proposes to support the operation of a weir on Mile 18 Creek. While this may improve some aspects of sport fishery management at Mile 18, it is not certain how this project will aid the restoration of this species on a regional basis.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project is part of on-going agency effort.							
96043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS	USFS	\$40.4	\$40.4	\$40.4	\$27.7	\$27.7	\$26.4	\$122.2	3rd yr. 5 yr. project		\$40.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project provides for monitoring of habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995 under EVOS Restoration Project number 95043B. Additionally this proposal would provide for a project completion report of project number 95043B.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This enhancement project has addressed concerns about supplementation effects and it's technically acceptable.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer for resolution of monitoring costs and schedule. This project monitors the success of a previous EVOS project.							
96043C	Cutthroat Trout Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS	USFS	\$100.2	\$100.2	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This project has the same focus as Project 94043/95043B. Its objective is to improve cutthroat trout rearing habitat in western PWS. In FY 95, the USFS will identify up to four streams with habitat enhancement opportunities. A detailed evaluation and environmental analysis would be conducted and finalized prior to the 1996 field season when implementation of the stream enhancements would take place.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Performance evaluations of previous in-stream manipulations need to be completed prior to commencing new manipulations. In addition, future proposals need to consider species interactions to ensure that manipulations do not provide unintended enhancement of other species.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Reconsider after similar improvements funded under 94043/95043B have been fully evaluated.							

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 20**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	USFS	USFS	\$336.7	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$200.0	
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Recovery of cutthroat trout is unknown. Restoration efforts have taken the form of instream habitat modification and stock supplementation. The usefulness of this approach in the long term is unknown. This project would determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of these fish within the same watershed and between watersheds by examining genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group. Results from this study will allow a long-term, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish to be developed.				This is a fundamentally excellent proposal that will determine the relationships between resident and anadromous forms of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout. Our lack of knowledge of life history strategies is constraining our ability to identify the most effective restoration strategies for the species. This project will also help clarify damage assessment results obtained previously. Since the findings of this study have national implications, I suggest substantial cost sharing by the USFS.						Fund. The project defines relationships among stocks and life history forms (e.g., anadromous vs. resident), refines understanding of the nature and extent of EVOS injury and may confirm whether recovery has occurred. This same information has direct implications for management of sport fisheries in Prince William Sound and nationally and the USFS is providing significant support for this project.			
96177A	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Lake Elsner Area	USFS	USFS	\$26.6	\$26.6	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Timber harvests in the Lake Elsner watershed, 13 miles east of Cordova, may have affected cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char habitat. The Cordova Ranger District proposes to work with the Eyak Corporation to survey the area and determine if there are any existing or potential impacts. If problems are identified, plans for restoration projects will be developed.				I cannot recommend that the Trustee Council fund the USFS and the Eyak Corporation for restoration of damage apparently caused by the logging practices on private land.						Do not fund.			
96177B	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina Area	USFS	USFS	\$31.6	\$31.6	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Timber harvests in the Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina area, 20 miles northwest of Cordova, may have affected cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char habitat. The Cordova Ranger District proposes to work with the Tatitlek Corporation to survey the area and determine if there are any existing or potential impacts. If problems are identified, plans for restoration projects will be developed.				I cannot recommend that the Trustees fund the Tatitlek Corporation and USFS to restore damages caused by logging practices on private land. Perhaps this kind of assistance can be sought through Project 95058 (Assistance to Private landowners).						Do not fund. Desired restoration should be addressed in the ongoing negotiations for purchase of habitat protection in the Tatitlek area.			

FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 21

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Marine Mammal Program				\$1,163.1	\$1,102.5	\$822.0	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,809.4		\$795.6	\$26.4
PAG Recommendation: Fund projects of this cluster as recommended by the Executive Director.													
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Castellini/UAF	\$187.4	\$214.1	\$214.1	\$192.3	\$48.1	\$0.0	\$454.5	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$214.1	
<u>Abstract</u> This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound. Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood and blubber chemistry and size in relation to their ecological and nutritional requirements. The project addresses potential health and nutritional problems that may be impeding harbor seal recovery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a solid technical proposal that addresses a basic question about recovery of harbor seals in the oil spill area. The investigator is well qualified, and is helping to evaluate the most generally accepted hypothesis for the seals' decline.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will document the body condition and nutritional status of harbor seals, thus helping to test the "is it food?" hypothesis for declines in the PWS harbor seal population. This information is necessary to eliminate alternative hypotheses (e.g., predation, disease). This project complements 96064 and will enable managers, subsistence hunters, and others to focus their concerns and efforts on the most probable sources of population decline.							
96012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound, Alaska	NOAA	N Gulf Oceanic	\$167.5	\$107.2	\$107.2				\$107.2	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$80.8	\$26.4
<u>Abstract</u> The project continues the monitoring of the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound killer whales that has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. It develops a GIS database on killer whales that when coupled with genetic and acoustic data will help evaluate recovery, recognize changes in behavior, and estimate killer whale impact on harbor seals.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a very good proposal that will monitor killer whales in PWS to track their recovery, as well as compile past data on this species in GIS usable electronic files.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund close-out of prior work including GIS component. Transfer of funds to contractor contingent upon approval of revised DPD and budget, as well as NOAA's approval of contract. Defer decision on monitoring killer whales in FY 96 and beyond until results of FY 95 work and recovery objective for killer whales are reconsidered.							

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 22**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96012B	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	NOAA	NOAA	\$229.5	\$229.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> The objective of the proposed project is to investigate the potential impact of killer whale predation on the recovery of PWS injured populations. We will collect biopsy samples from killer whales from each of two putative populations (suspected resident and transient whale populations) from PWS. Killer whale skin and blubber samples will be examined through stable isotope and fatty acid analyses to determine the fraction of the PWS killer whale population that predate on marine mammals versus fish.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would determine the trophic linkages between killer whales and their prey using two tracer methods: stable isotope analysis and free fatty acid ratios. Unpublished results from British Columbia indicate that resident and transitory types of whales can be discriminated easily on the basis of differences in the ratios of two fatty acids. The rate of killer whale predation on various species will not be able to be determined from this approach, and, in general, this proposal does not display a familiarity with the methods that convinces the reviewer that the Principal Investigator can interpret the results.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has significant technical concerns about this project as proposed.							
96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	\$381.1	\$350.3	\$350.3	\$347.0	\$100.0	\$25.0	\$822.3	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$350.3	
<u>Abstract</u> This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in PWS and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a very good proposal that deserves support. The proposal could be improved, however, by more clearly elaborated and prioritized hypotheses.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This basic study explores reasons for the long-term decline in harbor seals. Focus is on "is it food?" hypothesis, but also addresses alternatives, such as predation and disease. This work will enable resource managers, subsistence users, and others to focus their efforts and concern on the most probable causes of population decline.							
96121-BAA	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM	\$51.0	\$51.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This study will examine the feeding ecology of killer whales and their possible impact on harbor seals within PWS. Evidence suggests that the non-recovering status of harbor seals may be due to predation by killer whales. Traditional methods of food web analysis cannot determine whether this is true, but the combination of stable isotope tracer techniques and fatty acid signature analysis will allow us to estimate the degree of interaction between these two injured species.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically innovative program that will analyze fatty acid composition in forage fish, including analysis of the stable isotope composition of the fatty acid molecules. The purpose of the project is to use these findings to decipher the diet of fish-eating killer whales, although it is not certain that these "cutting edge" techniques can discriminate prey species effectively. The project is cost-effective. Coordination with Project 96170 should prevent duplication of effort.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project would document fatty acid/stable isotope composition of forage fishes, which are prey to killer whales and other marine mammals. This project would be appropriate only if 96012A and B were recommended for full funding, but they are not.							

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 23**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Schell/UAF	\$146.6	\$150.4	\$150.4	\$148.0	\$127.0	\$0.0	\$425.4	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$150.4	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Stable isotope ratios are natural tracers of carbon and nitrogen transfers through food webs. Through a mix of captive animal studies, comparison of isotope ratios in archived and current marine mammal tissues and their potential prey species in the PWS, insight into environmental changes causing the decline of harbor seals may be possible. This project will supply the isotope ratio determinations for other projects using this technique in the PWS ecosystem. Over the 12 months of FY 96 funding about 10,000 samples in these related projects will be analyzed. (This project was formerly numbered 9532012.)			Excellent in all respects. This project will doubtlessly provide insights into the functioning of the Prince William Sound ecosystem that cannot be obtained in other ways. It may well provide valuable information for modeling the entire ecosystem at a very reasonable cost. Coordination with Project 96121 should prevent duplication of effort.			Fund. This project provides technical support for 96064, and will assist the SEA program (96320) by describing the food chains that support important commercial fisheries in PWS.							
Nearshore Ecosystem Projects				\$6,515.9	\$6,376.0	\$3,546.6	\$2,470.4	\$2,459.4	\$1,340.0	\$9,816.4		\$2,533.4	\$1,013.2
<i>PAG Recommendation: This cluster should be targeted for fine tuning and budget reductions, at the discretion of the Executive Director. (This recommendation does not apply to any new projects that might be identified from this fall's oiling workshop.)</i>													
96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI	DOI	\$1,669.4	\$1,728.2	\$1,728.2	\$1,669.4	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$5,517.0	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$1,728.2	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The project assesses trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of "apex" predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses: 1) recovery of nearshore resources is limited by recruitment processes; 2) initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey has had a limiting effect on the recovery of predators; and 3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of predators.			This program was peer reviewed in detail in March 1995, and an 18-month workplan was approved by the Trustee Council. A detailed review of the first full field season of this program will be conducted in the fall or winter of 1996 in order to define the program for FY 96.			Fund. Project will be reviewed in fall of 1995 to see if modifications in 1996 Detailed Project Description are necessary based on 1995 field season. Budget will be reevaluated following review session. In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, is the hardest hit by the spill. This project monitors recovery of intertidal organisms and closely linked vertebrate predators and addresses question of whether continuing contamination is slowing recovery of vertebrate predators.							



**FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 24**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	\$35.1	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$10.0	
<u>Abstract</u> This project completes work begun in FY 95 to determine the areal extent, toxicity and origin of oil on selected Kodiak Archipelago shorelines. Most of these shorelines were last surveyed in 1990. The information about the remaining oil is necessary to determine whether recovery is proceeding at an acceptable rate; to help local people assess whether the presence of remaining oil still affecting shoreline activities; to determine the origin and toxicity of any remaining oil; and to determine if any beaches need additional treatment.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is close-out funding to hold community meetings and complete the final report.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project closes out work funded in FY 95.								
96037	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	ADFG	Highsmith/UAF	\$609.2	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$550.0	\$360.0	\$2,010.0	1st yr. 3 yr. project		\$550.0
<u>Abstract</u> The Coastal Habitat Injury Assessment study showed continued injury to intertidal algal and invertebrate populations when last sampled in 1991. A limited number of sites was monitored in PWS and Kenai through 1994 and showed continued damage. This study proposes to revisit the original sites to determine their recovery status. Intertidal communities are integral to the nearshore ecosystem and monitoring is critical for understanding long-term effects of the spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a solid program that revisits the spill-wide sites that have not been surveyed since 1991. Damage was extensive in sheltered rocky shores, coarse-textured beaches, and estuarine habitats at that time. This work should be done again. However, I am concerned with the price of the work.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer. Although more information on recovery of intertidal biota is highly desirable, this is an expensive, new commitment, which must be considered in the context of other requests for new project support. Primary value of this work is documentation of injury and recovery, with few management applications. Monitoring was last done in 1991.								
96056	Sea Otter Transplantation/Clam Restoration	DOI	D. Warner			\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This project seeks to restore clam populations in the Cordova area by transplanting roughly 300 sea otters from Cordova to the central and southern portions of PWS, followed by restocking razor clam beds with clams from other areas. Restocking dungeness crab is also proposed.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This was a project idea rather than a complete proposal. However, the mobility of sea otters makes the technical approach infeasible. Efforts by the California Department of Fish & Game found that some transplanted sea otters would travel 100 miles in a week to return to their original location.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project idea is not technically feasible.								

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 25**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96067-BAA	Juvenile Fish Habitat Identification and Assessment	DOI	Mitchell/MBC	\$467.4	\$467.4	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This study will sample nearshore habitats for juvenile fish. Embayments with eelgrass beds and shallow soft-bottomed coastal areas in PWS will be sampled in oiled and unoled areas. The study will help define important nursery grounds as well as demonstrate the amount to which these areas have been degraded by oiling.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Link to damaged resources has not been made and this proposal is somewhat duplicative of work in progress. Future proposals should be integrated with ecosystem studies now underway.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal has a weak link to restoration, and would be strengthened by integration with ecosystem studies.						
96072	Status and Potential Recovery of the Black Oystercatcher: An Apex Predator in the Nearshore Environment	DOI	DOI	\$157.7	\$157.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal questions the current status of the black oystercatcher as a recovering species, and presents a plan of action for improved monitoring of the species and evaluation of factors (e.g., demography, oil toxicity, food, genetic variability) that may be limiting recovery of the population.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although the authors question the classification of the oystercatcher as "recovering," the point remains arguable. I recommend deferring until results of 1996 boat surveys are complete and preliminary results of the NVP project are available, which may indicate continuing contamination in the nearshore food chain/ecosystem. If there is indication of lack of recovery of oystercatchers, a proposal emphasizing use of artificial incubation as a restoration technique might be appropriate.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund at this time. Reconsider for FY 97 based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.						
96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	ADFG	Highsmith/UAF	\$185.3	\$173.0	\$173.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$173.0	7th yr. 7 yr. project	\$173.0	
<u>Abstract</u> In 1990, intertidal restoration studies were established in Herring Bay in response to the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. These studies have continued through the 1994 field season and show continued injury to <i>Fucus gardneri</i> and the associated invertebrate population, especially in the upper intertidal. Data collected during the 1995 field season will be incorporated into the existing Herring Bay database and the rates and extents of recovery determined for injured resources.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a project that was funded from 1990 through 1995, with close-out scheduled for FY 96. The budget appears to be high for a close-out project.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project is close-out (data analysis and report writing only) for studies previously funded by the Trustee Council.						

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96088	Fucus as Structure for Other Organisms	ADFG	Stekoll/UAF	\$302.5	\$302.5	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The brown alga, <i>Fucus gardneri</i> , is the dominant organism in the upper intertidal community where it provides food, foraging areas, and shelter for a variety of other plants and animals. The goals of this project are to 1) define the factors which have limited the recovery of <i>Fucus</i> populations, 2) test various techniques to accelerate the recovery of <i>Fucus</i> populations in the (r intertidal, 3) determine the consequences for other organisms due to this slow recovery of <i>Fucus</i> and 4) define the geographical extent of upper intertidal habitat throughout PWS that has not recovered.			This project poses many of the same questions that have been asked in the Herring Bay intertidal studies for the previous five years. This upper intertidal system might be appropriate for work in the future with new questions, possibly in response to an RFP.			Do not fund. Lower priority than other coastal habitat work at this time.							
96090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	\$209.7	\$205.1	\$205.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.1	5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$205.1	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
In FY 96 a comprehensive report will be produced synthesizing and summarizing four years of studies on the persistence of oiling in mussel beds in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska and restoration of 12 of these beds. Chemical analyses of mussel and sediment samples collected in 1995 will be completed early in 1996. No new sample collection or site visits are proposed for FY 96.			It is essential to complete this close-out project but the budget appears to be high. The labor for the report writing is very high, given the donation of time by NOAA (which is recognized and appreciated).			Fund . Project would close-out previous study on contamination of mussel beds by oil. Oiled mussel beds may be a pathway for on-going contamination of nearshore vertebrate predators. Information gathered could lead to further cleaning and restoration of mussel beds.							
96094	Improving Recovery Rates on Shorelines in PWS Using Enhanced Bioremediation	ADEC	ADEC	\$965.6	\$965.6	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This 3-year project will identify reasons why remaining subsurface oil on PWS shorelines has not biodegraded and assess the impact this is having on shoreline recovery. Based on site characterization and risk, the project will recommend and test, if appropriate, use of selected non-intrusive, non-commercial bioremediation enhancement methods to accelerate stalled biodegradation.			There are serious questions as to whether nutrient supply is a limiting factor in the removal of oil from Prince William Sound beaches. Also, I doubt that the remaining oil is seriously affecting the ecosystem. (The main problem is that oil residue is offensive to local residents, who want something done about it.) This study is expensive and time consuming, and may not satisfy local concerns.			Do not fund. However, a workshop will be held this fall with the Chief Scientist, community leaders, agency representatives, and other interested parties to review the status of persisting oil and the objectives of any future shoreline monitoring and cleanup.							

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 27**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96103-BAA	Whale Forestomach Anaerobic Microbes to Detoxify Oil Spills	NOAA	Craig/OSU	\$170.7	\$170.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
Complete microbial bioremediation of oil spills in the environment is currently limited by oxygen availability. We have preliminary evidence that anaerobic bacteria from the forestomach of bowhead whales have the unique ability to metabolize a range of fuel oil components anaerobically. This project: isolates anaerobic bacteria or bacterial consortia responsible for this activity from this habitat, assesses their ability to detoxify fuel oil components, and optimizes their growth for use in environmental bioremediation.				This is an imaginative proposal that could lead to the development of microbial cultures or other sorts of biotechnological approaches that might be applied to the clean-up of oil spills. Unfortunately, this research and development project would most likely be applicable to future oil spills and therefore does not address damages or restoration from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.				Do not fund. Proposed work falls outside scope of civil settlement.					
96104	Avian Predation on Blue Mussels in Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS	\$127.1	\$155.1	\$155.1	\$130.0	\$120.0	\$60.0	\$465.1	1st yr. 3 yr. project		\$155.1
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
The nearshore vertebrate predator project (96025) hypothesizes that prey availability and competition for prey, such as blue mussels, could be constraining recovery of sea otters and harlequin ducks. This project will document the impact of avian predators, including surf scoters, glaucous-winged gulls, black oystercatchers, and surfbirds on mussel populations at northwest Montague Island. This project will gather information on the numbers and distribution of avian predators, and variability in their use of mussels.				Very responsive to discussion in January workshop. This is a study that would help us interpret the results of the NVP (96025) project. I recommend one year of funding and integration with the NVP program.				Defer subject to availability of funds for new projects and further review of possibilities for integration with 96025. Information on avian predation would usefully complement Nearshore Vertebrate Predator studies (project 96025).					
96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG	Jewett/UAF	\$239.4	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$250.0	6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$250.0	
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project would provide funds to write the final report for Project 95106. The budget reflects projected costs of sample analysis, data analysis, and report preparation. The final report will incorporate and compare all data collected since 1991.				This is a close-out project for work previously funded by the Trustees. The investigator is doing a very good job on subtidal studies. I recommend funding this, but encourage greater cost effectiveness.				Fund. Would close out work funded in previous years.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96108	Assessing the Effects of EVOS on Mussels and Fish: Using High Resolution Stable Isotope Records	ADFG	Carpenter/UT	\$84.0	\$84.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Small portions of otoliths and mussel and barnacle shells will be sampled to provide a chemical record of the effects of EVOS on the mussel and fish populations of PWS. Findings will be used to assess the degree of initial and ongoing contamination of these resources. These new techniques will provide a detailed indicator of natural and anthropogenic stressors on these organisms (increase our knowledge of their physiological activity (e.g., growth rate, spawning, food-source variations and disease)).			This proposal appears to have technical shortcomings and would contribute little to the restoration program.			Do not fund. Project raises technical concerns and has weak link to restoration objectives.							
96109-BAA	Decontamination and Restoration Process for Oil-Impacted Mussel Beds	NOAA	Alter/PES	\$551.8	\$551.8	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project's goal is to develop and validate for implementation a treatment process to decontaminate and restore oil-impacted mussel beds. The project includes toxicity tests of oil-removing agents and field evaluations of treatment processes.			Clean-up of oiled mussel beds may or may not be a high priority following completion of 96090. Once the Trustees have a final report on this project, we can assess the need for further work or alternative approaches.			Do not fund at this time. Project should be considered after review of current work.							
96160	Assessment of Recovery from Surface Oiling, Subsurface Oiling, and Subsurface Invertebrate Contamination by Oil on Gulf of Alaska Shorelines	DOI	DOI	\$129.7	\$129.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would assess and monitor surface and subsurface oil at 12 and 10 sites, respectively. It will document subsurface oil through excavations and monitor its weathering using an innovative system of collection wells. Amphipods, widespread invertebrates living within the beach substrate, will be monitored for tissue contamination by buried hydrocarbons.			It is not clear that continued contamination of the coastal areas of the Alaska Peninsula is very widespread. Amphipods are not very appropriate organisms for monitoring hydrocarbon accumulation; <i>Mytilus</i> would probably be better. The utility of wells is questionable.			Do not fund. However, a workshop will be held this fall with the Chief Scientist, community leaders, agency representatives, and other interested parties to review the status of persisting oil and the objectives of any future shoreline monitoring and cleanup.							

**FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 29**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96161	Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for Ecological Monitoring and Recovery	DOI	DOI	\$230.4	\$98.0	\$98.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$98.0	1st yr. 2 yr. project		\$98.0
<u>Abstract</u>					<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
The harlequin duck is an important ecological indicator in intertidal systems affected by the oil spill. This proposal will address the hypotheses that harlequin duck population distribution and abundance, productivity and physiological condition have been impacted in oiled areas of the Gulf of Alaska.					This pilot project would test the effectiveness of satellite tags to monitor the movement of harlequin ducks between Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula and Price William Sound. There is extensive cost sharing by DOI. It could provide a better understanding of harlequin ducks in the spill area, but it needs to be considered within the context of the total restoration effort for this species.			Defer. Needs further review in relation to recovery objectives for harlequin ducks and two ongoing harlequin projects (96025 and 96427). Information on interchange among harlequin duck populations in PWS, Kenai coast, etc. will help develop a harvest management strategy that is based on a solid understanding of the biogeography of harlequins in north gulf coast region.					
96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	NOAA	NOAA	\$119.8	\$116.1	\$116.1	\$121.0	\$120.0	\$470.0	\$827.1	5th yr. 11 yr. project	\$116.1	
<u>Abstract</u>					<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project is a continuation of the NRDA and Restoration database management, hydrocarbon interpretation and sample storage service. Subsistence response and restoration data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee hydrocarbon database. A summary report for investigators and managers will be produced with an electronic copy of the database, that will allow easier access to this information. New user groups of the database will be identified, and tailored user interfaces will be generated.					This is an excellent proposal. The work is necessary to support the many projects, both past and present, that continue to face the task of obtaining and correctly interpreting environmental hydrocarbon data.			Fund. Project is on-going analysis of hydrocarbon data for other Trustee Council funded studies. This project will make these data available to the scientific community and the public, including "on-line" via the computer Internet.					
96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	\$261.1	\$261.1	\$261.1				\$261.1	3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$51.0	\$210.0
<u>Abstract</u>					<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will compare population parameters between oiled and unoiled areas based on population structure, behavior, production, and growth rates. Shoreline boat surveys will be conducted simultaneously. Changes in population size, structure, and production in oiled and unoiled areas and between years will be compared. Continued population monitoring and brood surveys will allow us to assess trends and suggest factors limiting recovery.					Surveys of harlequin ducks are a high restoration priority. However, without statistical justification, a decision on work for 1997 and beyond should be made later. Three more years of effort are proposed for this project. This request for future work should be examined after review of FY 96 work.			Fund interim costs; defer decision on balance of FY 96 funding until report from prior year (Project B11) is submitted. Consider funding for future years after review of FY 96 work. This project continues a series of studies focusing on injury to and recovery of harlequin ducks in PWS. This information will help determine when current harvest restrictions can be lifted and whether additional actions, such as more cleanup of oiled mussel beds, are necessary.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Scabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project				\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$8,110.6		\$250.7	\$1,731.9
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	NOAA	Duffy, et. al.				\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$6,128.0	2nd yr. 5 yr. project		
<u>Abstract</u> This study will use seabirds as "probes" of the trophic environment of PWS and compare their reproductive and foraging biologies with similar measurements from the Barren Islands, an area with more suitable or abundant food. Measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance. The project will use fish samples to compare diet, energetics and reproductive parameters of different forage-fish species to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one fish species over another.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Project to be subject of detailed review in November 1995, as voted by the Trustee Council in approving the FY 95 startup of this project.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending a project review with the Chief Scientist (fund interim). Project addresses the "is it food?" hypothesis for several seabird species that are in continuing decline. This information could help inform future fisheries management decisions, particularly if commercial interest in fisheries for capelin and other small, oil-rich species was to emerge.					
96163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$711.2	\$711.2	\$711.2				\$711.2	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$6.8	\$704.4
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.					
96163B	Foraging of Seabirds	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$138.7	\$138.7	\$138.7				\$138.7	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$25.2	\$113.5
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.					
96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$133.1	\$133.1	\$133.1				\$133.1	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$41.7	\$91.4
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.					

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 31**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96163D	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$72.3	\$72.3	\$72.3				\$72.3	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$12.0	\$60.3
	<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				
96163E	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$181.8	\$181.8	\$181.8				\$181.8	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$30.6	\$151.2
	<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				
96163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon Guillemot Populations	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$197.8	\$197.8	\$197.8				\$197.8	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$30.6	\$167.2
	<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				
96163G	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics, and Productivity of Seabirds	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$186.5	\$186.5	\$186.5				\$186.5	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$3.8	\$182.7
	<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				
96163H	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$44.6	\$44.6	\$44.6				\$44.6	2nd yr 5 yr project		\$44.6
	<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				
96163I	APEX Planning and Project Leader	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$124.2	\$124.2	\$124.2				\$124.2	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$56.9	\$67.3
	<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.				



Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$98.7	\$98.7	\$98.7				\$98.7	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$20.5	\$78.2
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.								<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$20.4				\$20.4	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$4.7	\$15.7
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.								<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163L	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in the PWS/GOA Complex and Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish in the Barren Islands	NOAA	Duffy et. al.	\$73.3	\$73.3	\$73.3				\$73.3	2nd yr 5 yr project	\$17.9	\$55.4
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> See 96163.								<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects				\$1,654.0	\$1,404.2	\$780.6	\$321.6	\$103.9	\$458.5	\$1,664.6		\$507.6	\$273.0
PAG Recommendation: See Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project.													
96163M	Seasonal Movements and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres and Tufted Puffins	DOI	DOI	\$166.3	\$121.3	\$121.3	\$121.3	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$262.6	2nd yr. 4 yr. project		\$121.3
<u>Abstract</u> Common murres were the bird species most heavily impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The failure to recover documented in this species 5 years after the oil spill may be related to a long-term decline in the availability of suitable forage. Tests of hypotheses concerning food limitation on murre population recovery and the application of puffins as fish samplers require information on the foraging ranges and feeding areas of birds from specific colonies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a meritorious scientific study that promises to provide significant new information on diving behavior and foraging range of murres and tufted puffins. The winter location of murres may be identified by this project. The results of the 1995 pilot study and the first year of the APEX program should be evaluated prior to committing funds for FY 96.								<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer pending November review and a clearer sense of the importance of this work to objectives in 96163, the APEX project. If funded, recommend funding only common murre component. Project could help interpret hydroacoustic data on the distribution and abundance of forage fish in terms of whether those fish are actually available to foraging seabirds. Will also establish wintering areas of common murres, which could lead to the identification of restoration measures to maintain and protect this injured species.			

## FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 33**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to Monitor the Reproductive Success of Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound, Alaska	DOI	DOI	\$254.6	\$117.6	\$117.6	\$50.0	\$39.9	\$0.0	\$207.5	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$67.6	\$50.0

## Abstract

This project will develop a means to monitor the productivity of marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets. The reproductive success of these two non-colonial seabirds can not be monitored using standard techniques. To develop a productivity survey protocol, murrelets will be surveyed at sea to determine the timing and abundance of juveniles, the ratio of juveniles to adults and the coastal and marine features that best predict juvenile abundance. By monitoring murrelet productivity in relation to population trends, this index can eventually be used to determine what factors influence murrelet recovery.

### Chief Scientist's Recommendation

An index of marbled murrelet productivity is a desirable product for the restoration program. In addition, results of past Trustee-sponsored marbled murrelet work need to be synthesized and published. Consider for funding after review of 1995 data.

### Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund close-out of FY '95 work and synthesis of prior murrelet studies. Defer decision on new murrelet surveys in FY 96 pending the APEX (96163) review in November.

96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI	DOI	\$88.9	\$8.4	\$8.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.4	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$8.4
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## Abstract

Populations of three species of birds injured by the oil spill (black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot and common murre) will be allowed to increase by removing introduced arctic foxes from Seguam Island. Although it is outside the area directly affected by the oil spill, Seguam Island has a particularly high potential for restoring populations of these species because it contains substantial amounts of habitat and remnant populations of all three species are present.

### Chief Scientist's Recommendation

I have supported fox removal as a highly effective but low cost restoration technique. One issue is that Seguan Island is far from the spill zone. Target species were injured by the spill, but would have to be justified on replacement/equivalent resource basis. Every opportunity to take concrete measures of program effectiveness should be used.

### Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund close-out of prior work (95041). Do not fund new work at Seguam Island because the benefit to spill-affected populations is not established.

96120-BAA	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM	\$40.9	\$40.9	\$0.0	\$0.0
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## Abstract

This study will provide the data necessary for interpreting food web dynamics and ecology of the "apex" predators of PWS. In any long-term study of foraging ecology, especially those investigating the recovery of impacted species, knowledge of prey species composition and energetic value is critical in the interpretation of consumption rates and therefore the impact of consumer species upon prey species stocks. Compositional analysis will also yield important information on the general quality of the environment by assessing the condition of important prey species.

### Chief Scientist's Recommendation

While technically sound, this proposal lacks sufficient linkage to a particular model or hypothesis and there is no prioritization of potential sources of samples. This work should be considered in the future if net-caught forage fish are to be used as an index of prey quality for seabirds.

### Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund at this time. Project will be considered during November 1995 APEX review (96163). Any funds for this project will need to come from the overall funding approved for APEX.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in Prince William Sound Using Habitat Models Linked to Geographic Databases	USFS	USFS	\$168.8	\$123.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	1st yr. 2 yr. project		
<u>Abstract</u> This project would identify potential habitat of the marbled murrelet in PWS by linking habitat models to geographic databases of vegetation and physical site characteristics. Areas identified as having a high probability of containing nesting habitat could become focal areas for planning management descriptions to favor maintenance of murrelet habitat.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This could be an important project, but I have questions about quality of the murrelet habitat model. The habitat model needs additional review by murrelet biologists.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would summarize several years of Trustee-sponsored studies on marbled murrelet nesting habitat. Resulting maps of potential murrelet habitat could be useful in planning and carrying out timber harvests that could impact marbled murrelets in the spill area. However, the Public Advisory Group recommended deferring this project until there has been greater advance consultation with private land owners. There also are questions about whether the scale of the resulting maps will be sufficiently large to assist project decisions and land owners on the ground.						
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Prince William Sound	NOAA	ABR, Inc.	\$110.2	\$168.7	\$168.7	\$0.0			\$168.7	1st yr.	\$168.7	
<u>Abstract</u> This project would investigate the status and ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound (PWS). The study will evaluate the abundance, distribution, and productivity of this little known seabird and assess its habitat use and feeding habits in northwestern PWS. Given uncertainty about the effects of the oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent proposal on a bird species that was perhaps the most injured of any by the spill. Our knowledge of this species is so sketchy that this project is justified. This project may be useful for discovering restoration actions. The investigator is well qualified with an extensive background in alcid biology. The study should be reviewed after the first year to assess progress and whether the mapping work will be done at a sufficiently large scale to be of use on the ground.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund FY 96 only; future years' funding dependent on FY 96 results. Kittlitz's Murrelet has a small world-wide population, and, proportionate to that population, it may have been the species hardest hit by the oil spill. This study will gather basic information on a rare, poorly known seabird, which may lead to identification of restoration measures.						
96143-BAA	Recovery of Bird and Mammal Populations in Prince William Sound After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	DOI	ABR, Inc.	\$321.2	\$321.2	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This study will assess the status of recovery of bird and mammal populations injured in the aftermath of the Exxon oil spill and is an extension of a study conducted in Prince William Sound in 1989-91. The project proposes to conduct three surveys each year during 1996-98 in nearshore and offshore habitats and will assess recovery based on wildlife use of oil-affected habitats and population status relative to prespill levels.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project essentially duplicates the boat surveys of bird and sea otter populations being carried out by the USFWS (96159). Although the proposal is very professional and actually has the advantage of a broader look at population recovery over the USFWS, we would have to abandon the time-series compiled by the government since 1972 due to methodological differences.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Cannot justify support for this new survey while continuing funding of 96159.						

# FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 35

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	\$101.7	\$101.7	\$101.7	\$125.3	\$44.0	\$458.5	\$729.5	1st yr. 3 yr. project		\$101.7
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
The project is designed to determine whether common murre populations at a series of index colonies within the area affected by the oil spill are recovering. This objective will be accomplished by counting murrelets at all five locations to document the presence or absence of post-spill population trends. Each location will be surveyed every 3 years, but the field work is planned so that a portion of it will be accomplished annually (i.e. colonies in the western portion of the spill zone will be surveyed in FY 96, central colonies will be counted in FY 97, and the eastern-most colonies will be visited in FY 98).				This is a solid continuing study that is an integral part of the restoration program to monitor recovery of murrelets. However, all '96 monitoring programs are to have done a power analysis to determine the appropriate frequency of sampling. This proposal lacks a power analysis.				Defer. Approval subject to availability of funds. Project can be deferred until FY 97 with no harm to the injured resource. The results of the power analysis should be included in future proposals.					
96148	Kittlitz's Murrelet: Biology, Abundance, and Population Genetics	DOI	DOI	\$99.8	\$99.8	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will 1) compile and analyze available unpublished and published data to assess the abundance and distribution of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Alaska, and, 2) conduct original research on the breeding biology, pelagic distribution and population genetics of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Alaska.				Kittlitz's murrelets are a species that is of great interest to the Trustee Council restoration program. However, the design is not sufficiently explicit nor focused. There is a better proposal before the Trustee Council.				Do not fund. Cannot justify support for this project while also starting 96142-BAA, which is a superior proposal.					
96159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance In Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer 1996	DOI	DOI	\$262.9	\$262.9	\$262.9	\$25.0			\$287.9	1st yr. 2 yr. project		\$262.9
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
We propose to conduct small boat surveys to monitor abundance of marine birds and sea otters in PWS during March and July 1996. Previous surveys have observed >65 bird and 8 marine mammal species in PWS. Data collected in 1996 will be used to examine trends from summer 1989-96 and from winter 1990-96 by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the un-oiled zone. Overall population trends for PWS from 1989-96 also will be examined.				This is a solid proposal for monitoring seabirds and sea otters. The surveys have been done since 1989 and there are similar data from 1984 - 85. The proposers have done a power analysis that indicates a low power of detecting change in populations with infrequent sampling. The proposed biannual monitoring schedule appears reasonable in light of the analysis, but future commitments should be reviewed with regard to balance between monitoring injured resources and ecological investigations.				Fund for this monitoring cycle only. Future monitoring will be evaluated when proposed. The surveys provide basic information on status and recovery of an entire suite of marine birds (and sea otters) in PWS.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96175	Remote Video System Seabird Monitoring Project	DOI	DOI	\$38.7	\$38.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			

Abstract

The project will test the ability of a robotically controlled video monitoring system to remotely collect real-time productivity, nesting chronology, adult time budget, and chick feeding rate data on common murres and other seabirds more accurately and at lower costs than current methods allow at colonies with difficult access. The proposal is based on a prototype system that was designed and successfully tested in Kachemak Bay and the Barren Islands in FY 94. Data will be collected both remotely and manually on the same sets of plots using the same basic methods in conjunction with Project 96163J.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The proposed testing of a promising technology is innovative, but the link to restoration (assessing murre productivity) is not compelling given the apparent recovery. The cost effectiveness of this project was questionable given expense of equipment and associated technicians, and the fact that some deployment costs are being absorbed in other projects.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund at this time. Project could be reconsidered in the future if extended monitoring of murres is necessary.

Subsistence Projects	\$2,602.6	\$2,594.0	\$1,564.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,108.8	\$1,594.8	\$5,672.5	\$878.4	\$686.2
PAG Recommendation: The PAG recommends approval of a budget of approximately \$1.3 million, as recommended by staff. (The discussion indicated that fine-tuning may be appropriate for specific projects and budgets may need to be revised.)									

96009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS	PWSSC	\$134.0	\$134.0	\$134.0	\$40.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$174.9	2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$37.2	\$96.8
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Abstract

This project addresses concerns that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired. The first year (FY95) is to establish the feasibility of working on octopus in the Sound, identify suitable study sites, and evaluate techniques. The second year (FY96) will focus on the local distribution of octopus in the nearshore where they are harvested. Cross-out costs are requested in the third year (FY97).

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Defer decision until results of FY 95 field season available.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Defer decision until results of FY 95 field season are available (fund interim). Project is designed to address concern that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired.

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 37**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision in December
96052	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	CRRRC	\$210.0	\$261.0	\$261.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,761.0	2nd yr. 8 yr. project	\$261.0	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project, submitted by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRRC), will continue a program begun in FY 95. This project will encourage and facilitate communication among the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, regional organizations and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill. The goal is to make optimal use of the complementary nature of scientific data and traditional knowledge.			Addresses needed restoration work by furthering interactions between EVOS scientists and community members.			Fund. This project will continue a program to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill.							
96052B	Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	ADFG	\$298.3	\$298.3	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project, submitted by Subsistence Division/ADFG, will continue a program to encourage and facilitate communication among the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, regional organizations and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill. The goal is to make optimal use of the complementary nature of scientific data and traditional knowledge.			See 96052.			Do not fund as separate project. See 96052.							
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Tatitlek IRA	\$52.7	\$26.6	\$26.6	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$74.3	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$26.6	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 20,000 smolts will be collected from an ADF&G approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.			Excellent project, technically sound, highly feasible. However, Trustee Council funding should be limited to maximum of one life cycle of coho (approximately 4 years).			Fund. However, no funds should be spent on this project until final approval of EA undertaken in FY 95 (approval expected 8/25/95). Fund for 4 years (one coho life cycle). Project will create a coho salmon run near Tatitlek as a replacement resource for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.							

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG	ChugachRRC	\$405.6	\$405.6	\$405.6	\$413.6	\$417.4	\$417.4	\$1,654.0	2nd yr. 6 yr. project		\$405.6
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Resident clam populations near the Native villages of Port Graham, Nanwalek, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Eyak and Ouzinkie will be re-established to restore diminished subsistence opportunities. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams, cockles and, if possible, butter clams for seeding. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and methods used. Total seeded area will not exceed 5 hectares.			I recommend that there be a late autumn/early winter review of progress before FY 96 funding is approved. Very promising project; good potential. Environmental assessment (EA) should consider sea otter populations. Need to review production capacity of current facility and plans for future expansion.			Defer decision pending results of FY 95 field season. Project would establish subsistence clam populations near several Native villages as replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.							
96202	Port Lions Community Hall	ADFG	Port Lions	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Funds would match \$175,000 requested from the State Legislature for a community hall. Funds for the community hall were received prior to the oil spill but were lost, as no manpower was available for construction.			No link to restoration.			Do not fund. No link to restoration of an injured natural resource.							
96204	Kodiak Subsistence Resource Restoration Planning	ADFG	ADFG	\$39.4	\$39.4	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The project would implement a more intensive subsistence resource restoration planning effort in Kodiak Island Borough communities as a follow-up to Projects 94428 and 95428. The goal would be to develop a coordinated set of resource restoration proposals for consideration in the FY 97 work plan. Methods will include several workshops and a series of community meetings.			Some further planning seems justified. However, such planning should go on under this project or under 96052.			Do not fund as a separate project. Objectives can be integrated into 96052.							

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 39**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96205	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp Planning Project	DOI	Eyak Nat Vill	\$40.8	\$40.8	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>						
This project would plan for a Subsistence Recovery Camp for Alaska Native subsistence users affected by the oil spill. As identified by Picou and Gill (1992), Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome is directly linked to the environmental damage done by the oil spill and the subsistence way of life. With the results of the oil spill still being felt by the communities through lack of or reduced abundance of specific species, there has been an upsurge of addictive behaviors.				Appears to be worthwhile idea; has worked in other localities. Consider for other funding.			Do not fund. Not appropriate for civil settlement funds. Recommend seeking alternate funding, since idea is worthwhile.						
96206	Old Harbor Lagoon (Midway Culvert) Salmon Enhancement Feasibility Study	ADFG	Old Harbor	\$28.8	\$28.8	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>						
As a step towards restoring subsistence uses and resources at the community of Old Harbor, this project will determine the feasibility for coho and chum salmon enhancement for the Old Harbor lagoon system, by evaluating the potential for improving the early marine rearing opportunities for chum and coho salmon. It will evaluate the utility of raising the culvert through which this system empties into Sitkalidak Straits to a level which would provide increased water retention in the lagoon and thus increase the rearing area.				Project needs further refinement and greater detail.			Do not fund at this time. Proposer may want to work with agency and Trustee Council staff to strengthen a future version of this proposal.						
96207	Ocean Beach Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility Study	ADFG	Old Harbor	\$92.7	\$92.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>						
As a step towards restoring subsistence uses and resources at the community of Old Harbor, this project will determine the feasibility for sockeye salmon enhancement for the Ocean Beach Lake System, located on the east side of Sitkalidak Island. Feasibility determination efforts would focus on collecting stock status data, identifying minimum and optimum escapement requirements for natural production, and investigating the feasibility of enhancing wild production from this system.				Significant questions raised by this proposal. Would create substantial risks to native species; opportunity to address/minimize risks is low.			Do not fund. Project raises significant questions about risk to native species.						



Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96208	Kempff Bay Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility Study	ADFG	Akhiok City	\$70.7	\$70.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> As a step towards restoring subsistence uses and resources at the community of Akhiok, this project will determine the feasibility for sockeye salmon enhancement for the Akhiok Village Lake System, located at Kempff Bay on southern Kodiak Island. The feasibility study would focus on collecting stock-status data, identifying minimum and optimum escapement requirements for natural production, and investigating the feasibility of increasing wild production from this system.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Significant questions raised by this proposal. Would create substantial risks to native species, and opportunity to address/minimize risks is low.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project raises significant questions about risk to native species.								
96210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Chugach RRC	\$233.4	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$315.0	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$115.0	
<u>Abstract</u> Students from Chenega Bay, Tatitlek and some outlying areas will participate in research projects identified by the Prince William Sound Science Center and other EVOS researchers. The objective is to increase the awareness of youth regarding the effects of the oil spill and encourage their involvement in research/restoration. Students will be involved in oceanographic testing, fish monitoring, bird and mammal observations, pristane/mussel analysis and octopus studies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Project needs further refinement. Feasibility of project could be demonstrated through a pilot project matching a small number of students with researchers.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund as a pilot project. However, no funds should be spent on this project until legal and budget review are complete, liability concerns are resolved, and final approval is received from the Executive Director.								
96211	Community-Based Harbor Seal Biological Sampling Program	ADFG	ANHSC	\$44.0	\$44.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> A pilot project for collecting biological samples from subsistence-taken harbor seals from six communities of PWS and lower Cook Inlet would be designed, implemented, and evaluated. "User-friendly" data collection forms and an instructional video would be produced. Village-based technicians would be trained for collecting samples taken by hunters and transporting these samples to Anchorage for further sampling and transport for analysis. Findings would be disseminated by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) through a newsletter network.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Good approach to addressing the problem of lack of information on status and trends of harbor seals; good community involvement. Integrate with 96244.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96244.								

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96212	Restoration of Subsistence Shellfish Consumption: A PSP Screening Program	ADFG	Kodiak Tribal	\$167.7	\$167.7	\$167.7	\$178.3	\$151.3	\$0.0	\$497.3	1st yr. 3 yr. project		\$167.7
<u>Abstract</u> Subsistence users in the Kodiak Island Borough probably consume more shellfish (clams and crabs) per capita than any other region of Alaska. Since the oil spill, numerous cases of severe paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) have created fear about the safety of consuming these traditional foods. This proposal addresses the health concerns of subsistence users through active participation in a systematic testing program. Faster lab results should curtail the number of cases of PSP and save lives.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Excellent technical merit. However, there are several concerns including 1) the time to perfect the assay is considerable and hiring plans need to be flexible, and 2) availability of multiple saxotoxin standards.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until outstanding questions can be answered. Timing of development of chemical assay is uncertain, plus need to develop plan for a transition to non-Trustee Council funding. In addition, there are legal questions about agency liability. This project will increase subsistence users' confidence that the resources injured by the oil spill or other replacement subsistence resources, are safe to eat.									
96213	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	ANHSC	\$99.2	\$99.2	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> The overall goal is to involve Alaska Natives directly in the harbor seal research and monitoring process and to help find solutions to restore the health of the injured species. Goals of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission include: educating and informing the public and scientists on the traditional and contemporary relationship between harbor seals and Alaska Natives; informing scientists about the type and extent of knowledge held by local people about the harbor seal; involving Alaska Natives in the regulatory and management process.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal is a good approach to harbor seal management, but there is a concern about the appropriateness of the Trustee Council funding operating costs for a statewide commission.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. It is not appropriate for the Trustees to provide operating support for a statewide commission, but some of the tasks outlined in 96244 will be contracted to the commission.									
96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	ADFG	Tatitlek Village	\$74.5	\$77.4	\$77.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.4	1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$77.4	
<u>Abstract</u> The purpose of this project is to make a documentary on subsistence hunting of harbor seals in PWS. This video will document all facets of harbor seal hunting including the ecological and biological knowledge hunters use to hunt harbor seals. By documenting this knowledge, the project will enhance the restoration of the seal population by providing an indigenous hunter's perspective on harbor seal ecology.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Project is an excellent idea. Will directly serve the interests of the communities, and will assist restoration of harbor seals by allowing subsistence users to make better decisions about the resource.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund.									

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96218	Ouzinkie Clam Restoration Project	ADFG	Ouzinkie Tribe			\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project will begin to reestablish local clam populations for subsistence use in the Ouzinkie area. Clams were once a major subsistence food in the community of Ouzinkie, but local clam populations have decreased to low levels since the oil spill. Additionally, due to food safety concerns, clams no longer contribute to this community's subsistence harvest.				Duplicates 96131; consider as part of 96131.		Do not fund as separate project. Objectives are already included in 96131.							
96219	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS	Eyak Nat Vill	\$77.2	\$85.1	\$85.1	\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$212.1	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$85.1	
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in eastern Prince William Sound. Instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily the installation of log structures, will be employed by local subsistence users to increase the capability of selected streams to produce additional salmon.				Good community involvement. Compatible with Trustee Council guidelines on fish supplementation. Excellent technically.		Fund, although the specific funding mechanism needs to be resolved. The project proposal was submitted by a private entity who would like to do the work. However, the project may be awarded through a competitive process. This project will replace subsistence services lost due to the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in PWS.							
96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration -- Anderson Creek	USFS	Chenega IRA	\$17.1	\$16.1	\$16.1	\$56.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$72.5	1st yr. 2 yr. project		\$16.1
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project will open up additional spawning areas for pink and coho salmon, and rearing habitat for coho salmon, in Anderson Creek through placement of a fish pass on a six-foot barrier falls located about one quarter of the way up the stream. Anderson Creek is located adjacent to Chenega Bay village. Additional salmon produced from increased spawning habitat will help replace lost subsistence opportunities in the village.				Excellent replacement project involving habitat alteration. Enhancement consists primarily of habitat improvement and appears to be relatively benign biologically, with low risk of failure. Recommend assessment of fish populations upstream of barrier.		Defer decision until technical questions regarding assessment of fish populations are addressed.							

**FY 96 WORK PLAN -- 'EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 43**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	ADFG	Port Graham	\$88.9	\$95.3	\$95.3	\$83.1	\$77.2	\$161.5	\$417.1	1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$95.3	
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will help supply pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area during the broodstock development phase of the Port Graham hatchery. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, which are the more traditional salmon subsistence resources, are at low levels, pink salmon are now heavily relied on for subsistence. This project will help ensure that pink salmon remain available for subsistence use until the more traditional species are rejuvenated.				Potentially worthwhile project that should supplement pink salmon production for the benefit of subsistence users.				Fund. Project is intended to increase the availability of pink salmon for subsistence use, replacing runs of coho and sockeye salmon depleted since the oil spill.					
96226	Resurrection Bay Salmon Stock Enhancement	ADFG	Qutekcak Tribe	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project would enhance salmon resources and provide employment at the tribal level. By FY 98, the project should be self-supporting by providing a means of value-added marketing to purchase salmon fry. The plan would entail the hiring of a processor/marketer, the purchase of a smoker, and the purchase of fresh salmon to be smoked and dried.				Insufficient technical content to evaluate this proposal.				Do not fund. Project needs additional information. Because its primary goal appears to be economic development, not resource restoration, this project may not be appropriate for funding under the terms of the civil settlement.					
96244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Service	ADFG	ANHSC	\$70.0	\$128.5	\$128.5	\$100.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$313.5	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$128.5	
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
The goal of the project is to facilitate the involvement of subsistence users of harbor seals in the restoration of this species through two workshops, conducting biological sampling, collection and application of traditional knowledge, and development of a traditional knowledge database. A subcontract with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission will contribute to developing a meaningful role for subsistence hunters in research and restoration activities.				This is a well integrated and technically feasible project.				Fund. This project will follow through on recommendations from workshops supported through previous Trustee Council projects. Subsistence users will be involved in harbor seal restoration through collecting biological samples from subsistence-taken animals, and a traditional knowledge database will be developed and distributed.					

FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT PAGE 77

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	PWSAC	\$42.1	\$52.3	\$52.3	\$51.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.4	3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$52.3	
<u>Abstract</u> Chinook salmon incubated and reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will be released in Crab Bay, adjacent to the native community of Chenega. Adult salmon returning to the site of release will provide replacement resources and associated services injured by the oil spill. Two releases have taken place (1994 & 1995) as part of this multi-year project. Adult salmon will begin returning in 1996 and 1997, with larger numbers projected at nearly 1,000 adult fish returning in 1998 and thereafter.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Excellent proposal. Good match with Trustee Council's fish supplementation criteria. Good local involvement. Suggest continued Trustee Council funding through at least FY 97, pending project review in Fall 1996 to assess effectiveness.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund through one full chinook salmon life cycle (at least FY 97). Review effectiveness in fall of 1996. Project will provide replacement resources for subsistence salmon injured by the oil spill. However, the proposers should develop a plan for a transition to non-Trustee funding.						
96279	Resource Abnormalities Study	ADFG	ADFG	\$71.7	\$71.7	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> Many subsistence users in the oil spill area have reported abnormalities in resource species. There has been a loss of confidence among hunters and fishermen in their abilities to determine if their traditional foods are safe to eat. This project would provide continued support for a project under which they can send samples of abnormal resources to be examined by biologists or pathologists and receive information back on the possible causes for the deformities.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Fair proposal. Work was originally to be closed out in 1995, and includes training that appears to be slated for funding in FY 96. Budget for ADFG personnel excessive in light of anticipated need for administrative support for this project.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Continued communication about the safety of subsistence resources will be provided through 96052.						
96428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	ADFG	\$48.8	\$48.8	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This project would fund the final reporting for the two-year- long Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project. Reporting includes community meetings to convey project results to the participating communities and write up, revision, production and distribution of a final report to the Trustee Council.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> FY 95 was 2nd year of 2-year planning effort. Issues addressed are important, but could be done in context of other proposals. 96428 overlaps 96052 substantially.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Any further project planning will be conducted under 96052						

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 45**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Archaeological Resources				\$3,737.9	\$3,879.0	\$499.4	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,024.4		\$499.4	
<i>PAG Recommendation: The PAG supports the budget as proposed by staff.</i>													
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	\$146.5	\$141.6	\$141.6	\$135.0	\$145.0	\$135.0	\$556.6	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$141.6	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for re-introduced oil. The 10-year project will end at five years if monitoring shows no continued injury.			This is an excellent proposal that represents the minimum that can be done in archaeological site monitoring. There is a need to continue consultations with Native groups.			Fund. Proposer should continue and expand consultation with Native groups. The project provides continued monitoring of archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling. The ten year project will end at five years if monitoring shows no continued injury.							
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	USFS	\$78.4	\$78.4	\$78.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.4	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$78.4	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Funding is requested for the final phase of the Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. Project 96007B is a continuation of projects 94007 and 95007B. Analysis and interpretation of data gathered during previous field work will result in a peer-reviewed final report, prepared and distributed according to Trustee Council procedures. This will complete the restoration process initially prescribed for these sites in 1991.			This is a close-out of a previously funded project. The budget appears reasonable. Continued consultations with native groups are required by federal law.			Fund. Proposer should continue consultation with Native groups. Project closes out previously funded work to restore archaeological sites in the spill area.							
96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	ADNR	\$74.4	\$74.4	\$74.4	\$60.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$184.4	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$74.4	
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
The archaeological site stewardship program will provide training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards will protect damaged sites in Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Further protection will come from increased local awareness of harm from site vandalism.			The concept was favorably reviewed. This project could serve as a useful model for protection of sites by local residents.			Fund. The project will provide training and coordination for volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the oil spill area. This effort is currently beyond the ability of agency monitoring. After FY 98, expenses will be assumed either by volunteer stewards or agency budgets.							

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 46

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96150	Expansion of Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	ADNR	Alutiiq HF	\$535.0	\$535.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
Many communities within the EVOS area have expressed interest in museums, but the cost of constructing such facilities in all these locations is prohibitive. The new Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, which is designed to hold collections from the Kodiak area, suggests expanding its existing facilities to hold collections from the remainder of the oil spill area. Selected artifacts would be displayed in other spill communities, where facilities or display areas could exist without the necessity of funding the staff and physical plant needed for large collections.			Needs to be considered in regional context before there is justification for expansion of this facility.			Do not fund at this time. Proposal should be addressed through the planning effort in Project 96154.							
96152	Community Museum, Repository, Archaeological, Site Stewardship, Co-Management Training & Human Resource Development Project	DOI	Chugach OSIR	\$190.3	\$190.3	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would provide training and career development for 14-21 local residents or 2-3 participants from each Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region community engaged in the development of a cultural center, or a subsistence restoration, site stewardship, and/or resource co-management facility, or attendant local service enterprise. Provision for training personnel is a prerequisite to local contracting assumption under P.L. 638 and attendant Federal regulations.			This proposal lacks clear technical details relating to the need for the work, how the goals will be accomplished, and the qualifications of those who will do the training. This could be considered if these points are addressed in another proposal. It is also not clear where the resources for sustained support of the suggested facilities will come from.			Do not fund until significant questions are answered and comprehensive planning is completed.							
96153	Community Cultural Centers, Repositories and Subsistence Restoration Facilities - Comprehensive Design, Engineering, Financing, and Construction Development Project	ADEC	Chugach OSIR	\$2,588.3	\$2,588.3	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>							
This project would provide a consolidated, coordinated and cost-effective approach to the progressive development, financing, and construction of local community and region-wide service facilities. Completed construction of such facilities, scaled to the local needs and capacity of each community, is considered fundamental to achieving and maintaining the region-wide long-term restoration of injured resources, subsistence services, and assuring provision for local and regional repository and site stewardship services.			This proposal does not outline the needs of each community in relation to the restoration program. With an adequate "scoping/project" feasibility assessment, there may be reason to proceed with particular aspects of the plan in the future. Annual maintenance costs of repositories/museums must be considered in future proposals.			Do not fund until significant questions are answered and comprehensive planning is completed.							

FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 47

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96154	Comprehensive Community Plan for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in FWS and Lower Cook Inlet	USFS	Chugach HF	\$125.0	\$271.0	\$205.0				\$205.0	1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$205.0	

Abstract

This project would provide coordinated and cost-effective approach to the provision and delivery of technical assistance planning services to each of the Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region communities engaged in the development of a cultural center or subsistence restoration facility. The project is designed to facilitate a region-wide effort, coordinate and provide for the various technical service elements associated with and essential to the planning and development of community cultural centers or subsistence restoration facilities and their attendant long-term programs.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Project proposal is incomplete and therefore difficult to examine but addresses an important need for planning. The proposal should be fully developed for future consideration.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. Project description has been revised to reflect a comprehensive community planning effort.

96219	Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center Project	ADEC	Ouzinkie Tribe			\$0.0				\$0.0			
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Abstract

The Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center will preserve and protect artifacts and the associated data that would otherwise be lost to vandals, looters and erosion or that have been recovered from looters and will preserve local cultural resources and traditional Native culture. This facility will also provide an opportunity for neighboring communities to participate in mini-conferences focusing on issues such as archeological history and the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on declining subsistence resources, life skills and native culture.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project to build an Ouzinkie Cultural Center needs to be better coordinated with region-wide efforts and with the existing Alutiiq Cultural Center.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund. Proposal should be coordinated with the existing Alutiiq Cultural Center.



Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Reducing Marine Pollution				\$164.6	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3		\$28.3	
PAG Recommendation: Approve this cluster for funding as recommended by the Executive Director.													
96091	Monitoring for Current and Potential Environmental Impacts of Oil Industry Activities in Cook Inlet	ADEC	Cook Inl RCAC	\$135.0	\$135.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal requests assistance in funding the Cook Inlet Environmental Monitoring Study. For two years, Cook Inlet RCAC has devoted its entire environmental research budget as sole supporter of this critical program. Goals of the program are: 1) establishing baseline hydrocarbon and biological data; 2) evaluating potential hydrocarbon accumulation in Cook Inlet sediments; and 3) evaluating potential environmental impacts of crude oil production and transportation in the Inlet.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Link to EVOS is weak; no work in areas that were really oiled, but monitoring sites are in spill zone. Insufficient detail for full evaluation. Focus is on gathering environmental baseline data, as opposed to actively reducing marine pollution.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposal is not appropriate for EVOS civil settlement funds. It would monitor existing industrial activity, only peripherally related to recovery from EVOS, and prepare for future accidents. Neither of these is allowable under the civil settlement.					
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC	PWS Econ DC	\$29.6	\$28.3	\$28.3				\$28.3	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$28.3	
<u>Abstract</u> The Sound Waste Management Plan is a comprehensive plan to identify and remove the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in PWS that are affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. This request completes the first phase -- planning begun in FY 95. The following phases of the plan will be to implement these solutions using funds from a variety of sources, possibly including the Trustee Council.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Prior work won't come to fruition if these final funds are not supplied in 1996. In theory, this project could speed recovery of injured species but those linkages are not clear. Future funding requests need close scrutiny.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project completes comprehensive planning for PWS communities to determine appropriate strategies for minimizing marine pollution, some of which may be affecting recovery of injured resources and services.					

**FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION**

**8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 49**

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
Habitat Improvements				\$1,077.1	\$963.3	\$766.5	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$2,166.5		\$560.6	\$205.9
PAG Recommendation: Regarding 96058, actively seek landowner participation. If none forthcoming, look at reducing this project. Regarding 96141, do not fund. State managers should work with other public and private operators to obtain needed data. Regarding 96126, do not fund. Regarding 96180, staff should examine expectations of this project relative to other organizations' efforts on the Kenai River.													
96058	Landowner Assistance Project	USFS	USFS	\$205.9	\$205.9	\$205.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.9	2nd yr. 2 yr. project		\$205.9
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
Landowners in the oil spill area have expressed an interest in receiving assistance and advice on how to do a better job of protecting and/or enhancing habitat during resource development activities. Impacts often occur because landowners and development contractors lack an awareness of resource sensitivities during pre-project planning. The project, on an as needed basis, will attempt to make development and restoration objectives compatible so that land use activities do not impede natural recovery.		The concept of providing assistance to private landowners who want to minimize further impacts on spill-injured resources is good. However, I need more information about the results of current ('95) efforts and what is proposed in '96. My impression is that the initial response to the offer of landowner assistance in '95 is weak.			Defer decision until consideration of results of FY 95 effort. Project would continue effort begun in FY 95 to assist private landowners in protecting habitat during resource development activities.								
96141	Afognak Island State Park - Habitat Restoration Survey	ADNR	ADNR	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	1st yr. 1 yr. project		
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
The objective of this project is to recommend ways to restore habitat in logged areas and along logging roads in Afognak Island State Park. The park was established in 1994 on land (Seal Bay and Tonki Cape parcels) purchased by the Trustee Council. A private contractor would conduct a regeneration survey that would document the density of seedlings that have returned to the 1200 acres that have been logged, and recommend ways to improve habitat (e.g., tree planting or thinning). The contractor would also recommend cost-effective ways to improve habitat along the 12 miles of logging roads within the park.		This is a technically sound proposal, which appears to have taken into account previous peer review comments. My only concern is that most of the needed restoration actions may not take place for 25 years, and we have no guarantee that in the year 2020 someone responsible for making management decisions at Afognak State Park will have read a survey report from 1996.			Do not fund because of lack of support by the PAG and others. Not a priority for funding.								

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96176	Restoration of Essential Wetland Habitat at San Juan Bay on Montague Island	USFS	USFS	\$67.5	\$67.5	\$0.0				\$0.0	1st yr. 6 yr project		
<u>Abstract</u> Project has the potential to create wetland habitats used by waterfowl and anadromous fish impacted by the oil spill. Study in FY 96 will determine project feasibility from hydrologic, soils, geomorphology, fisheries, wildlife and engineering perspectives. Detailed project plan will be developed if findings warrant. Environmental analysis will be conducted in FY 97. If project is implemented, succession will be reversed in the uplifted lake at San Juan Bay on Montague Island. Flooding of the uplifted area will maintain the wetland component. Pools/ponds will be created in riparian and floodplain areas to restore associated aquatic vegetation.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a feasibility study to restore freshwater wetlands on Montague Island that were altered by the 1964 earthquake. Although this project is proposed as a replacement for wetlands injured by the oil spill, the link to specific injured species is not clear. I need additional justification about the link to injury, as well as more information about what methods, degree of manipulation, and cost might be required to restore these wetlands.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. No additional information was provided linking this project to species injured by the spill, and many technical questions are unresolved.					
96178	Second Growth Forest Habitat Enhancement for Injured Wildlife Species	USFS	USFS	\$84.3	\$84.3	\$0.0				\$0.0			
<u>Abstract</u> The PWS area has several watersheds on National Forest System lands where timber harvest occurred in the early 1970s. These were done without an understanding of optimum stand structure for wildlife populations. This project has the potential to improve habitat for river otter, marbled murrelet, harlequin duck and bald eagle by accelerating succession and developing forest stand structure beneficial to wildlife species faster than natural forest succession. Habitat for old-growth dependent species such as river otter, marbled murrelet, harlequin duck, and bald eagle, whose populations were proven to be damaged by the 1989 oil spill, can be improved with this project.				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The proposers seem to have a good understanding of understory characteristics in relation to forest types and management, but they have not presented a persuasive case that enhancing forest growth through pre-commercial thinning will demonstrably benefit river otters, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and bald eagles. Most of the technical references cited concern deer. The link to restoration is weak, and I cannot recommend funding at this time.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Link to restoration is weak.					

FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 51

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Revised Request	FY 96 Total Approve/Defer	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Project Duration	Approve in August	Defer Decision to December
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	ADNR	ADNR	\$674.4	\$560.6	\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$560.6	

Abstract

Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166 mile shoreline. Included in this total are 5.4 river miles of degraded shoreline on public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. This riparian zone provides important habitat for pink salmon, sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden, species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a well presented proposal, but I need additional information about what specific activities are proposed in '96 and how they relate to work that is being carried out with funds provided from the Exxon Valdez criminal settlement and other sources. The proposal also would be strengthened with more discussion of the criteria for selecting restoration sites. With additional information, this could be a strong project aimed at the direct restoration of habitats that are important to the recovery of sockeye and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. This project will aid restoration of habitat for the benefit of sockeye salmon and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance. Some questions remain about specific use of Trustee funds relative to other sources of state and federal support. Further information will be provided prior to 8/25/95.

Information Support

\$0.0

\$0.0

96155	Prince William Sound Information Service	ADNR	Fairweather
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\$0.0

\$0.0

Abstract

The proposed Fairweather integrated information system is designed to accept, process and store scientific and other information from studies and environmental data collection programs from PWS and then allow easy access for manipulation and display of the data. Basic information from PWS studies will be converted to a common data format and stored on computer disk accessible to all researchers, government officials and other interested parties. Users would have a variety of access and display options.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Chief Scientist did not review proposal.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund. Proposal duplicates work ongoing under 96100 begun under 95089.

FY 96 WORK PLAN -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 52

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	Research Facilities			\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			

96151	Expansion of the Prince William Sound Science Center/Oil Spill Recovery Institute	NOAA	NOAA	\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0			
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<u>act</u> This project addresses the need for basic marine research infrastructure important to the long-term restoration effort in PWS. It will expand currently overcrowded research facilities and provide new capacity for research and monitoring of ocean processes, marine plankton and nekton, and interrelationships between physics and the biology of the region. The laboratories will emphasize remote sampling (underwater acoustics and optics), data communication, visualization and numerical modeling.	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Chief Scientist did not review proposal.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposal incomplete. Planning money already obtained from alternate funding source.
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# Summary of the Executive Director's Recommendation; FY 96 Work Plan

8/15/95 DRAFT/PAGE 53

Resource/Service Cluster	Approved in FY 95	Revised FY 96 Request	Recommendation: Approve and Defer						
			FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	FY 96 to End	Approve in August	Defer
Pink Salmon	\$2,543.5	\$3,469.6	\$3,242.3	\$3,325.3	\$2,558.8	\$2,056.8	\$11,183.2	\$1,284.6	\$1,957.7
Herring	\$2,103.5	\$1,432.2	\$1,432.2	\$1,154.9	\$1,013.5	\$1,169.2	\$4,769.8	\$787.1	\$645.1
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,612.8	\$5,154.8	\$4,525.7	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,725.7	\$4,525.7	\$0.0
SEA Program -- Related Projects	\$0.0	\$390.2	\$127.7	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$170.0	\$467.7	\$0.0	\$127.7
Sockeye Salmon Program	\$1,569.7	\$2,198.0	\$1,765.3	\$427.0	\$75.0	\$150.0	\$2,417.3	\$887.9	\$877.4
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout	\$134.8	\$428.4	\$240.4	\$227.7	\$127.7	\$26.4	\$622.2	\$200.0	\$40.4
Marine Mammal Program	\$913.2	\$1,102.5	\$822.0	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,809.4	\$795.6	\$26.4
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$3,112.4	\$6,376.0	\$3,546.6	\$2,470.4	\$2,459.4	\$1,340.0	\$9,816.4	\$2,533.4	\$1,013.2
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Pjct	\$1,262.9	\$1,982.6	\$1,982.6	\$1,964.0	\$1,964.0	\$2,200.0	\$8,110.6	\$250.7	\$1,731.9
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related	\$617.9	\$1,404.2	\$780.6	\$321.6	\$103.9	\$458.5	\$1,664.6	\$507.6	\$273.0
Subsistence	\$1,006.9	\$2,594.0	\$1,564.6	\$1,404.3	\$1,108.8	\$1,594.8	\$5,672.5	\$878.4	\$686.2
Archaeological Resources	\$457.7	\$3,879.0	\$499.4	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,024.4	\$499.4	\$0.0
Reducing Marine Pollution	\$516.7	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0
Habitat Improvements	\$286.6	\$963.3	\$766.5	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$2,166.5	\$560.6	\$205.9
Information Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Total: Monitoring, Research, and General Restoration</b>	<b>\$19,138.6</b>	<b>\$34,538.1</b>	<b>\$21,324.2</b>	<b>\$16,662.5</b>	<b>\$13,166.2</b>	<b>\$9,325.7</b>	<b>\$60,478.6</b>	<b>\$13,739.3</b>	<b>\$7,584.9</b>