

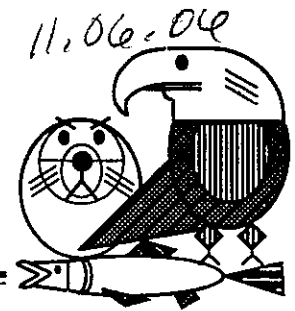
11.6.6

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: December 7, 1995

RE: Briefing materials for December 11, 1995 meeting

In preparation for the December 11 meeting, I have enclosed the agenda, briefing materials, and several other informational items. This memo and the enclosures constitute your briefing packet for the December 11 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 November 20 meeting are enclosed.
2. Financial Report. Enclosed are the financial statements as of November 30, 1995.
3. Past & Estimated Future Expenses. A revised table, per your request at the August meeting, is being prepared showing approximate past expenses and estimated future expenses. This will be distributed at the December 11 meeting.
4. Habitat Protection Status Report. Enclosed is a report detailing the current status of habitat protection efforts. Detailed information about the support costs for these efforts is included under the Project 96126 tab. The proposed Policy on Habitat Acquisitions is also located under that tab.
5. 1996 Annual Workshop Agenda. Planning is currently underway for the 1996 Restoration Workshop, to be held in Anchorage January 16-18. This is a mandatory session for all principal investigators who received funding in FY 95. More than 150

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

people attended last year's session, and at least that many are expected this year. This workshop provides an excellent opportunity to gain a detailed understanding of the status of the spill area ecosystem and the injured resources and services. I hope that you are able to attend all or part of this session. If any of you would like to address the group, I would be happy to adjust the agenda to your schedule.

6. OSPIC report. As requested at the August meeting, a report on OSPIC activities is included. This information will be presented by Carrie Holba at the December 11 meeting.

7. Normal Agency Management Policy Review. At the August meeting you also requested that we follow up on the Public Advisory Group's recommendation to conduct a review of the Normal Agency Management policy included in the Restoration Plan. Staff conducted this review as directed. However the response from the Public Advisory Group was mixed in terms of any further refinement of that policy. My recommendation at this time is to continue with implementation of the existing policy.

8. Policy on Habitat Acquisition Costs, Logistics, and Processes. At the November 20 meeting you were presented with a discussion paper on the costs, logistics and processes for habitat acquisition and protection. Enclosed is a draft policy statement based on that paper. This draft policy has been reviewed by all the agency attorneys and the U.S. Department of Justice.

9. Small Parcels. A few additional small parcels may be ready for possible action on December 11. These include the Karluk (KAP 150), Karluk River Lagoon (KAP 226), and Mouth of Ayakulik River (KAP 220) parcels, as well as some additional lots at Ellamar (PWS 17). If these are ready for action, they will be forwarded to you as soon as possible. Of the parcels approved at the November 20 meeting, six landowners have indicated they are willing to accept the appraisal price, another two are likely, and most others are in various stages of discussion. No landowner has formally rejected an offer.

10. Shuyak resolution and purchase agreement. Agency and Department of Justice attorneys are continuing to review drafts of a detailed Shuyak resolution and purchase agreement. An agreed upon version will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received. You may be getting this Monday morning.

11. Chenega Restoration Benefits Report. A discussion of the status of Chenega negotiations is expected during executive session. Enclosed is a revised draft of the Chenega Restoration Benefits Report.

12. FY96 Work Plan. Enclosed are a number of items as backup for completion of the FY96 Work Plan. First, a spreadsheet showing by project the funding approved in August, the funding requested in December, my recommended funding level, and the recommended totals by project, by cluster and for the overall budget for research,

monitoring and general restoration. This is followed by a second spreadsheet that details by project the Chief Scientist's recommendation, PAG comments, and my recommendation. This is followed by copies of the additional public comment on the work plan received after the August meeting. Finally, this section concludes with copies of Dr. Spies' summaries of the technical review sessions held this fall. As you will notice, a number of these are still in draft and are still being reviewed by all of the reviewers who participated in the sessions.

13. Project 96126. Enclosed are a revised Project 96126 detailed project description and budget. In August, you approved a budget of \$1.193 million for habitat acquisition support costs. An additional \$967,900 is being requested at this meeting. This request is being made after a thorough review of the costs associated with acquisitions in process or under consideration. These numbers reflect reduced costs for such items as surveys and title insurance. The increase is almost exclusively due to the additional costs for all of the appraisals currently underway as described in the enclosed memo from Phil Janik, as well as \$300,000 estimated for the Afognak Joint Venture timber appraisal. I'm sure these increased costs will generate some discussion, and I would be happy to provide any additional information you may need for the meeting.

14. Correspondence. This section includes copies of recently received correspondence, as well as news clippings of recent activities.

15. Subsistence Report. In the back pocket of your binder you will find copies of both the final report of the Trustee Council-sponsored Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill, as well as my response to the participants on what the Council is doing to implement the recommendations made at the conference. The good news is that a number of the activities recommended by participants at the conference are already underway. One direct result of the conference is my recommendation to increase the travel funds in the Community Involvement project to allow for more community participation in the annual restoration workshop in January.

Statement 1

11.06.06

**Statement of Exxon Settlement Funds
As of November 30, 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)	11,103,436
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	1,972,613

Total Interest	13,907,282
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Disbursements:

Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	153,079,887
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	287,837,658

Total Disbursements	480,831,233
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Funds Available

Exxon future payments	420,000,000
Balance in Joint Trust Fund (See Statement 2)	106,587,483
Future acquisition payments	(48,091,667)
Alaska Sealife Center	(12,456,000)
Remaining Reimbursements	(23,300,000)
Other (See Note 2)	310,878
Total Estimated Funds Available	443,050,694

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

Note 2: Adjustment for unreported interest earned and lapse

Footnotes:

1 - The Joint Trust Fund Balance includes the Restoration Reserve Fund which has been allocated \$36 million to date.

Statement 2

Cash Flow Statement

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
As of November 30, 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	
Deposit September 1995	67,303,000	
Total Deposits	<u>287,837,658</u>	<u>287,837,658</u>

Interest Earned	12,321,807	
Total Interest	<u>12,321,807</u>	<u>12,321,807</u>

Total Receipts 300,159,465

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 September 1995	1,652,014	
Withdrawal May 1996	30,951,032	
Withdrawal October 1995	12,500,000	
Withdrawal November 1995	11,294,667	
Total Requests	<u>192,353,611</u>	<u>192,353,611</u>

District Court Fees	<u>1,218,371</u>	<u>1,218,371</u>
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Total Disbursements 193,571,982

Balance in Joint Trust Fund 106,587,483

Footnotes:

1 - The Joint Trust Fund Balance includes the Restoration Reserve Fund which has been allocated \$36 million to date.

*Schedule of Payments for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Monies from Exxon
As of November 30, 1995*

<i>Disbursements:</i>	<i>FFY 1991 December 31 1991</i>	<i>FFY 1992 December 1 1992</i>	<i>FFY 1992 September 1 1993</i>	<i>FFY 1994 September 1 1994</i>	<i>FFY 1995 September 1 1995</i>	<i>Total</i>
Reimbursements:						
United States						
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		2,697,000	2,697,000
Total United States	24,726,280	24,500,000	11,617,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	69,812,045
State of Alaska						
General Fund:						
FFY92	25,313,756	0	0			25,313,756
FFY93	0	18,685,133	0			18,685,133
FFY94	0	0	14,762,703			14,762,703
FFY95	0	0	0	0		0
Mitigation Account:						
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	0
Total State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	0	83,267,842
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	53,500,000	31,617,165	11,271,600	2,697,000	153,079,887
Deposits to Joint Trust Fund						
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	67,303,000	126,031,400
Total Deposits to Joint Trust Fund	36,837,111	56,586,312	68,382,835	58,728,400	67,303,000	287,837,658
Exxon clean up cost deduction	0	39,913,688	0	0	0	39,913,688
Total Disbursements	90,831,233	150,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	410,831,233
Remaining Exxon payments to be made:						
September 1994	0					0
September 1995	0					0
September 1996	70,000,000					70,000,000
September 1997	70,000,000					70,000,000
September 1998	70,000,000					70,000,000
September 1999	70,000,000					70,000,000
September 2000	70,000,000					70,000,000
September 2001	70,000,000					70,000,000
	420,000,000					420,000,000

Schedule of Disbursements for Excess Value Of Self United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
As of November 30, 1995

	June 1994	December 1992	June 1993	November 1993	December 1993	June 1994	October 1994	November 1994	January 1995	April 1995	May 1995	September 1995	October 1995	November 1995	Total
Disbursements:															
Court Requests															
United States															
FFY92	6,320,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,320,500
FFY93	0	3,074,029	6,031,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,105,881
FFY94	0	0	0	0	2,516,069	3,492,318	0	0	4,876,182	17,200,000	1,480,251	21,087,316	0	0	6,006,387
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,576,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000,000	48,018,928
FFY96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
Total United States	6,320,500	3,074,029	6,031,852	0	2,516,069	3,492,318	3,576,179	0	4,876,182	17,200,000	1,480,251	21,087,316	0	8,000,000	89,454,898
State of Alaska															
FFY92	6,559,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,559,200
FFY93	0	3,493,225	15,035,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,529,113
FFY94	0	0	0	29,950,000	2,227,856	12,388,410	0	3,811,204	9,214,808	0	171,783	9,863,716	12,500,000	0	44,948,286
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,068,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,469,689
FFY96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,784,687
Total State of Alaska	6,559,200	3,493,225	15,035,888	29,950,000	2,227,856	12,388,410	7,068,077	3,811,204	9,214,808	0	171,783	9,863,716	12,500,000	0	89,104,248
Total Court Requests	12,879,700	6,567,254	21,067,740	29,950,000	4,743,925	15,860,728	10,644,256	3,811,204	13,911,091	17,200,000	1,652,034	30,951,032	12,500,000	11,284,667	169,558,944
District Court Fees															
Total Disbursements															1,218,371
															169,777,315

Total Disbursements represent the amount of funds which were either transferred to the State or Federal Governments and the Payment of District Court Fees.

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	Total
Work Plan authorizations						
United States:						
June 15, 1992	6,320,500	0	0			
January 25, 1993	0	3,113,900	0			
January 25, 1993	0	8,035,500	0			
November 10, 1993	0	0	0			
November 30, 1993	0	0	2,567,800			
June 1994			4,836,800			
June 1994			84,500			
July 1994			1,500,000			
August 1994				2,245,800		
November 1994				2,842,900		
December 1994				749,500		
March 1995				1,484,100		
August 1995					6,202,100	
Total United States	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,689,100	7,322,200	6,202,100	37,683,300
State of Alaska						
June 15, 1992	8,559,200	0	0			
January 25, 1993	0	3,574,000	0			
January 25, 1993	0	7,570,800	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				492,800		
August 1995					12,690,300	
Total State of Alaska	8,559,200	12,644,900	17,061,800	17,489,000	12,690,300	66,445,200
Total Work Plan authorizations	12,879,700	21,794,300	25,750,900	24,811,200	18,892,400	104,128,500
Other Authorizations						
United States:						
Orcas Narrows (6/94, Eyak)			2,000,000	1,650,000		3,650,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 AKI)				21,000,000		21,000,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 Old Harbor)				11,250,000		11,250,000
Konlag					8,000,000	8,000,000
Total United States			2,000,000	33,900,000	8,000,000	43,900,000
State of Alaska:						
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000				7,500,000
Seal Bay (11/93, 11/94)			29,950,000	3,229,042	3,294,667	36,473,709
Alaska SeaLife Center					12,500,000	12,500,000
Total State of Alaska		7,500,000	29,950,000	3,228,042	16,794,667	56,473,709
Total Land Acquisitions	0	7,500,000	31,950,000	37,129,042	23,794,667	100,373,709
Restoration Reserve			12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	36,000,000
Total	12,879,700	29,294,300	69,700,900	73,940,242	54,827,067	240,502,208

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 tie 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 8/1/95. 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 November 30, 1995						
	FFY 1992	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	FFY 1996	Total
Earnings Deposits	17,683	31,124	33,476	55,809		138,092
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				3,661,063	814,627	4,475,690
Total	555,317	1,192,876	3,338,524	5,064,000	814,627	10,965,344
Total Earnings	573,000	1,224,000	3,372,000	5,119,809	814,627	11,103,436
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				406,785	90,514	497,299
Total	23,000	154,000	364,000	586,857	90,514	1,218,371
Gross Earnings	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	905,141	12,321,807

Schedule of Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts				
As of November 30, 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	17,033	112,465
May 1995		92,595		92,595
June 1995		80,613		80,613
July 1995		76,424	50,042	126,466
August 1995		68,771	0	68,771
September 1995		59,945		59,945
October 1995		133,486	44,826	178,313
Total		1,667,446	305,167	1,972,613
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.				

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EV DIRECTOR JNL *** EVOS Anchorage

12/012/012

*Schedule of Interest Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of November 30, 1995*

	June 1992	December 1992	June 1993	November 1993	December 1993	June 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	March 1995	August 1995	Total	Unallocated Interest
Disbursements:													
Court Requests													
United States													
FFY92	0											0	
FFY93		39,871	3,648		51,231	22,427						43,519	
FFY94				0			34,621		37,618	3,849	63,228	139,314	
FFY95													
Total United States	0	39,871	3,648	0	51,231	22,427	34,621	0	37,618	3,849	63,228	256,491	48,676
State of Alaska													
FFY92	0											0	
FFY93		80,776	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	
Total State of Alaska	0	80,776	35,012	0	64,944	239,090	52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634	1,405,244	262,202
Total Adjustment	0	120,646	38,660	0	116,175	261,517	87,444	117,838	81,909	324,686	512,862	1,661,735	310,878

Footnotes:

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

Shuyak Island — Restoration Benefits

REGION: Shuyak Island is directly north of Afognak Island in the Kodiak Island archipelago.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION: Shuyak Island, lying at the northern tip of Kodiak Island, has a crenulated, rocky coastline and low rolling terrain. It is thickly forested with Sitka spruce below which grows a dense understory of Sitka alder, willow, devil's club, blueberries, ferns, mosses and lichens. Blue joint and beach rye grasses fringe the upper beach zone. Numerous lakes and streams surrounded by bogs and meadows dot the interior of the island. The Shuyak Island parcel occupies the center of Shuyak Island and represents over half of the island's acreage. The parcel is bordered by the Shuyak Island State Park on the northwest and the proposed Alexander Baranov State Game Refuge on the east. Several small private parcels exist along Shuyak Strait on the south and Perevalnie Passage on the north. The area provides good deer and river otter habitat and supports a population of brown bears. Its shorelands support a rich diversity of wildlife habitat including seabird colonies, bald eagle nests, and harbor seal haulouts. Pink, coho and chum salmon are found in streams and Steller sea lions, sea otters, porpoises and whales inhabit nearshore waters. There are large populations of ducks along the coast. The area is popular for its outstanding hunting, wildlife viewing, fishing, and sea kayaking opportunities. The island supports several lodges and guiding operations. A total of 26,666 acres were appraised. Title to the subsurface estate is held by the State of Alaska.

RESTORATION BENEFITS: The parcel includes important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. A rocky shoreline heavy with kelp beds, pockets of eelgrass and rich community of invertebrates supports feeding harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, marbled murrelets,

SHUYAK ISLAND — RESTORATION BENEFITS FROM HABITAT PROTECTION

RESTORATION BENEFITS	acreage	Bald eagle	Sockeye salmon	Pink salmon	Dolly Varden	Cut-throat trout	Pacific herring	Blk Oyster-catcher	Comm. murre	Harbor seal	Harlequin ducks	Intertidal Subtidal	Marbled murrelet	Pigeon guillemot	River otter	Sea otter	Archeol. resources	Wilder-ness	Recr- Tourism	Subsis- tence
KIB 01/Shuyak Is (H - 63)	27,900	L	L			—			L											L

 = high value
  = low value
 = moderate value
  = indicates that the specific resource is not present

Source: Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process — Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking (Volumes I - II)

and pigeon guillemots. Black oystercatchers and pigeon guillemots nest and harlequin ducks molt along the shoreline. The mature spruce forests on the parcel provide probable nesting habitat for marbled murrelets. Restoration of these injured species will benefit from acquisition of this important habitat through protection from activities and disturbances which may adversely affect their recovery. There is also high potential recovery benefits for river otters and concentrations of sea otters which feed and breed along the shoreline. Harbor seal, an injured species with seriously reduced population levels, have the potential to benefit from parcel acquisition through protection of haulout areas and control of potential disturbances. Recovery for Pacific herring, an injured species documented to spawn along the coastline, will benefit as will pink salmon populations, documented in six streams, and Dolly Varden, documented in eight streams. These resources would be protected from activity which may adversely affect water quality and habitat.

The area has high scenic value and supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, sea kayaking and camping. The area also possesses high cultural resource values, with fifteen documented historical archaeological sites. Protection of the habitat in the spill area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will have a beneficial effect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Alaska Department of Natural Resources maintains seasonal rangers and cabins on the island. Protection of fish and wildlife habitat and fish and wildlife populations will be the highest management priority. Public use of the lands must include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and recreational uses, consistent with public safety and permitted under law or regulations of the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages the fish, wildlife, and aquatic plant resources from offices in Kodiak. There will be no commercial timber harvest on these lands nor any other commercial use of these lands, except any limited commercial use that may be consistent with state and federal laws and the goals of restoration.

The acquisition will allow for an expeditious recovery of injured resources and services by precluding additional impacts to habitat and disturbance to injured fish and wildlife populations.

###

DRAFT

21/1/95 DRAFT

Restoration Benefit Report

CHENEGA CORPORATION LANDS

REGION

Chenega Corporation lands proposed for habitat protection and acquisition are in western Prince William Sound.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACQUISITION

The Chenega Corporation lands proposed for protection through fee simple and partial interest (conservation easement) acquisition are composed of approximately 70,000 acres along the southwest side of Prince William Sound. All lands being considered for acquisition from Chenega Corporation have a split estate with subsurface ownership with the regional corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Chenega Corporation lands include Chenega Island and parts of Evans, Latouche, Flemming, and Knight Islands as well as significant areas on the mainland on the west side of Dangerous Passage. The area is characterized by mountains with elevations to 2,500 feet. The lower slopes adjacent to lakes, streams and bays are forested with old growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Until recently, western Prince William Sound was glaciated and still remains very remote and wild.

Portions of the Chenega lands have some of the highest rankings in the comprehensive habitat evaluation process. Two parcels in particular are widely recognized for their exceptional beauty and biological productivity. Jackpot Bay and Eshamy Bay provide important sockeye salmon spawning and rearing habitat. The Jackpot and Eshamy lands are key areas for sport fishing, commercial fishing, subsistence, and recreation in Prince William Sound, and are high value for a number of injured resources. Eshamy Bay has the highest population of cutthroat trout in western Prince William Sound, and is the northern and westernmost extent of that species range. Jackpot Bay has a large colony of pigeon guillemots immediately adjacent to the parcel. In the Eshamy and Jackpot area there are 22 anadromous streams of which two (Jackpot and Eshamy) are major producers of pink and sockeye salmon.

The Alaska National Interest Conservation Act (ANILCA) required a study be submitted to Congress

with recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of wilderness within the Prince William Sound area of the Chugach National Forest.¹ This report recommended that the mainland and islands in western Prince William Sound be classified as wilderness. While Congress has not acted on the report, all land within the Nellie Juan/College Fjord Wilderness Study Area are being managed as wilderness pending action by Congress. Any lands purchased from Chenega Corporation will be managed as wilderness.

Western Prince William Sound is one of the areas most impacted by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The greatest amount of residual oil still remaining within the spill-affected area is within the Chenega region. The Chenega area has been considered by many as "ground zero" for spill related effects. All resources and services in the area were injured and would benefit from habitat protection.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

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The Chenega lands provide important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury from the spill has been documented. The Trustee Council's comprehensive habitat evaluation process² evaluated and ranked various Chenega parcels as having high value for injured resources and services, as shown below:

<u>Resource/Service</u>	<u>Chenega Parcels Ranked as High Value</u>
pink salmon	Jackpot Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays
sockeye salmon	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay
cutthroat trout	Eshamy Bay
Dolly Varden	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay
bald eagle	Eshamy Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega Island, SE Chenega Island, Fleming Island, NW Evans, Sleepy Bay
black oystercatcher	NW Chenega Island
harbor seal	NW Chenega Island, Fleming Island, NW Evans Island
harlequin duck	Jackpot Bay, NW Chenega Island
marbled murrelet	NW Evans Island
pigeon guillemot	Jackpot Bay, Pleiades Islands, SE Chenega
river otter	Eshamy Bay
sea otter	Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega Island, NW Evans Island
recreation/tourism	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay
wilderness	Jackpot Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega, South Knight Island, NE Whale Bay, Fleming Island, NW Evans Island, Pleiades Islands
cultural resources	NW Chenega Island, SE Chenega Island, South Knight Island, Sleepy Bay
subsistence	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega Island, SE Chenega Island, South Knight Island, Fleming Island, NW Evans, Sleepy Bay, Pleiades Islands

The Eshamy Bay (CHE 01) and Jackpot Bay (CHE 02) parcels were ranked among the highest of all parcels in the entire spill area and are important to a wide variety of spill injured resources and services. Together, the two parcels provide habitat of high value to pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, bald eagle, harlequin duck, pigeon guillemot, river otter, recreation/tourism, wilderness, and subsistence. Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay have the highest number of pink salmon in the region with 22 anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is the highest sockeye salmon producing system in western Prince William Sound. The Eshamy and Jackpot area has important wintering lakes and supports strong populations of Dolly Varden as well as fourteen documented

bald eagle nests and important feeding areas. The area is an important breeding area and important overwintering area for harlequin ducks. There is a large colony of pigeon guillemots adjacent to the parcel. Eshamy has high concentrations (based on pre-spill documentation) of river otters. There are currently high levels of recreation with increasing potential with the area being a destination sport fishing area for nearby major population areas. The Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels also have high value for subsistence use for the village of Chenega.

Other Chenega lands (CHE03, CHE 04, CHE 05, CHE 06, CHE 07, CHE 08, and CHE09) were also identified as having high value for a variety of injured resources/services including pink salmon, bald eagle, black oystercatcher, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, wilderness, cultural resources, recreation/tourism, and subsistence.

Protection of Chenega Corporation lands through the acquisition of fee simple and conservation easement interests would benefit the recovery and restoration of injured resources and services. Pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden are potentially susceptible to water quality and timber harvest impacts that could otherwise occur. Black oystercatchers are sensitive to loss of nesting habitat and disturbance during nesting. Harlequin ducks are highly sensitive to disturbance and loss of nesting habitat. Harbor seals have the potential to benefit from parcel acquisition through control of potential disturbances. Pigeon guillemot colonies require special protection from habitat loss and disturbance. Bald eagles could experience loss of nesting habitat and river otters a loss of denning habitat if not protected. Marbled murrelets are sensitive to loss of nesting habitat and disturbance during nesting. Sea otters are sensitive to disturbance during pupping which occurs in May and June. Subsistence, recreation and wilderness based services are all sensitive to development that could result in increased user group conflicts if harvest and access are restricted.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Areas likely to be protected by fee simple acquisition are Jackpot and Eshamy Bays. Partial interest easements are likely for the remainder of Chenega lands. The acquisition price will be determined at the time the appraisal is completed. The source of funds for the purchase of fee simple and conservation easements will be the civil trust funds, as well as federal criminal settlement funds.

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¹ Section 704 of ANILCA.

² *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process — Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking*, Volume 11 (November 30, 1993).

**COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON SUBSISTENCE
AND THE OIL SPILL
SUMMARY REPORT**

Conference Held September 22-23, 1995
Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

SPONSORS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Alaska Department of Fish & Game Division of Subsistence

FACILITATORS

Stephen R. Braund & Associates
with
Jon Isaacs & Associates
Larry Mercurieff

Report Prepared by
Stephen R. Braund & Associates
with
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17 October 1995

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COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON SUBSISTENCE AND THE OIL SPILL - SUMMARY REPORT

Background

Six years after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, people from the spill area find that their subsistence activities and culture still are affected by the oil spill. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) is responsible for restoring the fish, birds, animals and habitat harmed by the oil spill, as well as the human uses (such as subsistence) of the injured resources. The Trustee Council provided funding to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence to organize a conference that would bring together elders, youth and other subsistence users from all over the spill region to share their observations, experiences and ideas about the continuing subsistence and other natural resource problems and possible solutions. Funding for the project provided for four people from each of the following 20 communities to travel to Anchorage for the conference:

Chenega Bay	Port Graham	Larsen Bay	Chignik Bay
Tatitlek	Seward	Old Harbor	Chignik Lagoon
Cordova	Seldovia	Ouzinkie	Chignik Lake
Valdez	Akhiok	Port Lions	Ivanof Bay
English Bay	Karluk	Kodiak	Perryville

GOALS OF THE CONFERENCE

The Trustee Council's goal in sponsoring this conference was "*to promote the recovery of injured natural resources and subsistence uses of natural resources of the oil spill area through a conference that will involve elders, youth, and other representatives of spill area communities as well as selected scientists involved in spill area research*" (Detailed Project Description, p.1).

In planning the conference, the following goals emerged for the conference itself:

- To provide elders, youth & other subsistence users from 20 communities a chance to talk to one another about their common experience related to the oil spill and subsistence.
- To facilitate communication between communities, regions and resource managers/EVOS Trustee Council.
- To identify how communities can be more involved in the restoration of subsistence resources.

Developing the Conference

The ADF&G Division of Subsistence contracted with Stephen R. Braund & Associates (SRB&A) and their subcontractor, Jon Isaacs & Associates (JIA), to help develop the conference format and run the conference. SRB&A sent letters to the village, tribal or IRA council in each community to announce the conference and to ask them to list the four individuals from their community who would be attending the conference. SRB&A also notified the schools and school districts so that they might suggest student participants to the local council and excuse participating students from school. Regional organizations were also informed of the conference and their input was encouraged. The Agenda Committee decided to hold the conference in Anchorage on September 22 and 23, 1995, at the Sheraton Anchorage Hotel.

In May, SRB&A and ADF&G Division of Subsistence assembled an Agenda Committee of representatives from nine communities to give input and help guide the design of the conference and the topics to be covered. The Agenda Committee met in May and again in June by teleconference to discuss ideas and review drafts of the agenda. Realizing that meeting during the summer would be difficult for everyone's schedule, the committee reviewed later drafts of the agenda by fax and mail, and they were encouraged to give feedback by calling SRB&A collect. A copy of the final agenda can be found in Appendix A. A list of conference participants, the Agenda Committee and other involved parties can be found in Appendix B. Appendix C lists the nine working groups formed during the conference.

Steve Braund and Fred Elvsaas (from Seldovia) were to be co-facilitators of the conference (the people who keep the conference moving along on track). When Fred Elvsaas was unable to attend for medical reasons, Larry Mercurieff graciously agreed to co-facilitate. He had participated in the Nuuciq Spirit Camp in the summer of 1995 and came highly recommended by some of the Agenda Committee members who had worked with him there.

The Conference

We almost called it off! The week when all 80 people were scheduled to travel from their villages to Anchorage for the conference, a typhoon swept in from Asia, grounding most air services throughout Prince William Sound, Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula, and washing away Seward's access to the highway. Fortunately, the storm let up enough for most of the participants to travel to Anchorage in time for the conference. Some of those who did not arrive in time for the first day were able to participate the second day. Every community except Tatitlek had at least one participant, and, for most communities, all four participants were present.

Friday Morning, September 22, 1995

Welcoming Remarks

The conference opened with welcoming remarks from **Steve Braund** and **Larry Mercurieff**, co-facilitators. **Jim Fall**, Regional Program Manager of the ADF&G Division of Subsistence, and **Molly McCammon**, Executive Director of the EVOS Trustee Council Restoration Office, both made welcoming remarks. They acknowledged that "you are the experts" and have much to share and teach. **Jim Fall** described the conference as an opportunity for healing and sharing, an opportunity to learn from elders, from each other, from the western scientists and for the western scientists to learn from local people.

Molly McCammon brought best wishes for a good conference on behalf of the six trustees. She explained that the Trustee Council's purpose is to make decisions about restoring the habitat and quality of life. The Trustee Council consists of three state trustees (the Attorney General and the commissioners of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Environmental Conservation) and three federal trustees (the local directors of the U.S. Forest Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Department of Interior). She also explained that, although no tribal trustee now sits on the EVOS Council, the laws have changed so that there will be a tribal trustee on the council following any future oil spill. Lacking a tribal trustee, the Council seeks Native

involvement in the restoration process through their Native representatives on the public advisory group: Martha Vlasoff, Chuck Totemoff and Brenda Schwantes.

Lillian Elvsaas read a message from Fred Elvsaas whose comments were about the regulatory recognition of subsistence. He said that although subsistence is called 'personal use' and other names in the regulations, "it is our culture." "If we are going to preserve our subsistence lifestyle, we can't rely on anyone but ourselves."

Keynote Address: Elenore McMullen, Chief of Port Graham

Elenore McMullen, keynote speaker, was unable to make it to Anchorage because of the storm. The next day, Walter Meganack Jr. arrived from Port Graham and read from Elenore's speech notes. Her comments reviewed the experience and the lessons of the oil spill, including:

- Within the community: The emotional pain of the dying sea and animals, and the need for individuals to work together as a community on dealing with frustration, grief, fear and anger. The need to focus on children, on talking and listening, on educating parents about caring for ourselves, on Native arts and dance, and on sobriety.
- The need to respond to outside pressures: Not understanding reports about the spill's effects, not knowing who to believe, and wondering if reporting harvests to Fish and Game would be used against us in litigation.
- The feeling that the lawsuit gave us: that we as people were less valued than the animals and shoreline, and that they would try to erase all the damage to our people with money which others got on our behalf.
- Ways we changed: No more family clamdigging; decline in people's involvement in subsistence; caring more for our environment; more use of Native dance and song; a strengthening of the community in terms of our tools for self-help and communication; moving towards developing our own containment program if another spill occurs; opinions about future oil exploration; stronger belief in Native villages managing things and being valued for our work and information instead of doing others' work for free; concern about our role in a future disaster and local control.

- Studies of subsistence numbers do not truly reflect the significance of subsistence in terms of the cultural, spiritual and psychological importance to Alutiiq people.

Father Michael Oleksa

Father Oleksa gave a very thought-provoking description of subsistence that focused on the responsibilities of “traditional/local” peoples (i.e., subsistence users).

- Traditional/local people were “planted” in their particular villages with a sacred trust of responsibility to care for each other, the animals, and their lands.
- Subsistence is not so much an economic activity but a personal relationship with each other, the animals and the land.
- The process is important: putting something of yourself into getting the food that feeds your family and friends. It is an important part of your identity as a human being.
- You must be able to communicate the meaning of subsistence to yourselves and others. If subsistence dies out, it will mean the end of the planet because only traditional/local people can properly protect and care for those lands.

A paraphrased version of Father Oleksa’s talk can be found in Appendix D.

Panel: Reviewing the Experience of the Spill and Its Effects on

Subsistence

The conference organizers had intended to arrange speakers for this panel ahead of time so the speakers could have time to think about what they wanted to say. However, because of the storm, we had to wait and see who made it to the conference before we could find panelists. **Martha Vlasoff**, moderator for this panel, recruited several people who were willing to talk even though they did not have much time to prepare. Some of their main points follow:

- **Lydia Robart** (Port Graham): She sang a “thank you ancestry” song. People forgot what they do and where they come from (ancestry). It’s important to remember the songs, eat the traditional foods, and make offerings. The oil spill was devastating:

Money created social problems, VECO and other outsiders were running around, unemployment after the cleanup, frustration and people returning to alcohol. Communication was lost, kids were neglected, elders didn't trust their traditional foods anymore.

- **Donna Malchoff** (Port Graham): She was 11 when the oil spill happened. The parents were not around because they were earning money, but a lot of strangers were around. There was lots of confusion and emptiness and loss. Kids didn't get to learn subsistence skills. It took from our culture and traditions. The trial challenged subsistence by asking: "Why fight for it if you are earning big money?" The people have a responsibility to the land. There is a need for community education on how to prevent and deal with disasters.
- **Monica Reidel** (Cordova): She felt loss and confusion when the oil spilled. The greatest loss was the interruption of the subsistence lifestyle and the neglect of the children because the parents were so busy. Herring was a big loss because of its importance in the food chain. One man from Cordova said the fact that restoration is going on without a settlement gets in the way of healing from the post-traumatic stress. Spirit camps are a way to share knowledge and tradition. The EVOS restoration funds could create a valuable legacy by funding archaeological repositories, recovery and spirit camps, and subsistence processing projects.
- **Elizabeth Kalmakoff** (Ivanof Bay): Ivanof Bay was the last village reached by the spill. For a long time, they didn't think it would reach them. The oil spill affected their clam beds, which are still diminished. That affected their trade with other villages for caribou. Dungeness crab, bottomfish and seals also declined. They didn't know what was safe to eat and wondered about later effects. Now they are working on improvements by taking only what they need so they don't overuse animals still trying to recover. They have to help each other and share because there are less resources and increasing people.
- **Virginia Aleck** (Chignik Lake): The oil spill was devastating, then made her angry because their subsistence life was being jeopardized. As health aide, she saw a lot of people complaining of health problems that were caused by stress. When their salmon

fishery finally opened, they were fishing right in the oil spill. ADF&G said it was just sludge but the locals had never seen this sludge before. It was oil. They reported it and got no response. Many species declined. People were confused and afraid of the subsistence foods. They want their clam beds restored and safe to eat.

- **Gail Evanoff** (Chenega Bay): When the oil spill happened, Chenega Bay had only had a few years of being peacefully settled there, after moving because of the earthquake. This was the worst disaster in North America - very emotional. Native people must never forget this and have much to fight for. Subsistence still hasn't recovered, and people still wonder if the food is safe after seeing the beaches nuked with chemicals. People need to take it upon themselves to protect the resources (Chenega Bay took pride in their spill response), demand a total cleanup of oil spills, and make industry understand their responsibilities and work with Native people who are the caretakers of the earth.
- **Hank Eaton** (Kodiak): At first, people did not think the spill would reach Kodiak - but it did and the impacts were great and are still being felt. "Subsistence" is an abstract concept - non-Natives don't understand it, or the subsistence tradition. We have a culture, and it's our right and responsibility to defend it. We should be able to live our traditional life without regulations. Father Oleksa talked about the intelligence of animals - they must be intelligent since they never developed a bureaucracy! I wish the bureaucrats would just leave us alone so we could go back to what we were doing before they got here.

Open Microphone Session - Highlights (paraphrased)

- **Pete Kompkoff** (Chenega Bay): I grew up in Old Chenega, where our family had a fish camp nearby and used to catch, cut, and smoke fish all day long in the summer. This year I went back there and caught a salmon to make an offering to my Dad's spirit.
- **Martha Vlasoff** (Anchorage): The oil spill caused us to lose our confidence - suddenly we couldn't count on always being able to provide for our people by hunting and fishing.

- **Mike Eleshansky (Chenega Bay):** I grew up in Old Chenega and hunted with my dad before statehood. Subsistence used to be survival - we got what we needed and didn't need a license. Now if you see a deer at the wrong time of year, you can't shoot it. Seals used to be abundant, but now we have to look hard and travel far to find just one.
- **Charlie Edwardsen (Barrow):** As an observer from the north, I saw what happened disguised as an "accident." Judge Holland insulted all Natives and failed with the government to exercise their trust relationship with the Natives. The State and Feds have no right to regulate subsistence. It's an insult that no Native Trustee is on the EVOS Trustee Council.
- **John Boone (Valdez):** I moved to Valdez five years ago, just after the spill. I learned today about the study of seals. I've hunted seals and sea otters but I let the deformed ones sink, not realizing they might be deformed because of the oil spill. I wish I had reported those.
- **Lillian Elvsaas (Seldovia):** We never knew the definition of "subsistence" - we just caught fish any way we can. It's not fair to tell us our ways are wrong and tell us how to fish.
- **Larry Evanoff (Chenega Bay):** I was working in Nome when the spill happened. When I got home a month later, I was struck by how quiet it was, like a twilight zone. Nothing but cleanup workers. There aren't very many seals anymore.
- **Lydia Robart (Port Graham):** She talked about traditional delicacies and how people lost the practice of making traditional foods. People depend on and respect the sea.
- **Hank Eaton (Kodiak):** Subsistence is a tradition that we have to protect. For 25 years, I've been on subsistence committees and nobody's ever come up with a good definition of "subsistence." But we do know what tradition is, and we must uphold it.
- **Alix Chartier (Seldovia):** We moved to Seldovia 20 years ago, wanting to learn from Natives about their ways. When the oil spill happened, it was a big impact, very painful. We want to tell our Native friends that we appreciate and respect your traditional ways. We all have to earn money, but that's secondary to living the subsistence lifestyle.

- **Martha Vlasoff (Anchorage):** The local knowledge of local people is important. We know better than anyone about the resources. We must retain ownership of our lands to teach youth and so we can always depend on hunting and fishing. Let's work together.
- **Jarod Jones (Chignik Lagoon):** Two people came to the villages to train some people to take samples from diseased animals and fish. If you find any diseased animals, call ADF&G or the locally trained people so they can send in the samples to be tested.

Friday Afternoon, September 22, 1995

Panel: Report on Research and Status of Resources and Ecosystems

Gordon Pullar moderated this panel. In his opening comments, he noted that, in addition to the impacts on resources, there were also impacts on Native organizations which are human resources. Compared to the many thousands of years before, the last 200 years have been full of impacts to the Alutiiq people, such as the Russians taking over, the measles epidemic, the 1964 earthquake and tsunami, and the oil spill. These historical events have staggered our people and affected how we do things. Now we are learning better ways to deal with these events.

Robert Spies, EVOSTC Chief Scientist

- Western science is just one way to understand the world.
- When the spill happened, the scientific community worked under some disadvantages: (1) we had very little information on the pre-spill status of different species populations, and (2) we lacked knowledge on the actual effect of oil on the different animals and fish.
- **Shellfish:** The upper intertidal areas were the most devastated and with the most lasting effect. Mussel beds were not cleaned because of fear of doing more harm than good. They are still oiled. Finally, one project tried moving the mussels and that has been successful.

- **Salmon**: The impact on pink salmon was major. One project is starting to mark hatchery fish thermally to keep track of wild and hatchery fish, which could be useful for harvest guidelines. Scientists expected a big impact on red salmon because of overescapement in 1989 but it hasn't happened, so far.
- **Herring**: There have been abnormalities in the larvae since the spill, and impacts on reproduction and development. The post-spill herring crash was from disease, and it is possible that fish exposed to the oil spill were more vulnerable to getting diseases.
- **Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden**: Growth patterns were affected.
- **Harbor Seals**: Seals were impacted and declined. The population has stabilized in the last few years, but is still below pre-spill levels. They need to be conserved.
- **Sea Otters**: About 4-5,000 were killed in the oil spill. Two surveys have shown not much increase in their population. There is a large population in the Copper River Flats which may move in and help replenish the Sound.
- **Sea Lions**: There were not many in Prince William Sound to begin with because they are more oceanic. But they are declining drastically and being studied to find out why.

Stan Senner, EVOSTC Science Coordinator

- **Birds**: An estimated 400,000 died from the oil spill. Birds were the most noticeable victims of the oil.
 - **Murres**: The majority of the birds killed were murres (about 300,000). Their reproduction levels are back to normal, but their overall numbers are still low.
 - **Eagles**: Their population appears to have recovered from the spill.
 - **Harlequin ducks**: These are the birds the scientists are most concerned about. They may be continuing to be injured from eating clams and mussels from oiled beaches.
 - **Marbled Murrelets, Guillemots, Black Oystercatchers, Black Legged Kittiwakes**: Scientists know little about these birds and would like to incorporate your local knowledge and observations of them, before and after the spill. Their numbers are no longer declining, but their populations are not

growing, possibly because of what they eat. The link between their food source and their population level is being studied.

Dr. Tom Nighswander, Oil Spill Health Task Force & Alaska Area Native Health Service

- **Food Safety and Testing:**
 - They have analyzed over 1,000 samples (at a cost of \$700 each). They looked for cancer-causing contaminants called PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).
 - **Finfish** were found to be able to process and eliminate the oil, so significant levels of PAHs did not show up in their flesh. They were safe to eat.
 - **Deer, birds, etc.:** no significant levels of PAHs.
 - **Seals:** they recommended not eating obviously oiled ones.
 - **Shellfish:** they recommended not harvesting from oiled areas.
 - Generally, the early advice was and still is good: Don't eat from obviously oiled areas.
 - There have not been any increases in cancer or birth defect rates that are unique to the oil spill area.
- **Western Science and Native Knowledge:**
 - These two types of science see the world differently.
 - Food safety assessment must use both western *and* Native science.

Open Microphone Session - Highlights (paraphrased)

- **Charlie Edwardsen (Barrow):** How did you measure pre- and post-spill well-being of the people?
- **Dr. Nighswander:** Mental health was the most devastating impact and it wasn't measured. Only hydrocarbons in subsistence foods were measured.

- **Charlie Edwardson** (Barrow): A basic departure in the two kinds of science is that Anglos don't value human impacts.
- **Craig Mishler** (Division of Subsistence): Please explain the harbor seal decline.
- **Kathy Frost** (ADF&G Fairbanks): There is a steady decline of 5-6% per year and we don't know why, but more are dying than are being born. Reproduction rates seem okay, and disease is not the cause. That leaves: food, killer whales, or fishing nets as possible causes for the decline. They suspect food is the main cause and are studying this angle.
- **Mike Eleshansky** (Chenega Bay): Seal pup numbers are really low. Could cruise ships visiting the glaciers everyday affect pupping at the glaciers?
- **Kathy Frost** (ADF&G): Possibly. Some populations get used to it, others never do and remain sensitive.
- **Lillian Elvsaas** (Seldovia): Have there been any studies on Korean trawlers and draggers catching seals?
- **Kathy Frost** (ADF&G): There are federal marine mammal observers on trawlers and these boats are not a problem for seals, although they are for dolphins and other species.
- **Monica Reidel** (Cordova): About the human element. Dr. Picou studied mental health impacts of the oil spill. How do we bring mental health into the Trustees' scheme of restoration?
- **Dr. Nighswander**: The Oiled Mayors study was the best accounting of mental health status. I can't answer about the Trustees.
- **Stan Senner** (EVOSTC office): A change in the law would be required before mental health could be included because the law provides only for natural resources. Even the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA '90), which governs how future oil spills are handled, still focuses only on natural resources.
- **Monica Reidel** (Cordova): The Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp was not funded by the Trustees. The idea behind it was that doing subsistence activities leads to mentally healthier people. The Trustees are spending lots of money on everything but people.

- **Stan Senner** (EVOSTC office): The process has a long way to go before it is able to respond to this need.
- **Charlie Edwardsen** (Barrow): The government is signatory to the Genocide Convention which requires that anything genocidal pass a certain test. We aren't an incident in time for scientists to review while the pathology continues.
- **Lydia Robart** (Port Graham): 1989 was devastating. A couple of years later, kittiwakes came in to our beaches and vomited blood and behaved too tamely. Is this because of the oil spill?
- **Dave Irons** (USFWS): Kittiwakes regurgitate zooplanktons and when they do that, it looks like blood. Their tameness, however, could be an effect of the oil. They have been studying every kittiwake rookery since before the spill.

Working Groups - Session #1

Following that panel and open microphone session, the participants broke into nine working groups that were pre-defined to bring together people from different regions, communities, and age groups. The purpose was to give everyone a chance to talk and share ideas. One exception to the mixture of ages was the group consisting of all youth. Everyone figured out which group to go to based on the sticker (different kinds of sea life) attached to their nametag. Many scientists attended the conference during this afternoon session to be available to answer questions participants had, and to participate in this working group session. Thus, each working group had conference participants from the communities, one or two of the western scientists, plus a facilitator (Division of Subsistence staff or SRB&A/JIA staff).

The question that the working groups discussed was, **“How do you integrate local knowledge into resource recovery?”** This question was broken down into four sub-questions for discussion:

- **How do you learn about fish and wildlife resources and communicate that knowledge?**
- **How do subsistence users share observations & take action within the community to conserve resources in times of shortage?**

- How could managers use local knowledge?
- What would have to happen for subsistence users to feel that their knowledge plays a meaningful role in resource recovery?

The comments and suggestions from working group members were recorded by the facilitator on flip charts and have been incorporated into the Themes and Actions (page 18). After an hour of discussion, everyone reconvened in the main meeting room. One person from each working group presented a summary of their group's discussion.

Saturday Morning, September 23, 1995

Opening Remarks

Steve Braund reconvened the conference, welcoming the people from Port Graham, Akhiok and Old Harbor who had arrived for the conference after weather delays.

Larry Mercurieff spoke about the processes of change. He said that if you really want change, you must rely on yourselves. Really listen to one another, because you have the resources you need among yourselves. *How* you get where you are going is more important than getting there: the *process* is more important than the *goal*. A good process always has good outcomes. In St. Paul in 1983, many crises had caused a lot of trauma in that community. The leaders decided that they needed to follow a process that consisted of listening to the elders, making decisions by consensus, and giving everyone an equal voice, equal power, and mutual respect. It worked. Larry also talked about the power of the sacred circle. People must believe in themselves and their power.

Larry then summarized some of the themes that had emerged on Friday:

- Healing
- Taking control of what is happening to you
- Post traumatic stress syndrome (PTSS) from the ripple effect through time of many traumas

Larry asked, "What must we do to heal?" The United Nations has recognized the importance of indigenous people's cultural roots as the key to protection of the environment. You have a tremendous responsibility to recognize that you are dealing with

a spiritual sickness. You have to deal with it in order to deal with subsistence restoration. Maybe you have to follow this on your own, independent of government or Trustee Council support.

The people who had missed the first day were invited to say a few words. **Sven Haakanson** of Old Harbor talked about experiencing the same trauma and feelings in Old Harbor as others had described. Because of fear of contamination, people could not teach their children to eat their traditional foods. Now if we try to feed them these foods, the kids think it's "yucky." How do we fix this? He also mentioned how the oil spill destroyed many commercial fishing livelihoods as well as the tradition of earning a living that way.

Working Groups - Session #2

Everyone returned to their same working groups to tackle a new question:

"Should communities re-invigorate subsistence?" The sub-questions were:

- **Are communities' subsistence practices still affected by the oil spill?**
How?
- **How are communities addressing it? How can this be further remedied?**
- **How can communities address young people's concerns caused by the oil spill?**
- **How can communities bridge young people's "learning gap" caused by the oil spill's disruption of subsistence?**

After an hour of discussion, everyone again convened in the main meeting room where one person from each working group summarized their group's discussion.

Before breaking for lunch, **Larry Mercurieff** gave a preview of the afternoon session, when it would be time to "walk the talk" by coming up with ways to turn the problems, concerns, and ideas of the last day-and-a-half into actions. He cautioned people against blaming others for problems and taking on a victim role, explaining that to lay blame is a "power giveaway." In other words, we give away our own power when we blame others instead of taking responsibility for what we can do to fix the problem.

Saturday Afternoon, September 23, 1995

Where Do We Go From Here?

During lunch, the facilitators went through all the working groups' discussion notes recorded on flip charts and identified the main themes and ideas for actions. Six major themes emerged:

1. **Coordinate Between Communities and Between Regions**
2. **Recovery of Resources and the Health of the Ecosystem**
3. **The Role of Local Knowledge in Resource Recovery**
4. **Involve Young People and Address Their Concerns**
5. **Actions to Restore Confidence in People's Decisions About Subsistence Food Safety**
6. **Legal Considerations**

The facilitators synthesized common ideas which emerged from the working groups and listed them under the appropriate theme. Each theme and its associated action was listed on a flip chart, and the six flip charts were placed at the front of the room so that the afternoon's discussion could focus on turning these ideas into actions. These six themes and the ideas for actions are listed below.

While discussing the first theme, people decided that they needed to form a Steering Committee as the vehicle for continuing the work begun at this conference. The Steering Committee would consist, initially, of two people from each of the four regions. As discussion of the action ideas continued, many of the ideas were deferred to the Steering Committee to act on.

Ultimately, we did not have enough time to discuss each item under each of the six themes; we only discussed the first and second themes. When it became obvious that we could not go through all the items, **Larry Mercurieff** asked how people wanted to proceed, in keeping with the idea of giving the responsibility to the group. People were tired after putting a lot of energy into this conference for two days. After some discussion, one person asked Larry for direction. He suggested the need to prioritize and focus only on the top priorities for the rest of the conference. The Steering Committee

could follow up on the remaining items not covered today. Larry had observed that the most pressing issues raised repeatedly during the conference had been:

- People's sense of having no voice in what's going on - a sense of frustration
- Youth issues
- Healing
- Local people's place in the research

In considering these priorities, people discussed some of the strategies for taking action on these items. (These strategies were added to the flip charts of themes and action ideas.) Larry talked about how, in order to have a meaningful voice, you must speak from strength and solidarity to take your own power back. Although the discussion bogged down at times and people were tired, people believed that this conference was a very good start.

In discussing healing and the need for more spirit camps, a committee of mostly youth spontaneously formed to take on the task of getting funding for a healing conference. The people who joined this committee are: **Virginia Aleck** (Chignik Lake), **Melissa Berns** (Old Harbor), **Tony Gregorio** (Chignik Lagoon), **Donna Malchoff** (Port Graham), **Iris O'Brien** (Cordova), **Austin Shangin** (Perryville), **Shaunna Squartsoff** (Port Lions), and **Martha Vlasoff** (Chugach Regional Resources Commission - Anchorage).

The last thing we did was recruit two people from each region to sit on the Steering Committee. Participants from the four regions caucused to pick their two representatives. The following people are on the Steering Committee:

- Prince William Sound: **Pete Kompkoff** (Chenega Bay) and **Monica Reidel** (Cordova)
- Lower Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula: **Walter Meganack Jr.** (Port Graham) and **Lillian Elvsas** (Seldovia).
- Kodiak Region: **Hank Eaton** (Kodiak) and **Robert Katelnikoff** (Ouzinkie)
- Alaska Peninsula: **Priscilla Skonberg** (Chignik Bay) and **Virginia Aleck** (Chignik Lake)

Themes and Actions

Following are the themes and actions that were synthesized from the working group sessions.

1. Coordinate Between Villages and Between Regions

- **Form a steering committee with 2 representatives from each of the 4 regions.**
This committee will be the main outcome of the conference and will be the vehicle for following up on the actions that we came up with at this conference.
 - ♦ Have a student representative from each of the four regions sit on the steering committee.
- **Annual Conference to bring regions/villages together to talk about:**
 - 1) Successes and failures from previous years' efforts (e.g., Community Facilitator Project)
 - 2) Teach survival and other cultural skills
- **Hold community exchanges (defer to Steering Committee)**
 - ♦ Learn each others traditions
 - ♦ Visit each other
 - ♦ Use the ferry system
- **Utilize community facilitator project (Funded by EVOS Trustee Council) to improve communication between villages**
 - ♦ Evaluate this program at annual conference
 - ♦ Consider bringing together Community Facilitators for periodic meetings
 - ♦ Defer to steering committee: when to have Community Facilitator meetings and where to meet
- **Involve Native associations and regional non-profits in programs, research, communication networks**
- **Coordinate and communicate between villages on fish, wildlife and other living things - status and harvest levels. Use other commissions.**
- **Use computers/e-mail to communicate. EVOSTC funded this this year.**
 - ♦ Consider pros and cons of EVOSTC vs. local, independent funding.
 - ♦ Consider who should be hooked up.

2. Recovery of Resources & Health of the Ecosystem

- **Better communication is needed between the village and regional levels, and with western scientists, concerning when a resource is stressed and when to reduce harvests** (deferred to Steering Committee)
- **More projects are needed on shellfish restoration, seeding and restoring clambeds** (deferred to Steering Committee)
 - ♦ Could be done as a school project; teach local people
 - ♦ Already done as EVOSTC project on limited basis
 - ♦ Scheduled to expand next year
 - ♦ Contact EVOSTC for more information
 - ♦ Steering Committee should track these projects
- **Villages need to report diseased animals and fish to ADF&G; Local people should collect and submit samples for testing; Government needs to get back to communities with results.**
 - ♦ People want to know: what would ADF&G like us to do with abnormal fish and wildlife? Coordinate with new Abnormalities Project (Karen Shemet and Rita Miraglia - ADF&G Subsistence)
 - ♦ EVOSTC funded sampling kits in villages that requested them and trained volunteers.
 - ♦ Can information or samples provided by the people be compensated as part of EVOSTC policy? Review categories and circumstances under which village involvement should be compensated; approach EVOSTC about it.

3. Role of Local Knowledge in Natural Resource Recovery

- **Local involvement in research**
 - ♦ Follow AFN research protocol
 - ♦ There should be community involvement in the research design
 - ♦ Hire local people, including high school kids
 - ♦ Report/communicate results back to community (accountability) in understandable terms

- ♦ Compensate people for their time being interviewed. Also consider payment for the volunteers collecting samples under the new abnormalities project.
- **Elders train/educate western scientists about their local area and the species to be studied**
- **Train local people in western research:**
 - ♦ Train in local data collection and observations
 - ♦ Local people work as interns in other organizations (for example, Prince William Sound Science Center)
- **Improve trust/cooperation/communication between community and researchers**
 - ♦ Having the same researchers come back year after year makes a big difference, instead of someone new and unfamiliar with the local area and local ways
- **Local responsibility**
 - ♦ Keep logs and journals locally containing observations about the ecosystem
 - ♦ Elders record information for the next generation
- **Coordinate research with sensitivity to local harvest and religious activities (timing)**
- **Put a Native Trustee on the EVOS Trustee Council** (Deferred to Committee to draft a resolution and get villages to review it)
- **Use local knowledge to develop more sensible regulations.** (For example, work with ADF&G and USFWS on developing co-management strategies.)
- **Use regional organizations or specific committees to incorporate local knowledge into the recovery and management of fish, wildlife & other living things** (for example, Bristol Bay Native Association, Sea Otter Commission)
- **Hunters and food preparers could make a report to the annual gathering/conference** (for example, report on their impressions of the health of the animals and safety of foods)

4. Involve Young People and Address Their Concerns

- **Spirit Camps:**
 - ♦ More of them, more often

- ♦ Hunting and survival camps
- ♦ Form committee formed to get funding from Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs for a healing conference (done).
- **Start teaching kids about subsistence at a younger age**
 - ♦ through family
 - ♦ through schools
- **Give young people a seat or at least a voice on councils and commissions**
- **Establish subsistence cultural education centers**
 - ♦ Elders teach youth skills
 - ♦ Compensate for subsistence loss of skills and knowledge
- **Involve young people in developing curriculum and programs for spirit camps, schools and cultural centers**
 - ♦ ask what their priorities are
 - ♦ make programs relevant and cool
- **Do school projects about the oil spill**
 - ♦ Report on how the spill and cultural gaps affect them, then present these reports to the village
 - ♦ Have field trips (for example, with elders) that teach about understanding the environment
- **Get funding to train youth in research skills (internships could do this too)**
- **Arrange youth exchanges with other villages**
- **Teach schoolteachers to value subsistence and local traditions**
- **Hold community outings, events, picnics with traditional foods.** Take camping trips where you don't take any food - just eat what you catch and pick while out there.

5. Actions To Restore Confidence In People's Decisions About Subsistence Food Safety

- **Get better, more frequent reporting of test and research results to villages**
- **Train locals to use western science plus traditional knowledge to evaluate food safety**

- Develop system in villages to rely on local knowledge, observations on food safety
- Develop more restoration projects aimed at shellfish, re-establishing clambeds

6. Legal Considerations

- **Get the human element accounted for in damage assessment.** “The lawsuit left us feeling like we as people were less valued than the mammals and birds and shoreline.”
- **Put a Native Trustee on EVOS Trustee Council now**
- **Pursue compensation, trust oversight (Department of Interior) for Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSS), mental health damages, healing centers and counseling**
- **Proposals for areas affecting villages should be reviewed and approved by village people**
- **Protect confidentiality, immunity of Native people sharing information on fish and wildlife**
- **Pursue actions related to court system and judges selected to hear Native cases**

Saturday Night, September 23, 1995

As a nice way to celebrate everyone’s hard work, we gathered again that evening for a delicious potluck of traditional Alutiiq foods - salmon prepared in a variety of ways, salmon eggs and rice, *agutaaq*, various berry jams and butters, and more. The food was contributed by people from the villages, ADF&G staff, and the facilitators. The hotel had also prepared a sit-down halibut dinner, which we ate while the **Kodiak Alutiiq Dancers** entertained us with their drumming, singing and dancing. The evening celebration of Alutiiq culture was a fitting finale to the two days we had spent talking about the oil spill, subsistence, tradition and culture.

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON SUBSISTENCE & THE OIL SPILL

September 22-23, 1995 - Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

SPONSORS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Alaska Department of Fish & Game Division of Subsistence

FACILITATORS

Stephen R. Braund & Associates
with
Jon Isaacs & Associates
Larry Merculieff

GOALS OF THE CONFERENCE

- To provide elders, youth & other subsistence users from 20 communities a chance to talk to one another about their common experience related to the oil spill and subsistence.
- To facilitate communication between communities, regions and resource managers/EVOS Trustee Council.
- To identify how communities can be more involved in the restoration of subsistence resources.

AGENDA

Friday, September 22, 1995: LOOKING BACK

7:30	<i>Registration, administration (per diem, etc.) & coffee</i>
8:30	Welcome and opening remarks: ♦Steve Braund, co-facilitator ♦Larry Merculieff, co-facilitator ♦Jim Fall, ADF&G Subsistence ♦Molly McCammon, EVOS Trustee Council Restoration Office
9:00	Keynote Address: <i>Elenore McMullen</i> , Chief, Port Graham
9:30	Speaker: <i>Father Michael Oleksa</i>
10:00	<i>Break</i>
10:15	Panel presentation: <i>REVIEWING THE EXPERIENCE OF THE OIL SPILL AND ITS EFFECTS ON SUBSISTENCE</i> . Moderator: <i>Martha Vlasoff</i> , Chugach Regional Resources Commission. 8 panelists/5-10 minutes each (1 youth and 1 other conference participant from each region - Prince William Sound, Lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Alaska Peninsula).
11:30	Open Microphone: Questions, comments and discussion.
12:15	<i>Catered Lunch</i>
1:00-1:15	<i>Administration - per diem, etc.</i>

APPENDIX A

- 1:15 **Speakers panel: *REPORT ON RESEARCH & STATUS OF RESOURCES & ECOSYSTEMS*.** Focus on (a) health of ecosystem/status of subsistence resources and (b) contamination/safety of food resources, including the following key species groups:
- shellfish
 - salmon
 - birds
 - seal and sea lion
 - herring & the resources that feed on herring
- Moderator: *Gordon Pullar*, Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program, UAF.
- Speakers: ♦*Robert Spies*, EVOS Trustee Council Chief Scientist, on the status of resources & the ecosystem.
♦*Stan Senner*, EVOS Trustee Council Science Coordinator, on the status of resources & the ecosystem.
♦*Tom Nighswander*, Oil Spill Health Task Force, on food safety.
- 2:15 **Open microphone: question & answer, comments and discussion**
- 3:00 *Break*
- 3:15 **Working group session - Information exchange between subsistence users and scientists: *HOW DO YOU INTEGRATE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE INTO RESOURCE RECOVERY?***
- How do you learn about fish and wildlife resources and communicate that knowledge?
 - How do subsistence users share observations & take action within the community to conserve resources in times of shortage?
 - How could managers use local knowledge?
 - What would have to happen for subsistence users to feel that their knowledge plays a meaningful role in resource recovery?
- 4:30 **Plenary session: *REPORTS FROM EACH WORKING GROUP*.**
- 5:20-5:30 **Wrap-Up of Day 1 and Adjournment**



Saturday, September 23: LOOKING AHEAD

- 8:30 **Plenary Session: Synopsis of Day 1 & Review of major points.**
- 9:00 **Working group session: *SHOULD COMMUNITIES RE-INVIGORATE SUBSISTENCE?***
- Are communities' subsistence practices still affected by the oil spill? How?
 - How are communities addressing it? How can this be further remedied?
 - How can communities address young people's concerns caused by the oil spill?
 - How can communities bridge young people's "learning gap" caused by the oil spill's disruption of subsistence?
- 10:30 *Break*
- 10:45 **Plenary Session: *REPORTS FROM EACH WORKING GROUP*.**
- 11:30 **Open microphone: Comments and Discussion.**
- 12:00 *Lunch (on your own)*

APPENDIX A

1:30	Plenary Session: <i>WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?</i> Develop consensus on actions for the following issues and discuss who (i.e., local communities, state, federal agencies) does what. Try to answer the question "<i>WHAT ACTIONS NEED TO BE TAKEN TO PROMOTE NATURAL RESOURCE RECOVERY AND SUBSISTENCE?</i>" in the following areas: • Actions to promote the recovery of resources & health of ecosystem • Actions to restore confidence in people's ability to make decisions about the safety of subsistence foods • Actions related to the role of local knowledge in natural resource recovery • Actions to re-invigorate subsistence • Actions to involve young people and address their concerns • Actions, if needed, to coordinate between villages and between regions • Other actions? • How do we keep the communities and local people involved in the actions?
3:00	<i>Break</i>
3:15	Plenary Session. Synopsis: <i>CONCLUSIONS/CONSENSUS FROM THE CONFERENCE</i>
3:45	Open Microphone
4:15	Closing remarks
	Closing prayer
4:30	Adjourn
6:00	Alutiiq Traditional Foods Potluck Dinner
7:30	Kodiak Alutiiq Dancers

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY CONFERENCE ON SUBSISTENCE AND THE OIL SPILL

September 22-23, 1995 - Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

Participants

Chenega Bay - Chenega Bay IRA Council: 573-5132

Mike Eleshansky
Larry Evanoff
Pete Kompkoff
Gail K. Evanoff

Karluk - Karluk IRA Council: 241-2218

Nancy Lind
Alicia Lynn Reft
Mary Reft
Kathryn Reft

Tatitlek - Tatitlek Village IRA Council: 325-2311

Unfortunately, due to weather, Tatitlek
people were unable to attend.

Larsen Bay - Larsen Bay Tribal Council: 847-2207

Clyda Christensen
John Alpiak
Jennifer Clampffer
Virginia Squartsoff

Cordova - Native Village of Eyak: 424-7738

Monica Reidel
Iris O'Brien
Tomas Andersen
Martin "Tiny" Anderson

Old Harbor - Old Harbor Tribal Council: 286-2215

Sven Haakanson, Sr
Melissa Berns
Beverly Haakanson
Mary Haakanson

Valdez - Valdez Native Association: 835-4951

Helmer J. Olson
John Boone
Becki Kompkoff
Patrick J. Olson

Ouzinkie - Ouzinkie Tribal Council: 680-2259

Verna Bennett
Sharon Anderson
Robert Katelnikoff
Alexandria Muller

Nanwalek - Nanwalek Traditional Council: 281-2248

Carol Kvasnikoff
Nick Tanape Jr.
Keith Seville III

Port Lions - Port Lions Tribal Council: 454-2234

Herman Haakanson
Shaunna Squartsoff
Daryl Griggs
Marilyn Wagner

Port Graham - Port Graham Vill. Cncl: 284-2227

Walter Meganack
Donna Malchoff
Lydia Robart

Kodiak - Kodiak Tribal Council: 486-4449

Virginia Abston
Kathy Johnson
Mike Kelly
Hank Eaton

Seldovia - Seldovia Native Association: 234-7890

Lillian Elvsas
Albert Wilson
Paula Elvsas
Alix Chartier

Chignik Bay - Chignik Bay Vill. Cncl: 749-2231

Roy Skonberg
Bertha Skonberg
Priscilla Skonberg
Minnie Skonberg

Seward - Qutekcak: 224-3118

Leo Kunnuk
Victor Ashenfelter

Akhiok - Akhiok Tribal Council: 836-2229

Edward Phillips
Mitch Simeonoff
Roy Rastopsoff
Mike Eluska

Chignik Lagoon - C. Lagoon Vill. Cncl: 840-2264

Alvin Pedersen
Brent Pedersen
Jarod Jones
John Jones

APPENDIX B

Ivanof Bay - Ivanof Bay Village Council: 669-2204

Archie Kalmakoff
Elizabeth Kalmakoff
Alfred Kalmakoff
Artemie Kalmakoff III

Chignik Lake - Chignik Lake Vill. Cncl: 845-2212

Doris Lind
Tim Shangin
Mitchell Lind
Virginia Aleck

Perryville - Perryville Village Council: 853-2203

Ralph Phillips
Rebecca Kosbruk
Austin Shangin
Steve Phillips

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council: 278-8012

Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator
Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Stan Senner, Science Coordinator

Alaska Department of Fish & Game Division of Subsistence: 267-2353

Jim Fall	Lisa Scarbrough
Bill Simeone	Karen Shemet
Rita Miraglia	Ron Stanek
Craig Mishler	Ana Lewis

Attending Scientists:

Tom Nighswander, Oil Spill Health Task Force & AANHS (Anchorage) - 257-1822
James Brady, ADF&G (Anchorage) - 267-2125
Kathryn Frost, ADF&G (Fairbanks) - 459-7213
David Irons, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Anchorage) - 786-3453
Doug Reger, AK Dept. of Natural Resources Office of History & Archeology (Anchorage) - 762-2622
Stanley (Jeep) Rice, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA (Juneau) - 789-6020
Tom Rothe, ADF&G (Anchorage) - 267-2206
Joe Sullivan, ADF&G (Anchorage) - 267-2213
Dean Hughes, ADF&G (Anchorage) - 267-2207
Bruce Wright, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (Juneau)

Other Invited Participants:

Martha Vlasoff, Chugach Regional Resources Commission - 562-6647
Gordon Pullar, Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program, UAF - 272-9531
Father Michael Oleksa, St. Nicholas Orthodox Church (Juneau) - 586-1023

Conference Facilitators:

Steve Braund, Stephen R. Braund & Associates - 276-8222
Lisa Moorehead, Stephen R. Braund & Associates - 276-8222
Jon Isaacs, Jon Isaacs & Associates - 274-9719
Larry Merculieff - 279-6566

Agenda Committee:

Virginia Aleck - Chignik Lake	Fred Elvsaa - Seldovia
Margaret Roberts - Kodiak	Kathryn Reft - Karluk
Karen Katelnikoff - Tatitlek	Elenore McMullen - Port Graham
Derenty Tabios - Chugachmuit	Monica Reidel - Native Village of Eyak
Mike Eleshansky - Chenega Bay	Gary Kompkoff - Tatitlek
Martha Vlasoff - Chugach Regional Resources Commission	

APPENDIX B

Staff assistance to Agenda Committee provided by:

Bill Simeone - ADF&G Division of Subsistence, with assistance from Rita Miraglia, Craig Mishler,
Lisa Scarbrough, Karen Shemet, and Ron Stanek
Sandra Schubert - EVOS Trustee Council
Steve Braund - Stephen Braund & Associates
Lisa Moorehead - Stephen Braund & Associates
Jon Isaacs - Jon Isaacs & Associates

Conference Sponsors:

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Alaska Department of Fish & Game Division of Subsistence

APPENDIX C

Working Groups

FIRE URCHINS (all youth):

Steve Phillips - Perryville
Brent Pedersen - Chignik Lagoon
Kathy Johnson - Kodiak
John Alpiak - Larsen Bay
Jennifer Clampffer - Larsen Bay
Paula Elvsaas - Seldovia
Mike Eluska - Akhiok
Facilitator: Ron Stanek - ADF&G
Subsistence - Anchorage
Dean Hughes - ADF&G Anchorage
Bruce Wright - NOAA Juneau

STING RAYS & OCTOPI

Walter Meganack Jr. - Port Graham
Hank Eaton - Kodiak
Sven Haakanson Sr. - Old Harbor
Lillian Elvsaas - Seldovia
Gail K. Evanoff - Chenega Bay
Carol Kvasnikoff - Nanwalek
John Boone - Valdez
Edward Phillips Sr. - Akhiok
Roy Rastopsoff - Akhiok
Alfred Kalmakoff - Ivanof Bay
Facilitator: Jim Fall - ADF&G Subsistence -
Anchorage
Bob Spies -, EVOS Trustee Council
Stan Senner - EVOS Trustee Council
Jody Seitz - Cordova

CORAL REEFERS

Mary Reft - Karluk
Virginia Abston - Kodiak
Archie Kalmakoff - Ivanof Bay
Elizabeth Kalmakoff - Ivanof Bay
Priscilla Skonberg - Chignik Bay
Albert Wilson - Seldovia
Tomas Andersen - Eyak/Cordova
Patrick J. Olson - Valdez
Beverly Haakanson - Old Harbor
Facilitator: Jon Isaacs, Jon Isaacs &
Associates, Anchorage
Mike Castellini - UAF - Fairbanks

REGAL ANGELFISH

Roy Skonberg - Chignik Bay
Mike Eleshansky - Chenega Bay
Virginia Aleck - Chignik Lake
Alexandria Muller - Ouzinkie
Victor Ashenfelter - Seward
Donna Malchoff - Port Graham
Facilitator: Bill Simeone - ADF&G
Subsistence - Anchorage
Dave Irons - USFWS - Anchorage

SABER TOOTHED BLENNIES

Alix Chartier - Seldovia
Mitch Simeonoff - Akhiok
Jerod Jones - Chignik Lagoon
AJ Kalmakoff III - Ivanof Bay
Martin Andersen III - Eyak/Cordova
Rebecca Kosbruk - Perryville
Ralph Phillips - Perryville
Verna Bennett - Ouzinkie
Facilitator: Lisa Scarbrough - ADF&G
Subsistence - Anchorage
Jeep Rice - Auke Bay Lab - Juneau

SEA TURTLES

Helmer Olson - Valdez
Ralph Phillips - Perryville
Minnie Skonberg - Chignik Bay
Mary Haakanson - Old Harbor
Mike Kelly - Kodiak
Iris O'Brien - Cordova
Becki Kompkoff - Valdez
Facilitator: Lisa Moorehead - Stephen
Braund & Assoc. - Anchorage
James Brady - ADF&G - Anchorage

SEAHORSES

Shaunna Squartsoff - Port Lions
Marilyn Wagner - Port Lions
Lydia Robart - Port Graham
Larry Evanoff - Chenega Bay
Mitchell Lind - Chignik Lake
Bertha Skonberg - Chignik Bay
Facilitator: Rita Miraglia - ADF&G
Subsistence - Anchorage
Joe Sullivan - ADF&G - Anchorage

APPENDIX C

CHERUBFISH

Doris Lind - Chignik Lake
Sharon Anderson - Ouzinkie
Herman Haakanson - Port Lions
Austin Shangin - Perryville
John Jones - Chignik Lagoon
Monica Reidel - Eyak/Cordova
Martha Vlasoff - Chugach Regl. Resources
Commission - Anchorage
Charlie Edwardsen - Barrow
Facilitator: Karen Shemet - ADF&G
Subsistence - Anchorage
Tom Nighswander - Alaska Native Hospital
- Anchorage

SEA ANEMONES

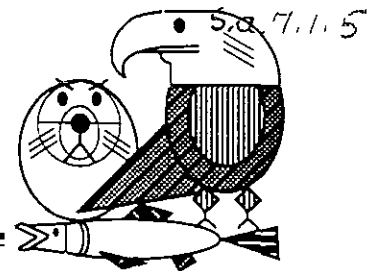
Clyda Christiansen - Larsen Bay
Leo Kunnuk - Seward
Alvin Pedersen - Chignik Lagoon
Robert Katelnikoff - Ouzinkie
Pete Kompkoff - Chenega Bay
Tim Shangin - Chignik Lake
Facilitator: Craig Mishler - ADF&G
Subsistence - Anchorage
Tom Rothe - ADF&G - Anchorage

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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AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING
DECEMBER 11, 1995 @ 9 A.M.
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

12/11/95
9:42 am

DRAFT

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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

Teleconferenced in Juneau, Forest Service Conference Room 541A

Deborah Williams, Chair
Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 9 a.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Approval of November 20, 1995 meeting notes
2. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
3. Report on OSPIC - Carrie Holba
4. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
 - Administrative Issues
 - Financial Report
 - Past & Estimated Future Expenses
 - Status of Investments
 - Habitat Protection Status Report

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

- Research, Monitoring, & General Restoration
 - Revision of Injured Species List & Recovery Objectives
 - FY97 Invitation
 - 1996 Annual Workshop

5. Definition of "Normal Agency Management"* - Stan Senner
6. Public Comment Period 11 a.m.
7. Lunch Provided During Executive Session -- Executive Director Evaluation & Habitat Protection
8. Policy on Habitat Acquisitions* - Molly McCammon
9. Additional Small Parcel Recommendations* (tentative) - Molly McCammon
10. Shuyak Resolution & Purchase Agreement* - Craig Tillery
11. Chenega Acquisition* (tentative) - Phil Janik
12. Deferred FY96 Work Plan Projects* - Molly McCammon
 - Research, Monitoring, & General Restoration
 - Habitat Protection & Acquisition

* indicates action item

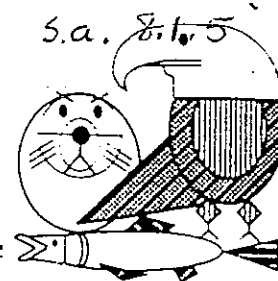
Adjourn - 5 p.m.

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

November 20, 1995 @ 10 A.M.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

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Trustee Council Members Present:

- Phil Janik, USFS
- Deborah Williams, USDO
- Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
* Ernie Piper, ADEC
• Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

Ernie Piper 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)

APPROVED MOTION: Approved August 25, 1995 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B)

2: Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on the small parcel habitat protection program and the Shuyak acquisition. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Tillery.

Off Record at 12:18 P.M.

On Record at 4:20 P.M.

3: Small Parcel Proposed Acquisition

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt revised resolution (Attachment C) for the Council to make offers of appraised value to the willing sellers listed. Motion by Rue, second by Piper.

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

4. Kodiak Island Borough-Shuyak Island Proposed Acquisition

APPROVED MOTION: The Council authorizes the negotiators to offer the Kodiak Island Borough \$42 million for the purchase of fee simple title for the Kodiak Island Borough's interest in Shuyak Island (Attachment D). Motion by Tillery, second by Penno, aye.

Meeting recessed.

3w

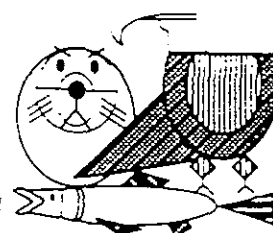
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING

NOVEMBER 20, 1995 @ 10 A.M.

FOREST SERVICE CONFERENCE ROOM, JUNEAU

TENTATIVE

11/15/95

1:24 pm

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

Representative

State of Alaska/Representative

GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner/Trustee

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

FEDERAL BUILDING - ROOM 541A

State or Federal Chair.

1. Call to Order 10 a.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Approval of August 25, 1995 meeting notes.
2. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
 - Financial Report
 - Quarterly Project Status Report
 - Status of Audit and Investments
 - Alaska SeaLife Center Status Report
3. Habitat Protection Status Report and Discussion of Appraisal and Acquisition Process
4. Public Comment Period - 11 a.m.
5. Executive Session on Habitat Protection

Trustee Agencies

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

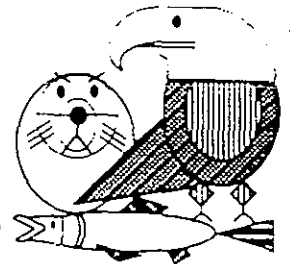
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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

August 25, 1995 @ 8:30 a.m.
Continuation Meeting From August 15, 1995

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

- Jim Wolfe, USFS
- Deborah Williams, USDOL
- Bill Hines, NMFS

- Frank Rue, ADF&G
- Ernie Piper, 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.
Bill Hines served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.
Ernie Piper 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)

APPROVED MOTION: Approved June 1, June 16 and August 15, 1995 Trustee Council meeting notes (with noted changes to August 15 meeting notes). Motion by unidentified, second by Wolfe (Attachment B)

2. Public Advisory Group (PAG) Report

APPROVED MOTION: Requested Executive Director and staff to develop criteria to differentiate between oil spill-related projects and normal operation functions of EVOS Trustee agencies. Criteria to be reviewed by the PAG, then presented to the Trustee Council. Motion by Williams, no opposition.

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

APPROVED MOTION: Approved funding for administration, public information and science management, project 96100, at \$3,439,600. Motion by Williams, second by Rue.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved funding for the third payment of \$12 million into the Exxon Valdez Restoration Reserve fund, project 96424. Motion by Williams, second by Wolfe.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved investment strategy similar to that for original \$24 million reserve deposit.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved, subject to further review in late September or early October, \$1,193,000 for project 96126, Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support. These funds will continue work for the large and small parcel acquisition and protection process which includes work for negotiations appraisals, title searches, and hazardous materials surveys. Motion by Wolfe, second by all Trustee Council members.

7. Additional Follow-up Requested

Directed the Executive Director to establish a small group to review the costs and logistics for habitat acquisition, and report back to the Trustee Council with any recommended changes.

Directed the Executive Director to report back to the Trustee Council at a future date on the Oil Spill Public Information Center.

Requested the Executive Director to ensure that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill audit include an examination of the transfer and handling of money between funds in order to improve efficiency and maximize interest earnings.

Requested that the Executive Director clarify the explanation of the "Adjustments category contained within the "Past and Estimated Future Uses of the Civil Settlement Fund" table.

Meeting adjourned.

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council ("Trustee Council"), after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. Owners of the small parcels identified in the small parcel acquisition process as KEN 10, KEN 12, KEN 19, KEN 29, KEN 34, KEN 54, KEN 55, KEN 148, KEN 1001, KEN 1002, KEN 1003, KEN 1004, KEN 1005, KEN 1006, KEN 1009, KEN 1014, KEN 1015, PWS 17 and PWS 52 have indicated an interest in selling those parcels:

2. The Trustee Council authorized appraisals of the above identified small parcels. Appraisals have now been completed for these small parcels or portions of these small parcels which are more specifically identified at page 5 of Attachment A to this Resolution (hereinafter referred to as the "Small Parcels") and approved by the government review appraisers:

3. As set forth at pages 23-25, 32-41, 44-47, 50-57, and 60-69 of Attachment A the Small Parcels have attributes which if they are acquired and protected will restore, replace, enhance and rehabilitate injured natural resources and the services provided by those natural resources including important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented;

4. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammals Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse affects from logging and other

development activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill present a unique situation. Without passing on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulation to protect natural resources and services, biologists, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill affected area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will have a beneficial affect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources:

5. There has been widespread public support for the protection of these Small Parcels;
and
6. The purchase of the Small Parcels is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and services in the oil spill area.

THEREFORE, we resolve to provide funds for the State of Alaska or the United States of America, as applicable, to offer to purchase and, if the offers are accepted, to purchase all the Sellers' rights and interests in the Small Parcels KEN 10, KEN 12, KEN 19, KEN 29, KEN 34, KEN 54, KEN 55, KEN 148, KEN 1001, KEN 1002, KEN 1003, KEN 1004, KEN 1005, KEN 1006, KEN 1009, KEN 1014, KEN 1015, PWS 52, Lots 5 through 11, and Lot 30, Block 10 of Plat 82-13 of PWS 17 as identified in Attachment A and to provide funds necessary for closing costs recommended by the Executive Director of the Trustee Council ("Executive Director") and approved by the Trustee Council and pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) the amount of funds (hereinafter referred to as the "Purchase Price") to be provided by the Trustee Council for the purchase of the Small Parcels shall be the final approved appraised fair market value of the Small Parcels as follows:

KEN 10	\$320,000
KEN 12	\$450,000
KEN 19	\$260,000
KEN 29	\$1,200,000
KEN 34	\$600,000
KEN 54	\$2,320,000
KEN 55	\$244,000
KEN 148	\$1,650,000
KEN 1001	\$672,000
KEN 1005	\$50,000
KEN 1006	\$1,835,000
KEN 1009	\$48,000
KEN 1014	\$211,000
KEN 1015	\$531,000
PWS 17	\$310,000
PWS 52	\$150,000

Authorization for funding for any acquisition described above shall terminate if a purchase agreement is not executed by December 15, 1996.

(b) four million dollars (\$4,000,000) is provided towards the purchase of the Kenai Natives Association lands substantially as described in Attachment B including KEN 1002, KEN 1003, and KEN 1004. These three small parcels must be acquired at the time any portion of the funds authorized by this subparagraph are expended. Authorization for funding for these acquisitions shall terminate if a purchase agreement is not executed by December 15, 1998.

(c) disbursement of these funds by the District Court;

(d) a satisfactory title search is completed by the acquiring government and the Seller is willing and able to convey fee simple title by warranty deed except that with respect to parcel KEN

29 the Sellers may reserve certain oil and gas rights that will not effect the restoration value of the property and provided that in no event may the surface of the property be used or altered in any way for purposes of oil and gas exploration or production:

(e) no timber harvesting, road development or any alteration of the land will be initiated on the land without the express agreement of the acquiring government prior to purchase;

(f) a satisfactory hazardous materials survey is completed;

(g) compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act;

Title to the Land conveyed to the State or the United States of America shall be subject to the conditions that unless otherwise agreed to by the Trustee Council there shall be no commercial timber harvest on the Small Parcels nor any other commercial use of the Small Parcels excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with state and federal law and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EVOS and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991 ("MOA") and the Restoration Plan as approved by the Trustee Council ("Restoration Plan"). Covenants to implement these conditions shall be subject to the approval of United States Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law.

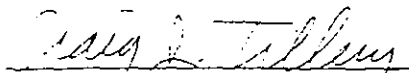
It is the intent of the Trustee Council that any facilities or other development on the Small Parcels by the acquiring government will be of limited impact and in keeping with the existing character of the land and restoration objectives of the Restoration Plan and the MOA.

By unanimous consent and upon execution of the purchase agreements and written notice from the State of Alaska and the Executive Director for Small Parcels KEN 10, KEN 12, KEN 19, KEN 29, KEN 34, KEN 55, KEN 148, KEN 1001, KEN 1005, KEN 1006, KEN 1009, KEN 1015, PWS 17, and PWS 52, the Department of the Interior and the Executive Director for Small Parcels KEN 54, KEN 1002, KEN 1003, and KEN 1004, and the United States Department of Agriculture and the Executive Director for Small Parcel KEN 1014, respectively, that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreements have been satisfied, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court for withdrawal of the Purchase Price and any such additional costs related to closing as are recommended by the Executive Director and approved by the Trustee Council for each of the Small Parcels from the District Court Registry account established as a result of the Governments' settlement to be paid at the time of closing. As purchase agreements are completed for particular parcels we request that the Department of Law and the Department of Justice petition the District Court for disbursement of such funds necessary for closing the acquisitions. These amounts represent the only amounts due under this resolution to the Sellers by the State of Alaska or the United States of America from the joint funds in the District Court Registry and no additional amounts or interest are herein authorized to be paid to the Sellers from such joint funds.

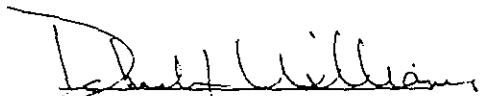
Dated this 20th day of November, 1995 at Anchorage, Alaska.



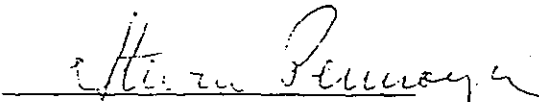
PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service



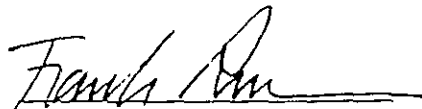
BRUCE BOTELHO CRAIG TILLERY
Attorney General Trustee Representative
State of Alaska



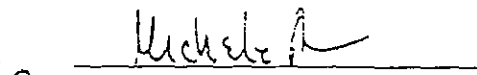
for GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.
Assistant Secretary for Fish,
Wildlife and Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior



STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service



FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game



for GENE BURDEN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Move to authorize the negotiators to offer the KIB \$42 million for purchase of fee simple title for the KIB interests in its land on Shuyak Island (comprising approximately 25,665 acres) to be paid over 7 years at a schedule to be agreed upon by the parties. The negotiators are to work with the KIB to, as quickly as possible, arrive at a purchase agreement and come back to the Council with a resolution and purchase agreement for its approval.

Adopted November 20, 1995

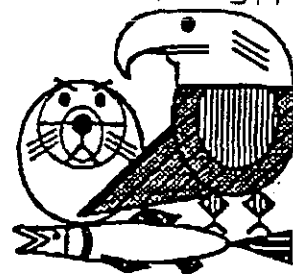
11.6.6 P-
s.a. 5.1.8

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*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
DATE: December 7, 1995

RE: Financial Report as of November 30, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending November 30, 1995.

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

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$106,587,483	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$24,456,000	
Less: Restoration Reserve Balance (Note 6)	\$36,000,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 7)	<u>\$310,878</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$46,442,361
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$420,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	23,300,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 8)	<u>\$36,091,667</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$407,050,694

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

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force
Bob Baldauf

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 November 30, 1995

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

Received to Date	\$480,000,000
Future Payments	\$420,000,000

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 \$386,314.
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. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.
4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$38,631.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center and the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Koniag, Incorporated	\$4,500,000	September 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	\$7,500,000	September 1996

6. Restoration Reserve - The total in the Restoration Reserve is \$36,000,000.
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. Unreported interest and lapse is summarized below.

	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Lapse</u>
United States	\$48,676	
State of Alaska	\$262,202	

8. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Seal Bay	\$3,091,667	November 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	\$7,500,000	September 1997
Koniag, Incorporated	\$9,000,000	September 1997 and 1998
Koniag, Incorporated	\$16,500,000	September 2002

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of November 30, 1995

	1993	1994	1995	To Date 1995	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	250,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	480,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred	(39,913,688)				(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	<u>210,086,312</u>	<u>70,000,000</u>	<u>70,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>440,086,312</u>
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	905,141	12,321,807
Total Interest	<u>1,378,000</u>	<u>3,736,000</u>	<u>5,706,666</u>	<u>905,141</u>	<u>13,153,040</u>
Total Revenue	<u>211,464,312</u>	<u>73,736,000</u>	<u>75,706,666</u>	<u>905,141</u>	<u>453,239,352</u>
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,000,000	25,000,000			83,267,842
United States	36,117,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	0	69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	<u>65,117,165</u>	<u>31,271,600</u>	<u>2,697,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>153,079,887</u>
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	18,529,113	44,546,266	29,469,669	15,794,667	114,898,915
United States	9,105,881	6,008,387	48,019,928	8,000,000	77,454,696
Total Disbursements	<u>27,634,994</u>	<u>50,554,653</u>	<u>77,489,597</u>	<u>23,794,667</u>	<u>192,353,611</u>
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	154,000	364,000	586,857	90,514	1,218,371
Total Disbursements and Fees	<u>92,906,159</u>	<u>82,190,253</u>	<u>80,773,454</u>	<u>23,885,181</u>	<u>346,651,869</u>
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	<u>118,558,153</u>	<u>(8,454,253)</u>	<u>(5,066,788)</u>	<u>(22,980,040)</u>	<u>106,587,483</u>
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	129,567,523	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	143,088,564	134,634,311	129,567,523	106,587,483	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(24,456,000)
Restoration Reserve: (Note 6)					(36,000,000)
Adjustments: (Note 7)					310,878
Uncommitted Fund Balance					<u>46,442,361</u>
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(23,300,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 8)					(36,091,667)
Total Estimated Funds Available					<u>407,050,694</u>

TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees

FROM: Thea Thomas
Public Advisory Group representing Commercial Fishing Interests

DATE: December 8, 1995

RE: 1996 Work Plan

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I am writing to voice my concerns for projects in the 1996 Work Plan with funding to be decided during your upcoming meeting.

The 1995 fishing season in Prince William Sound once again saw a disastrous return of Pink Salmon to the western region. Wild stock and hatchery stock actual returns fell extremely short of anticipated returns. In addition the initial results of the fall Pacific Herring survey show that the drastic decline of the stock may have slowed, but the stock biomass is still precipitously low and most likely no fishery will occur again in 1996. The environmental and economic effects of these shortfalls are being felt throughout the region. In PWS, pink salmon and herring as injured species and commercial fishing as an injured service can hardly be said to be recovering. I applaud the Trustee Council for the pink salmon and herring projects such as Otolith Mass Marking and the Sound Ecosystem Assessment Plan that have been funded. But I believe more work still needs to be done, we are at the heart of the oil spill impacted area and we are still suffering.

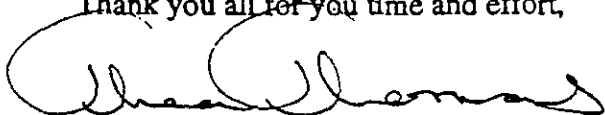
Recently I attended the Pink Salmon/Genetics review for past and proposed projects. I was truly disturbed at what I see happening. The genetic research going on is very esoteric and being concentrated in the hands of a few. The molecular genetics work on mitochondrial DNA, searching for oil damaged loci and the genetic mapping (96191, 96190 and 96196) may be scientifically great work, but these studies appear to be research for research's sake with little practical application to restoration of EVOS injured resources. I am also very concerned that if and when pink salmon genes are successfully mapped, the state geneticists will adopt this combination as standard and attempt to preserve it, in spite of clear evidence that management and harvest strategies have already altered the genetic makeup of salmon.

I heard several researchers say they realize that this research has little application to restoration but that it will leave a "legacy" of knowledge. Believe me, this sort of "empire building" does not sit well with the public. With the construction of the Seward Sealife Center, it appears that these genetics programs are being funded in order to justify the infrastructure. I believe that projects such as 96093B at least propose to look at actual gene flow in Prince William Sound, have more relevance to restoration of species injured in PWS. This work should be advocated and funded.

As a final comment I realize that there have been problems with project 96093C, but the intent is very good. The diversion of harvest effort of pink salmon away from western PWS may be one of the best means of restoring injured wild stocks in that area. I would ask the Trustee Council to be

proactive and request proposals in the 1997 Invitation to Bid package for projects to remote release hatchery stocks out of western PWS. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has worked with the Regional Planning Team and has come up with acceptable remote release sites. This type of project is necessary and should be encouraged. I also urge the Trustee Council to encourage herring restoration projects similar to the one that ADFG and the Kodiak Area Native Association proposed in 1992.

Thank you all for you time and effort,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Thea Thomas', written in a cursive style.

Thea Thomas

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Joan Langlois		224-7140	
Private land owner			Grouse Lake

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

Date of call: 12/8/95 Comment taker: Dolly McCammon

Subject of comments: Small Parcel

Comments:

She called to register a complaint that no one had called her or her neighbors to ask what they thought about having a recreational site next to them.

Referred to Jim Wolfe

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,

Mauro Calderi
60 Country la.
Millport, Alaska 99560

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Respectfully,

K. DeFries
PO Box 1161
Carbonade, CO 81623

DRAFT

S.G. 7.4.4

[12/06/95 draft]

1996 RESTORATION WORKSHOP
January 16-18, 1995
Captain Cook Hotel, Anchorage

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1995

Day 1 - Tuesday (16th)

8:00 am	Registration
9:00	<i>Introduction & Annual Report on EVOS Program</i> Molly McCammon
9:45	<i>Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Science: Successful Examples</i> Larry Mercurieff (2nd speaker to be determined)
10:30	Break
11:00	<i>Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Science: the EVOS Restoration Program</i> (Speakers/panel members to be determined)
12:00 pm	Buffet Lunch (in hotel)
1:15	<i>Integrating EVOS Science: Ecosystem Linkages</i> Robert Spies
2:00	<i>Subsistence and Archaeology</i> Session Chair: Martha Vlasoff
3:00	Break
3:30	<i>Environmental Characterization and Lower Trophic Levels</i> Session Chair: Ted Cooney
5:30-7:00	Reception and Poster Session (in hotel)

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Day 2 - Wednesday (17th)

8:00 am	<i>Higher Trophic Levels - Forage Fish, Salmon, and Herring</i> Session Chair: Alex Wertheimer
9:45	Break
10:15	<i>Higher Trophic Levels - Mammals</i> Session Chair: Kathy Frost
11:15	<i>Higher Trophic Levels - Birds</i> Session Chair: David Duffy
12:00 pm	Buffet Lunch (in hotel)
1:00	<i>Birds [continued]</i>
2:00	<i>Ecosystem Structure and Functions</i> Session Chair: Don Schell
3:00	Break
3:30	<i>Disease, Ecotoxicology and Oiling</i> Session Chair: Stanley Rice

Day 3 - Thursday (18th)

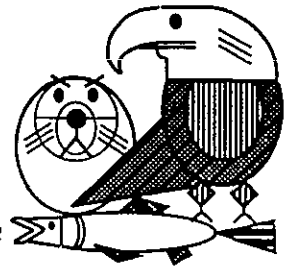
8:00 am	<i>Fisheries Management, Stock Identification, and Resource Supplementation</i> Session Chair: Mark Willette
9:30	<i>Information, Science Management, and Administration</i> Molly McCammon
10:00	Break
10:30	<i>Updating the Injured Species List and Recovery Objectives</i> (Concurrent Sessions with Pls and others providing suggestions)
12:00 pm	Lunch (on your own)
1:30	<i>Alaska Seallife Center and EVOS Science</i> Mike Castellini
2:00	<i>Reactions from Peer Reviewers</i> ("Core" peer reviewers in a panel format)
3:00	<i>Closing Remarks</i> Molly McCammon
3:15	Adjourn

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
DEC 11 1995

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: 12/8/95

SUBJ: Public Information and Communications Analysis

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

In response to requests from the Public Advisory Group as well as discussion by the Trustee Council, the staff has been working to critically evaluate our public information and communication efforts. This includes on-going work with the PAG's Ad Hoc Information Subgroup.

Attached you will find two working documents:

1. a Draft EVOS TC Communications Analysis (dated 7/19/95); and
2. an Analysis of Trustee Communications with the General Public (dated 12/6/95).

These materials were prepared for the PAG Information Subgroup to assist in their review of current efforts.

As we continue to critically evaluate our effort to effectively communicate information concerning the Trustee Council restoration program, I look forward to your thoughts and suggestions.

attachments

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

Draft EVOS TC Communications Analysis 7/19/95

• The Goal:

An informed public

- with the information needed to come to conclusions about the status of resources injured by the spill, and
- with the knowledge and understanding necessary to aid the restoration of injured resources and services by providing the Trustee Council with feedback on restoration activities.

• Objectives:

The primary audiences for EVOS information are resource managers, scientists and the general public, including educators and the media. The overall objective is to inform the primary audiences about the restoration program in a timely manner in comprehensible, useful forms so that they are able to understand and form opinions regarding the merit of activities and proposals.

General public

Trustee Council staff will:

- Provide advance notice of public meetings, availability of documents, comment periods, and other aspects of the restoration program so that members of the public are able to participate and provide feedback to the Trustee Council.
- Provide opportunities for public comment at public meetings of the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group.
- Prepare and distribute widely documents and informational materials such as the Annual Status Report, newsletters, and draft documents for public review.
- Encourage members of the public to participate in relevant workshops, conferences and technical sessions.
- Invite the general public to submit restoration ideas and projects as part of development of the annual work plan.
- Work cooperatively with journalists to assure that accurate information is made available for dissemination via print and electronic media.

- Respond promptly to queries and requests for information from the public, educators and journalists.

Resource Managers

Trustee Council staff will:

- Work cooperatively with the Restoration Work Force to keep resource managers informed of restoration activities.
- Encourage relevant resource managers and scientists to participate in conferences, workshops and technical sessions to facilitate information exchange, integration of project activities and cooperation among researchers.
- Distribute and/or provide notice of availability of technical reports and other documents relevant and useful to resource managers.
- Invite resource manager review of draft work plans and other documents out for public comment.
- Invite resource managers to submit restoration ideas and projects as part of development of the annual work plan.
- Respond promptly to queries and requests for information from the resource managers.

Scientists

Trustee Council staff will:

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- Invite scientific review of draft work plans and other documents out for public comment.
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- Respond promptly to queries and requests for information from scientists.

Current Communication Activities

The subject matter to be communicated currently includes information about:

- The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and its effects in general;
- the progress of recovery of injured resources and services in the spill-affected areas;
- restoration, research and monitoring, and habitat protection actions completed or initiated under the mandate of the civil settlement to restore injured resources and services;
- information gained about injured resources and services in the spill affected area as a result of restoration activities;
- opportunities to provide comments on components of the restoration program; and
- Trustee Council actions.

Opportunities for information exchange with the audience members are currently centered in three main areas:

- Trustee Council Restoration Office, which includes the Public Information Office,
- Oil Spill Public Information Center, and
- Database of Project Information/Geographic Information System (in development).

Primary Audience
Secondary Audience



<i>Current EVOS TC Communication Products or Actions</i>	<i>General Public</i>	<i>Scientists</i>	<i>Resource Managers</i>
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- **Public Meetings**

Trustee Council meetings (including public testimony)

PAG meetings (including public testimony)

Community meetings

- **Conferences, Workshops and Technical Sessions**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium (February 1993)

Annual Restoration Workshop

Peer Review Workshops & Review Memos

Sockeye

Herring

Genetics

SEA Program

APEX

Hydroacoustics

Geographic Information System¹

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(“raspberry book”)

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Small Parcel Habitat Report Vol. III

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(March 1994)

Marine Mammals and the ExxonValdez (1994)

Scientific Journal Publications

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Abstract Book (February 1993)

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Proceedings* (Publication expected in 1995)

Financial Reports

Annual Status Reports

- **Public Information and Community Involvement**

Public Information Office

Restoration Update newsletter (bi-monthly)

Press contacts

Press Releases and Public Service
Announcements

Preparation of Annual Status Report

Response to general inquiries

Oil Spill Public Information Center(OSPIC)

Specialized EVOS library collection

Repository/distribution of final project reports

Maintains Trustee Council administrative record

Interlibrary loan requests

Response to general inquiries

Annual Oil Spill Region Community Meetings

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Community Involvement/Traditional Knowledge Project²

Miscellaneous Correspondence

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¹ Part of the FY 95 Information Management System Project (95089)

² FY 95 Project 95052

DRAFT

Analysis of Trustee Council Communications with the General Public

December 6, 1995

Background

In June 1995, the Public Advisory Group formed an Ad Hoc Information Subgroup to review the Trustee Council's public information and communication program and make recommendations for information management and distribution. After discussion of communication options, goals and objectives, the group agreed there needs to be a clearer definition of goals for getting information to and from the general public, and for subsets of the general public.

The group identified seven important subsets within the broad category *general public*. These were:

- oil spill community residents
- user groups
- non-spill area Alaskans/others
- students (K-12 as well as college students)
- educators
- media
- tourists and visitors
- library patrons
- other libraries.

This analysis examines each subset in terms of communication products currently produced to determine how that element of the general public is being served.

Oil Spill Community Residents

Communities in the oil spill region represent a primary target audience for much of the information and communication efforts undertaken by the Trustee Council. These efforts include community meetings, the series of documents which make up the annual work plan cycle, the Restoration Update newsletter and community bulletins, annual status report, and access to the OSPIC collection. In addition, a new series of short radio programs on restoration projects and science produced by the Prince William Sound

Science Center recently debuted on public radio stations in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula area.

Trustee Council staff maintain a mailing list with almost 2,500 entries. Approximately 2/3 of the mailing list addresses are within Alaska, 1/3 are outside, and some 20 entries are international, mostly in Canada. Individuals or agencies who ask to be put on the mailing list receive the *Restoration Update* newsletter, annual status report, and the annual draft work plan. Upon request, persons on the mailing list may also receive technical documents.

Through a contractual arrangement with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, a Community Facilitator was recently hired to enhance and maintain communications with the spill area communities as part of the Community Involvement/Traditional Knowledge (project 96052.) The Community Facilitator provides information on restoration activities twice monthly to each village and community, and will be working closely with the Public Information Office to develop Community Bulletins on restoration activities of particular interest to specific communities. Local facilitators to act as liaisons have been hired in three communities. A total of nine part-time facilitators from area communities are expected to be on board when the project is at full staffing.

Spill community members may also readily avail themselves of Trustee Council meetings via teleconference, or by contacting members of the Public Advisory Group from their community or region. Information is also available by accessing the database on project information (when complete), the Trustee Council's world wide web site on the Internet, a number of documents via OSPIC or interlibrary loan such as the habitat reports, Symposium Proceedings, financial reports and scientific journal publications. Community members may also learn of research findings and activities of the Trustee Council and restoration process through news stories in local and state-wide media.

In addition, community members with questions on restoration issues receive answers by calling or writing the Public Information Office, OSPIC, or Trustee Council staff.

Resource User Groups

People who use the injured resources and the services they provide, whether or not they live directly in the oil spill area, are another primary target audience. This group might include subsistence fishers and hunters, commercial fishers, and individuals and businesses which take advantage of the recreational opportunities in the spill region.

Communication products which serve the spill area communities also target user groups, since many resource users are also spill area residents. These products include the community meeting series, annual status report, annual work plan documents, newsletter and community bulletins. User group members who live outside the spill area may also receive information about restoration activities through targeted news publications, such as the *Alaska Fisherman's Journal*, which has carried news stories regarding status and restoration of Prince William Sound fisheries.

Non-Spill Area Alaskans/Others

While Alaskans who live outside the spill area and citizens outside Alaska are not as directly targeted as residents of the spill area, there are still a number of communication options available to this audience. These include attending Trustee Council meetings or PAG meetings, if the Alaskan lives in Anchorage, or participating via teleconference from any Legislative Information Office site. Information about Trustee Council meetings is made available to the State of Alaska Legislative Information Office staff throughout the state, and Trustee Council staff would honor a request to participate in a teleconference meeting from anywhere in the state. During every series of community meetings, a public meeting is held in Anchorage, as well, and advertised in the Anchorage media.

Trustee Council staff are developing a contract to provide a radio program statewide through the Alaska Public Radio Network similar to the Prince William Sound-specific program already underway. The program will inform Alaskans about a variety of issues related to restoration of the spill.

The newly inaugurated World Wide Web page originated and maintained by OSPIC staff is currently receiving approximately 30 requests for additional information weekly. The Web page includes information on the status of resources, current restoration activities, the Trustee Council, general information on the oil spill, and includes a limited number of photographs related to the spill. The web page is also linked to a number of other sites, and additional linkages are being created as they are identified. The OSPIC collection can also be accessed outside Anchorage via the statewide online library catalog or through the Western Library Network library catalog.

Students (K-12 and college)/Educators

The main avenue for satisfying information needs of students and educators is through the Oil Spill Public Information Center. The OSPIC handles requests for information on a wide variety of topics related to the spill, responding to requests from the U.S. and abroad for printed materials, books, reports, photographs and videotapes.

Media

Print and electronic news media primarily access information about Trustee Council actions and restoration activities through either the Public Information Office or through OSPIC. The Information Specialist keeps reporters informed through personal phone calls, public service announcements and by including media representatives who express interest in the mailing list.

OSPIC also serves as a major resource for background information, especially for reporters who may be new to the issues related to restoration and the oil spill. A media survey conducted of reporters in major Anchorage and Alaska outlets in 1994 indicated reporters' needs were being met and that they were satisfied with their access to information.

Tourists & Visitors/Library Patrons/Other Libraries

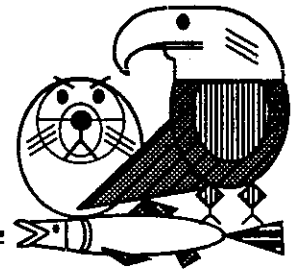
For purposes of analysis, these three audiences are grouped together because most of their information needs are presently being met by the Oil Spill Public Information Center. Tourists and visitors to Alaska are directed to OSPIC when making inquiries about the oil spill at the visitors bureau, at state or federal agencies or at another Alaska library, or because they see the identifying signs outside the building. Library patrons may seek out OSPIC through references in the statewide online library catalogs, the world wide web page, referrals from other libraries or referrals from other individuals who are familiar with OSPIC resources. Other libraries primarily access OSPIC through interlibrary loan requests.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: 12/8/95

SUBJ: Public Information and Communications Analysis

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Resource User Groups

People who use the injured resources and the services they provide, whether or not they live directly in the oil spill area, are another primary target audience. This group might include subsistence fishers and hunters, commercial fishers, and individuals and businesses which take advantage of the recreational opportunities in the spill region.

Communication products which serve the spill area communities also target user groups, since many resource users are also spill area residents. These products include the community meeting series, annual status report, annual work plan documents, newsletter and community bulletins. User group members who live outside the spill area may also receive information about restoration activities through targeted news publications, such as the *Alaska Fisherman's Journal*, which has carried news stories regarding status and restoration of Prince William Sound fisheries.

Non-Spill Area Alaskans/Others

While Alaskans who live outside the spill area and citizens outside Alaska are not as directly targeted as residents of the spill area, there are still a number of communication options available to this audience. These include attending Trustee Council meetings or PAG meetings, if the Alaskan lives in Anchorage, or participating via teleconference from any Legislative Information Office site. Information about Trustee Council meetings is made available to the State of Alaska Legislative Information Office staff throughout the state, and Trustee Council staff would honor a request to participate in a teleconference meeting from anywhere in the state. During every series of community meetings, a public meeting is held in Anchorage, as well, and advertised in the Anchorage media.

Trustee Council staff are developing a contract to provide a radio program statewide through the Alaska Public Radio Network similar to the Prince William Sound-specific program already underway. The program will inform Alaskans about a variety of issues related to restoration of the spill.

The newly inaugurated World Wide Web page originated and maintained by OSPIC staff is currently receiving approximately 30 requests for additional information weekly. The Web page includes information on the status of resources, current restoration activities, the Trustee Council, general information on the oil spill, and includes a limited number of photographs related to the spill. The web page is also linked to a number of other sites, and additional linkages are being created as they are identified. The OSPIC collection can also be accessed outside Anchorage via the statewide online library catalog or through the Western Library Network library catalog.

Students (K-12 and college)/Educators

The main avenue for satisfying information needs of students and educators is through the Oil Spill Public Information Center. The OSPIC handles requests for information on a wide variety of topics related to the spill, responding to requests from the U.S. and abroad for printed materials, books, reports, photographs and videotapes.

Media

Print and electronic news media primarily access information about Trustee Council actions and restoration activities through either the Public Information Office or through OSPIC. The Information Specialist keeps reporters informed through personal phone calls, public service announcements and by including media representatives who express interest in the mailing list.

OSPIC also serves as a major resource for background information, especially for reporters who may be new to the issues related to restoration and the oil spill. A media survey conducted of reporters in major Anchorage and Alaska outlets in 1994 indicated reporters' needs were being met and that they were satisfied with their access to information.

Tourists & Visitors/Library Patrons/Other Libraries

For purposes of analysis, these three audiences are grouped together because most of their information needs are presently being met by the Oil Spill Public Information Center. Tourists and visitors to Alaska are directed to OSPIC when making inquiries about the oil spill at the visitors bureau, at state or federal agencies or at another Alaska library, or because they see the identifying signs outside the building. Library patrons may seek out OSPIC through references in the statewide online library catalogs, the world wide web page, referrals from other libraries or referrals from other individuals who are familiar with OSPIC resources. Other libraries primarily access OSPIC through interlibrary loan requests.

OIL SPILL PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER

Status Report: FY95

December 1995

Mission Statement

The Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) provides public access to information and materials pertaining to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and subsequent restoration efforts; supports the Mission of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council; and facilitates meaningful public participation in the restoration process.

History

The OSPIC was established in September 1990 by the U.S. Department of Justice on behalf of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency to provide public access to materials pertaining to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The federal agencies, including the U.S. Coast Guard, placed spill-related documents and other media in the OSPIC collection. It was the intent of the Federal Trustees that the State of Alaska and Exxon join in their commitment to public access by contributing spill-related materials to the OSPIC. (See attached U.S. Department of Agriculture News Release, September 27, 1990.)

Participation in the OSPIC by the State of Alaska was formalized with the Settlement in 1991. Administration of the OSPIC currently falls under the auspices of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. Exxon's participation has been informal and limited to occasional donation of publically available materials.

Staff

When it opened in 1990, the OSPIC staff of 6 included 3 professional librarians, 2 library technicians, and a clerk. Following the settlement, the staff was reduced to 2 librarians and 2 library technicians. In January 1994, one library technician position was eliminated. Currently, the OSPIC staff includes 2 librarians and one library technician.

Resources and Services

The OSPIC collection includes materials from the natural and social sciences, economics, and law, in a variety of formats including books, technical reports, journals, maps, video tapes, audio tapes, slides, and computerized databases. Items in the circulating

collection are available to be checked out by Anchorage residents. Library users outside the Anchorage area may obtain materials through interlibrary loan.

The OSPIC staff responds to requests for information made by visitors to the library, or by telephone, fax, mail, or electronic mail from users in Alaska, throughout the United States and around the world. Responses to reference requests may take anywhere from a few minutes to several hours over a period of days or weeks.

In addition, the OSPIC is a contributing member of the Western Library Network (WLN), a network of over 550 libraries in the Pacific Northwest and western part of the United States. WLN members catalog their library materials in one large online database. Access to these materials is available to users in any member library through interlibrary loan. The WLN catalog is also available in a CD-ROM product called, LaserCat. Updated quarterly, LaserCat is purchased by member libraries and libraries outside the WLN network, such as the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution Library, and other libraries in Canada, Korea, Japan, and other countries. Non-member libraries can access the OSPIC collection through interlibrary loan using LaserCat to identify titles.

Summary of Statistics

During FY95, the OSPIC staff received 1,713 visitors, answered 3,755 telephone calls, responded to 3,276 requests for information, checked out 442 books, videos or slides, processed 273 interlibrary loans, performed 48 online database searches, and distributed 10,474 documents and publications. See the attached table of FY95 Statistics for more detail.

The table labeled "Usage Statistics" compares selected statistics from FY92 through FY96 to 11/10/95. It should be noted that "Web-related requests" are also counted as "off-site requests" and are included in the total number of reference requests. They are tracked separately to allow staff to monitor the usage of the Web Home Page. See the section below on the Home Page for more details. In addition, the number of "On-site Requests" does not equal the number of "Visitors", because approximately a third of the visitors to the OSPIC do their own research and do not seek the assistance of a librarian.

Finally, a table with statistics for the first two months of FY96 is also attached.

Current Projects

Trustee Council Administrative Record:

The OSPIC staff maintains a certifiable Administrative Record to track the decision making process of the Trustee Council and address issues of accountability. The Record is indexed and contains approximately 3,000 documents produced for and by the Trustee Council. During FY95 1,036 documents were added to the Record.

NRDA/Restoration Project Final and Annual Reports:

The OSPIC staff coordinates the format review, cataloging and distribution of final reports to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), other libraries, and commercial copy centers. Final and annual reports are submitted to the OSPIC for format review after approval by the Chief Scientist. At present, 38 final reports and 8 annual reports are available in the OSPIC.

World Wide Web Home Page: <http://www.alaska.net/~ospic>

In April 1995, the OSPIC staff began construction of a World Wide Web home page, containing information on the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the Trustee Council, the Exxon Valdez Restoration Office and the OSPIC. The home page was then expanded to include the summary of recovery from the 1995 Status Report, a map of the spill area, scanned slides of spill related images, and a list of the Final and Annual Reports currently available.

The OSPIC Home Page was then registered with approximately 12 Web search engines so that Web users searching for EVOS information could locate it. Links were also established to other related Web sites, such as the Alaska Sea Grant, the Joint Pipeline Office, EPA's OPA 90 Web site, Web sites pertaining to the Russian oil spills, and other federal and environmental sites. A number of related Web sites have also established links pointing users to the OSPIC Home Page, including sites for the Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the journal, Marine Ecology.

An email option was added to the Home Page to allow users to easily contact OSPIC staff with questions and comments. The first email arrived on 5/17/95. During the remainder of FY95, 68 emails arrived at a rate of about 3 per week. Since the start of FY96, however, the OSPIC staff has received 201 Web related requests at a rate of about 23 per week. Some of these requests come by email, but some come by phone or fax, with the requester mentioning that he or she located the OSPIC on the Web and is seeking additional information.

The increase is probably due to 1) an increase in the number of

search engines where the Home Page is registered, 2) an increase in the number of related Web sites that point users to the OSPIC Home Page, and 3) a rapid increase in the number of people using the World Wide Web. At this time, the number of Web users who access the Home Page but who **do not** subsequently contact the OSPIC is unknown. However, it is estimated to be many times the number who **do** contact the OSPIC. The OSPIC staff is currently identifying statistical software and services to track the number of "hits" the Home Page receives, and hopes to provide those statistics in the near future.

Future additions planned for the Home Page include digitized versions of the Restoration Update, the 1996 Annual Report, the budget instructions for FY97, and announcements of Trustee Council activities and publications.

In conjunction with the Information Management System, the OSPIC staff plans to establish a Web Server that will provide the necessary storage space to expand the Home Page and provide a home for the large databases and datasets related to restoration efforts.

The Future of the OSPIC

The OSPIC staff is currently exploring options for the long term future of the OSPIC collection. This unique collection can be a lasting legacy of the efforts and funds expended in the restoration process and should continue to be accessible to the public.

One promising option has been identified by the state and federal natural resource libraries based in Anchorage. Facing downsizing and closure, these libraries have proposed combining their resources into a single coalition library. The goal of this effort is to maintain both the resources and services in Alaska, while reducing costs to the parent agencies.

The Office of the Secretary of the Interior has granted "Reinvention Laboratory" status to the proposed coalition library. This authorization allows federal agencies to begin the process of training a work team to develop a new management strategy involving state, local, private and other non-federal participants to "reinvent" government. Once trained, the team will develop a business plan that clearly defines the initial costs of consolidation of the libraries, as well as expected operating costs. This plan will then be presented to the parent agencies for consideration.

The libraries involved with the Reinvention Laboratory are three Department of Interior libraries (Bureau of Land Management's Alaska Resources Library, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Library, and the Minerals Management Service Library), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Library, the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center, the University of Alaska Anchorage Consortium Library, and the OSPIC. The Reinvention Laboratory team also includes a representative of the Anchorage Municipal Libraries and a library user from the National Park Service.

The "reinvented" coalition library will lower operating costs to the member agencies by: 1) reducing the space costs; 2) consolidating clerical and technical functions; 3) eliminating duplicative functions and materials; 4) collecting fees for specialized services from non-contributors; and 5) seeking grants, contracts, and gifts.

The Reinvention Laboratory training will take place December 11-15, 1995. Parent agencies can expect a management plan from the work team within six months of the training. This is a challenging project with the potential to meet the needs of the agencies involved in a cost effective manner, while preserving a valuable knowledge base.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OPENS OIL SPILL PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER IN ANCHORAGE

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Sept. 27--On behalf of the Federal Trustees, Alan Raul, general counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, today opened the Oil Spill Public Information Center here to provide public access to scientific data and other information related to the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

USDA, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are the federal agencies who serve as trustees for natural resources damaged in the spill. The Federal Trustees, together with the U.S. Department of Justice, the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Coast Guard, are currently preparing and submitting oil-spill-related documents to the center.

"The Federal Trustees are determined to involve the public as extensively as possible in working with us, EPA and the State of Alaska to develop an effective restoration program for the injured natural resources in Prince William Sound. We are placing oil spill related information in the Anchorage Center so that interested groups and individuals can participate meaningfully in our restoration proposals. Restoration of Prince William Sound is the Federal Trustees' top priority, and we are committed to developing a restoration plan with the benefit of full public comment," Raul said.

"We are hopeful that the State of Alaska and Exxon will follow the lead of the Federal Trustees and also make their documents public by placing them in the Center. The damage assessment and restoration process must involve the public. By inaugurating the Center today, the federal government is demonstrating its commitment to an open process," Raul said.

In addition to scientific data, the collection will include basic reference materials, reports, maps, photographs, slides, video tapes, audio tapes, and newspaper clippings. The U.S. Department of Justice is managing the Center on behalf of the Federal Trustees. The Center will be staffed by professional librarians who will provide reference services, referral services to other libraries, and assistance to users in locating items in the collection. Individuals outside the Anchorage area will be able to make information requests by telephone, facsimile or mail.

The Center is located on the first floor of the Simpson Building, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. The telephone numbers for the Center are (907) 278-8008, (800) 478-7745 (toll-free, within Alaska), and (800) 283-7745 (toll-free, outside Alaska); the facsimile number is (907) 276-7178.

The Federal Trustees are: the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of NOAA, acting for the Secretary of Commerce. These federal trusteeship responsibilities derive, respectively, from injuries to USDA Forest Service land (the Chugach National Forest), USDI National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges (including the Kenai Fjords National Park), and the aquatic environment of Prince William Sound (NOAA is the standing federal trustee for the nation's marine resources). The State of Alaska is a trustee for injured natural resources under its jurisdiction. The three Federal Trustees are working with the U.S. Department of Justice, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the State of Alaska to assess and restore injuries to natural resources caused by the March 24, 1989, Exxon Valdez tanker accident.

**Oil Spill Public Information Center
Statistics: Fiscal Year 1995**

Reference Service:	Average/Week	FY 95	10/90 to Date
Visitors	33	1,713	8,867
Incoming Calls (tracked since 2/92)	72	3,755	18,565
Reference Requests (On site and off site)	63	3,276	12,994
Interlibrary Loans (Includes requests received by OSPIC from other libraries and requests placed by OSPIC.)	6	273	1,633
Documents Distributed (Does not include bulk mailings.)	202	10,474	28,189
Items Checked Out (Books, slides, videos, reports)	9	442	1,351
Online Database Searches (DIALOG, WLN, and Internet)	1	49	1,191

Acquisitions: During the 1995 Fiscal Year, 195 new items were added to the OSPIC collection, including 38 books, 2 databases, 11 periodicals, 13 reports, 87 slides, 6 videos, 36 maps, and 2 curricula. (This does not include NRDA reports or materials published by the Trustee Council.)

Cataloging: Approximately 305 items were cataloged in the WLN (Western Library Network) database, including 118 unique items.

Administrative Record: Approximately 1,036 documents were indexed and filed in the Trustee Council Administrative Record.

NRDA/Restoration Project Final Reports: In FY95, 22 reports were made available in the OSPIC. As of 11/30/95, a total of 38 reports are now available.

Oil Spill Public Information Center
Statistics for FY 96 (through 11/30/95)

	Average/Week	FY 96	10/90 to Date
Visitors	34	310	6,980
Incoming calls (tracked since 2/92)	87	782	19,347
Reference Requests (On site and off site)	60	2,810	9,422
Interlibrary Loans (Includes requests received by OSPIC from other libraries and requests placed by OSPIC.)	8	359	1,320
Documents Distributed (Does not include bulk mailings.)	125	5,846	17,129
Items Checked Out (Books, slides, videos, reports)	10	450	876
Online Database Searches (DIALOG, WLN, and Internet)	4	154	1,138

OIL SPILL PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER
Usage Statistics
December 4, 1995

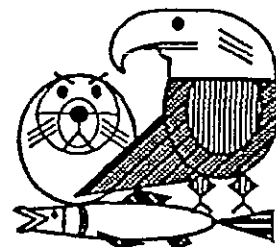
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96 (to 11/30/95)
Visitors	1,657 32/wk	1,892 36/wk	1,604 31/wk	1,713 33/wk	310 34/wk
Incoming Calls (tracked since 2/92)	3,884 118/wk	6,230 120/wk	4,696 90/wk	3,755 72/wk	782 87/wk
Reference - total	2,096 40/wk	3,595 69/wk	3,002 58/wk	3,276 63/wk	648 72/wk
On-site	810 16/wk	1,358 26/wk	1,100 21/wk	1,138 22/wk	223 25/wk
Off-site	1,286 25/wk	2,237 43/wk	1,902 37/wk	2,138 41/wk	425 47/wk
Web-related requests (tracked since 5/95; included in off-site and total)				68 3/wk	201 23/wk

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

SUBJECT: Recommendations for the FY 96 Work Plan

DATE: December 8, 1995

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1995

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 take into consideration comments received from the general public and the Public Advisory Group on the Draft FY 96 Work Plan.

SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATION: August and December. In May 1995, the Trustee Council received 147 proposals requesting funding for FY 96. Together, the proposals for monitoring, research, and general restoration totalled almost \$35 million.

In August, the Council approved projects totalling \$13.7 million and deferred projects totalling \$7.5 million. At that meeting the Trustee Council also recommended a target of \$18 million for FY 96 monitoring, research, and general restoration projects.

Following the August meeting, the Chief Scientist and Trustee Council staff conducted meetings to review FY 95 results and to review many of the deferred projects for FY 96. Seven separate meetings focused on projects proposed for clams, harlequin ducks, pink salmon, herring, sockeye salmon, seabird/forage, and residual oiling. In many cases, the Trustee Council staff also conducted additional budget, policy, or legal review.

The recommendations for this Trustee Council meeting total \$4.5 million for 29 monitoring, research and general restoration projects. Project-specific funding recommendations are outlined on the spreadsheets. The recommendations for these projects will bring the total FY 96 work plan to approximately \$18.2 million.

PROJECT CONDITIONS: NEPA, Multi-year Funding, and Other. All research, monitoring, and general restoration projects approved for Fiscal Year 1996 should be subject to the following conditions, and I recommend the Council adopt these conditions in a formal motion (these same conditions were adopted for projects approved August 25th).

- **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 Impacts 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 projects' progress or results to date, overall restoration needs, and budget constraints.

The August approvals also included a condition that described the consequences of late reports. I am happy to report that no principal investigator being funded for FY 96 has a report that is currently listed as late.

NOTES FOR THE SPREADSHEETS. There is 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 be reevaluated for funding at that time.

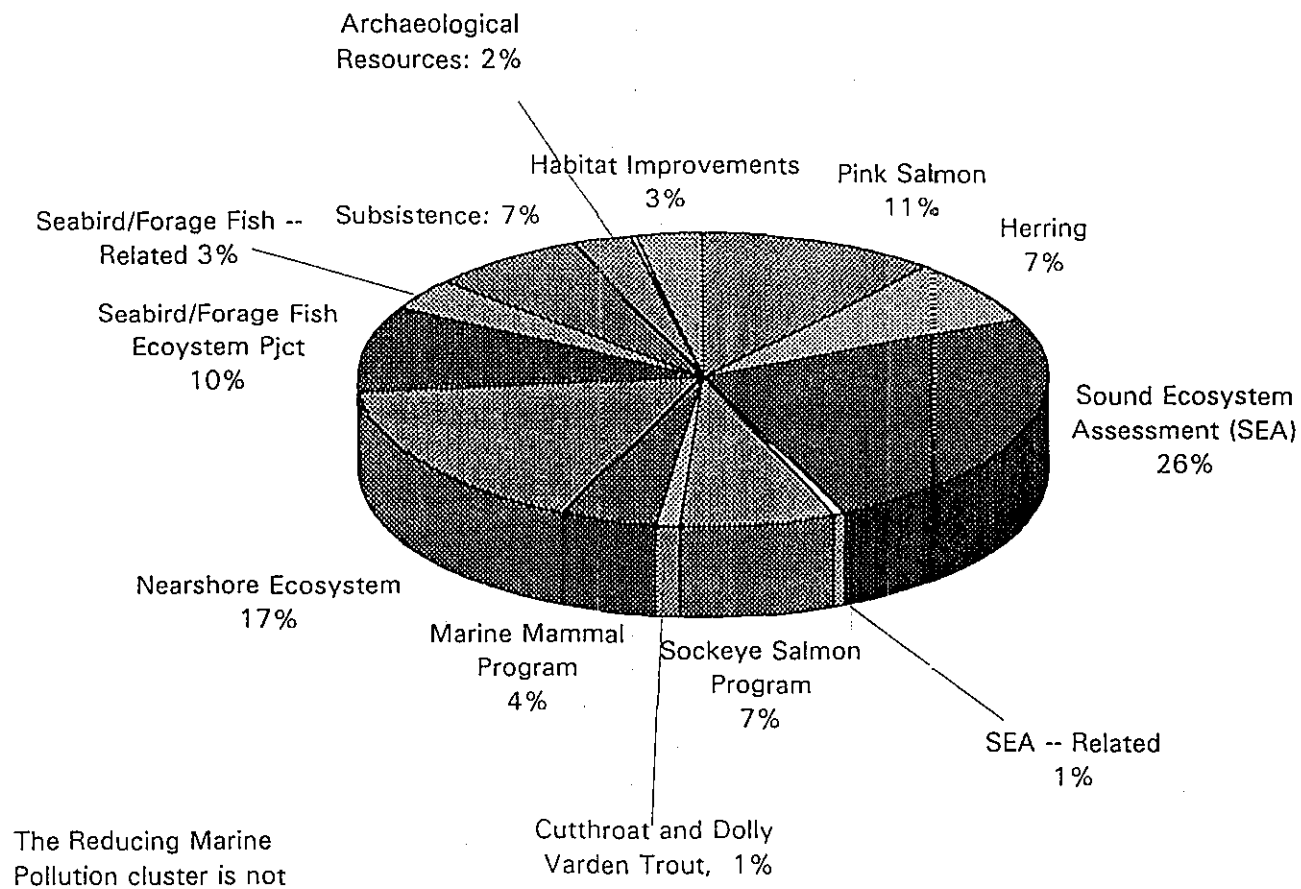
ATTACHMENTS. An attachment to this memo summarizes the recommendation; a pie chart shows how the recommendation is distributed among the resources and services injured by the spill. I have also included a spreadsheet that shows the Past and Estimated Future Uses of the Civil Settlement Fund, and a graph that shows the implications of this recommendation with respect to a smooth transition to the Restoration Reserve in future years.

Summary of Executive Director's Recommendation, FY 96 Work Plan *Draft*

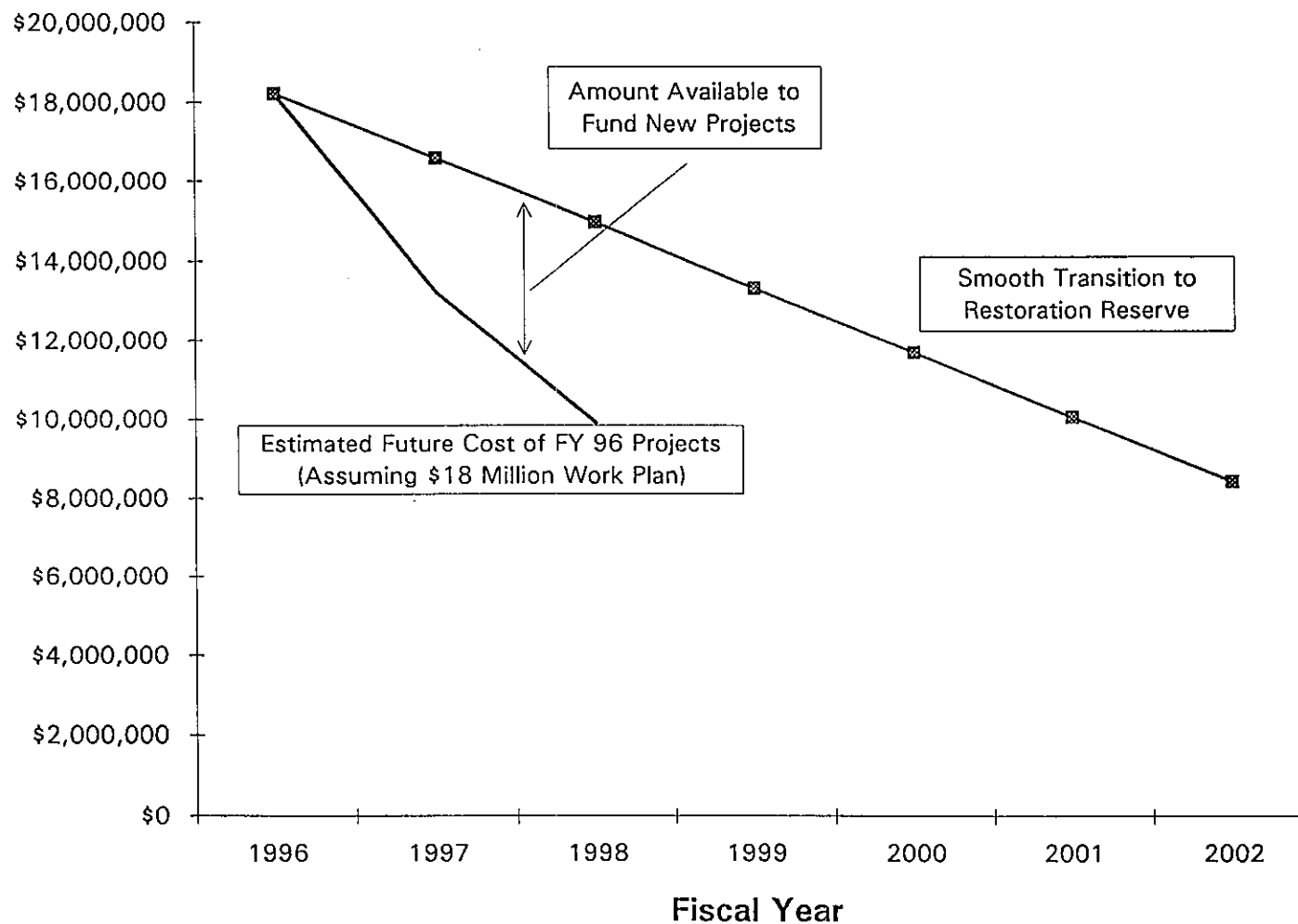
(Including August and December Recommendations)

Resource/Service Cluster	Approved in FY 95	Revised FY 96 Request	FY 96 and Estimated Future				
			FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	FY 96 to End
Pink Salmon	\$2,543.5	\$3,469.6	\$2,017.5	\$1,268.5	\$775.2	\$163.8	\$4,225.0
Herring	\$2,103.5	\$1,432.2	\$1,323.0	\$930.6	\$708.7	\$0.0	\$2,962.3
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,612.8	\$5,154.8	\$4,533.4	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,733.4
SEA Program -- Related Projects	\$0.0	\$375.2	\$114.8	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$284.8
Sockeye Salmon Program	\$1,569.7	\$2,198.0	\$1,286.2	\$391.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,677.2
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout	\$134.8	\$428.4	\$229.6	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$529.6
Marine Mammal Program	\$913.2	\$1,099.5	\$812.8	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,800.2
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$3,112.4	\$6,426.0	\$2,989.2	\$1,869.3	\$1,789.4	\$920.0	\$7,567.9
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Pjct	\$1,262.9	\$1,982.6	\$1,800.7	\$1,750.7	\$1,750.7		\$5,302.1
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related	\$617.9	\$1,419.2	\$610.3	\$200.3	\$83.9	\$458.5	\$1,353.0
Subsistence	\$1,006.9	\$2,594.0	\$1,352.2	\$1,226.0	\$957.5	\$1,594.8	\$5,130.5
Archaeological Resources	\$457.7	\$3,880.3	\$504.2	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,029.2
Reducing Marine Pollution	\$516.7	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3
Habitat Improvements	\$286.6	\$963.3	\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6
Information Support	\$0.0	\$42.0	\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0
Total: Monitoring, Research, and General Restoration	\$19,138.6	\$34,628.4	\$18,204.8	\$13,203.7	\$9,920.5	\$3,297.1	\$44,626.1
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
Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,111.8	\$1,193.0	\$2,000.0	\$170.0	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$1,241.8
Restoration Reserve	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$48,000.0	\$84,000.0
Total, All Activities	\$36,459.3	\$51,261.0	\$35,644.4	\$28,573.7	\$24,835.5	\$58,612.1	\$129,867.9

**Includes Project Approved in August and Recommended for
December**



Estimate of Future Work Plan Expenditures: Monitoring, Research and General Restoration



Past and Estimated Future Uses of the Civil Settlement Fund

as of December 1995

(Figures in thousand dollars.)

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1995

Damage Assessment (incl. litigation & cleanup)		\$ 214 Million
(1) Reimbursements to govts: \$ 173.7 million (2) Reimbursements to Exxon: \$ 39.9 million		
Habitat Protection		\$ 375 Million
Large- & Small-parcel Acquisitions: (including past and anticipated future purchases, and support costs)		
Restoration Reserve		\$ 108 Million (plus interest)
FY 94 & FY 95:	\$ 24.0 million	
FY 96:	\$ 12.0 million	
Anticipated future:	\$ 72.0 million	
Public Information, Science Mgmt, & Administration		\$ 35 Million
Past Authorizations: \$ 21.8 million FY 92 \$ 5.1 (3) FY 93 \$ 4.1 FY 94 \$ 4.9 FY 95 \$ 4.3 FY 96 \$ 3.4 Estimated Future: \$ 13.2 million		
Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration		\$ 180 Million
Past Expenditures: \$ 105.7 million FY 92 \$ 14.1 (3) FY 93 \$ 11.2 FY 94 \$ 18.0 FY 95 \$ 19.2 FY 96 \$ 18.2 Alaska SeaLife Ct \$ 25.0 Estimated Future: \$ 74.7 million		
Total		\$ 912 Million
Exxon Payments \$ 900.0 million Accumulated Interest less court fees \$ 12.0 million		

DRAFT

Notes for the table.

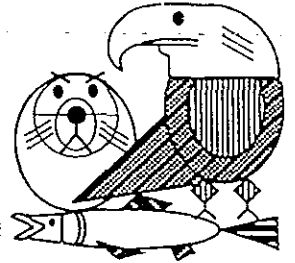
- (1) Reimbursements to governments is reduced by 2.7 million because that amount of the reimbursement to the state government was for the FY 92 work plan.
- (2) Deduction by Exxon Corporation for cleanup activities after January 1, 1992.
- (3) FY 93 was a seven-month fiscal year to transition from the oil spill year to the federal fiscal year.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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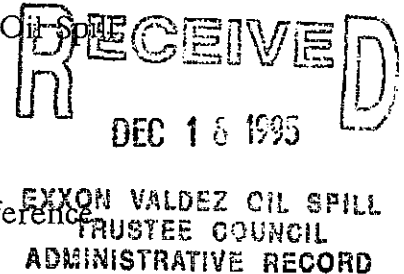
MEMORANDUM

TO: All Participants
Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Response to Actions Recommended at the Conference

DATE: December 5, 1995



Thank you for your participation in the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill held in Anchorage in September. The Trustee Council values your insights and opinions, and appreciate you taking the time to share them by attending and speaking out at the conference. I enjoyed being at the conference and meeting many of you.

I have reviewed carefully the report summarizing the major themes and actions raised by the conference participants. This memo describes how we, as staff to the Trustee Council, are responding to your suggestions and recommendations.

The conference identified six themes: (1) Coordinating between villages and regions, (2) Recovery of resources and health of the ecosystem, (3) Role of local knowledge in resource recovery, (4) Involving young people, (5) Restoring confidence in subsistence food safety, and (6) Legal considerations. This memo divides the recommended actions within each theme into two categories:

- *Response underway by Trustee Council.* In this category we describe what the Trustee Council either is doing or will do to respond to the recommendation.
- *Not appropriate for Trustee Council action.* The legal settlement entered into between Exxon and the state and federal governments provides the rules the Trustee Council must follow in spending restoration funds. Restoration funds must be used for "restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources." Not all of the actions recommended by the conference fit these rules, and therefore may not be appropriate for Trustee Council action. You may want to work with your village or regional organizations or with the

Steering Committee formed during the conference to follow up on recommended actions that are in this category.

1. Coordinate Between Villages and Between Regions

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Form a steering committee with two representatives from each of the four regions. Include students as committee members.

Participants at the Community Conference formed a Steering Committee to follow up on the Conference's recommendations. The Trustee Council can provide some funding support for members to be involved in the restoration process as a way of expanding local participation beyond the community facilitators hired through the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project. However, the Trustee Council cannot fund the Steering Committee itself or its political activities, such as lobbying for changes in federal or state laws.

For your information, a list of the Steering Committee members is attached.

- B. Use the community facilitator project to improve communication between villages. Bring community facilitators together for periodic meetings.

The Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project (Project 96052, also known as the community facilitator project) is now up and running. Martha Vlasoff has been hired by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, with funds provided by the Trustee Council, to coordinate the work of local representatives in seven communities (Tatitlek, Chenega, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Cordova, Seward, Valdez) and two regions (Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula). EVOS Community Facilitators have been hired in Tatitlek (Gary Kompkoff), Chenega Bay (Mike Eleshansky) and Port Graham (Walter Meganack, Jr.), and are in the process of being hired in the other communities. The EVOS Community Facilitators will hold their first meeting in Anchorage in January.

If you have questions about the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project or would like more information, contact:

Martha Vlasoff, EVOS Community Coordinator
Trustee Council Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone 278-8012, or toll free 1-800-478-7745
Fax 276-7178
e-mail: MVlasof@evro.usa.com

- C. Involve Native associations and regional non-profits in programs, research, communication networks.

The EVOS Community Coordinator's work is not limited to the communities listed above. The Community Coordinator will be corresponding with the EVOS Community Facilitators at least twice a month (probably with a one or two page fax that shares news about upcoming meetings, new research findings, project proposals, and other timely information). If you would like other organizations to also receive these updates, contact Martha Vlasoff. In addition, we will be expanding our other outreach efforts with Native associations and regional non-profits.

- D. Coordinate and communicate between villages on fish, wildlife and other living things -- status and harvest levels.

Over the next year, the Trustee Council will produce a series of short reports or brochures on the status of each of the major resources injured by the oil spill. For example, one report will describe what is happening with harbor seal populations in different parts of in Prince William Sound. Another report will describe what is happening with herring. These reports will be delivered to the EVOS Community Facilitators for sharing with everyone in the community.

Regarding information about the status of resource populations and harvest levels by each user group, this information can also be obtained from local and regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). There is also a system of local fish and game advisory committees, run by ADF&G, which meet to discuss resource issues and advise the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game. For more information about these committees, contact the Boards Support Section of ADF&G in Anchorage (267-2354). For federal lands, the Federal Subsistence Board has established a system of regional subsistence advisory councils. Call the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Subsistence Management for more information (271-2326 or 800-478-1456).

- E. Use computers/e-mail to communicate.

In the Prince William Sound area, the Chugach Regional Resources Commission and the Chugach Heritage Foundation are working to hook up each village council to a computer network that will allow communication by e-mail or a similar method. Having this network in place will make communication easier not only among the villages, but between the villages and the Trustee Council Restoration Office. The Trustee Council has offered to assist in this effort.

In addition, Martha Vlasoff, in her role as EVOS Community Coordinator, will work with representatives of KANA and BBNA on communication efforts in the Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula areas.

Contact the Trustee Council by e-mail at: MVlasof@evro.usa.com

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Hold the Community Conference each year.
While another community conference may be worthwhile in the future, I think we should give the Steering Committee, the EVOS Community Facilitators and Community Coordinator, and our ongoing communication efforts some time to get things done. Continual involvement and effort on the part of the Steering Committee and other interested persons is a key element to making progress on the recommendations from this year's conference.

If after several months of work it is determined that another conference is needed, the Steering Committee may want to submit a funding proposal to the Trustee Council for consideration as part of the Fiscal Year 1997 Work Plan. (Contact Martha Vlasoff if you would like more information on the Trustees' proposal process.) Another approach would be for the regional corporations or other Native associations to sponsor a community conference. This would allow for a much broader conference agenda. If Trustee Council funds are used, the agenda must be limited to the purposes outlined in the legal settlement -- that is, restoration of the resources and services injured by the oil spill.

- B. Teach survival and other cultural skills at an annual conference.
The U.S. Department of Justice has taken the position that funding spirit camps does not appear to be consistent with the terms of the civil settlement with Exxon. However, a spirit camp for the Chugach Region received grant funds through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs from the criminal settlement between the State and Exxon. This spirit camp took place at Nuchek in Prince William Sound this past summer, and will be held again in 1996. Also, planning for a spirit camp proposal for the Kodiak region is currently underway. Contact John Gliva at the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in Anchorage for more information about this grant program (phone 269-4588).
- C. Hold community exchanges (visit, learn each others' traditions).
This recommendation is probably best followed up by individuals, regional organizations, communities, or the Steering Committee.

2. Recovery of Resources and Health of the Ecosystem

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Conduct more projects on shellfish restoration.
The Trustee Council provided funding in 1995 for the clam restoration effort underway at the Qutekcak hatchery in Seward, and is likely to provide funding in 1996 as well (the Trustee Council will vote on this at their December 11, 1995

meeting). The Trustee Council's Chief Scientist and other experts in shellfish mariculture visited the hatchery in October. Although it is too soon to say when the clam seed might be ready for planting on local beaches, the hatchery is successfully demonstrating that it is possible to raise clams from seedstock.

Also in 1995 the Trustee Council was asked to provide funding to test shellfish in the Kodiak area for PSP. While this is an excellent idea to increase subsistence users' confidence that the resources injured by the oil spill and other resources are safe to eat, the Trustees had a number of technical concerns with the proposal. If these concerns can be worked out, the Trustees may consider funding this proposal in the future.

Contact Martha Vlasoff if you would like more information about these or any other projects funded by the Trustee Council.

- B. Villages need to report diseased animals to ADF&G; government needs to get back to communities with results.

The Trustees have provided funds each year to test resources to see if they are safe to eat. In 1995 and 1996 there is not a new effort to collect resource samples. Instead, if you or anyone in your community catches a fish or shoots a deer or comes across some other animal that appears abnormal in some way, a sample of that abnormal resource will be evaluated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. One or two individuals in most communities in the spill region have been trained to collect and submit the samples for testing. After testing, you will get a letter from Subsistence Division explaining the results of the test.

If you find an abnormal resource you want tested, get in touch with the trained person in your community (see the attached list). If you cannot reach that trained person, call the Department of Fish and Game's Resource Abnormalities Toll-Free Hotline:

1-800-267-2552

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Improve communication between the village and regional levels, and with western scientists, concerning when a resource is stressed and when to reduce harvests.

Harvest rules are made by the Alaska Boards of Fish and Game, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Trustee Council is not involved in these resource management decisions. However, I will send a letter to the management agencies to let them know that the Community Conference asked for better communication about harvest decisions. I will urge the agencies to evaluate the way in which they now communicate management decisions to communities to see if they can improve that communication.

- B. Compensate people for providing information on, or samples of, abnormal resources.

Currently, volunteers in all communities in the spill region (except Port Lions, which chose not to participate) have been trained to collect and submit samples of abnormal resources for testing. At this time, I do not believe it is appropriate to pay people to perform this task. The Trustee Council is providing a service (evaluating samples) to the community. Having the community participate by submitting samples, I believe, makes a stronger program. I hope that the communities' interest in getting answers to their questions about resource abnormalities will continue to result in their willingness to contribute to this effort.

3. Role of Local Knowledge in Natural Resource Recovery

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Increase local involvement in research (hire local people, communicate results back to communities in understandable terms, follow AFN research protocol, involve communities in research design, coordinate research with sensitivity to local harvest and religious activities, compensate people for their time being interviewed,).

Part of the EVOS Community Coordinator's (Martha Vlasoff) job is to look for opportunities for research scientists to hire local people, and to work with communities and scientists to make this happen. Another part of Martha's job is to assist the Trustees with communicating research results to the communities.

In addition, Martha will be working with communities, the Division of Subsistence, and others to develop a draft research protocol for adoption by the Trustee Council. The protocol will be based on the AFN protocol, and could address involving communities in research design and coordinating research with sensitivity to local harvest and religious activities. Issues of appropriate compensation will also be addressed as the research protocols are developed.

- B. Elders train/educate western scientists about their local area and the species to be studied.

The Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project also deals with local knowledge. The Trustee Council provided funds to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Subsistence Division to work with the EVOS Community Coordinator, in consultation with the communities in the spill region, to develop protocols for the collection of Traditional Ecological Knowledge, or TEK -- which generally means collecting information from local people about the resources in their area. This TEK effort, which is still in the planning stages, will include working with the EVOS Community Facilitators and perhaps others to systematically collect TEK, and assisting western scientists in using TEK in their

restoration research. For more information about the TEK project, contact Bill Simeone at Subsistence Division (phone 267-2309) or Martha Vlasoff here at the Restoration Office.

In addition, the Trustee Council has provided funds the last three years to bring together subsistence hunters of harbor seals and western scientists studying harbor seals to try to understand why harbor seals are not recovering and to identify ways to assist their recovery. The Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) was formed this year to represent subsistence users in this effort. In 1996, the Trustee Council has provided funds to the ANHSC to hold two workshops and distribute newsletters. Monica Reidel is the Executive Director of the Harbor Seal Commission -- she can be reached in Cordova at 424-5882.

- C. Train local people in western research, including local data collection and observations, internships at PWSSC and on other projects, etc.

The Trustee Council has provided funds to the Chugach School District to conduct a Youth Area Watch program during the 1995-96 school year. Under this project, eight students from Chenega and Tatitlek will collect data for scientists doing research for the Trustee Council. The Youth Area Watch has been funded as a pilot project, so will be reviewed by the Trustees on whether to continue or possibly expand it to more students and other communities for the 1996-97 school year.

Also in 1996 the Trustees provided funds to train local people in Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Cordova, Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia to collect biological samples from harbor seals. The samples will be sent to scientists doing research on why harbor seals are declining. Depending on the program's success, the Trustees may consider expanding the seal sample collection program to more communities in 1997. In addition, as discussed above, the Trustee Council has provided funds to train local people to collect samples of abnormal resources.

The Trustee Council cannot fund a student internship program. However, the University of Alaska has expressed a desire to involve students from its existing internship program in spill area research. We will be talking to the University about the possibility of using University interns on Trustee Council funded projects.

- D. Improve trust/cooperation/communication between communities and researchers. The EVOS Community Facilitators will be attending the EVOS Annual Science Workshop (January 16-18, 1996 in Anchorage). All scientists doing research for the Trustee Council are required to attend this workshop. This will be a good opportunity for community members and researchers to meet and talk. The keynote speech at the workshop will be on Combining Traditional/Local Knowledge and Western Science (the keynote speaker has not yet been selected).

A panel discussion on this topic will also be held, with some real "nuts and bolts" information about how researchers and community members can work together.

In addition, in the spring of 1996 the Trustee Council will once again hold public meetings in communities throughout the spill region. The Trustee Council's Executive Director or her assistant will be at each of these meetings, along with the Chief Scientist or another scientist doing research in the spill area. Similar meetings were held in 1994 and 1995.

- E. Increase local responsibility (record elders' information for next generation, local residents keep logs and journals of observations about the ecosystem, hunters and food preparers report observations about the health and safety of resources).

These and similar record-keeping techniques will be developed under the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project discussed above.

- F. Use regional organizations and existing commissions as sources of traditional knowledge on the recovery and management of fish and wildlife.

Such organizations will be contacted as part of the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project discussed above.

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. ADF&G and USFWS work with locals to develop co-management strategies. As described above, the Trustee Council has supported the initial steps in developing a co-management strategy for harbor seals. However, most of the work on co-management is being done under the new Section 119 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. This section authorizes Alaska Natives and the federal government to enter into agreements which will allow local organizations to manage the activities of hunters and participate in doing research on subsistence marine mammal species.

RurAL CAP recently published a handbook on co-management. For more information about co-management or a copy of the handbook, contact RurAL CAP in Anchorage at 279-2511.

4. Involve Young People and Address Their Concerns

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Train youth in research skills; establish internships. As discussed above, the Trustee Council provided funds to the Chugach School District to conduct a Youth Area Watch program during the 1995-96 school year.

Under this project, eight students from primarily Chenega Bay and Tatitlek will collect data for scientists doing research for the Trustee Council. The Youth Area Watch was funded as a pilot project, so will be reviewed by the Trustees on whether to continue or possibly expand it to more students and other communities for the 1996-97 school year.

The Trustee Council cannot fund a student internship program. However, the University of Alaska has expressed a desire to involve students from its existing internship program in spill area research. We will be talking to the University about the possibility of using University interns on Trustee Council funded projects.

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Have spirit camps, hunting and survival camps, healing conferences, and subsistence cultural education centers.

The U.S. Department of Justice has taken the position that funding such programs does not appear to be consistent with the terms of the civil settlement with Exxon. However, a spirit camp for the Chugach Region received grant funds through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs from the criminal settlement between the State and Exxon. This spirit camp took place at Nuchek in Prince William Sound this past summer, and will be held again in 1996. Also, planning for a spirit camp proposal for the Kodiak region is currently underway. Contact John Gliva at the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in Anchorage for more information about this grant program (phone 269-4588).

- B. Do school projects about the oil spill, start teaching kids about subsistence at a younger age, involve young people in curriculum development, teach schoolteachers to value subsistence and local traditions.

These recommendations seem appropriate for school district action. I will send a letter to school districts in the spill region to let them know the Community Conference made these recommendations and to let them know what materials the Oil Spill Public Information Center has available.

- C. Give young people a seat, or at least a voice, on councils and commissions; arrange youth exchanges with other villages; hold community outings at which traditional foods are eaten.

These recommendations appear to be best followed up by individuals, regional organizations, communities, or the Steering Committee.

5. Actions to Restore Confidence in People's Decisions About Subsistence Food Safety

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Get better, more frequent reports of test and research results to villages. Making sure that test and research results are communicated to villages is one of the main tasks of the EVOS Community Coordinator, Martha Vlasoff. If you have any questions about the results of food safety tests that were done in your area, or any other research project that was done in the past or is currently underway, please contact Martha. For questions about food safety tests, you can also call the Resource Abnormalities Toll-Free Hotline at 1-800-267-2552.
- B. Train locals to evaluate food safety using traditional knowledge and western science, develop system in villages to rely on local knowledge and observations about food safety.
- As discussed above, the Trustee Council will continue to provide funds to test abnormal resources for food safety and to inform villages of the results of these western science tests. However, western science cannot take the place of traditional knowledge -- both need to be used in deciding whether or not resources are safe to eat.

6. Legal Considerations

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Allow village review and approval of proposals for areas affecting villages; protect confidentiality of Native people sharing information on fish and wildlife.
- These recommendations will be considered in development of the research protocols, discussed above.

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Get the human element accounted for in damage assessment.
- Currently there is a debate over the way in which effects on human uses should be considered in damage assessments in the case of future spills, and whether projects should address human uses directly or should do so indirectly through restoration or enhancement of natural resources. The debate involves the interpretation of federal and state law. Settling the debate cannot be pursued by the Trustee Council, nor can Trustee Council funds go to the Steering Committee to be used for this purpose.

- B. Put a Native Trustee on the Trustee Council.

When the State and the U. S. governments settled with Exxon, potential Native claims were specifically excluded from the settlement so that they could be pursued in separate lawsuits that had been filed in State and federal courts. These lawsuits resulted in settlements and jury awards in favor of Native claims. Neither the federal Clean Water Act, upon which the governments' claims were based, nor the settlement agreement with Exxon provide for the appointment of non-governmental Trustees.

Another suggestion made at the Community Conference was an ex-officio Native advisor to the Trustee Council. The Trustees have already done this through the appointment of the subsistence and Native landowner representatives to the Public Advisory Group (currently, Brenda Schwantes of Kodiak and Chuck Totemoff of Chenega). The Trustee Council gives great weight to the views of the members of the Public Advisory Group, as well as to the comments and recommendations received directly from the people of the communities in the spill-impacted region.

Federal law has been changed since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to provide for direct representation of tribal interests in the event of a future spill.

- C. Pursue compensation for mental health damages, counseling, healing centers. This is a worthy objective. However, it cannot be pursued by the Trustee Council, nor can Trustee Council funds go to the Steering Committee to be used for this purpose.
- D. Pursue actions related to court system and judges selected to hear Native cases. This, too, would need to be pursued by an outside group. You may wish to contact:

Vicki Otte, Executive Director
Alaska Native Justice Center
670 W. Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone 265-5971

Again, thank you for your participation in the Community Conference. I hope you find the information in this memo useful.

Attachments: List of Steering Committee members
 List of persons trained to collect samples of abnormal resources

STEERING COMMITTEE

Kodiak region:

Hank Eaton
Kodiak, AK 99615

Robert Katelnikoff
P.O. Box 56
Ouzinkie, AK 99664
680-2254 phone
680-2215 fax

Prince William Sound

Pete Kompkoff
c/o Chenega Bay IRA Council
General Delivery
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Monica Reidel
P.O. Box 1005
Cordova, AK 99574
424-3241

Alaska Peninsula

Priscilla Skonberg
P.O. Box 5
Chignik Bay, AK 99564
749-2433

Virginia Aleck
P.O. Box 18
Chignik Lake, AK 99548
845-2233

Lower Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula

Walter Meganack, Jr.
Port Graham Village Council
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, AK 99603

Lillian Elvaas
Seldovia Native Association
Drawer L
Seldovia, AK 99663

RESOURCE ABNORMALITIES PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

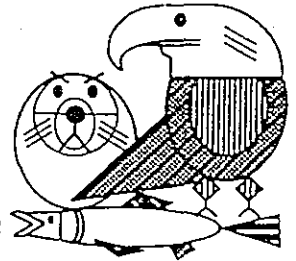
1) VALDEZ 8/15/95	Helmer J. Olson Becki Kompkoff Gloria A. Hiratsuka	13) CHIGNIK LAKE 9/4/95	Patti Lind Don O.Lind Mitchell Lind Sr. Ronny Lind
2) TATITLEK 8/16/95	Gary Kompkoff Steve Totemoff Herman Geffe June Totemoff	14) CHIGNIK LAGOON 9/5/95	Ronda Gregorio Delissa Jones Jerod Jones
3) CHENEGA BAY 8/16/95	Larry Evanoff Mike Eleshansky Elizabeth Kakala Cheryl Eleshansky Joyce Kompkoff	15) CHIGNIK BAY 9/5/95	Kim Kuster Teri Carey Roy Carey
4) CORDOVA 8/17/95	Faye Pahl Steve Donaldson Diane Platt	16) NANWALEK 9/13/95	Linda Evans Dale Brewster Kathy Brewster Ephim H. Moonin
5) SEWARD 8/18/95	Victor Ashenfelter Micheal Hibbetts	17) PORT GRAHAM 9/13/95	Ephim Anahonak Jr. Thomas H. Sawden Melvin Malchoff
6) SELDOVIA 8/20/95	Lillian Elsvaas Hoyt Ogle	18) Perryville	Jerry Yagie Elizabeth Kospruk
7) OUZINKIE 8/24/95	Robert W. Katelnikoff Justyna Katelnikoff Elena Shanagin Sharon Boskofsky Wanda Morrison Rosemary Squartsoff	19) Ivanoff Bay	Alfred Kalmakoff Glen Kalmakoff Senafont Shugak
8) AKHIOK 8/25/95	Mitch Simeonoff Judy Simeonoff Jennie Rastopsoff Edward Phillips Sr.		
9) KARLUK 8/29/95	Dale Reft Nick Charliaga		
10) LARSEN BAY 8/30/95	Shelia Theriault Patti Carlson		
11) OLD HARBOR 8/31/95	Tilly Christiansen Michael Alexanderoff Jennifer Castoe Cynthia Berns		
12) KODIAK CITY 9/1/95	Mary Cichoski Juanita K. Kelly		

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: December 7, 1995

RE: Status report on habitat protection and acquisition

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

At the Trustee Council meeting scheduled for Monday, December 11, 1995 I will be presenting a status report on the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program. What follows is a brief summary of that report.

Small Parcel Program. The Council acted on the first package of small parcels at its November 20 meeting. Attached to the November 20 meeting notes is a copy of the final Trustee Council resolution. Since that time, six landowners have indicated they are willing to sell their parcels at appraised value, and two others are likely. Others are in various stages of discussion, but look promising. Appraisals for the remaining parcels under consideration are either under review or are still being completed.

Koniag. Koniag has indicated they are anxious to begin negotiations on Phase II as soon as possible for long-term protection of the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers.

Shuyak. Agreement was reached at the November 20 meeting with the Kodiak Island Borough for a price of \$33.32 million plus interest over a multi-year payout period for a total of \$42 million. A copy of the Trustee Council resolution is attached to the meeting notes. A more detailed resolution and purchase agreement will be taken up as an action item December 11.

Chenega. The data obtained during the additional field work in October is still being assessed. A final report is expected shortly.

Tatitlek. The expected date for the preliminary draft of the timber appraisal is late December. Tatitlek is very anxious to have the appraisal completed and begin negotiations. We are attempting to do everything possible to expedite the process.

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

Tatitlek will be given timber cruise data as it is developed. A Trustee Council meeting is tentatively scheduled for January 30 for possible action on this acquisition.

Eyak. We are still trying to set up an informal meeting with several board members. Although we have not yet been able to find a date that works for everyone, we are continuing to pursue this. In addition, a letter is being drafted to the Eyak Board expressing interest in continued discussions, and suggesting a possible meeting with the board in January. The Forest Service is reviewing the timber cruise data in hand and will develop a schedule for finalizing that appraisal.

Afognak Joint Venture. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources will be issuing an RFP for this appraisal in January, 1996. Work will be expected to commence as early as possible in the spring.

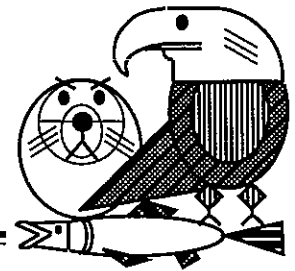
Kenai Fjords. No further action at this time.

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: All Participants
Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Response to Actions Recommended at the Conference

DATE: December 5, 1995

Thank you for your participation in the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill held in Anchorage in September. The Trustee Council values your insights and opinions, and appreciate you taking the time to share them by attending and speaking out at the conference. I enjoyed being at the conference and meeting many of you.

I have reviewed carefully the report summarizing the major themes and actions raised by the conference participants. This memo describes how we, as staff to the Trustee Council, are responding to your suggestions and recommendations.

The conference identified six themes: (1) Coordinating between villages and regions, (2) Recovery of resources and health of the ecosystem, (3) Role of local knowledge in resource recovery, (4) Involving young people, (5) Restoring confidence in subsistence food safety, and (6) Legal considerations. This memo divides the recommended actions within each theme into two categories:

- *Response underway by Trustee Council.* In this category we describe what the Trustee Council either is doing or will do to respond to the recommendation.
- *Not appropriate for Trustee Council action.* The legal settlement entered into between Exxon and the state and federal governments provides the rules the Trustee Council must follow in spending restoration funds. Restoration funds must be used for "restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources." Not all of the actions recommended by the conference fit these rules, and therefore may not be appropriate for Trustee Council action. You may want to work with your village or regional organizations or with the

Steering Committee formed during the conference to follow up on recommended actions that are in this category.

1. Coordinate Between Villages and Between Regions

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Form a steering committee with two representatives from each of the four regions. Include students as committee members.

Participants at the Community Conference formed a Steering Committee to follow up on the Conference's recommendations. The Trustee Council can provide some funding support for members to be involved in the restoration process as a way of expanding local participation beyond the community facilitators hired through the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project. However, the Trustee Council cannot fund the Steering Committee itself or its political activities, such as lobbying for changes in federal or state laws.

For your information, a list of the Steering Committee members is attached.

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The Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project (Project 96052, also known as the community facilitator project) is now up and running. Martha Vlasoff has been hired by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, with funds provided by the Trustee Council, to coordinate the work of local representatives in seven communities (Tatitlek, Chenega, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Cordova, Seward, Valdez) and two regions (Kodiak, Alaska Peninsula). EVOS Community Facilitators have been hired in Tatitlek (Gary Kompkoff), Chenega Bay (Mike Eleshansky) and Port Graham (Walter Meganack, Jr.), and are in the process of being hired in the other communities. The EVOS Community Facilitators will hold their first meeting in Anchorage in January.

If you have questions about the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project or would like more information, contact:

Martha Vlasoff, EVOS Community Coordinator
Trustee Council Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone 278-8012, or toll free 1-800-478-7745
Fax 276-7178
e-mail: MVlasof@evro.usa.com

- C. Involve Native associations and regional non-profits in programs, research, communication networks.

The EVOS Community Coordinator's work is not limited to the communities listed above. The Community Coordinator will be corresponding with the EVOS Community Facilitators at least twice a month (probably with a one or two page fax that shares news about upcoming meetings, new research findings, project proposals, and other timely information). If you would like other organizations to also receive these updates, contact Martha Vlasoff. In addition, we will be expanding our other outreach efforts with Native associations and regional non-profits.

- D. Coordinate and communicate between villages on fish, wildlife and other living things -- status and harvest levels.

Over the next year, the Trustee Council will produce a series of short reports or brochures on the status of each of the major resources injured by the oil spill. For example, one report will describe what is happening with harbor seal populations in different parts of in Prince William Sound. Another report will describe what is happening with herring. These reports will be delivered to the EVOS Community Facilitators for sharing with everyone in the community.

Regarding information about the status of resource populations and harvest levels by each user group, this information can also be obtained from local and regional offices of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). There is also a system of local fish and game advisory committees, run by ADF&G, which meet to discuss resource issues and advise the Alaska Boards of Fisheries and Game. For more information about these committees, contact the Boards Support Section of ADF&G in Anchorage (267-2354). For federal lands, the Federal Subsistence Board has established a system of regional subsistence advisory councils. Call the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Subsistence Management for more information (271-2326 or 800-478-1456).

- E. Use computers/e-mail to communicate.

In the Prince William Sound area, the Chugach Regional Resources Commission and the Chugach Heritage Foundation are working to hook up each village council to a computer network that will allow communication by e-mail or a similar method. Having this network in place will make communication easier not only among the villages, but between the villages and the Trustee Council Restoration Office. The Trustee Council has offered to assist in this effort.

In addition, Martha Vlasoff, in her role as EVOS Community Coordinator, will work with representatives of KANA and BBNA on communication efforts in the Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula areas.

Contact the Trustee Council by e-mail at: MVlasof@evro.usa.com

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

A. Hold the Community Conference each year.

While another community conference may be worthwhile in the future, I think we should give the Steering Committee, the EVOS Community Facilitators and Community Coordinator, and our ongoing communication efforts some time to get things done. Continual involvement and effort on the part of the Steering Committee and other interested persons is a key element to making progress on the recommendations from this year's conference.

If after several months of work it is determined that another conference is needed, the Steering Committee may want to submit a funding proposal to the Trustee Council for consideration as part of the Fiscal Year 1997 Work Plan. (Contact Martha Vlasoff if you would like more information on the Trustees' proposal process.) Another approach would be for the regional corporations or other Native associations to sponsor a community conference. This would allow for a much broader conference agenda. If Trustee Council funds are used, the agenda must be limited to the purposes outlined in the legal settlement -- that is, restoration of the resources and services injured by the oil spill.

B. Teach survival and other cultural skills at an annual conference.

The U.S. Department of Justice has taken the position that funding spirit camps does not appear to be consistent with the terms of the civil settlement with Exxon. However, a spirit camp for the Chugach Region received grant funds through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs from the criminal settlement between the State and Exxon. This spirit camp took place at Nuchek in Prince William Sound this past summer, and will be held again in 1996. Also, planning for a spirit camp proposal for the Kodiak region is currently underway. Contact John Gliva at the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in Anchorage for more information about this grant program (phone 269-4588).

C. Hold community exchanges (visit, learn each others' traditions).

This recommendation is probably best followed up by individuals, regional organizations, communities, or the Steering Committee.

2. Recovery of Resources and Health of the Ecosystem

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A. Conduct more projects on shellfish restoration.

The Trustee Council provided funding in 1995 for the clam restoration effort underway at the Qutekcak hatchery in Seward, and is likely to provide funding in 1996 as well (the Trustee Council will vote on this at their December 11, 1995

meeting). The Trustee Council's Chief Scientist and other experts in shellfish mariculture visited the hatchery in October. Although it is too soon to say when the clam seed might be ready for planting on local beaches, the hatchery is successfully demonstrating that it is possible to raise clams from seedstock.

Also in 1995 the Trustee Council was asked to provide funding to test shellfish in the Kodiak area for PSP. While this is an excellent idea to increase subsistence users' confidence that the resources injured by the oil spill and other resources are safe to eat, the Trustees had a number of technical concerns with the proposal. If these concerns can be worked out, the Trustees may consider funding this proposal in the future.

Contact Martha Vlasoff if you would like more information about these or any other projects funded by the Trustee Council.

- B. Villages need to report diseased animals to ADF&G; government needs to get back to communities with results.

The Trustees have provided funds each year to test resources to see if they are safe to eat. In 1995 and 1996 there is not a new effort to collect resource samples. Instead, if you or anyone in your community catches a fish or shoots a deer or comes across some other animal that appears abnormal in some way, a sample of that abnormal resource will be evaluated by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. One or two individuals in most communities in the spill region have been trained to collect and submit the samples for testing. After testing, you will get a letter from Subsistence Division explaining the results of the test.

If you find an abnormal resource you want tested, get in touch with the trained person in your community (see the attached list). If you cannot reach that trained person, call the Department of Fish and Game's Resource Abnormalities Toll-Free Hotline:

1-800-267-2552

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Improve communication between the village and regional levels, and with western scientists, concerning when a resource is stressed and when to reduce harvests.

Harvest rules are made by the Alaska Boards of Fish and Game, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Trustee Council is not involved in these resource management decisions. However, I will send a letter to the management agencies to let them know that the Community Conference asked for better communication about harvest decisions. I will urge the agencies to evaluate the way in which they now communicate management decisions to communities to see if they can improve that communication.

- B. Compensate people for providing information on, or samples of, abnormal resources.

Currently, volunteers in all communities in the spill region (except Port Lions, which chose not to participate) have been trained to collect and submit samples of abnormal resources for testing. At this time, I do not believe it is appropriate to pay people to perform this task. The Trustee Council is providing a service (evaluating samples) to the community. Having the community participate by submitting samples, I believe, makes a stronger program. I hope that the communities' interest in getting answers to their questions about resource abnormalities will continue to result in their willingness to contribute to this effort.

3. Role of Local Knowledge in Natural Resource Recovery

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Increase local involvement in research (hire local people, communicate results back to communities in understandable terms, follow AFN research protocol, involve communities in research design, coordinate research with sensitivity to local harvest and religious activities, compensate people for their time being interviewed,).

Part of the EVOS Community Coordinator's (Martha Vlasoff) job is to look for opportunities for research scientists to hire local people, and to work with communities and scientists to make this happen. Another part of Martha's job is to assist the Trustees with communicating research results to the communities.

In addition, Martha will be working with communities, the Division of Subsistence, and others to develop a draft research protocol for adoption by the Trustee Council. The protocol will be based on the AFN protocol, and could address involving communities in research design and coordinating research with sensitivity to local harvest and religious activities. Issues of appropriate compensation will also be addressed as the research protocols are developed.

- B. Elders train/educate western scientists about their local area and the species to be studied.

The Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project also deals with local knowledge. The Trustee Council provided funds to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Subsistence Division to work with the EVOS Community Coordinator, in consultation with the communities in the spill region, to develop protocols for the collection of Traditional Ecological Knowledge, or TEK -- which generally means collecting information from local people about the resources in their area. This TEK effort, which is still in the planning stages, will include working with the EVOS Community Facilitators and perhaps others to systematically collect TEK, and assisting western scientists in using TEK in their

restoration research. For more information about the TEK project, contact Bill Simeone at Subsistence Division (phone 267-2309) or Martha Vlasoff here at the Restoration Office.

In addition, the Trustee Council has provided funds the last three years to bring together subsistence hunters of harbor seals and western scientists studying harbor seals to try to understand why harbor seals are not recovering and to identify ways to assist their recovery. The Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) was formed this year to represent subsistence users in this effort. In 1996, the Trustee Council has provided funds to the ANHSC to hold two workshops and distribute newsletters. Monica Reidel is the Executive Director of the Harbor Seal Commission -- she can be reached in Cordova at 424-5882.

- C. Train local people in western research, including local data collection and observations, internships at PWSSC and on other projects, etc.

The Trustee Council has provided funds to the Chugach School District to conduct a Youth Area Watch program during the 1995-96 school year. Under this project, eight students from Chenega and Tatitlek will collect data for scientists doing research for the Trustee Council. The Youth Area Watch has been funded as a pilot project, so will be reviewed by the Trustees on whether to continue or possibly expand it to more students and other communities for the 1996-97 school year.

Also in 1996 the Trustees provided funds to train local people in Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Cordova, Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia to collect biological samples from harbor seals. The samples will be sent to scientists doing research on why harbor seals are declining. Depending on the program's success, the Trustees may consider expanding the seal sample collection program to more communities in 1997. In addition, as discussed above, the Trustee Council has provided funds to train local people to collect samples of abnormal resources.

The Trustee Council cannot fund a student internship program. However, the University of Alaska has expressed a desire to involve students from its existing internship program in spill area research. We will be talking to the University about the possibility of using University interns on Trustee Council funded projects.

- D. Improve trust/cooperation/communication between communities and researchers. The EVOS Community Facilitators will be attending the EVOS Annual Science Workshop (January 16-18, 1996 in Anchorage). All scientists doing research for the Trustee Council are required to attend this workshop. This will be a good opportunity for community members and researchers to meet and talk. The keynote speech at the workshop will be on Combining Traditional/Local Knowledge and Western Science (the keynote speaker has not yet been selected).

A panel discussion on this topic will also be held, with some real "nuts and bolts" information about how researchers and community members can work together.

In addition, in the spring of 1996 the Trustee Council will once again hold public meetings in communities throughout the spill region. The Trustee Council's Executive Director or her assistant will be at each of these meetings, along with the Chief Scientist or another scientist doing research in the spill area. Similar meetings were held in 1994 and 1995.

- E. Increase local responsibility (record elders' information for next generation, local residents keep logs and journals of observations about the ecosystem, hunters and food preparers report observations about the health and safety of resources).

These and similar record-keeping techniques will be developed under the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project discussed above.

- F. Use regional organizations and existing commissions as sources of traditional knowledge on the recovery and management of fish and wildlife.

Such organizations will be contacted as part of the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge project discussed above.

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. ADF&G and USFWS work with locals to develop co-management strategies. As described above, the Trustee Council has supported the initial steps in developing a co-management strategy for harbor seals. However, most of the work on co-management is being done under the new Section 119 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. This section authorizes Alaska Natives and the federal government to enter into agreements which will allow local organizations to manage the activities of hunters and participate in doing research on subsistence marine mammal species.

RurAL CAP recently published a handbook on co-management. For more information about co-management or a copy of the handbook, contact RurAL CAP in Anchorage at 279-2511.

4. Involve Young People and Address Their Concerns

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Train youth in research skills; establish internships. As discussed above, the Trustee Council provided funds to the Chugach School District to conduct a Youth Area Watch program during the 1995-96 school year.

Under this project, eight students from primarily Chenega Bay and Tatitlek will collect data for scientists doing research for the Trustee Council. The Youth Area Watch was funded as a pilot project, so will be reviewed by the Trustees on whether to continue or possibly expand it to more students and other communities for the 1996-97 school year.

The Trustee Council cannot fund a student internship program. However, the University of Alaska has expressed a desire to involve students from its existing internship program in spill area research. We will be talking to the University about the possibility of using University interns on Trustee Council funded projects.

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Have spirit camps, hunting and survival camps, healing conferences, and subsistence cultural education centers.

The U.S. Department of Justice has taken the position that funding such programs does not appear to be consistent with the terms of the civil settlement with Exxon. However, a spirit camp for the Chugach Region received grant funds through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs from the criminal settlement between the State and Exxon. This spirit camp took place at Nuchek in Prince William Sound this past summer, and will be held again in 1996. Also, planning for a spirit camp proposal for the Kodiak region is currently underway. Contact John Gliva at the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in Anchorage for more information about this grant program (phone 269-4588).

- B. Do school projects about the oil spill, start teaching kids about subsistence at a younger age, involve young people in curriculum development, teach schoolteachers to value subsistence and local traditions.

These recommendations seem appropriate for school district action. I will send a letter to school districts in the spill region to let them know the Community Conference made these recommendations and to let them know what materials the Oil Spill Public Information Center has available.

- C. Give young people a seat, or at least a voice, on councils and commissions; arrange youth exchanges with other villages; hold community outings at which traditional foods are eaten.

These recommendations appear to be best followed up by individuals, regional organizations, communities, or the Steering Committee.

5. Actions to Restore Confidence in People's Decisions About Subsistence Food Safety

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Get better, more frequent reports of test and research results to villages. Making sure that test and research results are communicated to villages is one of the main tasks of the EVOS Community Coordinator, Martha Vlasoff. If you have any questions about the results of food safety tests that were done in your area, or any other research project that was done in the past or is currently underway, please contact Martha. For questions about food safety tests, you can also call the Resource Abnormalities Toll-Free Hotline at 1-800-267-2552.
- B. Train locals to evaluate food safety using traditional knowledge and western science, develop system in villages to rely on local knowledge and observations about food safety.
As discussed above, the Trustee Council will continue to provide funds to test abnormal resources for food safety and to inform villages of the results of these western science tests. However, western science cannot take the place of traditional knowledge -- both need to be used in deciding whether or not resources are safe to eat.

6. Legal Considerations

RESPONSE UNDERWAY BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL

- A. Allow village review and approval of proposals for areas affecting villages; protect confidentiality of Native people sharing information on fish and wildlife.
These recommendations will be considered in development of the research protocols, discussed above.

NOT APPROPRIATE FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL ACTION

- A. Get the human element accounted for in damage assessment.
Currently there is a debate over the way in which effects on human uses should be considered in damage assessments in the case of future spills, and whether projects should address human uses directly or should do so indirectly through restoration or enhancement of natural resources. The debate involves the interpretation of federal and state law. Settling the debate cannot be pursued by the Trustee Council, nor can Trustee Council funds go to the Steering Committee to be used for this purpose.

B. Put a Native Trustee on the Trustee Council.

When the State and the U. S. governments settled with Exxon, potential Native claims were specifically excluded from the settlement so that they could be pursued in separate lawsuits that had been filed in State and federal courts. These lawsuits resulted in settlements and jury awards in favor of Native claims. Neither the federal Clean Water Act, upon which the governments' claims were based, nor the settlement agreement with Exxon provide for the appointment of non-governmental Trustees.

Another suggestion made at the Community Conference was an ex-officio Native advisor to the Trustee Council. The Trustees have already done this through the appointment of the subsistence and Native landowner representatives to the Public Advisory Group (currently, Brenda Schwantes of Kodiak and Chuck Totemoff of Chenega). The Trustee Council gives great weight to the views of the members of the Public Advisory Group, as well as to the comments and recommendations received directly from the people of the communities in the spill-impacted region.

Federal law has been changed since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to provide for direct representation of tribal interests in the event of a future spill.

C. Pursue compensation for mental health damages, counseling, healing centers. This is a worthy objective. However, it cannot be pursued by the Trustee Council, nor can Trustee Council funds go to the Steering Committee to be used for this purpose.

D. Pursue actions related to court system and judges selected to hear Native cases. This, too, would need to be pursued by an outside group. You may wish to contact:

Vicki Otte, Executive Director
Alaska Native Justice Center
670 W. Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone 265-5971

Again, thank you for your participation in the Community Conference. I hope you find the information in this memo useful.

Attachments: List of Steering Committee members
List of persons trained to collect samples of abnormal resources

STEERING COMMITTEE

Kodiak region:

Hank Eaton
Kodiak, AK 99615

Robert Katelnikoff
P.O. Box 56
Ouzinkie, AK 99664
680-2254 phone
680-2215 fax

Prince William Sound

Pete Kompkoff
c/o Chenega Bay IRA Council
General Delivery
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Monica Reidel
P.O. Box 1005
Cordova, AK 99574
424-3241

Alaska Peninsula

Priscilla Skonberg
P.O. Box 5
Chignik Bay, AK 99564
749-2433

Virginia Aleck
P.O. Box 18
Chignik Lake, AK 99548
845-2233

Lower Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula

Walter Meganack, Jr.
Port Graham Village Council
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, AK 99603

Lillian Elvaas
Seldovia Native Association
Drawer L
Seldovia, AK 99663

RESOURCE ABNORMALITIES PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

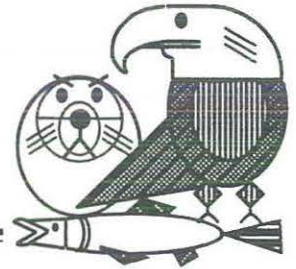
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1) VALDEZ
8/15/95 | Helmer J. Olson
Becki Kompkoff
Gloria A. Hiratsuka | 13) CHIGNIK LAKE
9/4/95 | Patti Lind
Don O.Lind
Mitchell Lind Sr.
Ronny Lind |
| 2) TATITLEK
8/16/95 | Gary Kompkoff
Steve Totemoff
Herman Geffe
June Totemoff | 14) CHIGNIK LAGOON
9/5/95 | Ronda Gregorio
Delissa Jones
Jerod Jones |
| 3) CHENEGA BAY
8/16/95 | Larry Evanoff
Mike Eleshansky
Elizabeth Kakala
Cheryl Eleshansky
Joyce Kompkoff | 15) CHIGNIK BAY
9/5/95 | Kim Kuster
Teri Carey
Roy Carey |
| 4) CORDOVA
8/17/95 | Faye Pahl
Steve Donaldson
Diane Platt | 16) NANWALEK
9/13/95 | Linda Evans
Dale Brewster
Kathy Brewster
Ephim H. Moonin |
| 5) SEWARD
8/18/95 | Victor Ashenfelter
Micheal Hibbetts | 17) PORT GRAHAM
9/13/95 | Ephim Anahonak Jr.
Thomas H. Sawden
Melvin Malchoff |
| 6) SELDOVIA
8/20/95 | Lillian Elsvaas
Hoyt Ogle | 18) Perryville | Jerry Yagie
Elizabeth Kospruk |
| 7) OUZINKIE
8/24/95 | Robert W. Katelnikoff
Justyna Katelnikoff
Elena Shanagin
Sharon Boskofsky
Wanda Morrison
Rosemary Squartsoff | 19) Ivanoff Bay | Alfred Kalmakoff
Glen Kalmakoff
Senafont Shugak |
| 8) AKHIOK
8/25/95 | Mitch Simeonoff
Judy Simeonoff
Jennie Rastopsoff
Edward Phillips Sr. | | |
| 9) KARLUK
8/29/95 | Dale Reft
Nick Charliaga | | |
| 10) LARSEN BAY
8/30/95 | Shelia Theriault
Patti Carlson | | |
| 11) OLD HARBOR
8/31/95 | Tilly Christiansen
Michael Alexanderoff
Jennifer Castoe
Cynthia Berns | | |
| 12) KODIAK CITY
9/1/95 | Mary Cichoski
Juanita K. Kelly | | |

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: December 7, 1995

RE: Status report on habitat protection and acquisition

Grouse lake
Tulini Popilars
Hayward Coal
Ellamar Creek

At the Trustee Council meeting scheduled for Monday, December 11, 1995 I will be presenting a status report on the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program. What follows is a brief summary of that report.

Small Parcel Program. The Council acted on the first package of small parcels at its November 20 meeting. Attached to the November 20 meeting notes is a copy of the final Trustee Council resolution. Since that time, six landowners have indicated they are willing to sell their parcels at appraised value, and two others are likely. Others are in various stages of discussion, but look promising. Appraisals for the remaining parcels under consideration are either under review or are still being completed.

Koniag. Koniag has indicated they are anxious to begin negotiations on Phase II as soon as possible for long-term protection of the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers.

Shuyak. Agreement was reached at the November 20 meeting with the Kodiak Island Borough for a price of \$33.32 million plus interest over a multi-year payout period for a total of \$42 million. A copy of the Trustee Council resolution is attached to the meeting notes. A more detailed resolution and purchase agreement will be taken up as an action item December 11.

Chenega. The data obtained during the additional field work in October is still being assessed. A final report is expected shortly.

Tatitlek. The expected date for the preliminary draft of the timber appraisal is late December. Tatitlek is very anxious to have the appraisal completed and begin negotiations. We are attempting to do everything possible to expedite the process.

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

Tatitlek will be given timber cruise data as it is developed. A Trustee Council meeting is tentatively scheduled for January 30 for possible action on this acquisition.

Eyak. We are still trying to set up an informal meeting with several board members. Although we have not yet been able to find a date that works for everyone, we are continuing to pursue this. In addition, a letter is being drafted to the Eyak Board expressing interest in continued discussions, and suggesting a possible meeting with the board in January. The Forest Service is reviewing the timber cruise data in hand and will develop a schedule for finalizing that appraisal.

Afognak Joint Venture. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources will be issuing an RFP for this appraisal in January, 1996. Work will be expected to commence as early as possible in the spring.

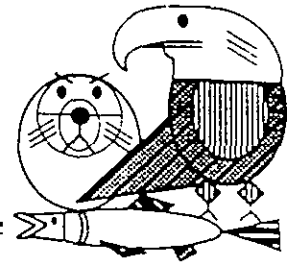
Kenai Fjords. No further action at this time.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: December 7, 1995

RE: Normal agency management

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1995
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

At their July meeting the Public Advisory Group passed a motion asking staff to review the Restoration Policy on normal agency management for some possible refinement. Their request for a review was affirmed by the Trustee Council at the August 25 meeting.

Consequently, staff developed some additional criteria for consideration and distributed this for agency review. Agency comments were mostly minor wordsmithing. The document was presented to the Public Advisory Group at its December 6 meeting. A quorum was not present, so no action could be taken. However, there appeared to be no general consensus on this issue. Several PAG members didn't think this was a major issue, others thought the existing policy as stated in the Restoration Plan was adequate. At least one thought the additional language was not clear enough and could inadvertently provide further opportunities for agencies to have their normal management responsibilities funded by the Council. The general sense of the group was to continue working on this and seeing if there were any additional ideas or thoughts that might be available.

Based on this response, my overall conclusion is that the current policy in the Restoration Plan is sufficient. What is needed is continued vigilance on the part of staff, the Council, the Public Advisory Group, and the general public to ensure that normal agency management responsibilities are not funded through this process. In the revised Detailed Project Description instructions for FY97, we plan to include a section requiring the proposer to explain why this does not fall under normal agency management. This should help staff review. However, it should be noted that a similar section was included in earlier project proposals, and the same issues were present. In most cases, the final determination comes down to a case by case judgement based on knowledge of the existing agencies' particular situations.

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

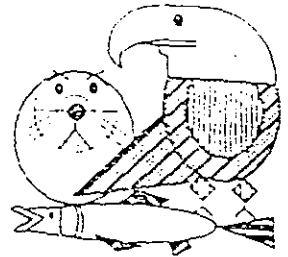
For your reference, I have attached a copy of the working draft of the discussion memo that explores these issues in greater detail. I look forward to discussing this issue further at the December 11 Trustee Council meeting.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

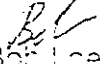
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

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



MEMORANDUM

DRAFT

To: Restoration Work Force
From:  
Stan Senner and Bob Loeffler
Date: November 22, 1995
Subj: Normal Agency Management

There has been long-standing concern that EVOS restoration funds should not be used to support projects which are "normal agency management." This summer both the Public Advisory Group and the Trustee Council adopted resolutions requesting that we develop criteria to identify normal agency activities and eliminate such projects from annual work plans.

The purpose of this memo is offer possible criteria for discussion by the Work Force at its next meeting. Based on your feedback, a draft could be presented for consideration by the PAG and Trustees in December. Here is how the policy statement adopted in the Restoration Plan (p. 17) reads:

Government agencies will be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the spill not occurred.

This policy addresses the concern that restoration funds should not support activities that government agencies would do anyway. It also affirms the practice that has been in effect since the beginning of the restoration process. To determine whether work would have been conducted had the spill not occurred, the Trustee Council will consider agency authorities and the historic level of agency activity.

This says all the right things, and it is hard to improve on it as a statement of policy. In practice, however, it has been extremely difficult to classify specific, discrete activities as being normal agency management and even more difficult to not fund such activities, especially when they may be important to restoration of EVOS injuries.

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

DRAFT

We think that the key to a more rigorous application of this policy is to determine (1) agency mandates and (2) historical levels of agency activity.

To that end, we suggest that agency liaisons work with their principal investigators to include within each Detailed Project Description a brief statement about pre- and post-EVOS agency management activities and programs for the injured resources addressed by the project. For herring, for example, there should be mention of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's pre-spill herring spawn deposition surveys and post-spill herring management program in Prince William Sound. These summaries should make reference to any legal requirements imposed by statute or regulations. For example, the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 requires that the Department of the Interior monitor all bird populations and report to Congress on their status.

In both of these examples, money is at least part of what determines how the agency fulfills its management responsibilities. In the case of the requirement that Interior monitor bird populations, Congress has never appropriated enough funds to fully do the job (i.e., it is an under-funded mandate). In the case of the herring spawn deposition surveys, ADFG argued that the EVOS damage assessment and restoration program required more substantial surveys than were needed prior to the spill, so use of EVOS funds has been justified. Today, the agency may not have the money to resume funding the surveys themselves.

What do we do with this information about agency mandates and pre-spill programs?

First, we must recognize that our job is to restore injured resources and services, and, in some cases, projects that might be interpreted as normal agency management may be the best thing that the EVOS restoration program can do for a resource. On the other hand, we also must recognize that EVOS restoration funds cannot be the long-term solution to lack of agency funds. Lack of funds for natural resources research and management is a national problem, and the EVOS restoration program does not exist to restore shortfalls in agency funds.

A set of possible guidelines is provided below, but we emphasize that there are no simple-to-apply criteria. No matter what is proposed, each project will require a case-by-case decision and judgement which is at least partly subjective. Here is our suggestion:

DRAFT

If a particular tool, type of activity, or program has been or is necessary to fulfill basic resource management responsibilities, or is a legal mandate, the Trustees should not fund that work unless--

- (a) without the proposed agency activity, there will be additional injury to a species that has not recovered from the spill; or*
- (b) lack of agency funding will prevent the Trustees from fully documenting the recovery from EVOS for a key resource or service; or*
- (c) the work will lead to a significant improvement in the quality and level of management and protection afforded a resource or service injured by the spill. If the tool, activity, or program requires long-term support to use or implement, then there must be explicit advance agreement for a transition to non-EVOS support.*

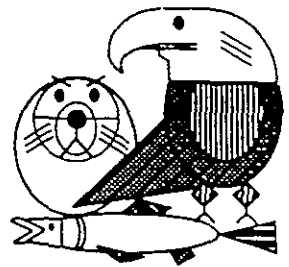
Clearly, these guidelines are subject to interpretation and circumvention. However, there is no infallible test that can take the place of close scrutiny and good judgement. At the very least, projects that fail to meet these criteria should be very low on the list of priorities in the competition for limited funds.

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

Policy on Habitat Acquisition Costs, Logistics, and Processes

December 7, 1995

Use of fair market value appraisals. Federal agencies are required to offer no less than fair market value for land being acquired by the United States. Fair market value appraisals are developed using government-approved (UASFLA) standards. The appraisal provides the basis for any offer the Trustee Council makes. Appraisals provide an opinion of economic value and do not consider restoration or biological value.

Large parcel resolutions and offers. The Trustee Council has authorized the Trustee agencies to make a number of offers to landowners for purchase of various interests in lands at fair market value to be determined by a government approved appraisal, not to exceed a certain funding level. The funding totals used in these resolutions are caps, not targets. They were provided as placeholders for planning purposes only, and do not reflect any entitlement on the part of the seller. This should be clearly reiterated in all negotiations.

Title evidence. When land or interests in land are acquired by the United States, title evidence must be obtained and examined by attorneys at the U.S. Department of Justice or at the acquiring agency (acting pursuant to a delegation of authority from the U.S. Attorney General), and the title must be approved, in compliance with provisions of 40 U.S.C. s 255. The title evidence to the land or interest in land must be in reasonable compliance with the "Standards for the Preparation of Title Evidence in Land Acquisitions by the United States" ("Standards"). The Standards provide that any one of the following types of evidence, prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Standards, may be obtained after considering local practice, reliability, security, economy, efficiency and speed:

- (a) Abstracts of title...
- (b) Certificate of title...
- (c) Owners' duplicate certificates of title...
- (d) Copies of public title records...
- (e) Title insurance policies...
- (f) Any other satisfactory evidence of title."

DRAFT RECEIVED
DEC 16 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

The acquiring agency will justify any closing costs required for an acquisition either when it provides the acquisition to the Council for approval or for phased acquisitions, in the annual budget submission to the Executive Director.

Hazardous materials surveys. All acquisitions of real property require a pre-acquisition site assessment. Acquiring agencies shall minimize their potential liability by acquiring real property that is not contaminated.

Surveys needed to accomplish acquisition. In order to close an acquisition, acquiring agencies shall use the least-expensive, acceptable means available for describing a property. In most cases this will be the aliquot parts. If the seller has taken action to create an inholding that results in a need to survey, the seller has the responsibility to pay for the survey. Survey costs may be a negotiable item in land negotiations. However, requests for funding should be made at the time the acquisition receives final approval by the Trustee Council, to the extent costs are known.

Post-acquisition surveys. None should be required.

Post-acquisition posting and marking. If post-acquisition posting and marking is necessary to delineate for the public different uses within conservation easements, which represent rights retained by the landowner, any posting and marking should be at the landowner's discretion and expense. Any provision differing from this, and the associated costs, should be disclosed to the Trustee Council prior to their final approval of the acquisition.

Restoration costs. The seller is required to comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations prior to the sale of its land (i.e., Forest Practices Act). In some cases, this may require future monitoring and possible follow-up efforts on the part of the seller. Any additional restoration work above and beyond compliance with existing laws and regulations that is necessary for the land to achieve the restoration benefits identified in the habitat protection analysis should be addressed within the negotiation process if possible, and at the very least, should be identified at the time of closing if known. Normal agency management costs are not considered part of restoration.

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21/1/95 DRAFT

Restoration Benefit Report CHENEGA CORPORATION LANDS

REGION

Chenega Corporation lands proposed for habitat protection and acquisition are in western Prince William Sound.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACQUISITION

The Chenega Corporation lands proposed for protection through fee simple and partial interest (conservation easement) acquisition are composed of approximately 70,000 acres along the southwest side of Prince William Sound. All lands being considered for acquisition from Chenega Corporation have a split estate with subsurface ownership with the regional corporation, Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Chenega Corporation lands include Chenega Island and parts of Evans, Latouche, Flemming, and Knight Islands as well as significant areas on the mainland on the west side of Dangerous Passage. The area is characterized by mountains with elevations to 2,500 feet. The lower slopes adjacent to lakes, streams and bays are forested with old growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Until recently, western Prince William Sound was glaciated and still remains very remote and wild.

Portions of the Chenega lands have some of the highest rankings in the comprehensive habitat evaluation process. Two parcels in particular are widely recognized for their exceptional beauty and biological productivity. Jackpot Bay and Eshamy Bay provide important sockeye salmon spawning and rearing habitat. The Jackpot and Eshamy lands are key areas for sport fishing, commercial fishing, subsistence, and recreation in Prince William Sound, and are high value for a number of injured resources. Eshamy Bay has the highest population of cutthroat trout in western Prince William Sound, and is the northern and westernmost extent of that species range. Jackpot Bay has a large colony of pigeon guillemots immediately adjacent to the parcel. In the Eshamy and Jackpot area there are 22 anadromous streams of which two (Jackpot and Eshamy) are major producers of pink and sockeye salmon.

The Alaska National Interest Conservation Act (ANILCA) required a study be submitted to Congress

with recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of wilderness within the Prince William Sound area of the Chugach National Forest.¹ This report recommended that the mainland and islands in western Prince William Sound be classified as wilderness. While Congress has not acted on the report, all land within the Nellie Juan/College Fjord Wilderness Study Area are being managed as wilderness pending action by Congress. Any lands purchased from Chenega Corporation will be managed as wilderness.

Western Prince William Sound is one of the areas most impacted by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The greatest amount of residual oil still remaining within the spill-affected area is within the Chenega region. The Chenega area has been considered by many as "ground zero" for spill related effects. All resources and services in the area were injured and would benefit from habitat protection.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

DRAFT

The Chenega lands provide important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury from the spill has been documented. The Trustee Council's comprehensive habitat evaluation process² evaluated and ranked various Chenega parcels as having high value for injured resources and services, as shown below:

<u>Resource/Service</u>	<u>Chenega Parcels Ranked as High Value</u>
pink salmon	Jackpot Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays
sockeye salmon	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay
cutthroat trout	Eshamy Bay
Dolly Varden	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay
bald eagle	Eshamy Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega Island, SE Chenega Island, Fleming Island, NW Evans, Sleepy Bay
black oystercatcher	NW Chenega Island
harbor seal	NW Chenega Island, Fleming Island, NW Evans Island
harlequin duck	Jackpot Bay, NW Chenega Island
marbled murrelet	NW Evans Island
pigeon guillemot	Jackpot Bay, Pleiades Islands, SE Chenega
river otter	Eshamy Bay
sea otter	Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega Island, NW Evans Island
recreation/tourism	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay
wilderness	Jackpot Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega, South Knight Island, NE Whale Bay, Fleming Island, NW Evans Island, Pleiades Islands
cultural resources	NW Chenega Island, SE Chenega Island, South Knight Island, Sleepy Bay
subsistence	Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, Granite-Paddy-Ewan Bays, NW Chenega Island, SE Chenega Island, South Knight Island, Fleming Island, NW Evans, Sleepy Bay, Pleiades Islands

The Eshamy Bay (CHE 01) and Jackpot Bay (CHE 02) parcels were ranked among the highest of all parcels in the entire spill area and are important to a wide variety of spill injured resources and services. Together, the two parcels provide habitat of high value to pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, bald eagle, harlequin duck, pigeon guillemot, river otter, recreation/tourism, wilderness, and subsistence. Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay have the highest number of pink salmon in the region with 22 anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is the highest sockeye salmon producing system in western Prince William Sound. The Eshamy and Jackpot area has important wintering lakes and supports strong populations of Dolly Varden as well as fourteen documented

bald eagle nests and important feeding areas. The area is an important breeding area and important overwintering area for harlequin ducks. There is a large colony of pigeon guillemots adjacent to the parcel. Eshamy has high concentrations (based on pre-spill documentation) of river otters. There are currently high levels of recreation with increasing potential with the area being a destination sport fishing area for nearby major population areas. The Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels also have high value for subsistence use for the village of Chenega.

Other Chenega lands (CHE03, CHE 04, CHE 05, CHE 06, CHE 07, CHE 08, and CHE09) were also identified as having high value for a variety of injured resources/services including pink salmon, bald eagle, black oystercatcher, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, wilderness, cultural resources, recreation/tourism, and subsistence.

Protection of Chenega Corporation lands through the acquisition of fee simple and conservation easement interests would benefit the recovery and restoration of injured resources and services. Pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden are potentially susceptible to water quality and timber harvest impacts that could otherwise occur. Black oystercatchers are sensitive to loss of nesting habitat and disturbance during nesting. Harlequin ducks are highly sensitive to disturbance and loss of nesting habitat. Harbor seals have the potential to benefit from parcel acquisition through control of potential disturbances. Pigeon guillemot colonies require special protection from habitat loss and disturbance. Bald eagles could experience loss of nesting habitat and river otters a loss of denning habitat if not protected. Marbled murrelets are sensitive to loss of nesting habitat and disturbance during nesting. Sea otters are sensitive to disturbance during pupping which occurs in May and June. Subsistence, recreation and wilderness based services are all sensitive to development that could result in increased user group conflicts if harvest and access are restricted.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Areas likely to be protected by fee simple acquisition are Jackpot and Eshamy Bays. Partial interest easements are likely for the remainder of Chenega lands. The acquisition price will be determined at the time the appraisal is completed. The source of funds for the purchase of fee simple and conservation easements will be the civil trust funds, as well as federal criminal settlement funds.

DRAFT

¹ Section 704 of ANILCA.

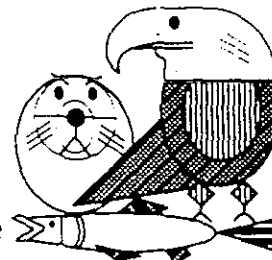
² *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process — Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking*, Volume 11 (November 30, 1993).

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Bob Loeffler 
Director of Planning

DATE: December 7, 1995

SUBJECT: Public Comments on the FY 96 Work Plan

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Before the August Trustee Council meeting, we distributed public comments received on the Draft FY 96 Work Plan. Since that time we have received five additional letters on FY 96 Projects. They are attached.

Author

Chenega Bay IRA Council
Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Kodiak Island Borough
Cook Inlet Seiners Association

Koncor Forest Products

Subject

Support for 96256. Columbia and Solf Lake
Support for 96256. Columbia and Solf Lake
Support for 96212. Subsistence Shellfish
Support for 96139A2. Port Dick Spawning Channel.
which was approved in August.
Support for 96058. Landowner Assistance Program

Attachments

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

CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079, Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone: 907/573-5132 Fax: 907/573-5122

September 6, 1995

SEP 11 1995

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

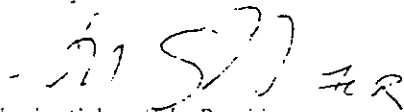
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

The Chenega Bay IRA Council supports the Project 96256 which is a combination of Columbia and Silt Sockeye Salmon Stocking which was proposed by the Forest Service in the 96 Workplan. We believe that if successful this effort would provide a significant increase to the number of sockeye salmon available to our local subsistence fisheries use.

We would appreciate your favorable consideration of this project. We feel this project will give us more of an opportunity for subsistence salmon fishing which is a resource we feel have had a sharp decline since the oil spill.

Sincerely,


Charles Selanoff Jr. President
Chenega Bay IRA Council

cc: file

TATILEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99577

Ph (907) 325-2311
FAX (907) 325-2298

September 1, 1995

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

RE: Colombia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking Project No. 96256

Dear Ms. McCammon,

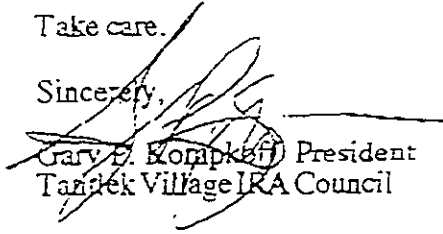
This letter is to voice the strong support of the residents of the Native Village of Tatitlek for the Colombia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking Project. Presently, local subsistence harvests of sockeye salmon are limited to a very small return at Long Bay, which is near Colombia Lake. The Colombia Lake Sockeye Salmon Project would not only substantially enhance the opportunities for better subsistence harvests, but would also increase the commercial and sports fishing opportunities in the area that is becoming increasingly popular to both groups.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal. We urge the Trustee Council to fund the project as it will provide benefits to all user groups in Prince William Sound for years to come.

Please do not hesitate to call if we can provide any input related to the project.

Take care.

Sincerely,


Gary E. Korpkeff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council



Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK ALASKA 99615-6398

September 4, 1995

Via Fax 276-7178

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

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1995

RE: PSP Research Proposal

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the Kodiak Island Borough's wholehearted support for the PSP research proposal submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council by the Kodiak Tribal Council and the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Shellfish are a very important subsistence resource in the Kodiak region. However, due to recent contamination by PSP, intertidal shellfish are no longer safe for subsistence users to consume. The proposed research project will provide an opportunity for subsistence users to again harvest intertidal shellfish with safety.

We believe that the project is consistent with the policies of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan and we urge the Trustee Council to fund the project. The Kodiak Island Borough has already transferred \$2500.00 for equipment purchases, for a pilot project that complements the research project proposed in the referenced application. The research project will have significant benefits for subsistence users in not only the Kodiak Archipelago, but in the entire spill impacted region and beyond. If the Kodiak Island Borough can be of assistance in securing funding for this project, please call me at 486-9360.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Freed, Director
Community Development Department

c.c. Jerome Selby, Borough Mayor
Dr. Brian Himmelbloom, FITC



Cook Inlet Seiners Association

P.O. Box 4311
Homer, Alaska 99603
235-2656

Nick Dudiak &
Mark Dickson
ADFG
3298 Douglas Street
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mr. Dudiak and Mr. Dickson:

As you are aware, CISA enthusiastically supports the Port Dick Creek Spawning Channel Project. Not only is this a valuable and worthwhile project, it makes good business sense to finish what has been started so that funds already expended will not be wasted.

CISA firmly believes much needs to be done in LCI to restore our salmon runs to pre-spill health. In the past, LCI supported healthy salmon fisheries that economically benefitted the entire region as well as the state. Since the calamitous impact of the spill in 1989, LCI has suffered run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area which resulted in across the board economic concerns. The Port Dick Creek Spawning Channel Project will be an initial yet significant step in restoring some of the lost economic viability to LCI commercial seine fleet, Homer and the surrounding region as well as the state.

CISA is extremely pleased with this project. Its focus on restoration of wild salmon stock is most appropriate based on Trustee criteria. The project should have long term benefits and be a model for other areas to use in restoring wild stocks in their regions.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for your support over the years.

Sincerely,

Chuck Walken
Chuck Walken, sr.-President
Cook Inlet Seiners Association

cc: Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
Dr. Joe Sullivan

November 22, 1995

KFP
Koncor Forest Products Company

3501 Denali, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 562-3335 FAX (907) 562-0599

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

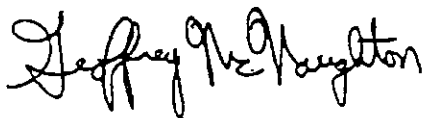
Greetings:

I am writing to show support and express interest in your Landowner Assistance Program. It truly has the potential to be the most important and successful endeavor for the Trustee Council to date. This program would focus on working with resource developers instead of against them, and could be much more effective than habitat acquisition in protecting and restoring resources impacted by the oil spill. It would also foster greater cooperation between parties than has happened in the past, and has great potential to gain cooperative funding from other sources.

Koncor has recently met with Mark Kuwada (ADF&G), Ken Holbrook (USFS), and others to discuss the level of interest and options for proceeding with the program. Other private landowners have subsequently expressed an interest to Koncor. Most parties agreed that helping landowners with permit applications, and organizing the information necessary to support the applications, was a high priority. This would help not only to develop projects that are environmentally sound, but would also help ensure compliance with all laws and regulations over the life of the project. Another desirable effort for this program is to help identify enhancement opportunities that may only be feasible while machinery and personnel are present during the initial phases of a project.

These are only a few of the many ideas that have been discussed. There are many others that need to be further refined. We hope that you will seriously consider continued funding for this program.

Sincerely,



Geoffrey McNaughton Ph.D.
Environmental Manager

c: Mark Kuwada (ADF&G)
Ken Holbrook (USFS)

MEMORANDUM
marine
SCIENCE

November 11, 1995

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

From: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist *RS*

Re: Review of the clam Restoration Project (95131 and 96131)
sponsored by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, October 26, 1995

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1995

Introduction

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The clam restoration project was started in 1995 as a pilot project to determine if little-neck clams could be spawned and the offspring raised in the Qutekcak hatchery in Seward for the purposes of reseeding the clam beds around the villages of Tatitlek, Chenega Bay and Port Graham/Nanwalek. On October 26, 1995 a review was held in Seward, Alaska to determine the progress on the project as a result of the first season's field work. Progress during the 1995 field season was presented by Ms. Carmen Young, the hatchery manager, and Ms. Patty Brown-Schwallenberg, the Project Director. Dr. Charles Peterson and Mr. Joe Huber, both experienced in shellfish biology and aquaculture, were the peer reviewers for the session. Also in attendance were: Mr. Walter Meganek, Jr. and Mr. Simeon Kavashnikoff from Port Graham; Ms. Martha Vlasoff from the Chugach Regional Resources Commission; Dr. Joseph Sullivan and Mr. Dan Moore from the Department of Fish and Game.

The purpose of the review was to evaluate progress achieved during the 1995 field season and to see if further work is warranted. The Trustee Council will consider funding for 1996 at their December meeting for FY1996.

The goals of the 1995 work were to:

1. Establish the feasibility of spawning and raising little-neck clams in the Qutekcak hatchery in Seward.
2. Identify suitable intertidal sites for testing establishment of clam beds.

There is a proposal in the 1996 work plan package for extension of this program through FY 1997. The proposal for 1996 is for \$373K and includes plans for larger-scale hatchery production. In 1996 there is interest in expanding the number of villages involved to include Eyak and Ouzinkie. The species may be expanded to include butter and razor clams.

Summary and recommendation

This project was successful during 1995 in spawning adult littleneck clams, raising larvae and initiating the growth of seed in the Qutekcak clam hatchery in Seward. Optimal conditions for mariculture of this species are still to be determined for Alaska, and continued support by the Trustee Council should be based on attaining this goal before full production is attempted. Any further Trustee-sponsored development should also make liberal use of outside expertise and this should be reflected in a revised proposal for 96131, as this is a key ingredient for attaining a successful result in the near term. Further development is best carried out once the new hatchery is completed, but it is not certain when this will occur, so close coordination of the proposed Trustee-sponsored work with hatchery construction is merited. In addition, the Trustee Council needs to consider the economic viability of the entire hatchery operation so that its investment in developing clam mariculture technology for restoring shellfish resources is not compromised. In consideration of the above, I recommend that the institutional and economic factors involved in a sustainable shellfish hatchery operation receive further consideration before you make a final recommendation on continuation of this project in 1997.

Detailed findings

After a day-long session the reviewers reached the following general conclusions. These are only the results of one day of consultation and it is strongly advised that continuing significant technical help be obtained to address these and likely other issues.

1. Raising little-neck clams in the Qutekcak hatchery is technically feasible.
2. Our confidence in the ability of hatchery personnel to raise large numbers of clams on a consistent basis will be strengthened once optimal nursery conditions have been defined. We see no reason that with further work optimal conditions can be defined for Alaska using valuable experience gained with this species elsewhere. It is also probable that other species can be likewise cultured.
3. The hatchery personnel seemed capable and eager to learn. It is essential that the help of outside experts be used to minimize the number of years it will take hatchery personnel to reach sustainable maximum production. This must be a substantial involvement, probably about 5 weeks a year, divided into two or more extended visits to the hatchery. Extensive help will be needed to correct several serious problems with the present facility.

A. A scientific understanding of the environmental conditions needed to successfully manipulate the little-neck clams on a repeatable basis into spawning is needed. This needs to come from both the scientific literature and from spawning trials at the hatchery. Hatchery personnel have been able to initially spawn clams in the reproductive season, but have not been able to recondition brood stock to spawn a second time.

B. Changes must be made to the design of the algal culture chambers to optimize food production. These include using additional vertically-oriented light banks and developing a better understanding of nutrient and micronutrient limitation. One present culture (the 3H) suffered from what we recognize as a silica deficiency (or else the genetic composition of the culture is suspect). In addition some consideration should be given to use of a skylight to maximize ambient natural light. There are better types of light available for culturing algae faster. Larger diameter growth cylinders may be appropriate.

C. Better isolation of algal production chambers from larval feeding tanks is needed to reduce risks of contamination. In addition a separate room should be set aside for the conditioning of brood-stock clams so that their environment can be manipulated to condition them and to trigger spawning at the desired time. Some implementation of formal protocols (e.g., hand washing and implementation of foot-boot sterilization) to prevent transfer of contaminants is needed.

D. Water sterilization should be done by autoclave, not by microwave (which appears to alter the water). A large volume autoclave is needed.

E. The nursery operation in the outside pond is relatively ineffective because of the less-than-optimal production of phytoplankton and inefficient water circulation for maximum optimization of food. Consideration should be given to moving the nursery operation indoors where cultured algae can be fed to the growing seed clams in upweller and downweller systems and raceways, using recirculated and heated water.

F. The evaluation of the architectural plans for the new hatchery by Joe Huber produced a number of suggestions for further consideration before the hatchery is constructed. The building should be designed to isolate in separate rooms the algal culture, the larval feeding, and the conditioning areas. Greenhouse roofing and south walls should be considered for installation around the algal culture area. A backup generator should be added with sufficient power to run the facility. This should be wired so that it will automatically be triggered if there is a power failure. The air temperature control and circulation system needs to be designed to allow separate temperature conditions in each room, depending on the optimal conditions for the different culture conditions. The water heater needs to run on a boiler

rather than the present electrical source so as to generate heat at a minimal cost.

4. Initial evaluation has identified promising grow-out sites, but field tests of growout is premature at this time. Project personnel should continue to consider alternatives for coping with predation (e.g., low density stocking , use of rocks) and emphasize conditions that best mimic natural conditions.

5. Even after the clams are successfully grown out on beaches near the participating villages, it is highly unlikely that natural spawn from the transplanted clams will be successful in sustaining an increased local level of natural clam recruitment that would make the clam beds self-sustaining in the future. The factor or factors (e.g., sea otter predation) that are currently operating to keep clam populations in check cannot be counted on to change in the near future. Therefore, the probability of establishing self sustaining clam beds appears to be quite low in the near future and we should not be building false expectations in this regard. Some careful further thought accompanied by economic analyses about the long-term support of this program seems necessary.

6. Roles and responsibilities among Qutekcak hatchery CRRC, ADF&G, EVOS Trustee Council and others need clarification with respect to the construction, transition, and long-term operation and maintenance of a new facility. This should go hand-in-hand with an economic analysis. This goal is probably best accomplished by a meeting with key personnel from EVOS, CRRC and ADF&G before the Trustee meeting in December.

EVOS Agency Personnel

J. Sullivan
S. Senner
D. Moore
S. Schubert
M. Vlassoff
J. Cochran

AMS Reviewers

A. Gunther
P. Peterson
J. Huber

Project personnel

P. Brown-Schwallenberg
D. Daisy
C. Young
M. Barrier
J. Hetrick

HARLEQUIN

APPLIED

marine

SCIENCES

November 6, 1995

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director
From: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist *RBS*
Re: Further recommendations for Harlequin Duck studies in 1996

Introduction

Stan Senner and I arranged for an informal meeting of investigators proposing work with harlequin ducks (HADU) in FY 1996. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the status of the resource, the results of recent trustee-sponsored research, and plans for the future. We were particularly interested in promoting coordination, setting priorities among study objectives for 1996 and avoiding duplication of effort. Researchers attending the meeting were Tom Rothe, Dan Rosenberg, Dave Crowley and Mike Petrula from ADF&G, Dan Esler (NBS), Buddy Goatcher (NPS), and Denny Zwiefelhofer (USFWS). The meeting was held on October 30, 1995 at the Oil Spill Restoration Office in Anchorage.

Summary and recommendation

An informal meeting of harlequin duck researchers was held to help coordinate and rationalize work for 1996. Good progress was made in 1995 on methods to survey birds in PWS and established a new set of baseline data with solid information on population structure. A large number of HADU were fitted with radiotags and are being monitored to help determine their seasonal movements. Discussion of new work for 1996 focused on the desirability of obtaining information on genetic stock structure of HADU in the oil spill area rather than carry out satellite tagging of a small number of birds originating in the Kodiak-Alaskan Peninsula area. It is recommended that a proposal be entertained to redirect the work under 96161 towards genetic stock structure of HADU in the oil spill area.

Status of Harlequin ducks in the oil spill area

Tom Rothe summarized the status of HADU as well as it is known within the spill area since the early 1970s. It was apparent from Tom's comments that comparing the results of the several population surveys done with various methods and at various times is inherently difficult. Strong statements about the status of the resource, except as revealed within one study or made in general terms only, are therefore problematical. Nevertheless, for Prince William Sound in the early 1970s the best estimate of the winter population was 10,000 to 13,000 harlequin ducks, and the summer population 3,000 to 4,000. In 1984 a boat survey estimated about 5,400 HADU in summer. Post-spill boat surveys have estimated from 11,000 HADU in winter and 3,000 to 9,000 in summer. The most recent boat survey data (1993)

indicate about 18,600 HADU in winter (March) and 8,300 in summer (July). No statistically significant trends can be seen from the data.

There are even fewer data for the Kodiak Island area, but several surveys put the total estimated population on the order of 4,400 to 9,600 in winter and 3,700 in August. The rough estimate given by Tom Rothe for the wintering population in Alaska was 200,000.

Results of 1995 population studies in PWS

Dan Rosenberg summarized recent advances that he and his team have made in identifying subadult males during population surveys and provided some observations on results of past studies with HADU. They are now able to identify 3 age classes of males based on plumage: 1 year olds, 2 year olds and 2+ year olds. They have also observed a fair proportion of 1- and 2-year-old males in western PWS in 1995, which brings us one step closer to determining what the sources of production are for the population observed in this area. Dan stressed the importance of survey timing due to the way in which HADU populations change rapidly over short periods in spring and summer in any given location. For example, data from simultaneous surveys in eastern and western PWS are needed during periods of rapid flux in order to have confidence in any comparisons of the two areas. With regard to the baseline data that had been characterized as providing evidence of broods in western PWS, Dan expressed skepticism as well. For example, the large numbers of ducklings (120) claimed to be identified in one prespill survey at Naked Island seems disproportionately large with respect to the adults present and the number of possible streams in the areas that might support such production.

A second effort with HADU in PWS is part of the nearshore vertebrate predator studies. Those results were discussed by Dan Esler. Part of the effort was implantation of radio-tags in 89 HADU in PWS this last summer. Only eight of the birds are known to be missing, for a high rate of successful implantation. The tagged birds are being monitored weekly. In addition, a total of 267 live HADU were run through the Total Body Electrical Conductivity (TOBEC) machine. Blood samples were taken from these summer birds. Neither the TOBEC nor the blood data have been analyzed yet.

Future plans

The discussion of future plans focused to a large extent on the project proposal entitled: "Pilot study of harlequin duck interchange in oil-spill affected areas of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Archipelago determined by satellite telemetry"(96161). Buddy Goatcher presented the plans for the future, but he was open to suggestions as to the best way to approach the problem of determining the dynamics and structure of the population in the oil spill.

area. A suggestion was made and found wide support from the group that genetic stock identification work would be a very desirable approach for such a determination. The consensus of the group was that a modest amount of funding to do genetic stock identification work would probably be a better investment of restoration funds than placing satellite tags on 16 birds in the Kodiak area. Satellite tagging may be appropriate in the future, if the technology develops as predicted and if the results of genetic work suggest the need for further study.

Further discussions among HADU principal investigators is needed to come to agreement on criteria for classifying individuals according to sex and age, especially in relationship to identification of broods.

CC: S. Senner
B. Rice
C. Berg
L. Thomas
D. Crowley
T. Rothe
D. Rosenberg
J. Sullivan
D. Esler
B. Goatcher
K. Benton
D. Zweifelhofer

A P P E N D I X
marine
S C I E N C E S

November 2, 1995

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

From: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist

Re: Review of the Octopus/chiton Restoration Project (95009)
sponsored by the Exxon *Valdez* Trustee Council, October 25, 1995

Introduction

The octopus restoration project was started in 1995 as a pilot project to determine if octopus and chitons near the villages of Tatitlek and Chenega Bay could be surveyed using intertidal search and subtidal SCUBA census techniques in order to determine if the stocks might be depleted in these areas of Prince William Sound. On October 25, 1995 a review was held at the Oil Spill Restoration Office to determine the progress on the project as a result of the first season's field work. Data from the summer of 1995's field work were presented by Dr. David Scheel, the Principal Investigator. Dr. Charles Peterson and I were the peer reviewers for the session. Also in attendance were: Walter Meganek, Jr. and Simeon Kabashnikoff from Port Graham and Martha Vlasoff from the Chugach Regional Resources Commission.

The purpose of the review was to evaluate progress achieved during the 1995 field season and to see if further work is warranted. The Trustee Council provided interim funding of 37K at their August meeting for the start of FY1996.

The goals of the 1995 work were to:

1. Establish the feasibility of working on octopus in Prince William Sound using intertidal and subtidal surveys.
2. Identify suitable study sites.

There is a proposal in the 1996 work plan package for extension of this program through FY 1997. The proposal for 1996 is for \$134K and includes plans for more extensive surveys of octopus and also potentially chitons. This detailed proposal was written in May 1995, previous to the field season. It now appears that the most logical goal for 1996 work will be to examine the dynamics, behavior and habitat requirements of the octopus populations in selected study areas.



Summary and recommendation

This project was successful in locating octopus in Prince William Sound, developing methods for surveying promising habitat for the presence of octopus, and providing preliminary information about the life history of *Octopus dofleini* in Prince William Sound. Octopus were found at relatively low densities and relatively small sizes compared to the results of past surveys in British Columbia. However, methods of identifying prime habitat are still under development and it is still somewhat uncertain if PWS can be characterized as having a sparse population of octopus. Traditional knowledge of local residents was key in locating octopus and observations of local residents contributes greatly to our knowledge of the life history of this cryptic species. On the basis of strong technical merit, a successful preliminary field season and good use of traditional knowledge, this project is appropriate for consideration for further funding in 1996 to learn more about octopus population dynamics in PWS.

Detailed findings

There were two broad areas surveyed within Prince William Sound: an area in the northeast from Orca Inlet to the Tatitlek area, and an area in the southwest from Green Island to the Chenega Bay area. The survey sites were chosen with the help of subsistence users in both Tatitlek, Mr. Gary Kompkoff, and Chenega, Mr. Mike Elishanski. Fifty eight sites were surveyed. For the intertidal work 31 sites were surveyed. For the subtidal sties SCUBA surveys were employed at 23 sites and pot fishing was employed at 12 sites. Sites were chosen for survey based on five factors: 1. local traditional knowledge, 2. local knowledge of fishermen and divers, 3. similarity to known octopus habitat in the state of Washington, 4. an initial habitat model developed by the principal investigator, and 5. a modified habitat model developed by the principal investigator. In the surveys dens were located and a determination made if they were occupied. In the intertidal surveys 0 to 10 dens were located per site and approximately half of those were occupied. In the subtidal SCUBA surveys 0 to 9 dens were located per site, but the maximum number of occupied dens per site was 1. In the pot fishing 6 to 9 pots were dropped at each of 12 sites and one octopus was caught at each of 3 sites. The only species found was *Octopus dofleini*, the Giant Pacific Octopus. The average weight of captured animals was 2.5 kilograms, compared to 6 kg and 7 to 10 kg found in previous surveys in Clayoquot Sound, British Columbia. The catch per unit effort ranged from 0 to 1.8 individuals/1000 m² for intertidal subtidal SCUBA surveys. Previous surveys conducted near Vancouver, British Columbia in 1984 found between 4 and about 13 individuals/1000 m². Based on the densities of octopus found the best habitat for octopus appears to be a rocky cobble or outcrop with holes in it adjacent to an area with *Laminaria* (a brown algae) or *Zostera* (sea grass). Subtidally the

optimum depth appears to be 40 to 60 feet. Dr. Scheel feels that there may be two important factors operating to determine prime octopus habitat. The first is food, especially the availability of crabs and other favored items in the diet. The second is shelter from predators, especially the sea otter. It may be that subtidal algal or eel grass beds provide sufficient food while rocky habitats offer substantial protection from sea otter predation.

Walter Meganek, Jr. and Simeon Kabashnikoff made substantial contributions to the discussions of the habitat and life of octopus due to their knowledge of local conditions gained through hunting for these animals and through their cultural heritage. In particular, Simeon Kabashnikoff described previously unrecorded behavior in octopus--the construction of dens in sandy substrate. They also recounted instances where octopus apparently moved into deeper water at times of spring tides, and possibly for the purposes of mating or escape from long aerial exposure.

Further work on octopus that would be most productive would come from tagging individual animals to learn more about seasonal movements, tidal movements rates of growth and recruitment. This information should eventually lead to a better understanding of the population dynamics of this important but cryptic species.

Although 15 of the 31 intertidal sites were surveyed, chitons used for subsistence (gumboot and leather chitons) were rare in the surveys. Mr. Kabashnikoff related how the gumboot chitons can congregate on selected beaches at certain times of the year.

CC: S. Senner
S. Schubert
D. Gibbons
D. Scheel
M. Vlasoff
S. Kabashnikoff
W. Meganek, Jr.
R. Highsmith

November 21, 1994

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director
From: Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Re: Recommendations on herring research and monitoring for 1996

On November 16-17, I conducted a review of herring research and monitoring needs for 1996 in Prince William Sound with the help of peer reviewers and herring biologists. During the course of the review the projects proposed for the 1996 work plan were evaluated by the peer reviewers. The purpose of this memo is to summarize the meeting and its findings and to present a final recommendation to you for herring research and monitoring in the 1996 work plan.

Studies reviewed in the workshop

DRAFT

96166	Herring Natal Habitat
96165	Genetic stock identification
96074	Reproductive impairment
96162	Herring disease

In addition to these studies there were several others (e.g., 95320 N, the nearshore fish/hydroacoustics study; 95320 T, the herring juvenile abundance project, and 95163, Abundance and distribution of forage fish) whose integration with the herring work was considered.

Structure and format of the workshop

We began the workshop with a brief overview of the injury to Pacific Herring in Prince William Sound by Evelyn Brown. Next the current status of the herring resource in Prince William Sound was presented by Mr. John Wilcock of ADF&G. Mr. Wilcock also reviewed the model developed and currently used by Dr. Fritz Funk of ADF&G to forecast the size of the PWS adult population. This summary was followed by an extensive presentation of the work on herring disease by Drs. Marty, Kocan and Kennedy. On the second day of the workshop Mr. Wilcock presented the results of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass of herring in PWS in 1995. Next, Mr. Mark Carls presented the results of the work on herring reproductive impairment. Dr. James Seeb then gave a brief overview of the progress in the genetic stock identification project and plans for the next year. Finally Ms. Evelyn Brown outlined some preliminary results from the SEA program studies on juvenile herring abundance (95320T).

DRAFT

Significant general findings of the workshop

1. The herring population of Prince William Sound is still very depressed. In 1995 the total biomass of herring is approximately 20,000 tons. The corresponding estimate for 1991, a record year, was 100,000 tons.
2. The sample prevalence of VHSV in the PWS Pacific Herring stock is quite low at the present time—the rate of sample prevalence was 5.7 % in 1994. Koch's postulates have been fulfilled for viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV), i.e., disease free herring could be infected with VHSV, they showed significant morbidity when infected, and the virus could be isolated from the sick animals. The rate of *Ichthyophonus hoferi* infection in 1994 was 29.4 %, a large increase from subsequent years, when the rate did not exceed 16%. Koch's postulates for *Ichthyophonus hoferi* are still being tested; so far disease-free fish have been infected with the organism isolated from PWS fish with the fungus.
3. Preliminary evidence from laboratory experiments shows oil exposure increases the incidence of VHSV infection and that VHSV exposed-trout have decreased hematocrits and leucocrits, which indicates that their immune systems could have been compromised for a potential infection by a second pathogen.
4. The reproductive studies of herring have shown that direct exposure of eggs down to 28 ppb of dissolved aromatic hydrocarbons has adverse effects on developing larvae. However, exposures of adult fish up to 58 ppb have not been found to have an adverse effect on the health of the subsequently spawned eggs. Adults exposed to oil however, did develop increased skin lesions, bleeding around the jaws and a higher incidence of VHS.
5. The above results are consistent with a VHSV etiology contributing to or causing the decline of the PWS stock in 1992-1994, but such a relationship has not been conclusively proved .
6. Alternative methods of estimating the stock size of PWS herring need to be further explored in relation to the relatively high cost of diver spawn deposition survey and the inevitable transfer of this program back to the Department of Fish and Game. Hydroacoustic surveys in combination with some simple index of the biomass of herring spawn may offer the tools to manage the resource in the future. Another consideration is to find a way to sustain funding for long-term management of the fishery once the Trustee Council support ends. A test fishery with sale of fish may offer such a solution and should be explored further .
7. The genetic studies of herring to determine if there are separable stocks within the oil spill area have not yet produced results due to administrative

delays involved in obtaining funds and choosing contractors. A number of samples were collected in 1995 that will be analyzed soon using two different molecular genetic techniques. Further work will depend on the outcome of such analyses, which are expected by February of 1996.

Detailed findings by project

Herring Natal Habitat Project (96166)

DRAFT

After peak biomass estimates of the PWS Pacific herring biomass of over 100,000 tons in 1991, the estimate in 1995 was 18,163 tons. The 1996 forecast shows a slight increase to about 20,000 tons. All the abundance indicators, including peak estimates from aerial surveys, spawn deposition, fall sonar survey, age structure analysis (ASA) and age structure assessment modeling show sharp declines from 1991-1992 to 1995-1996. The current method of estimating the fish stock size is to use an age-structure assessment model, which takes the input parameter that fits the observations the best (e.g., in 1993 it was miles of milt from aerial surveys) then assigns various weights to the input parameters to tune the model. Input parameters include spawning age composition, purse seine age composition, number of eggs deposited or indirect inputs such as individual fecundity at age, weight at age, miles of milt, catch removal accounting, weight landed fish by gear, gill net age composition. The parameters estimated by the model include initial cohort size, age specific survival rates, recruitment schedule by portion that mature at ages 3 and 4, and it assumes 100% recruitment by age 5. The fit of the model to the spring run biomass was improved by tuning the weight given to various parameters. The weight given to the egg survey data was 0.1 (out of a possible maximum of 1), quite a low value compared to the weight given to the age composition data.

There was also a discussion of the relative importance of the spawn deposition diver surveys in terms of continued management of the herring fishery in PWS. This discussion included consideration of the substitution of hydroacoustic surveys and a simple measure of spawning activity from aerial surveys, such as the currently conducted milt surveys. The main point of this discussion was that once the financial responsibility for management is transferred back to ADF&G the cost of the diver surveys would be prohibitive. It might be wise to plan now for another way of estimating stock size that would provide good management information and still be affordable. The outcome of the discussion was not conclusive, and further deliberations involving more Fish and Game personnel would be needed to explore this possibility.

Herring disease studies (96162)

DRAFT

Field results--Preserved specimens of herring have been examined from every year since 1989. In 1993 several pooled samples of herring were tested for the presence of VHSV and 2 of 3 samples were positive. In 1994 233 herring from PWS were subjected to a complete necropsy including histopathological examination of 12 organs, blood analyses and viral isolation. Some of the fish had external lesions. There were also some preserved fish analyzed from 1989. Twenty-nine percent of the 1994 fish were found to have infections of *Ichthyophonus hoferi*. This was an increase in sample prevalence from 1989 through 1993, which never exceeded 16%. The increases in infection by this fungus-like organism were associated with increases in blood concentrations of creatine phosphokinase (CPK), which can be a marker of cardiac muscle damage. It is hypothesized that infected fish may die within 6 months, since that seems to be the case for Atlantic herring, however there are no conclusive data yet for Alaska and laboratory infected juveniles seem to show relatively low morbidity (see below). In 1994 the sample prevalence of VHSV was only 5.7%. In 1995 the sample prevalence of *Ichthyophonus hoferi* was the same as in 1994 in PWS herring.

Laboratory results--A laboratory challenge test was carried out with water-borne exposures of disease-free young herring to VHSV derived from infected herring from PWS. Significant mortality occurred in 4-7 days followed by a second wave of mortality about 4 days later. In addition VHSV virus was isolated from diseased fish after the experiment. A transmissivity test conclusively showed that infected fish can transmit the virus to disease-free fish. It is concluded that Koch's postulates have been fulfilled for VHSV for the epizootic in Pacific herring.

Preliminary work with *Ichthyophonus hoferi* indicates that it probably has a complex life cycle, possibly with an intermediate host. Also, it is not the same form that is virulent in Atlantic herring. In challenge experiments only intraperitoneal introductions (as opposed to in food) were successful in producing infections. There are as of yet no controlled studies on morbidity with this organism, only observations that correlate its presence with morbidity.

The physiological and biochemical aspects of the study are mainly in the start up phase, with apparatus and tests being built. However, some testing of blood in VHSV-infected trout was completed in 1995. The results reveal that infected fish had lower leucocrit and hemocrit counts. This suggests that their immune systems were compromised by the infection. Therefore, fish with VHSV infections may have lowered resistance to subsequent pathogens.

general comments—First, the high prevalence of *Ichthyophonus hoferi* and the low prevalence of VHSV in the PWS herring population at the present time have to be carefully considered with respect to possible ongoing morbidity, since the laboratory studies indicate that susceptibility to the former is much greater than the latter. Either the disease prevalence has changed dramatically since the die off in 1993 (there has been an increase in *Ichthyophonus hoferi* incidence), or the methods for detecting VHSV are not a true indicator of its presence in the herring. It may be worthwhile attempting other assays, including the use of brain tissue, or the use of ELISA testing of herring blood for antibodies indicating past exposure to VHSV. Second, previous investigators have been unsuccessful in raising herring beyond about 100 mm in length in captivity. If this is also encountered in the present study, then it may be that only tests of the disease susceptibility of subadults may be possible in the laboratory. Perhaps Dr. kocan can overcome this possible impediment to the testing of reproductive-age adults.

Reproductive impairment (96074)

DRAFT

In the past two years fish have been spawned directly after capture in PWS and also after exposure to oil in the laboratory. Also, laboratory experiments have exposed eggs to oil only after spawning. A variety of measures were evaluated including percent viable hatch, time to hatching, morphological abnormalities in larvae (cranial/facial aberrations, irregular yolk and pericardial edema), and chromosomal aberrations.

Field studies--Adults were taken from four sites in PWS: two unoiled sites in eastern PWS, Fish Bay and St. Mathews Bay; and two oiled sites on Montague Island, Rocky Bay and Port Chalmers. Reproductive success of fish was gauged in individual females and evaluated by year class, ages 2 through 9 (as of 1995). Age 6 fish were exposed as eggs and larvae in 1989 in the oiled areas and age 7 fish were possibly exposed as one year olds in the same year. The results were that none of the fish had differing rates of reproductive success among areas or among ages.

Laboratory exposures--Similar procedures were followed for field fish and laboratory exposed fish. In experiments where adults were exposed only before spawning to a water-soluble fraction of crude oil up to 37 ppb, there were no detectable differences in reproductive success in any of the measures between control and treatment groups. However, in the experiments where direct exposures of spawned eggs took place there were definite effects recorded on larvae down to 28 ppb oil in water.

It was apparent from the discussion that ensued that the main questions on the effects of oil on reproduction of herring had been answered and that the best use of the 1996 allocation made by the Trustee Council in August 1995 would be to close out the study. It is the view of the reviewers

and I that further field and laboratory work is of low priority for the Restoration Program.

Genetic stock identification (96165)

The purpose of this project is to test for genetic heterogeneity among and between spawning aggregations of Pacific herring in the oil spill area, and for purposes of comparison, some areas outside of the spill area. The project will be using molecular techniques for screening--microsatellite analyses and analyses of mitochondrial DNA. The work is being done in laboratories at the University of Washington and Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia, Canada. The microsatellite DNA work at the University of Dalhousie involves analyses for at least 20 polymorphic loci. The literature is mixed as to what might be expected from testing herring in the oil spill area. There was geographic differentiation found in some studies, others indicate little or no difference between widespread areas (especially allozyme studies using gel electrophoresis methods). One study found genetic differences between early and late spawning stock in the same geographic area. There are yet no data from the contractors, but data are expected by February 1996.

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Recommendations by project

Below is a tabular presentation of my recommendations developed with the help of the reviewers.

Project No.	Short title	Recommendation
96166	Herring natal habitat	Fund spawn deposition surveys and develop plan to return support to ADF&G. See note for 96164.
96162	Herring disease	Fund second year as requested.
96164	Herring leadership	Do not fund--little chance that ADF&G will assume support from Trustee Council in future. The \$49K allocation should be reprogrammed for herring natal habitats (96166), if the TC approves, and an appropriate amount deducted from the proposed December allocation for 96166.
96165	Herring genetics	Fund as requested. The P.I. should provide results of exploratory work with DNA markers funded in 1995 as soon as they are available.
95074	Reproductive impairment	The investigators should submit a new project proposal budget without field work and excess funds allocated in August by the TC should be reallocated.

CC: M. McCammon
J. Sullivan
W. Hauser
R. Kocan
G. Marty
C. Kennedy
J. Seeb
E. Brown
J. Wilcox
S. Rice
M. Carls

DRAFT

A P E X
marine
S C I E N C E S

December 5, 1995

TO: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Andrew Gunther, Asst. Chief Scientist

DRAFT

CC: Stan Senner

RE: Recommendation on APEX program for FY96

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes the results of a scientific review of the first year of the APEX program and makes recommendations for FY1996. The review was conducted on November 30 and December 1, 1995 in Anchorage to assess the progress of the APEX program. In attendance at the review were the core reviewers (Dr. Charles Peterson, Dr. Philip Mundy, Dr. George Rose, Dr. Christopher Haney) and two additional scientific reviewers (Dr. James Traynor, a specialist in fisheries hydroacoustics, and Dr. David Ainley, a seabird biologist) in addition to the Restoration Program's scientific staff.

Summary and recommendation

I recommend that the deferred FY96 funding for the APEX program be approved by the Trustee Council. The data from the first year of the APEX program, although not yet completely analyzed, are generally consistent with the hypothesis that prey availability is an important factor controlling the recovery of injured seabirds. The investigators, through much hard work over a relatively short time period, have been able to document dietary differences among bird colonies in the spill area that appear correlated to measures of productivity. While the extent to which these relationships can be quantified to provide predictive capabilities for resource management is as yet unclear, this promising set of results suggests strongly that information from the APEX program will generate lasting benefits for injured resources in the spill area.

Based upon our consideration of the results of the review and the comments of the core reviewers and other scientific experts, the Project Leader should develop a study plan that expands upon the Detailed Project Description developed in March 1995 for review and assessment by the Chief Scientist. A draft of this plan should be available for discussion at the annual science meeting in January, and address the following considerations.

Detailed technical recommendations

Recommendation of the Chief Scientist regarding APEX: December 1995

Page 1



1. The reviewers strongly recommend that the program retain multiple sampling sites, allowing geographical contrasts among sea bird colonies. The portion of the project being conducted in lower Cook Inlet and around the Barren Islands, which was supported in large part by funds from the Minerals Management Service and the National Biological Service in 1995, should be fully funded. This is a highly productive region of great importance to injured bird species and other top predators, and showed the most promising results from the first year of study. If outside funding for this part of the program becomes less available, the Project Leader must consider all possible methods for funding these study sites with APEX program resources.

2. The study plan should include detailed sampling proposed for nearshore fish populations. The data from the first year clearly indicate that injured bird species are foraging within a kilometer of shore, and the methods determining the abundance and distribution of the forage resources within this zone will need to be carefully thought out. The principal investigators need to consult the scientific literature (Drs. Traynor and Rose have offered their assistance in this regard), and consider carefully how fish schools can be efficiently located and sampled (both hydroacoustically and with nets) in a systematic fashion. The use of a combination of aircraft with a small, high-speed (25-30 knot) hydroacoustics platform should be considered. The problem of boat avoidance by species under study must be considered, as different vessels have significantly different acoustic characteristics.

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3. The study plan should provide specific discussion of the proposed methods for assessing the abundance and distribution of sandlance (*Ammodytes hexapterus*) and capelin (*Mallotus villosus*). Sandlance, about which very little is known, may be a keystone forage species. Its tendency to spend time on the bottom, to form large but irregular schools, and to be very sensitive to the presence of vessels makes it a particularly challenging species to assess hydroacoustically, and, therefore, to provide quantitative population estimates.

Acoustic quantification (to absolute biomass) of sandlance and capelin will require target strength scaling data which currently do not exist. Target strength experimentation has been done in Iceland and Canada for Atlantic capelin by Dr. Rose, and he is willing to provide this data as a general guide. The scaling functions from the Atlantic may not necessarily apply to the north Pacific, however, as capelin characteristics vary geographically. For sandlance the situation is worse, as no detailed acoustic work on this species exists and it appears to be a difficult target to quantify. The plan should provide a discussion of how target strength scaling functions for capelin and sandlance will be developed, and how hydroacoustic data will be analyzed and interpreted during the time that scaling factors are being developed. In addition, methods to be used to assess the abundance and distribution of inshore species such as gunnels and sculpins, which appear to be important prey for pigeon guillemots, needs to be addressed.

4. The hydroacoustic sampling must continue to pay careful attention to instrument calibration (using standard spheres) and verifying acoustic targets with net sampling. These were key recommendations from the hydroacoustics workshop conducted in March of 1995, and it appears that the APEX investigators considered

these points carefully when conducting their studies. Common technique, calibration, sampling protocols and analytical techniques should be applied to the acoustic data collected, but each investigator should be responsible for their own analysis.

5. The development of the historic database regarding forage species in the Gulf of Alaska is of extraordinary value and should be fully supported. This project and the work in lower Cook Inlet should be given higher priority than the efforts to study tufted puffins in Prince William Sound or the project to use halibut as samplers of forage fish.

6. There must be extensive consideration given to the coordination and integration of APEX, SEA and the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator program. All three of these programs are, at least in part, converging on the importance of nearshore resources and processes to understanding the factors controlling the recovery of injured resources. This is not a task that should be the sole responsibility of the Project Leaders, but instead must occur through the active participation by the scientific staff of the restoration program. The areas that should be given high priority for coordination and integration are hydroacoustic sampling and analysis techniques, data management, and the distribution and behavior of pacific herring.

7. APEX should continue to organize its hypothesis testing around the intraannual comparison of colony productivity and associated prey availability, rather than conducting interannual comparisons at particular colonies. The first year of data suggest that significant differences in productivity and prey availability exist among the colonies being studied, and the parameters measured at each colony should be designed to allow comparison of results among colonies.

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8. Consideration should be given to transferring the study of forage fish diet overlap to the SEA program, where an extensive program to study both zooplankton and fish predation is underway. While providing valuable indications of forage fish diet and potential competition among forage species and other organisms (including pink salmon fry), it is unlikely this program will develop a useful understanding of the importance of diet overlap without its own directed sampling program.

9. The Project Leader and principal investigators should consider the contribution of the diet of seabirds prior to breeding and post-fledging to productivity. The conditions of birds prior to winter and prior to breeding could have significant impacts upon their breeding success.

10. The Project Leader and principal investigators should document in the study plan how they proposed to quantify prey availability. As was pointed out in the Chief Scientist's recommendation in March 1995, hydroacoustic data regarding forage fish abundance and distribution must be combined with measurements of foraging range and behavior in order to estimate prey availability. How this vital data analysis step will be undertaken has not yet been proposed, certainly due in part to the extreme challenge of making such an interpretation in a scientifically defensible manner. However, as the APEX program goes forward it is essential that the scientists involved grapple with this issue in a coordinated fashion to put forward a proposal for review by the Chief Scientist. Building on the conceptual model for the relationship of prey

availability and seabird productivity presented by Dr. Plant would probably be a useful start.

As always, I am indebted to the insightful and constructive comments from the scientific reviewers who attended the workshop. A single individual cannot adequately review as diverse and complex a study as APEX without the assistance of experts from a variety of scientific disciplines. The scientific reviewers being used by the Trustee Council represent some of the most talented and experienced environmental scientists in North America, and their contribution to the technical quality of the scientific program is significant.

DRAFT

A P P L I E D

marine

S C I E N C E S

December 5, 1995

TO: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Philip Mundy, Core Reviewer

CC: Stan Senner, Science Coordinator

DRAFT

RE: Recommendation for Sockeye salmon studies in the 1996
work plan.

Background and status

Oiling of fishing grounds in Cook Inlet, on Kodiak Island, and on the Alaskan Peninsula at Chignik caused widespread closures of salmon fisheries in 1989. As a consequence of these closures, the numbers of sockeye salmon reaching the spawning grounds of Chignik Lake, Red Lake, Akalura Lake, and Kenai and Skilak Lakes were very much higher than was desirable for optimum production of sockeye from these systems. The overly large escapements to these watersheds, termed overescapements, were well beyond the upper bounds set by the management agency based on the spawning and rearing capacities of these systems.

The sockeye salmon research program of the Trustee Council has demonstrated the impacts of the EVOS on sockeye salmon production in the Kenai River in Cook Inlet and on Kodiak Island in Red Lake and Akalura Lake. Due to limitations of logistics and staff studies of the impacts of overescapement on Chignik Lake could not be undertaken. EVOS Trustee Council funded limnology studies of the primary and secondary productivities and assessed levels of fry and smolt production and for sockeye bearing lakes in Cook Inlet and on Kodiak Island. Depression of sockeye salmon productivities in the Kenai River, Red Lake and Akalura Lake were confirmed by direct stock assessment methods, and the biological mechanisms responsible for depressed productivities of sockeye on Kodiak Island were confirmed by limnology studies of the primary and secondary productivities. More recently, continuing statistical analysis shows promise of identifying the limnological mechanisms responsible for the depressed sockeye salmon productivity observed in the Kenai River.

Regardless of the nature of the changes in the productivity of the impacted lakes, the direct stock assessment methods showed a depression in the rate of adult return per spawning sockeye in those cases where data permitted such an evaluation. In the cases of both Red Lake (Ayakulik) and the Kenai River, sockeye productivities of brood years present in the lakes at some time in the year following the overescapement, 1990, were depressed to



levels which are most unlikely to be the result of natural environmental effects. At a time when most sockeye producing systems in Alaska were enjoying unprecedented heights of productivity, the Red Lake and Kenai fell to levels of return-per-spawner which were well below average.

Harvest management of the waters through which the adult sockeye produced from the depressed brood years migrated was complicated by the need to protect these salmon runs from further harm. All three impacted stocks which were chosen for study are subject to harvest in areas known as mixed stock, or cape, fisheries where they are mixed with healthier, more abundant runs. Although Red Lake stocks are thought to be relatively well separated from other runs, or stocks, during harvest, both the Kenai and Akalura runs are subject to harvest in areas where they are well mixed with a number of sizable sockeye salmon stocks.

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In responding to the needs for more precise harvest management of sockeye salmon runs which were potentially depressed by overescapement in 1989, the Trustee Council funded development of stock assessment tools for the principal harvest area for Kenai sockeye in Upper Cook Inlet. Hydroacoustic surveys of sockeye abundance in the marine areas between Anchor Point (north of Homer) and the Forelands (south of the junction of Knik and Turnagain Arms) have been developed to the point where they are operational management information programs. The marine abundance estimates aid the managers in designing fishing regulations which permit appropriate rates of harvest to be applied to each of Upper Cook Inlet's four major sockeye salmon stocks.

In conjunction with the marine abundance estimates, genetic studies have made it possible to identify sockeye salmon originating in the Kenai River among the harvests in Upper Cook Inlet. EVOS funded projects have developed a genetic catalog of sockeye salmon from all over Cook Inlet which permits this identification. Substantial benefits to future management of the sockeye in Cook Inlet are possible due to the presence of this valuable genetic information resource.

Additional harvest management tools were not developed for Kodiak Island. Using existing management tools in the 1994 sockeye management season, commercial fishing was suspended in an area on the south end of Kodiak Island (Ayakulik subdistrict) to protect the weak returns from the 1988 brood year from Red Lake. Akalura sockeye are mixed with those from Frazer Lake and other runs in other harvest areas on the south-southeast border of Kodiak (Olga-Moser Bay) where there are limited stock identification data. The inability to identify Akalura sockeye in commercial catches makes measuring the return-per-spawner from the affected brood years problematic.

Recommendations for funding

96048: Historical analysis sockeye scales

The peer reviewers recommend funding the study. Although there are some risks that could limit the utility of the results, the project offers high dividends for low cost. If successful it would provide a logical conclusion to the story of sockeye salmon damage and restoration.

The project has the potential to provide comparisons of freshwater and marine growth among affected sockeye populations and brood years. If successful, the project would provide a broad context for understanding overescapement impacts which would complement existing studies. The project also has the potential to fill a major oil spill damage data gap for Chignik, since no oil spill impact studies were undertaken in this locality. The potential to study marine growth in relation to oil spill impacts is unique to this study. Marine growth information may complement studies from the EVOSTC SEA program which are also concerned with marine growth and survival of salmon in the Gulf of Alaska. Researchers are expert in sockeye biology and scale pattern analysis.

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Factors which could limit the utility of results have been identified by the reviewers. In some cases, the exact origin of scale samples may be in doubt, introducing additional unexplained variability. Samples of scales from maturing adults may show degeneration and resorption, limiting the ability of the methods to observe growth from the most marine era. The actual abilities of the measurements and methods to resolve differences in growth among brood years and localities can only be determined by doing the study.

96255: Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration

The impacts of overescapement have been defined in terms of adult return-per-spawner. Normal monitoring programs will collect the data necessary for monitoring return-per-spawner. Enhanced management tools, genetics and marine sonar, are in place to respond to problems created by lower than average return-per-spawner. I therefore recommend a small amount of additional funding in FY1996 to closeout these studies and transfer of this program to the state in FY1997.

96256: Columbia/Solf sockeye enhancement

There is considerable interest by local residents in establishing a run of sockeye salmon to these two lakes in Prince William Sound as a replacement for lost subsistence harvest opportunities after the oil spill. There appear to be reasonable prospects for successful establishment of self-sufficient sockeye salmon runs at Solf and possibly Columbia Lakes. This Lake supported a run of sockeye salmon to the northern portion of Knight Island before a large

earthquake about 50 years ago that cut off access of adult returning fish. There was a fish ladder constructed about 20 years ago at Solf Lake which would allow access by a renewed run if it can be opened and put in good working order. Columbia Lake has recently become accessible to anadromous fish, following glacial recession but its capacity for rearing juvenile sockeyes is not known. The proposed 1996 work would entail evaluation of the plankton community in the Lakes in order to determine the stocking levels for sockeye pre-smolts, evaluation of the current state of repair of the fish ladder at Solf Lake, and estimation of the possible rate of adult return to these systems. In 1997 this information should be evaluated before the Trustee Council decides to implement this supplementation action. I recommend funding the preliminary work proposed for 1996.

96258: Sockeye salmon overescapement studies

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From preliminary analyses of the limnological data in Skilak Lake, it appears that a linkage may exist between fall copepod abundance and fry condition the following year. This link, if it holds up with additional analyses, may explain cycles in secondary productivity in the Lake. Further statistical analysis of the limnological data deserves support to allow EVOSTIC to get full return on money so far invested in this area of research. However, limnology work has so far failed to establish link between secondary productivity and sockeye production. I recommend limited additional funding in FY 1996, after which the whole program should be transferred to the state as part of its management responsibilities. Therefore, I recommend funding the remaining statistical analysis of the data already collected on the relation between zooplankton abundance and fry condition and closing out these studies in FY 1996.

The direct link between depressed secondary productivities in Red and Akalura Lakes and subsequent declines in sockeye productivities was documented some time ago. Both lakes appeared to return to normal secondary production after initial declines, however some problems in rate of production of sockeye fry continued in Red Lake. It is unknown whether the decline in fry productivity was related to the effects of overescapement.

Continuing problems in sockeye productivity at Red Lake may not be related to overescapement. Routine management programs can evaluate the return-per-spawner evidence in the case of Red Lake, but not Akalura. Continuing low adult escapements to Akalura may be the result of mixed stock harvest. Difficulties in stock identification of sockeye catches in the vicinity of Kodiak make interpretation of return-per-spawner data problematic for Akalura, and of concern for Red Lake. Relevancy of smolt production data to restoration objectives is not clear. Continuation of the Kodiak Island work was funded in August of 1995 and I do not recommend funding beyond FY1996.

96259: Coghill Lake fertilization

Reviewers continue to have concerns about whether the results of this project can be fully evaluated. The stocking of sockeye juveniles into the lake has complicated the evaluation, and it is not clear that these complications were contemplated in the study design. Continuing evaluation appears to be useful for documenting success of plantings of sockeye, not for effect of fertilization on sockeye production. Continued monitoring may be justified on this basis.

Further evaluation of salmon productivities are now dependent on correctly identifying the origin of hatchery and wild sockeye in biological sampling programs, unless wild production is to be ignored. Production of wild sockeye in the lake at present appears negligible, however production from the eggs now incubating in the watershed is promising. Tagging of stocked juveniles at higher rates than normal would be necessary to distinguish stocked population from a very small wild population, however the tagging rate appears to have been standard (1/40).

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Fertilization has been shown effective at increasing primary and secondary productivity. Stocking has made the effects of fertilization and stocking inseparable. Further evaluation of salmon production can document recovery, however the basis for the recovery may not be discoverable. Weir counts of adults can be used for further evaluation, but there is little power to detect wild populations, even with tagged hatchery production.

While there needs to be further discussion of the objectives and methods of the monitoring program. I recommend continued support of the fertilization and limnological aspects of the program.

CC: EVOS Agency Personnel

AMS Reviewers Other participants

S. Senner
J. Sullivan
R. Thompson
W. Hauser
D. Moore
L. Seeb
J. Seeb
K. Tarbox
D. Schmidt
S. Carlson
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R. Olson
K. Holbrook

P. Mundy
K. Hyatt

G. Ruggerone

APPLIED
Marine
SCIENCE S

December 6, 1994

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director
From: Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist
Re: Recommendations on Pink Salmon studies in the 1996 work plan related to straying, genetics and stock identification proposed for the 1996 work plan to the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council

On November 27-28, 1995, I conducted a review of the remaining pink salmon research in the 1996 work plan related to straying, genetics and stock identification proposed for 1996 in Prince William Sound. The review was conducted with the help of principal investigators and several peer reviewers: Dr. Phil Mundy, Dr. John Gold, Dr. Kim Scribner (all in person) and Dr. Sheldon Gutman (by telephone and review of written materials). The reviewers have also provided me with written comments. The purpose of this memo is to summarize the meeting and its findings and to present a final recommendation to you for these projects.

Studies reviewed in the workshop

The following project proposals are being considered for implementation in FY1996 for Prince William Sound:

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To be completed
after TC Mtg.

Project No.	Short Title	FY 1996 request (\$ K)	start date	proposed duration	August Trustee Council action
96076	Oil effects on salmon straying	393.8	95	95-99	defer
96093A	Pink salmon run timing	111.9	96	96-00	defer
96093B	genetics				
96093B	Pink salmon gene flow	121.0	96	96-00	defer
96093C	Diversion of pink salmon	647.0	96	96-02	defer
96190	harvest				
96190	Linkage map for pink salmon	240.0	96	96-00	defer
96191A	genome				
96191A	Oil-related embryo survival	474.6	89	89-98	fund part; defer part
96191B	Injury to eggs/alevins:	169.3	92	92-98	interim
	laboratory exposure				funding;
	experiments				defer rest
96196	Genetic structure of PWS pink	240.0	96	96-00	fund
	salmon				closeout; defer rest



In addition, there are other pink salmon projects in the 1996 work plan. Among the other pink salmon work proposed for 1996 is the biological oceanography within the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) Program which is aimed at understanding the interactions between physical forcing factors, production, and predation producing interannual variation in the abundance of larval juvenile pink salmon and herring. There is also coded wire tag and otolith thermal mass marking work, as well as several supplementation projects that the Trustee Council funded for 1996.

The main emphasis of the review was the genetics and straying of pink salmon in relation to identification of stocks and their rates of intermixing.

Summary and recommendation

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With respect to the pink salmon projects and portions of projects that have not yet been approved in the 1996 work plan, I am recommending that we undertake the following general strategy:

1. Bring the picture of damages (96191A, 96191B and 96076) to a logical conclusion.
2. Do not initiate any new work on the potential alteration of run timing in Prince William Sound hatchery stocks (96093A, B, C).
3. Continue work on genetic stock identification.
4. Undertake perhaps the one last major effort for this species with initiation of the pink salmon genetic linkage map project (96190).

The studies documenting recovery and investigating aspects of the damages to this species made good progress last year. The 1995 brood year was the second successive one in PWS where there were no significant differences in rates of egg mortalities between oiled and unoiled streams (95191A), and it is suggested that two more years of monitoring with similar results would assure us that recovery from the spill has occurred in both odd- and even-year lines. The search for an underlying genetic basis for the observed embryo mortalities is probably best pursued with the studies initiated in 1995 of androgenesis at Washington State University, while the work to identify specific altered genes, always having been recognized as a high risk quest, is best concluded in 1996.

The results of work started in 1995 on straying rates of pink salmon on the southern end of Baranoff Island (95076) successfully captured returning fish. In addition, this program will yield important information on rates of tag shedding in pink salmon. However, it is now apparent that a

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considerably larger effort will be required to properly document straying than was proposed originally. Reviewers also made the following comments:

1. It is questionable that straying rates of pink salmon in southeast Alaska would apply to those in Prince William Sound (this was raised in review of the 1995 DPD).
2. An important consequence of straying, whether it actually leads to successful reproduction in the non-natal stream, hence gene flow, is not addressed in this proposal (this was also raised in review of the 1995 DPD).
3. In order to document survival rates, either a considerable increase must be made in the program to include sampling of the fishery for returning tagged fish, or it must be assumed that oil has no differential effect on the likelihood of oiled and control group fish being caught in the intercept fishery.

I am, therefore, recommending that the work underway in this project, which is similar in its approach to the investigations of heritable oil-induced damage in this species (96191B), be used to support the goals of the latter work. This would allow testing of the hypotheses in 96191B in another brood year with greater power.

Genetic work to identify the stock structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound (96196) is producing information indicating east-west, early run-late run and upstream-downstream differences and should be continued for its obvious benefit to future management of the PWS fishery.

Finally, the reviewers found great merit in the proposal to construct a linkage map of the pink salmon genome (96190). They pointed to the long-term benefits of this approach which would, for example, include finding a greater number of useful markers for genetic stock identification and possible location of loci that control growth rates and immunity to disease. Determining the relative locations of these and other genes on the chromosomes of pink salmon would be useful in culture and management of all salmonid species.

Earlier reviews of the proposal from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association (PWSAC)(93093) had suggested that use of remote release sites for hatchery-produced juveniles was probably a more appropriate strategy for restoration of stocks in the western PWS than genetic alteration of run timing. To the extent that PWSAC continues to rely on the latter strategy in its proposal, the proposed action is contrary to present state policy on fish genetics, and that such action is in questionable compliance with the supplementation guidelines formulated earlier this year. I cannot at this time recommend funding for this approach. The reviewers did find merit in the two proposals (96093A, B) submitted with the umbrella proposal (96093C) for

this project. It was felt, however, that the proposal to determine the extent to which run timing is heritable, which can be shifted earlier in the season through selective breeding, was not appropriate to proceed by itself, since in the scientific literature run timing is now generally accepted to be controlled appreciably by genetic factors. If the disposition of ADF&G were to change with regard to purposely shifting the run timing of hatchery fish, this project would be useful for providing site-specific information for PWS populations of pink salmon. The proposal to determine gene flow between two adjacent pink salmon streams (96093B) was also found to have merit and received wider support, but I also cannot support it at this time, considering the present ADF&G policies.

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Structure and format of the workshop

We began the workshop with a brief overview by Brian Bue (95191A) of pink salmon egg mortality in Prince William Sound streams. This was followed by a description of the results and future plans for laboratory experiments designed to determine if there are multi-generational effects of oil exposure of pink salmon juveniles, such as occurred in the spill year (96191B). Dr. Stanley Rice of NOAA's Auke Bay Laboratory gave that presentation. To complete the presentation of the results from this work Dr. James Seeb of ADF&G discussed progress on detecting deleterious mutations in laboratory and field-exposed pink salmon (also, 96191B). Next progress on determining the effects of oil on pink salmon straying was presented by Dr. Alex Wertheimer (96076).

Next, a new three-part proposal for assessing the possible effects of a shift in run timing or use of remote release of hatchery reared pink salmon in PWS was presented (96093). The first part of the proposal involved evaluation of the genetic implications of a shift in run timing for hatchery-reared pink salmon (93093A). This portion of the work was presented by Dr. Bill Smoker from the University of Alaska). The second portion of the proposal involves experimental measurement of actual rates of gene flow between pink salmon streams in PWS (93093B). This second portion of the work was presented by Dr. Tony Gharrett from the University of Alaska. Finally, the third presentation which provides the framework for the genetic work--the portion of the proposal involving diversion of pink salmon harvest effort was presented by Tim Linley of PWSAC(96093C).

Two other genetics studies were presented on the second day of the workshop. The first proposed study has been underway for a year and involves an attempt to expand our understanding of genetic stocks of pink salmon in PWS (96196). The second proposal involves construction of a linkage map for the pink salmon genome (96190). These were presented by Dr. Jim Seeb and Dr. Fred Allendorf, respectively.

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

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1995
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 watershed.

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. Reaching closure on these agreements requires substantial technical support. 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. This project is the completion of the habitat protection effort and no further community involvement is expected at this time. The Trustee Council is always willing to entertain comment from interested individuals.

FY 96 BUDGET	Approved 8/95	Add'l Request 12/95	Total
Personnel	443.0	25.4	468.4
Travel	34.8	0.0	34.8
Contractual	605.7	916.1	1521.8
Commodities	5.5	0.0	5.5
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	1,089.0	941.5	2030.5
Gen. Admin.	104.0	26.4	130.4
Total	1,193.0	967.9	2160.9

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	\$728.9	\$954.9	\$16.2	\$440.9
Personnel	\$188.0	\$468.4						
Travel	\$37.3	\$34.8						
Contractual	\$558.0	\$1,521.8						
Commodities	\$11.5	\$5.5						
Equipment	\$3.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$797.8	\$2,030.5	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
General Administration	\$60.0	\$130.4						
Project Total	\$857.8	\$2,160.9	\$470.0	\$265.0	\$265.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	8.3						
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: \$300,000 is allocated for the check cruise and appraisal of AJV lands.								

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	\$674.9						
Commodities	\$3.5	\$1.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$330.8	\$699.8	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$20.8	\$29.1	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$351.6	\$728.9	\$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. Cost estimates for AJV Timber Check Cruise and Appraisal are based upon the assumption that AJV will make available timber cruise data and that that data is reliable and useful for Trustee Council purposes. Should the State have to contract for a timber cruise and an appraisal we estimate the cost to be approximately \$700.0. Should this be necessary we will come back to the Trustee Council for additional authorization.								

1996

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

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 Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Contractual Costs:		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.		204.9
Advertising		3.0
Document production and printing costs.		5.0
Timber Cruise		25.0
Small Parcel Appraisals		35.0
Recordation of final title documents, surveys, purchase agreements. This will involve travel to local recording districts.		30.0
Final Hazardous Materials Review		35.0
AJV Check Cruise and Appraisal (see note in comments section)		300.0
(For a full timber cruise and appraisal we estimate \$700.0)		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$674.9
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office and field supplies (toner cartridges, data cassettes, waterproof notebooks)		1.0
Commodities Total		\$1.0

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

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

Prepared:

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3A
AGENCY
PROJECT
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 Personnel & Travel DETAIL
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1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Phone, telecommunications.		0.7
Document reproduction.		0.3
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$1.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office supplies, paper, toner cartridges.		0.5
Commodities Total		\$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

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Commodities Total		\$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

1996

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

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		\$290.1						
Travel		\$8.4						
Contractual		\$91.5						
Commodities		\$1.0						
Equipment		\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$391.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration		\$49.9	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$0.0	\$440.9	\$300.0	\$150.0	\$150.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		5.6						
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, 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	6.0	5,037		30.2
		Reviewer	13	6.0	7,232		43.4
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				66.6	36,281	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total
							\$290.1
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
							0.0
	Travel to Kenai and Kodiak to conduct small parcel negotiations.		178	4	12	139	2.4
	Kodiak travel for a negotiator, and appraiser for 2 trips for a total of 6 days						0.0
	Kodiak travel for a reviewer and a biologist for 1 trip each for 3 days.		178	2	6	139	1.2
	Kenai travel for a negotiator for 3 trips for a total of 6 days.		130	3	6	178	1.5
	Kenai travel for a reviewer and a biologist for 1 trip each for 1 day.		130	2	2	178	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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
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.		
Contractual Total		\$91.5
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies		1.0
Commodities Total		\$1.0

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

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	\$133.1						
Travel	\$24.0	\$16.8						
Contractual	\$282.0	\$754.4						
Commodities	\$4.0	\$3.0						
Equipment	\$3.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$388.0	\$907.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$29.4	\$47.6	Estimated FFY 1997	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002
Project Total	\$417.4	\$954.9	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$50.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		2.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								
NOTE: If posting and marking are required for acquired Chenega and Tatitlek lands additional funding will be requested.								

1996

Prepared:

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3A
AGENCY
PROJECT
DETAIL

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	13.0	9.0	6,000		54.0
	R. Goosens	Review Appraiser	12.0	4.0	5,000		20.0
	TBD	Realty/Land Specialist	12.0	6.0	5,000		30.0
	Jim Piierce	Timber appraiser/reviewer	13.0	2.5	6,500		16.3
	Keeler	Lands Specialist	12.0	1.0	5,000		5.0
	McElmurry	Contract/Budget Analyst	11.0	1.0	4,800		4.8
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				24.0	38,300	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total \$133.1
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
							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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Recordation of Title Documents, final title reports, surveys, purchase agreements etc.		32.0
Air Charters (10 hours @ \$400/hour)		4.0
Title Insurance and closing costs.		60.0
Additional funds for large parcel appraisals.		658.4
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$754.4
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies including paper, toner cartridges, software upgrades, binders, etc.		3.0
Commodities Total		\$3.0

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

1996

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL



File Code: 1590

Date: 11/1/94

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter provides supplementary information, see enclosure, concerning the request for additional funds to complete the Eyak, Shuyak, Chenega, and Tatitlek land appraisals. This request for additional funds is a result of: (1) landowner questions and demands resulting in additional reviews as provided for the approved appraisal process after completed interim approved appraisals had been subsequently provided to them; (2) cost over-runs incurred as a result of a new field timber data collections and valuation reports; (3) additional appraisal costs as a result of modifications in appraisal boundaries, and increased acreages requiring further work and aerial photography; and (4) requests for secondary appraisals and independent third party reviews. A detailed chronology by parcel follows:

1. Eyak:

- a. Trustee Council authorizes appraisal.....May, 1994
- b. Timber appraisal submitted to landowner.....July, 1994
- c. Second timber valuation authorized.....December, 1994
- d. Timber Rights purchased by Trustee Council.....December, 1994
- e. Timber Exchange valuation by CAI authorized.....May, 1995

2. Shuyak:

- a. Trustee Council authorizes appraisal.....April, 1994
- b. Approved interim approved appraisal sent to landowner....November, 1994
- c. Second review of timber data completed by CAI.....June, 1995
- d. Independent field review of timber completed by CAI.....July, 1995
- e. Appraisal update completed by BSR.....October, 1995
- f. Timber valuation completed by CAI.....November, 1995
- g. Appraisal completed.....November, 1995



3. Chenega:

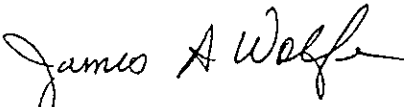
- a. Appraisal authorized by Forest Service (Restitution).....September, 1993
- b. Trustee Council authorizes appraisal.....April, 1994
- c. Interim approved appraisal submitted to landowner.....February, 1995
- d. Independent field review of timber completed by CAI.....October, 1995
- e. Timber report completed by CAI.....December, 1995
- f. Appraisal update completed by BSR.....December, 1995

4. Tatitlek:

- a. Appraisal authorized by Trustee Council.....August, 1994
- b. Timber valuation by CAI ordered by Trustee Council.....June, 1995
- c. Timber valuation report expected.....December, 1995
- d. Interim approved appraisal expected.....January, 1996

If you have any questions, please call either Dave Gibbons at 586-8784 or Jim Wolfe at 586-7957.

Sincerely,


for PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester

Enclosure

APPRAISAL PROGRESS/COST SUMMARYCOMPLETED APPRAISALS

AKHIOK KAGUYAK (AKI): An appraisal completed by the landowner was reviewed and rejected as not meeting UASFLA by Alaska and Washington D.C. reviewer appraisers. An approved appraisal was completed by the Trustee Council contract appraiser and forwarded to the landowner on October 21, 1994. This offer of fair market value was subsequently rejected by the landowner.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$63,401
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....	<u>\$58,901</u>
TOTAL COST.....	\$58,901
FINAL BALANCE.....	\$4,500

OLD HARBOR (OLD): An appraisal completed by the landowner was reviewed and rejected as not meeting UASFLA by Alaska and Washington D.C. reviewer appraisers. An approved appraisal was completed by the Trustee Council contract appraiser and forwarded to the landowner on October 21, 1994. This offer of fair market value was subsequently rejected by the landowner.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$27,291
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....	<u>\$24,541</u>
TOTAL COST.....	\$24,541
FINAL BALANCE.....	\$2,750

KONIAG (KON): An approved appraisal was completed by the Trustee Council contract appraiser and forwarded to the landowner on October 21, 1994. An offer was made at the approved fair market value on a portion of the Koniag holdings and was rejected. Negotiations are continuing.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$35,000
FINAL PAYMENT MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....	<u>\$60,789</u>
TOTAL COST.....	\$60,789
FINAL BALANCE.....	-\$25,789

EYAK ORCA NARROWS SUB-PARCEL (BOMB POINT): A final approved appraisal was accepted by Eyak and Sherestone Corporations on December 31, 1994. Final closing was completed on January 13, 1995 for a cost of \$3.450 million.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$60,320
CONTRACT PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 2/15/95.....	\$75,105
TIMBER REVIEW BY CASCADE APPRAISAL (purchase order).....	\$30,760
TIMBER EXCHANGE TIMBER DATA PURCHASED FROM KONCOR (purchase order)...	\$22,000
TIMBER EXCHANGE REVIEW BY CASCADE APPRAISAL (purchase order).....	\$22,739
MEDIATION COSTS.....	\$1,920
TOTAL COST.....	\$152,524
FINAL BALANCE.....	\$-92,204

SHUYAK ISLAND (KIB): Approved appraisal report sent to landowner on November 29, 1994. Landowner submitted final comments to appraiser on January 11, 1995 and a response to these comments was completed on January 26, 1995 and forwarded back to the landowner. An independent timber review was completed by Cascade Appraisal Inc. on June 9th. An independent field check cruise by CAI was be completed during July, 1995. Required appraisal update completed by Blacksmith & Richards October, 1995.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$391,603
PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 11/27/95.....	\$502,346
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.....	\$510,000
ESTIMATED BALANCE.....	\$-118,397

APPRAISALS TO BE COMPLETED

CHENEGA (CHE): An approved interim appraisal was completed on February 2, 1995 and forwarded to the landowner. Landowner comments received March 21, 1995 and response to landowner comments completed by contract appraisers on April 17, 1995 and additional responses completed June 19th. Field review by State and Federal timber reviewers completed during late July and early August, 1995. An independent timber review was completed by Cascade Appraisal Inc. in October, 1995. An appraisal update was completed by Blacksmith & Richards in December, 1995.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$450,000
FEDERAL CRIMINAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.....	\$53,043
TOTAL FUNDING AUTHORIZED.....	\$503,043
PAYMENTS MADE AS OF (11/21/95).....	\$763,379
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.....	\$822,900
ESTIMATED BALANCE.....	\$-319,857

TATITLEK (TAT): Authorization to conduct an appraisal received on August 16, 1994. Office planning and mapping for field timber survey was initiated by Pacific Forest Consultants and will be forward to Cascade Appraisal Service, Inc. for completion. The field timber survey and timber report is expected to be completed during the summer of 1995. Original timber valuation cost estimate on June 23, 1995 by CAI was \$570,000. New estimate is \$680,000 CAI.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING (7/18/94).....	\$200,000
TIMBER COST ESTIMATE BY CASCADE APPRAISAL INC (11/95).....	\$680,000
NON-TIMBER APPRAISAL COST ESTIMATE.....	\$75,000
PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 11/8/95.....	<u>\$622,305</u>
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.....	\$745,000
ESTIMATED BALANCE.....	\$-555,000

AFOGNAK JOINT VENTURE (AJV): A legal description of the land considered for possible acquisition was completed in March, 1995. A task order for the appraisal was initially authorized to Pacific Forest Consultants whom collected most of the timber data from AJV which is now transferred to Cascade Appraisal Services, Inc. for completion of the timber appraisal proposal.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$200,000
PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....	\$7,070
PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT.....	<u>\$10,000</u>
REMAINING BALANCE.....	\$182,930

EYAK LARGE PARCEL (EYA): Negotiations are continuing. An appraisal was initially authorized on June 17, 1994 but withdrawn by landowner on August 31, 1994 on all but field timber inventory portion of the appraisal work. Field timber inventory work was completed on October 5, 1994. Appraisal was reauthorized on November 26, 1994 by the landowner. Interim draft appraisal in review process.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....	\$600,000
PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 8/29/95.....	<u>\$524,734</u>
REMAINING BALANCE.....	\$75,266

4

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

AUTHORIZED FUNDING

TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 1/31/94.....	\$515,000
TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 7/18/94.....	\$1,500,000
TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 10/1/94.....	\$200,000
FEDERAL RESTITUTION FUNDS AUTHORIZED.....	\$53,043

TOTAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.....	\$2,268,043
PAYMENTS AS OF 11/30/95.....	\$2,716,589
EXPECTED TOTAL COST AS OF 11/30/95.....	<u>\$2,926,449</u>
DEFICIT.....	\$-658,406

Kodiak land worth the cost

Although I wasn't particularly surprised, I am troubled by your recent editorial criticizing the price paid to conserve fish and wildlife habitat on Kodiak Island by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Regarding appraisals, I'm aware of some strange things about the federal appraisal system ... enough to make me think, that, like many government operations, it's out of touch with the real world. No one who knows the resources of Kodiak would value the lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge for \$100-plus an acre. If you offered the land for sale at that price, you'd most likely have a land rush.

The government, and landowners produced what each contend was a market value appraisal. There was a large gap between the two. The landowner and the Trustee Council negotiated a land package for a price in between. To claim this is somehow shocking or gouging is baloney.

Most people who know me know that I am not your frequent advocate of federal acquisition of wildlife habitat for conservation purposes in Alaska ... except where it makes good sense, as it does on Kodiak. But where the government does conserve such habitat, it should deal with landowners (Native and non-Native alike) fairly. If you are going to conserve certain lands, you are going to need to pay a fair price ... plain and simple.

For far too long, there have been some who seem not to cope very well with seeing Native people in Alaska treated fairly in connection with their lands. If Alaska is to grow economically, culturally, spiritually, we've got to do better than what I saw coming through in your editorial. Alaska Native corporations provide a significant employment base throughout our state. They create jobs for both Natives and non-Natives. Their success is all Alaska's success.

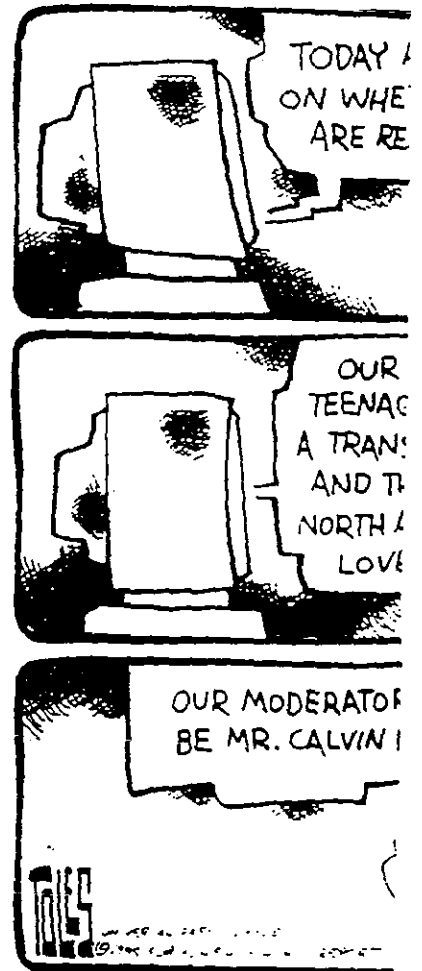
The Kodiak projects were nothing but a win all the way. They are good for the wildlife. They are good for the fisheries. They are good for hunters and anglers. They are good for the people. They are good for business. They are an example of government doing something that makes good sense for a change.

— Rep. Don Young
chairman, Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives

Caring shown for crash victim

I am writing re: the picture of Kathleen Zimmerman (Metro, Nov. 22), titled "Firefighters pop top, free woman."

On behalf of myself and the members of International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Local Union No. 1140, a heartfelt thank you to the Anchorage police, Anchorage paramedics and Anchorage firefighters.



Thanksgiving was ver

We are normally closed on Thanksgiving, but this year we decided we would like to share some good with the community by hosting a dinner for anyone who wants it. My hard-working staff and many suppliers in the business deserve a lot of applause for so hard to make this idea a reality.

I would like to publicly thank: Paper (Gary), Anchorage (Felix), Sunrise Bakery, Samway (Northway Mall and Eagle Mountain View Community) with special thanks to Rand.

All of these businesses and individuals contributed more than they know to making the Thanksgiving day a very special one for us.

— Rose
Ros
M

Citizens work to better

A special thanks goes out to an audience of people who warm homes and attended the evening Nov. 28 about reducing energy use in Anchorage, sponsored by the Health Summit '95.

As Kent Pollock, panel member

DN
December 2, 1995

If people are treated fairly on land acquisition matters you wouldn't have some in government claiming that your property has lost value because it happens to contain certain species of animals. If you are going to conserve certain lands you are going to need to pay a fair price....plain and simple. This heads we win, tails you lose approach some in

government have tried to claim might save a few dollars but will not result in any fish and wildlife habitat conservation and is symptomatic of government's arrogance toward small business and private landowners.

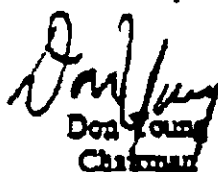
For far too long, there have been some who seem not to cope very well with seeing Native people in Alaska treated fairly in connection with their lands. This is not the way things should operate in 1995. If Alaska is to grow economically, culturally, spiritually, we've got to do better than what I saw coming through in your editorial. Alaska Native corporations provide a significant employment base throughout our State. They create jobs for both Natives and non-Natives. Their success is all Alaska's success.

Before you get completely taken in by a few people who obviously have axes to grind, I suggest you visit the lands with the people who know them best...the Native and non-Native landowners. I know your newspaper can, and believe it should, do something more productive with its time and effort than to get sucked into spewing out the kind of bias it did about a project that makes good common and economic sense.

The Kodiak projects were nothing but a win all the way. They are good for the wildlife. They are good for the fisheries. They are good for hunters and anglers. They are good for the people. They are good for business. They are an example of government doing something that makes good sense for a change. They will not only conserve some key habitat but stimulate development just outside the refuge that will generate economic benefits to the region from now on.

I'm proud to have supported this project from the beginning and believe the public is and will be served well by it.

Sincerely,


Don Young
Chairman

METRO

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

SECTION B

State to buy Shuyak land

Spill trustees OK \$42 million deal, offer to buy Kenai habitat

By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

The state will buy 26,000 acres of land on Shuyak Island and make cash offers on 17 smaller parcels, including six large unspoiled blocks along the Kenai River, under decisions made Monday by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The trustee council agreed to pay \$42 million to the Kodiak Island Borough for

land on Shuyak Island, at the northern end of the Kodiak archipelago. The state already owns most of the land on the island, including 11,000-acre Shuyak Island State Park.

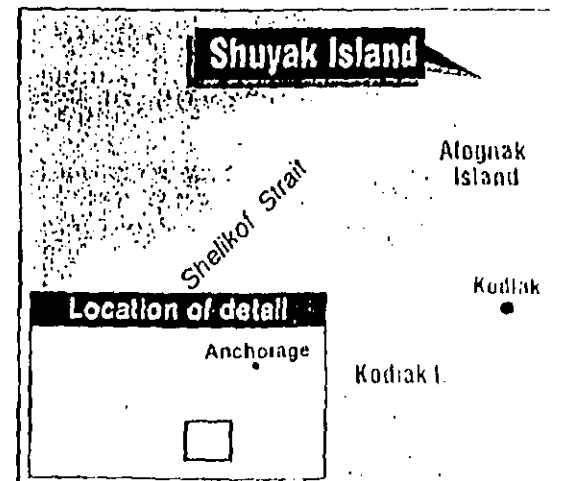
The 17 smaller parcels amount to more than 5,000 acres, including about 4,500 acres along the Kenai River and its tributaries. Total appraised value for the parcels is nearly \$15 million.

The council also approved offers for undeveloped land near Homer, Seward and Valdez. The council agreed only to pay the appraised value for those lands.

Agreement by the landowners will be necessary for the purchases to go through, said council executive director Molly McCammon.

Please see Page B-3, TRUSTEES

Anchorage Daily News
Tuesday 11/21/95



HOUGHTON FROM Anchorage Daily News

TRUSTEES: Buying up land

Continued from Page B-1

Monday's action was praised by Gov. Tony Knowles, who called the Kenai River the "lifblood" of Southcentral Alaska.

"This is a river at risk from development along its banks," said state Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue. "Our efforts to protect key pieces of habitat are an important part of keeping the Kenai River healthy."

The trustee council, composed of state and federal officials, administers the \$900 million civil settlement reached by Exxon and the state and federal governments after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Most of the value of the Shuyak purchase went for the island's timber. The Kodiak borough government had no plans to log the island, but said future logging was a possibility.

Final details on Shuyak still need to be worked out by state and borough negotiators, McCammon said. The purchase is based on an appraised value of \$3 million for the land and \$30.3 million for the value of old-growth timber on the island, she said. The remaining \$8.7 million is being paid in lieu of interest because payment will be spread over seven years, she said.

The government's appraisal for Shuyak did not take into account "public interest values," which have been controversial for raising the price for other large Exxon trustee purchases. However, the appraisal set a range of values for the land, from \$27 million to \$33.3 million, and the trustees took the high end because the land is prime habitat for species damaged by the oil spill, McCammon said.

The Kodiak Island Borough Assembly already has agreed to sell for \$42 million, committing \$6 million from the sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The assembly has proposed a Permanent Fund for the rest of the money, with income from the fund paying for debt service and maintenance of buildings and public facilities.

The "small parcel" purchases are intended to protect key habitats for resources damaged in the 1989 oil spill.

The Kenai River offers include:

- Two miles of riverfront above Soldotna belonging to the Salamatof Native Association, a 1,377-acre tract valued at \$2.3 million;

- The 20-acre Kobylarz subdivision at the popular Big Eddy fishing hole downstream from Soldotna, valued at \$320,000;

- The 100-acre Chester Cone property on the Kenai River flats in the city of Kenai, a wetland area that had been the scene of past development proposals, valued at \$600,000;

- The River Ranch, a 146-acre property downriver from Sterling where subdivisions and recreational vehicle parks may soon replace hayfields, valued at \$1.6 million;

- The Girves parcel, 110 acres on a riverbend just below the Soldotna bridge, valued at \$1.8 million.

The trustees also approved two purchases as part of a larger deal being negotiated between the federal government and Kenai Natives Association. The trustees agreed to pay \$4 million for 800 acres along the Kenai River just below Skilak Lake and another 2,000 acres along the Moose River north of Sterling.

In Homer, the trustees agreed to pay nearly \$700,000 for two seaside tracts below the Baycrest Overlook, a popular vista along the highway into town, and another \$1.5 million for 220 acres around Diamond Creek. They also agreed to pay \$672,000 for 91 acres in Ninilchik next to the Deep Creek State Recreation Area and to make offers on several small parcels along the Ninilchik River.

In Seward, they agreed to pay \$531,000 for 19 acres at Lowell Point and \$211,000 for 64 acres at Grouse Lake.

The small parcels were drawn from 262 parcels nominated by the public for consideration by the trustee council. Action on 12 other small-parcel purchases was postponed.

Land deal splits Kenai Natives

Rebel shareholders charge refuge trade threatens heritage

By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

A major land deal to protect Kenai National Wildlife Refuge lands is teetering on the edge of collapse as dissident shareholders opposing the deal have tried to take over Kenai Natives Association, the Native corporation negotiating with the federal government.

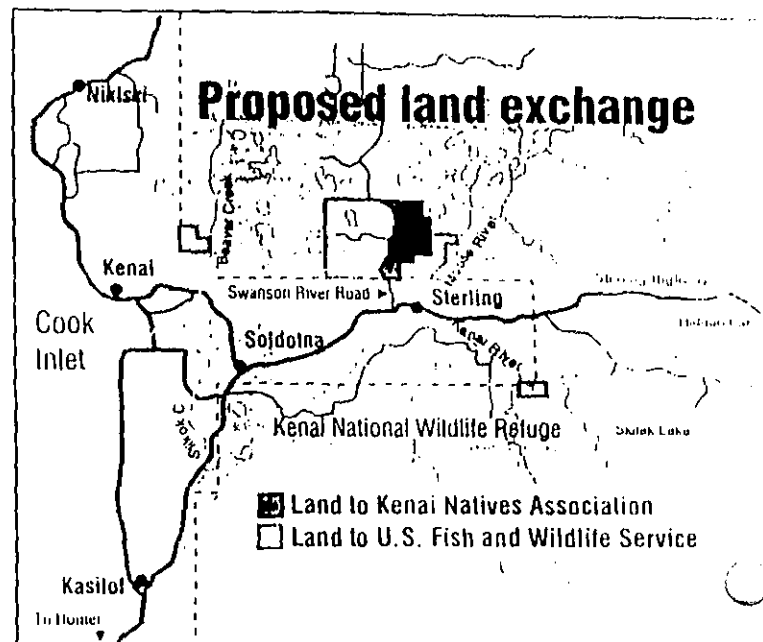
Dissidents who claim to have elected a new board of directors sought Monday to take control of the corporation's Kenai office. They were rebuffed by corporation officials, who say the new board was elected illegally. Both sides vowed to fight on in court.

At stake is a proposed land deal giving the federal government more than 15,000 acres of Native land inside the refuge. The

land includes an undeveloped 800-acre Kenai River tract near the mouth of Skilak Lake that biologists say is an essential wildlife migration corridor.

In return, under the latest public version of the deal, the Kenai Natives Association would receive unrestricted title to 1,800 acres removed from the refuge. The Native corporation would also receive between \$7 million and \$11 million in cash or other land, said Steve Shuck, a realty specialist with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

The terms are still being negotiated, and a final deal would require approval by Congress as well as the Kenai Natives board. However, the process got a boost



Please see Back Page, KENAI

RON ENGSTROM / Anchorage Daily News

KENAI: Native corporation confronted by dissident shareholders over land deal

Continued from Page A-1

last week when the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council approved putting \$4 million toward purchase of the Native lands.

But even as state and federal officials trumpeted the good news, a long-simmering dispute within the Kenai Natives Association erupted around the corporation's annual meeting in Kenai.

As the Native corporation representing residents of Kenai, the Kenai Natives Association received much of its land settlement inside the federal refuge. Development restrictions apply to land granted inside a wildlife refuge under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Kenai Natives complained their land could not be used, and negotiations picked up steam after 1992 when Congress put pressure on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

The tentative deal would give the corporation unrestricted title to land along Swanson River Road north of Sterling. In return, the refuge would receive Native

lands around Beaver Creek, Swanson River Road and the so-called Stephanka tract at the mouth of Skilak Lake.

Biologists say the Stephanka tract is important because development on private land is cutting off wildlife migration routes between the northern and southern Kenai Peninsula. The remaining route is pinched by Sterling to the west and Skilak Lake to the east, said Chuck Schwartz, a brown-bear biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

"You're talking about the neck of an hourglass," Schwartz said.

Kenai Natives president Diana Zirul said the group's board won't make a final decision about supporting the deal until negotiations are complete and shareholders have been consulted. She said it is too soon to say how the corporation might develop any land obtained in an exchange.

But not everyone in the Native corporation was happy that negotiations were under way.

Dissident shareholders have long criticized the association's managers for what they call secretive deal making and small,

token dividends. The proposed land deal became a focus for that criticism.

A group calling itself Keeping Native Acres published an open letter earlier this year charging that past land sales have been used to pay the corporation's operating costs. They said the land is a crucial part of local Native identity.

Indeed, the Stephanka tract was still home to a settlement of Kenaitze Indians several generations ago.

"The land is something connected with the Kenaitze people for hundreds of years," said Allan Baldwin, who was named president by the dissident board. "Once we sell off the land, there's no base for the corporation."

Instead of a trade, Baldwin said, the corporation should fight to have the refuge land use restrictions lifted. He said some of the land could be subdivided and given to shareholders.

The corporation's annual meeting, scheduled for Nov. 18, was canceled at the last minute by managers. Zirul said legal questions had been raised about procedures used to gather voting proxies. The meeting was rescheduled for February so

those questions could be cleared up, he said.

Baldwin said shareholders showed up on schedule and held the meeting anyway. He said more than 50 shareholders representing 45 percent of the voting shares were represented when the group reconvened two days later. At that meeting, the dissidents filled three empty board seats, then voted to dismiss five other board members and replace them.

"Other business conducted for the good of the corporation" was the immediate cancellation of land negotiations involving the sale of KNA properties that were in progress by the previous administration of KNA," said a press release issued over the weekend by the dissident board.

Kenai Natives lawyer Bruce Gagner said Monday the votes were meaningless because the meeting was illegal. Advance notice of a meeting is required before directors can be removed, he said.

"What you have here are a group of people who are pretenders to office," he said. "The existing board of directors and existing management has no intention of acceding to illegal demands."

CORDOVA

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp. board of directors has approved a business plan which will emphasize ecological and economic responsibilities for the group. The plan also calls for possible changes in sales and marketing of a percentage of returning hatchery fish harvested and sold by the corporation.

FAIRBANKS

The University of Alaska Fairbanks Department of Journalism and McGill University have created a Circumpolar Network World Wide Web site. The pages will contain read-only data on Fairbanks, Canada and Greenland, plus a bulletin board listing meeting notices, calls for papers and job opportunities. The web pages will permit a link to other pages such as the State of Alaska Web Network, Indigenous Broadcast Center and the Alaska Educational Resources.

KENAI

Tom Tougas of Kenai Fjords Ltd. has received the Pioneer Award from the Kenai Peninsula Tourism Marketing Council. Alaska Wildland Adventures received the Peninsula Pride Award. Northwest Airlines World Traveler received a special appreciation award for recognizing the Kenai Peninsula in a seven-page article published in May. Ship to Shore Tours, Historic Ninilchik Village Visitors Center and Renown Charters of Alaska each received a Trailblazer Award. Celeste Fenger was presented with the KPTMC Founders Award. She served on the board of directors. Also, the Kenai Peninsula Tourism Marketing Council has released its 36-page 1996 travel planner. For a free copy, call 800-535-3624.

SEWARD

The Alaska SeaLife Center has met a fundraising goal totaling \$1,021,000. Campaigning continues to raise \$12 million from Alaska and Outside for facilities and equipment for the public areas of the center.

SITKA

The athletic programs at Mount Edgecumbe High School in Sitka will receive \$18,177 as part of an anti-trust settlement from Reebok. The footwear company was required to pay \$9.5 million to settle a lawsuit filed by several states. The suit alleged the company and its subsidiary, Rockport Co., illegally set prices.

WASILLA

Bear Air of Wasilla, an area air taxi and flightseeing operator, is offering a Permanent Fund dividend deal. The package includes a winter/summer itinerary of a round-trip luncheon trip to Skwentna to view the Iditarod and summer trips to Denali or Prince William Sound. Another package includes remote fishing floatplane trips. The company is owned by Bill and Peggy Bear.

Alaska Journal of Commerce
11/20/95

SKA

lion claim

Hough said Alaska Pulp would still be in business if the Forest Service had not changed the contract, which would have run for 17 more years.

The company said foresters bowed to political pressure from environmentalists to restrict logging in the region. The Forest Service next summer plans to implement revisions to its Tongass management plan designed to provide enough timber for the area's logging industry while protecting the territory for fishing, hunting, tourism and other uses.

Much of the timber earmarked under the contract for Alaska Pulp was sold to other logging operations, including Ketchikan Pulp Co., the region's last big timber mill.

Environmentalists have sued to block the transfer of Alaska Pulp's timber to other users.

ka workers

continued or revised. The agency asked for the extension to give it more time to prepare its report, Stevens said.

This is the third time Congress voted to extend the allowances. Similar legislation was passed in 1991 and 1994.

The allowance "helps federal and postal employees make ends meet and it is also a significant benefit for local economies," Stevens said. The payments put an extra \$100 million into the state economy, he said.

Around the State

Kodiak refuge grows with spill fund purchase

KODIAK — The Interior Department and officials of Koniag Native corporation have agreed to set aside 120,000 acres of bear, salmon and bald eagle habitat on Kodiak Island.

"I never thought I would see it happen," said Jay Bellinger, manager of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, which will add 60,000 acres to the unit under a six-year conservation easement.

Total cost of the transaction, which was funded through the Exxon Valdez oil-spill settlement fund, is roughly \$29 million.

The land agreement was signed Wednesday in Washington. It was praised by Interior Department Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who said in prepared comments that action would protect habitat while increasing opportunities for hunting, fishing and other activities within the refuge.

Biologists have identified the areas as critical habitat for salmon, brown bear and bald eagles and other species injured in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

'Star Trek' spinoff beams way to Juneau

JUNEAU — Sci-fi fans here who felt about as lost in space as the stranded voyagers in the latest "Star Trek" series are beaming: Their cable-TV company has finally landed the show.

"Star Trek: Voyager" is expected to debut in Juneau within a month. The show, the third spin-off series based on the 1960s original, premiered throughout the country last year.

Alaskan Cable Network, bowing to pressure from subscribers, has arranged to air the Bethel-based Alaska Rural Communication channel, which carries "Voyager."

"People have been wanting it ever since it came out," Jerry Parker, the cable network's district manager, told the Juneau Empire on Wednesday.

The network had been unable to get the show sooner because it could not hook up with any stations in the new Paramount network, which owns the show. Other "Star Trek" series have been available in Juneau in syndication. Hundreds of subscribers had signed a petition asking the cable company to air "Voyager."

"All right! Finally," said Brooke Miles, who started watching the original "Star Trek" in the 1960s. "My friend's mother who lives in Seattle has been taping ('Voyager') for us so it's been this delayed thing, so we're stoked."

—The Associated Press



KENAI
SUPPLY

KENAI
Main Highway
K-BEACH ROAD
Corner K-Beach & Bridge Access
HOMER
Mile 3.3 East End Road

Following is a Reuter's news service story which was on the national wires re:
Koniag purchase 19

RTw 11/15 1737 U.S. buys more Alaska land with Exxon Valdez funds

WASHINGTON, Nov 15 (Reuter) - The Interior Department said Wednesday it completed a third deal to buy land to protect wildlife on Alaska's Kodiak Island with funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

The department said it bought nearly 60,000 acres, bringing the land to be preserved as habitat for bears, salmon, bald eagles and other wildlife, to 210,000 acres.

The deal included six-year easements for another 60,000 acres, which the government also expects to buy.

The government bought the land and easements for \$28.5 million from Koniag Inc., one of 13 Alaska Native regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Funds are to be paid from the \$900 million Exxon Valdez settlement fund, and the land purchase is to preserve species harmed by the 1989 spill such as river and sea otters, harbour seals, salmon and herring, marbled murrelets and eagles.

The land is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, but Interior Department officials said it would not be protected from development without the acquisition.

"This federal acquisition -- backed by everyone from Native corporations to sport and hunting associations, and conservationists -- provides the momentum for purchasing the remaining 20 percent of private land within Kodiak refuge," said Dominick DellaSala, of the World Wildlife Fund. REUTER

Sound Ecosystem Assessment
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, Alaska, 99574

SEA Researchers Study the Sound's Herring

For Immediate Release

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Contact: *Jody Seitz*
Prince William Sound Science Center
907-424-5800

Cordova— Researchers with the Sound Ecosystem Assessment, or SEA program, expressed optimism about Prince William Sound's herring population following a three week study which ended November 9. "Despite the low adult population in 1994 and 1995, a significant number of juveniles seemed to have survived as we were seeing a lot of fish born in those years," commented Evelyn Brown, Chief Scientist for the cruise.

The 1995 fall cruise, the first ever to study juvenile herring and their habitat, one of several herring projects funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council. Researchers documented the relative abundance and distribution of juvenile herring throughout Prince William Sound to the lower Kenai Peninsula.

Evelyn Brown has studied PWS herring since 1988. "Most research with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been on eggs, embryos and adults, mainly for stock assessment," said Brown. "After the oil spill there were early life stage studies for damage assessment. We never studied juveniles before."

"When the SEA planners did a sensitivity analysis on herring, they discovered that the most important stages for herring survival were the larval and juvenile stages," said Brown. SEA researchers are studying the distribution, condition, and growth of juvenile herring as well as their predators and their prey. The fall cruise was particularly important because researchers believe that the health of juveniles before winter, along with winter conditions, have major effects on the survival of juveniles and their recruitment to the adult population.

"Up until now we knew that some juveniles were [found] with the adults, but they appeared to be more widely distributed than adults," said Brown. "We expect to collect larval data on the 1996 SEA oceanography cruises. We'll have to compare this year's survey data to results from a poor age class year to know how distribution is affected by abundance."

The SEA research vessels located schools of herring, verified sonar targets and collected samples for about 11 different EVOSTC-funded projects. While the F/V Julia Breeze waited offshore for samples, the F/V Temptation located fish schools for sampling by the F/V Kyle David, F/V Pandalus, and F/V Summertime Sage. The M/V Auklet conducted studies of the current structure of bays where fish were located. The fishing vessels also looked for schools using their own echosounders. The fishing effort was needed to verify the targets detected with sonars, to collect samples, and to identify predators and their prey.

The twelve hours studies took place from 6 a.m. to 6:30 a.m., because that was when the fish were active. The nightly shifts often turned into 16 to 20 hour workdays in order to cover the area. "Every day we did another site. We even made it to Hogg Bay and Resurrection Bay," said Tom Kline, a scientist on the cruise.

Usually before the evening's work began, the researchers met to make survey, sampling and measurement decisions. Each sampling site was different, but in general, samples included scales, stomachs, and tissue, as well as age, weight, and length measurements. The sampling crew identified fish and marine invertebrates, including zooplankton, caught by the fishing boats, and prepared samples for studies of fish diets, fatty acid studies, stable isotope analysis and other research projects.

"The best thing about collecting fish for all these projects is that we were essentially getting as much out of all these samples as possible," said Margaret Powell, Field and Lab Supervisor for ADF&G.

Studies of herring predators were also part of the cruise, and stomach samples were taken of most fish large enough to sample. "The most interesting thing I saw was all the cannibalism of adult pollock on juvenile pollock," said Kline. "It's been seen before, but I hadn't seen it here yet."

"It was really interesting seeing different species of fish this fall, compared to last spring," said Powell. "We saw different types of sculpins and greenlings and we added many new species to our code list. It could have to do with the gear also. We used long line gear this fall, but not last summer."

The sampling crew also examined the fish for signs of disease such as frayed fins and reddening at the base of fins and tail. Bumps, mutations or reddening of the body, and reddening or red spots around the eyes indicative of hemorrhaging were also recorded for EVOSTC-funded disease studies.

Dave Butler, skipper of the Kyle David, commented on the cruise. "Overall it's doing real good. At first I thought it was stock assessment, but it's so much more - size, distribution, predators, lots of things." According to Butler, sometimes they caught a few pollock in the seine, but usually not many. At Snug Corner Cove, the five sets yielded mixed juveniles and adult herring, some pollock, and a few sandlances as well. The biggest school they set on was in Zerkoff Bay, during the October leg of the cruise. Of the 20 tons they set on, they took about 230 fish for samples straight out of the purse, then loused the purse to let the rest go, to minimize the stress on the animals.

Brown is already thinking about next year's work. According to Brown, more money was spent in 1995 on herring research, including SEA, genetics, and lab experiments, than ever in the past. In the future, he'll focus on a few specific sites. "I'd really like to continue this broad scale survey for several years to document the changes in herring distribution, but I doubt the funds will be available to do that. Overall the cruise was successful and we increased our knowledge about juvenile herring tremendously. The EVOS Trustee Council should be commended for recognizing and funding this important ecological research."

SEA is a multidisciplinary ecosystem study funded by the EVOS Trustee Council. Cooperating institutions include: the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Prince William Sound Science Center, the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, the Copper River Delta Institute, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks.



KCHU

Terminal Radio, Inc.

P.O. Box 467 • Valdez, Alaska 99686 • (907) 835-4665 • FAX 835-2847

November 27, 1995

Molly McCammon
c/o Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

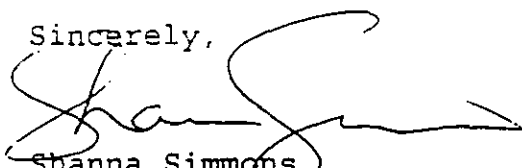
Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am writing to let you know how much KCHU and our listeners like "SoundWaves," which received funding through your office. As you know, "SoundWaves" is a weekly radio module produced by Jody Seitz at the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova.

Public education is a primary goal of public radio KCHU, and one we share with both the PWS Science Center and the EVOS Trustees. "SoundWaves" is a truly exceptional educational tool. In particular, listeners enjoy the depth of information presented. Ms. Seitz goes above and beyond the norm to include specific scientific projects currently being conducted in the Sound, along with research findings. Even fishermen and boat operators, already intimate with Prince William Sound and its ecosystems, find the information engaging and useful.

Public radio listeners tend to be well-educated and inquisitive about the world we live in. KCHU appreciates any opportunity to bring high-quality, local productions to our listeners. In addition, "Soundwaves" explores local projects and points of view. Kudos to the EVOS trustees for recognizing the value in this project and making funds available. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,


Shanna Simmons
General Manager

cc: L.J. Evans
Jody Seitz



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

November 28, 1995

Mr. Bob Loeffler, Restoration Planner
Alaska DEC/EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Bob Loeffler: *BOB*

I wanted to thank you for supporting the SWMP project. This project won an award at the AML Conference last week. I do not believe that I have stated my appreciation for the effort both you individually have put in and the support of EVOS for this project.

This project has gone a long ways toward getting the communities to work together. It is has given us a plan to reduce the pollution from the major communities around the Sound. I think it is also helping to heal the wounds of an event that happened about 5 years ago and has helped guide all the communities into an environmental awareness and an environmental state that would not be possible otherwise. I know that City of Valdez has improved our recycling practices, waste oil practices, and our landfill practices as a direct result of the SWMP.

I encourage you to fund the SWAMP and to fund similar projects that can improve the success of this type of cooperation.

Sincerely,

CITY OF VALDEZ

William L. Wilcox
Public Works Director

cc: Molly McCammon, Executive Director - EVOS
Paul Roetman, PWSEDC
George Keeney, Cordova Public Works Director
Chris Overbeck, Whittier Councilman
Carol Wilson, Chenega Representative
Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Representative

From [unclear]
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 Exxon Valdez Fund. This
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 the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
 & [unclear] [unclear]

Sincerely,

James [unclear]

PO Box 15213
 Anchorage AK 99501
 907-235-2481

Sent via
 PO Box 15213
 Ft. [unclear] AK 99501

Trustees, Exxon Valdez
 Oil Spill Fund
 645 G St. Suite 402
 Anchorage
 AK 99501





NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: November 15, 1995

Stephanie Hanna (O) 202/208-6416
(H) 703/751-8671

**SECRETARY BABBITT, ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATION SIGN AGREEMENT
TO PROTECT BEAR, SALMON HABITAT ON KODIAK ISLAND**

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt today announced the signing of an agreement with Mr. Frank Pagano, the President of Koniag, Inc., an Alaska Native corporation, to protect nearly 60,000 acres of prime fish and wildlife habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles and other species on Kodiak Island in perpetuity.

"This agreement will protect important fish and wildlife habitat and increase opportunities for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge," Secretary Babbitt said. "This agreement marks another major step forward to preserve the salmon resources found on the Island and to help promote the restoration of important fish and wildlife populations, following the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989."

Mr. Frank Pagano, President of Koniag, Inc., signed on behalf of the board of directors and shareholders of Koniag, Inc., one of thirteen Alaska Native regional corporations, which were established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Secretary Babbitt, Assistant Secretary George T. Frampton, Jr. and Mollie Beattie, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, represented the Department at today's announcement ceremony.

Together, the agreements protect nearly 60,000 acres of land in perpetuity and an additional 60,000 acres under a six-year conservation easement for a total cost of \$28.5 million, to be paid from Exxon-Valdez oil spill settlement funds.

The agreement will help implement the Final Restoration Plan of November 1994, which is designed to help guide efforts to restore natural resources injured by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska. The agreement complements agreements reached with two other Alaskan Native corporations signed earlier this year. Together, the three agreements would protect approximately 210,000 acres within the refuge boundary.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, consisting of three federal and three state representatives, administers the \$900 million civil settlement reached in 1991 with the Exxon Corporation. The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill injured populations of sea birds, salmon and marine mammals. The agreement announced today is designed to protect important habitat for species injured by spill, including pink salmon, sockeye salmon, pacific herring, bald eagles, river otter, sea otters, marbled murrelets, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots and harbor seals.

The agreements are the result of a strong partnership involving the Interior Department, State of Alaska and the corporate leadership of Koniag, Inc.

The agreements also complement the State of Alaska's recent acquisition of lands on Afognak Island, which is north of Kodiak Island in the Kodiak archipelago, and within the boundary of Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula, near the town of Homer.

Upon final closing of the sales, the lands, which are within the boundaries of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, will be added to that refuge, as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. National Wildlife Refuges are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

-DOI-

Fact Sheet
KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge by executive order, following the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. President Roosevelt established the refuge "for the purpose of protecting the natural feeding and breeding range of the brown bears and other wildlife on Uganik and Kodiak Islands, Alaska."

Sport hunting groups, lead by the Boone and Crockett Club, lobbied to establish the refuge in order to protect the local population of brown bear. The Boone and Crockett Club was created by Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1958, the Eisenhower administration expanded the refuge boundary to further protect the fish and wildlife habitat on the island.

In 1971, Congress passed the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which created Native Alaskan village corporations. ANCSA also authorized village corporations to select nearby lands to extinguish aboriginal land claims. On Kodiak, Native corporations were entitled to select 310,000 acres within the boundary of the refuge.

In 1980 the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) added additional lands to the refuge and further expanded on the mission of the refuge to:

- Conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, Kodiak brown bears, salmonids, sea otters, sea lions and other marine mammals and migratory birds
- Fulfill international treaty obligations of the United States with respect to fish and wildlife
- Provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by local residents consistent with the primary purposes of the refuge
- Ensure the maintenance of water quality and necessary water quantity within the refuge to conserve populations and habitats in their natural diversity.

(more)

In addition to the protection of habitat for the species injured by the 1989 oil spill, the wildlife resources on the refuge include:

Brown Bear - Subspecies *Ursus arctos middendorffi* found only on Kodiak archipelago. Kodiak Island population, estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 animals, includes some of the highest known densities of brown bear in the world.

Salmon - All five Pacific salmon, including king(chinook), red(sockeye), pink(humpback), chum(dog) and silver(coho) are important sportfish species. Up to 70% of salmon taken commercially in the Kodiak area come from refuge-based stocks.

Hald Eagle - More than 400 nesting pairs.

Marine Mammals - gray, sei, fin, minke, and humpback whales, harbor seal, Steller's sea lion, sea otter, killer whale, Dall and harbor porpoise.

Seabirds and Waterfowl - 1.5 million seabirds in over 140 colonies and 150,000 ducks & geese overwinter on Kodiak bays, inlets and shores.

Native Land Mammals (6 species) - brown bear, short-tailed weasel, river otter, tundra vole, little brown bat, red fox.

Introduced Land Mammals - include Sitka black tailed deer (1920's), beaver, mountain goat, snowshoe hare, Roosevelt elk (Afognak Island).

All Birds - Over 225 sighted species (including seabirds and waterfowl).

Other Sportfish - Arctic char, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout and steelhead. The Ayakulik River is one of the state's top king salmon, silver salmon and steelhead sportfishing rivers.

11.6.6 B

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION: DEFERRED PROJECTS/ FY 96 WORK PLAN

12/7/95 DRAFT/PAGE 1

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Cost Estimates					Approved in August	Deferred to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd	
				FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End					
Pink Salmon Projects				<i>August PAG Recommendation: Cluster budget appears high; examine in effort to reduce costs. PAG supports efforts to bring experts together to examine program, and asks that PAG members participate. Response: Program review resulted in reduced costs. December PAG Comment: Commercial fishing representative concerned emphasis is more on research than restoration.</i>									
				\$2,017.5	\$1,268.5	\$775.2	\$163.8	\$4,225.0	\$1,284.6	\$1,948.0		\$732.9	\$2,017.5
96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on	NOAA	NOAA	\$393.8			\$0.0	\$393.8	\$107.7	\$286.1	EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL	\$286.1	\$393.8
96093A	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	ADAMS RIVER	\$0.0	\$0.0
96093B	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by	ADFG	Garrett/UAF	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$121.0	Do not fund	\$0.0	\$0.0
96093C	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink	ADFG	PWSAC	\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$727.4	Do not fund	\$0.0	\$0.0
96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock	ADFG	ADFG	\$55.0	\$35.0	\$15.0	\$0.0	\$105.0	\$55.0	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$55.0
96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port	ADFG	ADFG	\$230.5	\$37.0	\$23.2	\$30.0	\$320.7	\$230.5	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$230.5
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	USFS	USFS	\$9.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$9.7
96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink	ADFG	ADFG	\$254.9	\$260.5	\$260.5	\$85.0	\$860.9	\$254.9	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$254.9
96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery	ADFG	ADFG	\$93.2	\$100.5	\$100.5	\$48.8	\$343.0	\$93.2	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$93.2
96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink	ADFG	Allendorf/UM	\$167.7	\$250.0			\$417.7	\$0.0	\$240.0	Fund part	\$167.7	\$167.7
96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink	ADFG	ADFG	\$474.6	\$407.0	\$246.0	\$0.0	\$1,127.6	\$389.5	\$85.1	Fund	\$85.1	\$474.6
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry	NOAA	NOAA	\$159.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$159.6	\$72.8	\$86.8	Fund	\$86.8	\$159.6
96194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	NOAA	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$182.5	Do not fund	\$0.0	\$0.0
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	\$178.5	\$178.5	\$130.0	\$0.0	\$487.0	\$71.3	\$107.2	Fund	\$107.2	\$178.5
Herring Projects				<i>August 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). Response: Deferred projects that met technical approval are recommended for funding.</i>									
				\$1,323.0	\$930.6	\$708.7	\$0.0	\$2,962.3	\$787.1	\$645.1		\$535.9	\$1,323.0
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	\$140.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$140.0	\$200.0	\$0.0	Reduce funds	-\$60.0	\$140.0
96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting	ADFG	UW/UCD/SFU	\$635.0	\$510.6	\$461.7	\$0.0	\$1,607.3	\$204.1	\$430.9	Fund	\$430.9	\$635.0
96164	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	ADFG	ADFG	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$49.2	\$0.0	Cancel project	-\$49.2	\$0.0
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William	ADFG	ADFG	\$103.9	\$120.0	\$97.0	\$0.0	\$320.9	\$103.9	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$103.9
96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	\$444.1	\$300.0	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$894.1	\$229.9	\$214.2	Fund	\$214.2	\$444.1

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION: DEFERRED PROJECTS/ FY 96 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Cost Estimates					Approved in August	Deferred to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
				FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End				
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) August PAG Recommendation: Fully fund projects in this cluster, as recommended by the Executive Director. Response: No response necessary.												
				\$4,533.4	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,733.4	\$4,525.7	\$0.0		
											\$7.7	\$4,533.4
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cooney, et al		\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$6,200.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
96320E	Salmon and Herring Predation	ADFG	ADFG	\$637.7				\$637.7	\$637.7	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$637.7
96320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	McRoy/UAF	\$162.2				\$162.2	\$162.2	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$162.2
96320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	Cooney/UAF	\$323.6				\$323.6	\$323.6	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$323.6
96320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	NOAA	PWSSC	\$195.8				\$195.8	\$195.8	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$195.8
96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	NOAA	PWSSC	\$482.7				\$482.7	\$482.7	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$482.7
96320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	PWSAC	\$61.4				\$61.4	\$61.4	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$61.4
96320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	NOAA	Salmon,	\$499.4				\$499.4	\$499.4	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$499.4
96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	NOAA	PWSSC	\$487.6				\$487.6	\$487.6	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$487.6
96320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	USFS	\$40.4				\$40.4	\$32.7	\$0.0	Fund amendment	\$40.4
96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and	ADFG	Eslinger/UAF	\$202.7				\$202.7	\$202.7	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$202.7
96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat	ADFG	Narcross/ UAF	\$1,141.6				\$1,141.6	\$1,141.6	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$1,141.6
96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG	Paul/UAF	\$189.5				\$189.5	\$189.5	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$189.5
96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on	ADFG	PWSSC	\$40.0				\$40.0	\$40.0	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$40.0
96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG	Cooney/UAF	\$68.8				\$68.8	\$68.8	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$68.8
SEA Program -- Related Projects August PAG Recommendation: See SEA cluster.												
				\$114.8	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$284.8	\$0.0	\$112.7		
											\$114.8	\$114.8
96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and	NOAA	NOAA	\$114.8	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$284.8	\$0.0	\$112.7	Fund	\$114.8
Sockeye Salmon Program August 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. Response: Budget reductions are recommended for FY 97, and all projects within this cluster are expected to be closed out within the next two years.												
				\$1,286.2	\$391.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,677.2	\$771.0	\$933.5		
											\$515.2	\$1,286.2
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon	NOAA	NRC, Inc.	\$116.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$116.9	\$0.0	\$116.9	Fund	\$116.9

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION: DEFERRED PROJECTS/ FY 96 WORK PLAN

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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Cost Estimates					Approved in August	Deferred to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd	
				FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End					
96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	\$307.0	\$100.0	\$0.0		\$407.0	\$239.8	\$203.1	Fund	\$67.2	\$307.0
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG	ADFG	\$596.6	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$746.6	\$460.2	\$398.7	Fund	\$136.4	\$596.6
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	\$265.7	\$141.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$406.7	\$71.0	\$214.8	Fund part	\$194.7	\$265.7
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout Projects		August 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). Response: Technical concerns on deferred project have been addressed, and project is recommended for funding.											
				\$229.6	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$529.6	\$200.0	\$29.6		\$29.6	\$229.6
96043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly	USFS	USFS	\$29.6				\$29.6	\$0.0	\$29.6	Fund	\$29.6	\$29.6
96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the	USFS	USFS	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	\$200.0	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$200.0
Marine Mammal Program		August PAG Recommendation: Fund projects in this cluster as recommended by the Executive Director. Response: No response necessary.											
				\$812.8	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,800.2	\$792.6	\$20.2		\$20.2	\$812.8
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS:	ADFG	Castellini/UAF	\$214.1	\$192.3	\$48.1	\$0.0	\$454.5	\$214.1	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$214.1
96012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in	NOAA	N Gulf Oceanic	\$101.0				\$101.0	\$80.8	\$20.2	Fund	\$20.2	\$101.0
96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic	ADFG	ADFG	\$347.3	\$347.0	\$100.0	\$25.0	\$819.3	\$347.3	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$347.3
96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in	ADFG	Schell/UAF	\$150.4	\$148.0	\$127.0	\$0.0	\$425.4	\$150.4	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$150.4
Nearshore Ecosystem Projects		August 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.) Response: Budget reductions are recommended; project development resulting from the oiling workshop is still in progress.											
				\$2,989.2	\$1,869.3	\$1,789.4	\$920.0	\$7,567.9	\$2,583.4	\$992.7		\$405.8	\$2,989.2
96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery	DOI	DOI	\$1,859.9	\$1,669.4	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$5,648.7	\$1,728.2	\$0.0	Include 96104	\$131.7	\$1,859.9
96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment:	ADEC	ADEC	\$39.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$39.8	\$60.0	\$0.0	Reduce funds	-\$20.2	\$39.8
96037	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	ADFG	Highsmith/UA	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$550.0	Do not fund	\$0.0	\$0.0
96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration	ADFG	Highsmith/UA	\$173.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$173.0	\$173.0	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$173.0
96090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	\$205.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.1	\$205.1	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95		\$205.1
96104	Avian Predation on Blue Mussels in Prince	USFS	USFS	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$151.5	See 96025	\$0.0	\$0.0
96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG	Jewett/UAF	\$253.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.1	\$250.0	\$0.0	Fund amendment	\$3.1	\$253.1
96161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin	DOI	DOI	\$81.1	\$78.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$160.0	\$0.0	\$81.1	Fund	\$81.1	\$81.1

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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Cost Estimates					Approved in August	Deferred to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
				FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End				
96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation,	NOAA	NOAA	\$116.1	\$121.0	\$120.0	\$470.0	\$827.1	\$116.1	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$116.1
96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	\$261.1				\$261.1	\$51.0	\$210.1	Fund \$210.1	\$261.1
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project				\$1,800.7	\$1,750.7	\$1,750.7		\$5,302.1	\$250.7	\$1,731.9		
August PAG Recommendation: The PAG recommends reduced funding of this cluster, and that staff look at delaying implementation of certain components. Response: Funding is reduced somewhat.											\$1,550.0	\$1,800.7
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment			\$1,800.7	\$1,750.7	\$1,750.7		\$5,302.1	\$250.7	\$1,731.9	Fund \$1,550.0	\$1,800.7
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects				\$610.3	\$200.3	\$83.9	\$458.5	\$1,353.0	\$507.6	\$295.2		
August PAG Recommendation: See Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project.											\$102.7	\$610.3
96021	Seasonal Movements and Pelagic Habitat Use	DOI	DOI	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$121.3	Do not fund \$0.0	\$0.0
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to	DOI	DOI	\$77.6	\$50.0	\$39.9	\$0.0	\$167.5	\$67.6	\$50.0	Fund part \$10.0	\$77.6
96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI	Pac Seabird Gr	\$22.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$22.2	\$0.0	\$22.2	Fund \$22.2	\$22.2
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI	DOI	\$8.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.4	\$8.4	\$0.0	Fund \$8.4	\$8.4
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in	NOAA	ABR, Inc.	\$168.7				\$168.7	\$168.7	\$0.0	Fund \$168.7	\$168.7
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	\$70.5	\$125.3	\$44.0	\$458.5	\$698.3	\$0.0	\$101.7	Fund part \$70.5	\$70.5
96159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance	DOI	DOI	\$262.9	\$25.0			\$287.9	\$262.9	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95 \$262.9	\$262.9
Subsistence Projects				\$1,352.2	\$1,226.0	\$957.5	\$1,594.8	\$5,130.5	\$878.4	\$624.6		
August PAG Recommendation: Approve approximately \$1.3 million, as proposed by staff. Response: Funding of approximately \$1.3 million is recommended. December PAG Comment: Subsistence representative asked for additional work with Kodiak communities for future projects. Restoration Office will hold meetings in all Kodiak villages this winter.											\$473.8	\$1,352.2
96009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS	PWSSC	\$142.3	\$40.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$183.2	\$37.2	\$105.1	Fund \$105.1	\$142.3
96052	Community Involvement & Use of	ADFG	ChugachRRC	\$271.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,771.0	\$261.0	\$0.0	Fund amendment \$10.0	\$271.0
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Tatitlek IRA	\$26.6	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$74.3	\$26.6	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95 \$26.6	\$26.6
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG	ChugachRRC	\$274.9	\$413.6	\$417.4	\$417.4	\$1,523.3	\$0.0	\$274.9	Fund \$274.9	\$274.9
96210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Chugach RRC	\$115.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$315.0	\$115.0	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95 \$115.0	\$115.0
96212	PSP Screening: Restoration of Subsistence	ADEC	Kodiak Tribal	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$167.7	Do not fund \$0.0	\$0.0
96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal	ADFG	Tatitlek Village	\$77.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.4	\$77.4	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95 \$77.4	\$77.4

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION: DEFERRED PROJECTS/ FY 96 WORK PLAN

				Cost Estimates					Approved in August	Deferred to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd	
Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End					
96220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat	USFS	Eyak Nat Vill	\$92.0	\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$219.0	\$85.1	\$0.0	Fund amendment \$6.9	\$92.0	
96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration -- Anderson	USFS	Chenega IRA	\$16.1	\$56.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$72.5	\$0.0	\$16.1	Fund \$16.1	\$16.1	
96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	ADFG	Port Graham	\$95.3	\$83.1	\$77.2	\$161.5	\$417.1	\$95.3	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$95.3	
96244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management	ADFG	ANHSC	\$128.5	\$100.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$313.5	\$128.5	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$128.5	
96256	Columbia and Solf Lakes Sockeye Salmon	USFS	USFS	\$60.8				\$60.8	\$0.0	\$60.8	Fund \$60.8	\$60.8	
272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	PWSAC	\$52.3	\$51.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.4	\$52.3	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$52.3	
Archaeological Resources August PAG Recommendation: The PAG supports the budget as proposed by staff. Response: No response necessary.													
				\$504.2	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,029.2	\$500.7	\$0.0		\$3.5	\$504.2
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	\$145.1	\$135.0	\$145.0	\$135.0	\$560.1	\$141.6	\$0.0	Fund amendment \$3.5	\$145.1	
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	USFS	\$78.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.4	\$78.4	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$78.4	
96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	ADNR	\$74.4	\$60.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$184.4	\$74.4	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$74.4	
96154	Comprehensive Community Plan for	USFS	Chugach HF	\$206.3				\$206.3	\$206.3	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$206.3	
Reducing Marine Pollution August PAG Recommendation: Approve this cluster for funding as recommended by the Executive Director. Response: No response necessary.													
				\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0		\$28.3	
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC	PWS Econ DC	\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0	Funded 8/25/95	\$28.3	
Habitat Improvements August PAG Recommendation: Regarding 96058, actively seek landowner participation. If none forthcoming, reduce project. Response: No funding recommended for 96058, due in part to weak landowner participation. December PAG Comment: Forest products representative asked to develop alternatives for 96058. Exec. Dir. will discuss options with interested landowners.													
				\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6	\$560.6	\$205.9	\$0.0	\$560.6	
96058	Landowner Assistance Project	USFS	USFS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.9	Do not fund \$0.0	\$0.0	
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation	ADNR	ADNR	\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6	\$560.6		Funded 8/25/95	\$560.6	
Information Support August PAG Recommendation: No recommendation given.													
				\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0	\$0.0			\$42.0	\$42.0
96507	EVOS Symposium Publication	NOAA	NOAA	\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0	\$0.0		Fund \$42.0	\$42.0	

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION: DEFERRED PROJECTS/ FY 96 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Cost Estimates					Approved in August	Deferred to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
				FY 96	FY97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End				
Total:				\$18,204.8	\$13,203.7	\$9,920.5	\$3,297.1	\$44,626.1	\$13,670.7	\$7,539.4	\$4,534.1	\$18,204.8

11.6.6 A

FY 96 WORK PLAN
MONITORING, RESEARCH, AND GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS
DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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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.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
Pink Salmon Projects					\$2,017.5	\$1,268.5	\$775.2	\$163.8	\$4,225.0	\$1,284.6	\$1,948.0	\$732.9	\$2,017.5
August PAG Recommendation: Cluster budget appears high; examine in effort to reduce costs. PAG supports efforts to bring experts together to examine program, and asks that PAG members participate. Response: Program review resulted in reduced costs. December PAG Comment: Commercial fishing representative concerned emphasis is more on research than restoration.													

96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	NOAA	2nd. yr. 4 yr. project	\$393.8			\$0.0	\$393.8	\$107.7	\$286.1	\$286.1	\$393.8
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<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 survival will complete information needed to understand the extent and mechanism of the injury to pink salmon.	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This study has focused on the effects of oil on straying rates and survival of pink salmon. The survival portion of this project is particularly important because it supports and extends the continuing work in 95191B, which addresses the possibility of heritable damage from oil exposure. In regard to the straying portion of this project, analysis of FY 1995 results indicates that future costs will be much greater than originally anticipated and it will be difficult to transfer the results to the oil-spill area. The most efficient approach will be to combine this project with /191B, into a single study focused on survival of salmon in relation to oil exposure. I recommend continued funding on this basis.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. NOAA has proposed reducing this project from 5 to 4 years, and has offered significant cost sharing. In combination with /191B, this work will provide useful information on marine survival and straying that will have broad application to salmon management.
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96093A	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Early-Returning Pink Salmon Broodstock	ADFG	Smoker/UAF		\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$111.9	\$0.0	\$0.0
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<u>Abstract</u> Development of early-returning broodstock at hatcheries might beneficially reduce 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 Comments</u> This is a technically excellent and feasible proposal. However, its value to restoration is unclear, given that establishment of widespread early-run stocks of pink salmon would not be consistent with current ADFG policies regarding genetics and supplementation. Thus, I do not recommend funding this project.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposed seven-year project is a major commitment of funds. Its value to restoration is unclear given that it is inconsistent with ADF&G genetic policy, which may prohibit implementing results.
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96093B	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Population Genetic Assessment of Gene Flow from Early Return Stock	ADFG	Garrett/UAF		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$121.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> 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 cal 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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This is a technically strong and feasible proposal to evaluate gene flow between two pink salmon streams in Prince William Sound. Full development of the management implications of this study, however, would require that the work be done on a greatly expanded geographical scale at greatly increased cost. Further, the design of this study would be aided by the results of genetic stock identification now underway in project 96196 and the work on genetic markers proposed in 96190. Thus, I do not recommend funding this project now.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposed long-term project would be a significant commitment of funds. Project would be aided by other Trustee Council funded genetics work, and may be appropriate after information from these projects is available.					
96093C	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort	ADFG	PWSAC		\$0.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$727.4	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous steams 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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> Previous guidance from the Trustees has emphasized possible interest in remote releases of hatchery-raised pink salmon to divert harvest pressure from wild stocks affected by oil in western Prince William Sound. To the extent that this proposal emphasizes alteration of run timing, about which there are many concerns, this work is not consistent with ADFG policies regarding genetics and supplementation. Thus, I do not recommend funding this project.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposed seven-year project would be a major commitment of funds. The project's objective, remote release of hatchery-raised pink salmon with altered run timing, is inconsistent with ADF&G policies required for permitting the remote release.					
96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	ADFG	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$55.0	\$35.0	\$15.0	\$0.0	\$105.0	\$55.0	\$0.0		\$55.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This proposal is technically sound and its implementation will likely enhance pink salmon production.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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.					

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96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	ADFG	1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$230.5	\$37.0	\$23.2	\$30.0	\$320.7	\$230.5	\$0.0		\$230.5
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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 the oil spill.					
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	USFS	USFS	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$9.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.7	\$9.7	\$0.0		\$9.7
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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 third 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.					
96139C2	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Lowe River and Valdez Arm Drainages	ADFG	ADFG		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				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.				Project withdrawn by agency.					

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96139D	Supplemental Monitoring for the Proposed Spawning Channel Construction Project, Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	Coble Geotech.		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				Reviewed jointly with 96139A2. Same recommendation.				Do not fund as separate project. Activity funded as part of 96139C1.					
979	Relationships Between Stream Habitat and Stream Classification Within Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				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.				Do not fund.					
96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	7th yr. 10yr. project	\$254.9	\$260.5	\$260.5	\$85.0	\$860.9	\$254.9	\$0.0		\$254.9
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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 other than the Trustee Council. (This project was formerly numbered 95320B.)				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.				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.					

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96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	2nd yr. 6 yr. project	\$93.2	\$100.5	\$100.5	\$48.8	\$343.0	\$93.2	\$0.0		\$93.2

Abstract

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.)

Chief Scientist's Comments

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.

Executive Director's Recommendation

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	1st yr.	\$167.7	\$250.0	\$417.7	\$0.0	\$240.0	\$167.7	\$167.7
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Abstract

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.

Chief Scientist's Comments

This project will produce a linkage map for a large number of genes in pink salmon. This project would potentially provide significant benefits for pink salmon, because it would increase knowledge of the genetic implications of management and supplementation decisions for wild and hatchery stocks. For example, a genetic linkage map would facilitate development of disease-resistant strains of fish and provide new markers for genetic stock identification. This project will require several years of support, and I encourage the proposers to seek additional sources of funds in the future.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. This project provides fundamental information which will likely aid restoration of wild stocks of pink salmon and which are likely to benefit all pink salmon management in the future. It is a long-term project with national importance. Recommendation is to provide two years of funding at the requested level, but proposers should seek additional funding sources in future years.

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96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	ADFG	ADFG	5th yr. 7 yr. project	\$474.6	\$407.0	\$246.0	\$0.0	\$1,127.6	\$389.5	\$85.1	\$85.1	\$474.6
<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 Comments</u> To evaluate the recovery of wild stocks of pink salmon in Prince William Sound, it is necessary to monitor embryo mortality in the field. This past season (1995) was the second year in which no statistically significant differences were found in embryo mortality between oiled and unoiled streams. However, two more years of study are required to confirm recovery in odd- and even-year stocks. The investigators have done excellent work to date. I recommend funding the field components of this project. In addition, the search for genetic evidence of heritable injury should continue on a limited basis, mainly through the andogenesis experiments. Current efforts to locate altered DNA sequences should be closed out in FY96, as they appear to have a low prospect of success.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund field monitoring and androgenesis experiments. Closeout molecular genetics. Field monitoring should receive funding until there are no statistically significant differences between oiled and unoiled streams for two years for each of the odd- and even-year runs (closeout is FY 98). This is the major monitoring project for the on-going injury to and recovery of pink salmon.					
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	NOAA	5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$159.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$159.6	\$72.8	\$86.8	\$86.8	\$159.6
<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 Comments</u> Recent results indicate that adult pink salmon which were exposed to oil as embryos produce young with reduced survival. This may be a very significant finding, and it is crucial to follow potential effects into a second generation. Thus, I recommend continued funding of this work. In addition, the work now being performed under 96076 is most valuable as support for this project, and I recommend combining the two projects.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, but combine future work with 96076. This project provides important laboratory confirmation of field observation. Project should be continued into second generation of pink salmon. This project is a laboratory companion to 96191A.					
96194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	NOAA		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$182.5	\$0.0	\$0.0
<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 Comments</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> Do not fund at this time. Samples are in freezer and stable. Project will be more meaningful once results of 96191 are fully available. This project ties actual concentrations of oil as obtained from field samples in 1989, 1990, and 1995 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.					

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96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$178.5	\$178.5	\$130.0	\$0.0	\$487.0	\$71.3	\$107.2	\$107.2	\$178.5
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<u>Abstract</u> 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.)	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This project is yielding interesting and worthwhile insights into genetic diversity among wild pink salmon in Prince William Sound, most notably east-west differences within the Sound. This work could have significant benefit for pink salmon management, and I recommend continued funding.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is designed to determine geographic extent of genetic differences in PWS pink salmon. Knowledge of the location of pink salmon stocks and genetic differences among the stocks in PWS will help refine pink salmon management areas and goals.
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Herring Projects	\$1,323.0	\$930.6	\$708.7	\$0.0	\$2,962.3	\$787.1	\$645.1	\$535.9	\$1,323.0
August 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). Response: Deferred projects that met technical approval are recommended for funding.									

96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$140.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$140.0	\$200.0	\$0.0	-\$60.0	\$140.0
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<u>Abstract</u> This study has been examining long-term impacts on herring due to the oil spill using field and laboratory measurements. The field component searched for reproductive impacts in PWS stocks and the laboratory portion tested if exposure of various life stages to oil causes 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.	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund close-out of entire project, both laboratory and field components, since major objectives have been accomplished.
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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound, AK	ADFG	UW/UCD/SFU	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$635.0	\$510.6	\$461.7	\$0.0	\$1,607.3	\$204.1	\$430.9	\$430.9	\$635.0
<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 Comments</u> Substantial progress has been made in understanding the role of VHS and <i>Ichthyophonus</i> in the recent decline of Pacific herring stocks in Prince William Sound. The hypothesis that oil-induced stress is linked to the disease outbreak and population decline remains viable. The project is on track for achieving its objectives, and I recommend continued funding.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project is designed to investigate potential link between oil exposure and disease, and between disease and the herring population decline in PWS. Understanding the causes of the decline and the lack of recovery is important for restoration and resumption of the herring fishery.					
96164	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	ADFG	ADFG		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$49.2	\$0.0	-\$49.2	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> The purpose of the proposed 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 Comments</u> Although I had previously recommended that ADFG needed additional leadership for its herring studies, it is evident from the recent review that ADFG's herring work is on track and that there is little prospect that the agency would be able to support increased personnel costs once Trustee support has concluded. Thus, I recommend that the funds allocated in August be withdrawn.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. With little prospect that ADFG will take over the future role expected of this project and with herring research on track under the guidance of the peer review policy, interim Trustee Council funding is not necessary.					
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	ADFG	ADFG	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$103.9	\$120.0	\$97.0	\$0.0	\$320.9	\$103.9	\$0.0		\$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 Comments</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.					

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96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$444.1	\$300.0	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$894.1	\$229.9	\$214.2	\$214.2	\$444.1

Abstract
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 *Ichthyophonus* 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.

Chief Scientist's Comments
This work is vital to on-going management of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. I recommend one more year of full support from the Trustees, provided that there is an explicit plan developed for transfer of this program back to ADFG as part of normal agency management.

Executive Director's Recommendation
Fund for FY 96 contingent upon expectation that project begins a transition to non-Trustee funding source beginning in FY 97. Project's major objective is to improve estimate of spawning biomass of herring. This information is needed to establish harvest levels and guidelines that allow restoration to occur and to sustain a healthy fishery.

Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,533.4	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0	\$10,733.4	\$4,525.7	\$0.0	\$7.7	\$4,533.4
August PAG Recommendation: Fully fund projects in this cluster, as recommended by the Executive Director. Response: No response necessary.								

96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cooney, et al	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0	\$6,200.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.				

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96320E	Salmon and Herring Predation	ADFG	ADFG	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$637.7				\$637.7	\$637.7	\$0.0		\$637.7
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$162.2				\$162.2	\$162.2	\$0.0		\$162.2
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$323.6				\$323.6	\$323.6	\$0.0		\$323.6
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$195.8				\$195.8	\$195.8	\$0.0		\$195.8
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.)					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	NOAA	PWSSC	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$482.7				\$482.7	\$482.7	\$0.0		\$482.7
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96320.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$61.4				\$61.4	\$61.4	\$0.0		\$61.4
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96320.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.					
96320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	NOAA	Salmon, PWSSC	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$499.4				\$499.4	\$499.4	\$0.0		\$499.4
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96320.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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.)					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	NOAA	PWSSC	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$487.6				\$487.6	\$487.6	\$0.0		\$487.6
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.)					
9320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	USFS	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$40.4				\$40.4	\$32.7	\$0.0	\$7.7	\$40.4
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.				Fund increment. December increment provides program management funds omitted from proposal funded in August.					
96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	ADFG	Eslinger/UAF	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$202.7				\$202.7	\$202.7	\$0.0		\$202.7
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG	Narcross/ UAF	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$1,141.6				\$1,141.6	\$1,141.6	\$0.0		\$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 zooplankton abundance, oceanic conditions, habitat requirements, and density dependent predation in determining large fluctuations in herring abundance.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96320.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.					
96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG	Paul/UAF	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$189.5				\$189.5	\$189.5	\$0.0		\$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 Comments</u> See 96320.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.					
96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG	PWSSC	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$40.0				\$40.0	\$40.0	\$0.0		\$40.0
<u>Abstract</u> Project 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 Comments</u> See 96320.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.					
96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG	Cooney/UAF	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$68.8				\$68.8	\$68.8	\$0.0		\$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 Comments</u> Necessary for effective project management, although cost for administrative support seems high.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96320.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96320Z2	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Coordination & Communications	NOAA	PWSSC	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
				<u>Abstract</u>	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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					\$114.8	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$284.8	\$0.0	\$112.7	\$114.8	\$114.8
August PAG Recommendation: See SEA cluster.													
96054	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Pauly/UBC		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
				<u>Abstract</u>	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.				

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96193-BAA	Flux and Nutritional Quality of Particulate Organic Carbon: Relationship to Survival of Juvenile Pelagic Fish	ADFG	Naidu/UAF		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
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<u>Abstract</u> 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.	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project would not contribute sufficiently to restoration objectives to justify starting a new project.
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96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	NOAA	NOAA	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$114.8	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$284.8	\$0.0	\$112.7	\$114.8	\$114.8
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<u>Abstract</u> 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, <i>Neocalanus</i> 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 prey-switching hypothesis of the SEA plan and identify critical marine nursery habitat in PWS.	<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This proposal is extremely valuable and elegant and has tremendous potential as an integrative tool for future monitoring of the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Thus, I recommend full funding.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. 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.
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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
Sockeye Salmon Program					\$1,286.2	\$391.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,677.2	\$771.0	\$933.5	\$515.2	\$1,286.2
August 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. Response: Budget reductions are recommended for FY 97, and all projects within this cluster are expected to be closed out within the next two years.													

96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	NOAA	NRC, Inc.	1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$116.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$116.9	\$0.0	\$116.9	\$116.9	\$116.9
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<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 Comments</u> Excellent proposal. Will help synthesize existing information on sockeye salmon overescapement, including at Chignik Lake, which has not been studied following a large escapement event after the oil spill. Good potential to complement current studies of overescapement impacts in the Kenai River system, as well as provide insight into long-term oceanographic changes in the Gulf of Alaska. Thus, I recommend funding this project.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project would synthesize existing information on sockeye overescapement — including for Chignik Lake. It will help resolve questions about the geographic extent and mechanism of EVOS-related overescapement injury. It also will provide information helpful to design management strategies to overcome EVOS injury.
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96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	5th yr. 6 yr. project	\$307.0	\$100.0	\$0.0		\$407.0	\$239.8	\$203.1	\$67.2	\$307.0
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<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 Comments</u> This has been an excellent program, the results of which have already proven enormously valuable in managing the upper Cook Inlet mixed-stock fishery to protect Kenai River stocks. I recommend limited additional funding in FY96, after which this program should be taken over by ADFG as part of its normal management responsibilities.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund at reduced amount which reflects the beginning of a transition to agency rather than Trustee Council support; the project will be closed out in FY97. The project has proven successful in providing in-season identification of actual runs that Cook Inlet fishermen are harvesting. The information is used by fisheries managers to modify fishing areas and openings to protect Kenai/Skilak stocks.
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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG	ADFG	3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$596.6	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$746.6	\$460.2	\$398.7	\$136.4	\$596.6
<u>Abstract</u> This project provides for completion of the Kenai lakes sockeye research program, and closeout of the sockeye monitoring program for Kodiak Island lakes. The Kenai research program investigates the mechanism and extent of injury for the continued depressed returns caused by the 1989 (and previous years) overescapement into the Kenai/Skilak system.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> Recent analysis of the extensive limnological and fry data gathered over the last several years indicates a link between fall zooplankton abundance and fry survival in the subsequent year. This may explain sockeye salmon population cycles in these lake systems. If substantiated by further analysis, this is a major breakthrough in understanding of the Kenai River system and perhaps sockeye salmon rearing lakes in general. I recommend approval of the funds needed to complete the Kenai River portion of this work in FY 1996. Project 96258 also includes funds for continued assessment of overescapement effects at Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island. The investigators for the Kodiak portion of this project have done an excellent job, but the mixed-stock fishery in waters offshore of Red and Akalura lakes greatly complicates future restoration efforts for these lakes. I do not recommend funding Kodiak work beyond FY 96.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund completion of work on the Kenai River. Close-out work this year on Kodiak portion of project consistent with Chief Scientist's recommendation. Project investigates mechanism of injury to Kenai river sockeye and monitors recovery of Kodiak sockeye runs. Review of FY 95 results indicates significant scientific breakthrough, which may explain the extent and mechanism of overescapement injury on the Kenai River. If the discovery is confirmed, it may significantly advance the understanding of the Kenai River system.					
96258B	Sockeye Salmon Skilak Lake Enclosure Project	ADFG	ADFG		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments</u> There may be reason to fund this in the future but I cannot recommend doing this now.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 96.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
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96258C	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration: Starvation-Temperature Study	DOI	DOI		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
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<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 Comments</u> There may be reason to fund this in the future but I cannot recommend doing this soon.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 96.
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96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$265.7	\$141.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$406.7	\$71.0	\$214.8	\$194.7	\$265.7
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<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 Comments</u> This project is increasing the productive capacity of Coghill Lake for sockeye salmon through fertilization. The Trustees should continue to support lake fertilization for two more years. I do recommend continued support of the limnological monitoring, but I am concerned that interpretation of the relationship between sockeye production and lake fertilization is confounded by introduction of hatchery-produced pre-smolt, which was done independently of the Trustee-sponsored project. There needs to be further discussion of the objectives and methods of the monitoring program.	<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continued fertilization through FY 97, but not hydroacoustic monitoring which has not been very effective. Smolt outmigration and limnological work will continue, but ADFG and PWSAC should undertake an expanded effort to assess returns of wild adults. 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.
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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	USFS	USFS	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$200.0	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$500.0	\$200.0	\$0.0		\$200.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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 nationwide, and the USFS is providing significant support for this project.					
96177A	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Lake Elsner Area	USFS	USFS		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund.					
96177B	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina Area	USFS	USFS		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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).				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Desired restoration should be addressed in the ongoing negotiations for purchase of habitat protection in the Tatitlek area.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
Marine Mammal Program					\$812.8	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,800.2	\$792.6	\$20.2	\$20.2	\$812.8
<i>August PAG Recommendation: Fund projects in this cluster as recommended by the Executive Director. Response: No response necessary.</i>													
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Castellini/UAF	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$214.1	\$192.3	\$48.1	\$0.0	\$454.5	\$214.1	\$0.0		\$214.1
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				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.				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	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$101.0				\$101.0	\$80.8	\$20.2	\$20.2	\$101.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This 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.				The AB pod, which sustained losses at the time of the spill, and which was apparently rebuilding with the birth of several calves in 1990 and 1991, is now apparently losing members again. It is possible that this pod could disintegrate entirely, which would be an important event to document. Thus, I recommend approval of limited additional funds to ensure that basic monitoring continues in FY 1996.				Fund December increment to accomplish limited monitoring in FY 1996. There continues to be great interest in the status of killer whales, especially the AB pod, in Prince William Sound. However, any commitments of Trustee funds beyond FY 1996 should be contingent on a thorough review of the recovery status of killer whales during the winter.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96012B	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	NOAA	NOAA		\$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 predates on marine mammals versus fish.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$347.3	\$347.0	\$100.0	\$25.0	\$819.3	\$347.3	\$0.0		\$347.3
<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 Comments</u> This is a very good proposal for continuing work on restoration of harbor seals. The investigators are performing well.				<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.					
960121-BAA	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments</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.					

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96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Schell/UAF	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$150.4	\$148.0	\$127.0	\$0.0	\$425.4	\$150.4	\$0.0		\$150.4

Abstract

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 9632012.)

Chief Scientist's Comments

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.

Executive Director's Recommendation

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					\$2,989.2	\$1,869.3	\$1,789.4	\$920.0	\$7,567.9	\$2,583.4	\$992.7	\$405.8	\$2,989.2
August 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.) Response: Budget reductions are recommended; project development resulting from the oiling workshop is still in progress.													

96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI	DOI	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$1,859.9	\$1,669.4	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$5,648.7	\$1,728.2	\$0.0	\$131.7	\$1,859.9
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Abstract

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) OWS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of predators.

Chief Scientist's Comments

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 1995 - 96 winter in order to refine the program for FY 96.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund December increment; see project 96104. In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, was 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.

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96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$39.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$39.8	\$60.0	\$0.0	-\$20.2	\$39.8
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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, and to help local people assess whether the presence of remaining oil is still affecting shoreline activities. It also provides funding to develop information about future shoreline treatment in Prince William Sound				Close-out funding will allow community meetings to be held and final report to be written.				Fund. December decrement reflects overfunding in August. Project funds closeout of FY 95 shoreline assessment work in Kodiak. Project also includes reprogrammed funds and objectives to develop and assess information about future monitoring needs and alternative shoreline treatments.					
96037	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	ADFG	Highsmith/UAF		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$550.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				This is a solid program that would revisit the spill-wide sites that have not been surveyed since 1991. Damage was extensive in sheltered rocky shores, coarse-textured beaches, and estuarine habitats. Although it would be desirable to examine these coastal habitat sites again, the cost is very high. Before considering further requests for monitoring of coastal habitat sites, there needs to be further review of recent results and future plans of Alan Mearns' work at NOAA to explore to what extent this work, or perhaps collaboration with this work, cooperation with this work, can address restoration objectives in a more cost effective manner.				Do not fund. Although more information on recovery of intertidal biota is desirable, the high cost of this new commitment precludes funding this year. Based on the Chief Scientist's recommendation, before funding can be considered in future years coordination with ongoing work at NOAA must be explored. Primary value of this work is documentation of injury and recovery, with few management applications.					
96056	Sea Otter Transplantation/Clam Restoration	DOI	D. Warner		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				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.				Do not fund. This project idea is not technically feasible.					

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96067-BAA	Juvenile Fish Habitat Identification and Assessment	DOI	Mitchell/MBC		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments</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		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments</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	7th yr. 7 yr. project	\$173.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$173.0	\$173.0	\$0.0		\$173.0
<u>Abstract</u> In 1990, intertidal restoration studies were established in Herring Bay in response to the T/V Exxon Valdez 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 Comments</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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96103-BAA	Whale Forestomach Anaerobic Microbes to Detoxify Oil Spills	NOAA	Craig/OSU		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.					<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposed work falls outside scope of civil settlement.				
96104	Avian Predation on Blue Mussels in Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$151.5	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.					<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This project would begin to assess the effects of avian predation on blue mussels as it relates to hypotheses in the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (NVP) program (96025). I recommend a pilot project emphasizing numbers of birds in the study areas and simple modeling of their predation rates, based on observations and reports in the literature on their food habits. Neither the collection of birds nor energetics work on bird carcasses is necessary at this time. Limited testing of experimental predator exclosures appears warranted, but needs additional peer review before proceeding. I recommend funding in FY 1996 as a component of the NVP program.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund in FY 1996 as a pilot project within the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator program (96025). This work should complement other work within NVP on impacts of birds on prey taken by sea otters and other "top" predators, but consideration of future funding contingent on relevance of first-year results to the other NVP studies.				
96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG	Jewett/UAF	6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$253.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.1	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$3.1	\$253.1
<u>Abstract</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.					<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This is a close-out project for work previously funded by the Trustees. The investigator is doing a very good job on subtidal studies.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund December increment, which is for sample analysis based on new cost estimates. This project closes out work funded in previous years.				

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96108	Assessing the Effects of EVOS on Mussels and Fish: Using High Resolution Stable Isotope Records	ADFG	Carpenter/UT		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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 and increase our knowledge of their physiological activity (e.g., growth rate, spawning, food-source variations and disease).				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This proposal appears to have technical shortcomings and would contribute little to the restoration program.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Objectives will not be compromised by a delay of a year or more.			

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within N. Pacific Region	DOI	DOI	1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$81.1	\$78.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$160.0	\$0.0	\$81.1	\$81.1	\$81.1
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
Harlequin ducks range widely throughout the oil-spill area, but little is known about whether the regional population consists of a single stock or multiple, discrete subpopulations. Recent advances in avian genetics enable cost-effective sampling of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound, Kodiak Island, the Alaska Peninsula, and other locations to assess the degree of differentiation within and interchange among harlequin ducks in the oil-spill area.				This proposal has been revised to shift emphasis from testing use of satellite transmitters to use of genetic markers to understand the geographic structure and interchange within the northern Gulf of Alaska population of harlequin ducks. This work should aid interpretation of recovery from the oil spill and yield useful information for management of this species, which is harvested for sport and subsistence purposes. I recommend funding at this time.				Fund. This project has been recast with an emphasis on genetics as a way to look at the population structure and interchange among harlequin ducks in the northern Gulf of Alaska. This information will contribute to restoration and management goals in Prince William Sound and elsewhere in the oil-spill area.					
96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	NOAA	NOAA	5th yr. 11 yr. project	\$116.1	\$121.0	\$120.0	\$470.0	\$827.1	\$116.1	\$0.0		\$116.1
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$261.1				\$261.1	\$51.0	\$210.1	\$210.1	\$261.1
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.				Harlequin ducks were seriously impacted by the oil spill, and there continues to be concern about their status, especially in western Prince William Sound. Based on the review session this fall, the investigators have made excellent progress in developing an approach to comparing the health of populations in eastern and western parts of the Sound. This work needs to go forward, and I recommend funding this project in FY 96.				Fund. Late report (B11) now submitted. This project continues basic assessment of recovery status of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound.					

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Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project					\$1,800.7	\$1,750.7	\$1,750.7		\$5,302.1	\$250.7	\$1,731.9	\$1,550.0	\$1,800.7
August PAG Recommendation: The PAG recommends reduced funding of this cluster, and that staff look at delaying implementation of certain components. Response: Funding is reduced somewhat.													

96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska			2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$1,800.7	\$1,750.7	\$1,750.7		\$5,302.1	\$250.7	\$1,731.9	\$1,550.0	\$1,800.7
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Abstract

This study will use seabirds as "probes" of the trophic environment of PWS. We will 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.

Chief Scientist's Comments

This project was undertaken on a pilot basis in FY 1995, and remarkable progress was achieved in demonstrating the link between seabird productivity and forage fish populations in the oil-spill area. The intercolony comparisons have provided qualitative evidence of food limitation of seabird colonies, which is essential to successful testing of the APEX hypotheses. However, there are substantial challenges ahead in documenting these relationships on a quantitative basis. In the future, the emphasis of this work should shift from deep water to nearshore environments, because most of the important interactions between seabirds and forage fish take place there. Preliminary analysis of historical trawl-catch data in the Gulf of Alaska has been extremely helpful showing how long-term and potentially large-scale changes in the composition of crustacean and fish populations might affect marine bird and mammal populations. This historical work, coupled with the current field investigations, may lead to significant improvement in the ability to understand, predict, and manage the spill-area ecosystem on a sustained basis. I recommend funding this work on a full-scale basis in FY 1996.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. The pilot effort in FY 1995 has shown a link between the forage fish and seabird productivity. The scientific reviewers are enthusiastic about the prospect that this work will yield results that are of benefit to the marine ecosystem in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska.

96163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA	NOAA	2nd yr 5 yr project									
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Abstract

See 96163.

Chief Scientist's Comments

See 96163.

Executive Director's Recommendation

See 96163.

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96163B	Foraging of Seabirds	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	NOAA	NOAA	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163D	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163E	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon Guillemot Populations	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163G	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics, and Productivity of Seabirds	NOAA	Roby/UAF	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			

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96163H	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	NOAA	Texas A&M	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163I	APEX Planning and Project Leader	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			
96163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	DOI	DOI	2nd yr 5 yr project									
<u>Abstract</u> See 96163.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> See 96163.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> See 96163.			

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Scabird/Forage Fish -- Related Projects					\$610.3	\$200.3	\$83.9	\$458.5	\$1,353.0	\$507.6	\$295.2	\$102.7	\$610.3
<i>August PAG Recommendation: See Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project.</i>													
96021	Seasonal Movements and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres and Tufted Puffins	DOI	DOI		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$121.3	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>					<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
Common murres were the bird species most heavily impacted by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> 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.					Preliminary results from a FY 1995 pilot study funded by the Trustees are promising in some respects, but raise questions about the behavior and health of the murres following implantation of the transmitters. Full development of this technology will benefit from additional laboratory and veterinary work, which is not a priority at this time. Thus, I do not recommend funding in FY 1996.			Do not fund. Pilot study in FY 1995 yielded interesting results, but there is need for more research and development work on the use of satellite transmitters implanted in common murres. This work might be appropriate for the Alaska SeaLife Center in the future, but the necessary facilities are not presently available in Alaska.					
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to Monitor the Reproductive Success of Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound, Alaska	DOI	DOI	2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$77.6	\$50.0	\$39.9	\$0.0	\$167.5	\$67.6	\$50.0	\$10.0	\$77.6
<u>Abstract</u>					<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
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.					An index of marbled murrelet productivity is a desirable product of the restoration program. However, I believe that further work on marbled murrelets will be most valuable after there has been a concerted effort to synthesize the results of past work and to explore the possible integration of murrelet work into the larger Scabird-Forage Fish (APEX) project. Thus, I recommend only limited additional funding to enable progress in these areas. I do not recommend additional field work now.			Fund. Funding approved in August was intended to provide the principal investigator the resources to synthesize and publish prior Trustee-supported work on marbled murrelets. The chief scientist has recommended that future field work on marbled murrelets should be considered in the context of the APEX (96163) predator project, and I recommend approval of limited additional funds (\$10,000) to cover costs associated with fully exploring integration with APEX.					

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96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI	Pac Seabird Gr	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$22.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$22.2	\$0.0	\$22.2	\$22.2	\$22.2
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> With support from the Trustees, the Pacific Seabird Group held a very successful symposium on seabird restoration in September 1995. This event has produced technical reviews that bring together information that has not been summarized before. These reviews, and the resulting recommendations, are of great value to restoration following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill and other such events. This information deserves to be circulated widely, and I recommend support of this modest proposal.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The Pacific Seabird Group Symposium on Seabird Restoration, which was supported by the Trustees, was highly successful and deserves wide circulation in a published format. I recommend approval of \$15,000 toward those publication costs, although the proposers will still require additional funds from other sources before proceeding with publication.					
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI	DOI	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$8.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.4	\$8.4	\$0.0		\$8.4
<u>Abstract</u> 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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> I have supported fox removal as a highly effective but low cost restoration technique. One issue is that Seguam 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.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> 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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund at this time. Not identified as critical need in FY 96 by the APEX review in December.					

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96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	1st yr. 7 yr. project	\$70.5	\$125.3	\$44.0	\$458.5	\$698.3	\$0.0	\$101.7	\$70.5	\$70.5
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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 murres 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).				Documenting the recovery of murres in the Barren Islands is a key part of understanding the long-term effects of the oil spill. In addition, study of murres in the Barren Islands provides key data for testing hypotheses in the Seabird-Forage Fish (APEX) program. I do not believe that it is essential that we monitor murre colonies elsewhere in the Gulf of Alaska at this time. Thus, I recommend funding a full population census of Barren Island murres to supplement the APEX (96163) work in the Barren Islands.				Fund. Rather than start a multi-year commitment to monitoring common murre populations at a series of Gulf of Alaska colonies, I concur with the chief scientist's recommendation that current efforts should be focused on the Barren Islands. Populations censuses at the Barren Islands will be very helpful in terms of the APEX study, as well as to track murre recovery at this critical group of colonies.					
96148	Kittlitz's Murrelet: Biology, Abundance, and Population Genetics	DOI	DOI		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$262.9	\$25.0			\$287.9	\$262.9	\$0.0		\$262.9
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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 unoiled 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.					

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96175	Remote Video System Seabird Monitoring Project	DOI	DOI		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments

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	\$1,352.2	\$1,226.0	\$957.5	\$1,594.8	\$5,130.5	\$878.4	\$624.6	\$473.8	\$1,352.2
August PAG Recommendation: Approve approximately \$1.3 million, as proposed by staff. Response: Funding of approximately \$1.3 million is recommended. December PAG Comment: Subsistence representative asked for additional work with Kodiak communities for future projects. Restoration Office will hold meetings in all Kodiak villages this winter.									

96009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS	PWSSC	2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$142.3	\$40.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$183.2	\$37.2	\$105.1	\$105.1	\$142.3
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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) was 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 identifying optimal habitat characteristics in the intertidal and subtidal area where octopus are harvested. Close-out costs are requested in the third year (FY97).

Chief Scientist's Comments

The pilot project in FY 1995 was successful in developing survey methods and preliminary habitat models for octopus in Prince William Sound. This project provides a good model of how an investigator and community residents work together to combine their knowledge and approaches. If these surveys are now carried out, it will produce information valuable for management of a species that is an important subsistence resource. I recommend continued funding to implement the methods developed in the pilot project.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. Project addresses the concern that octopus and chiton stocks were depleted by the oil spill and that subsistence uses are impaired. FY 95 pilot effort was successful in locating octopus in Prince William Sound, developing survey methods, and providing information about the life history of octopus.

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96052	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	ChugachRRC	2nd yr. 8 yr. project	\$271.0	\$250.0	\$250.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,771.0	\$261.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	\$271.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project, submitted by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC), 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 project includes a pilot effort to integrate western science and Traditional Ecological Knowledge to further the restoration program.				Addresses needed restoration work by furthering interactions between EVOS scientists and community members.				Fund December increment. This project continues a program to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill. The incremental funding will allow additional community members to travel to the Trustee Council's 1996 Restoration Workshop, as requested at the fall Community Conference on the Oil Spill.					
96052B	Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	ADFG		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$26.6	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$15.9	\$74.3	\$26.6	\$0.0		\$26.6
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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. 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.					

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION -- FY 96 WORK PLAN -- 12/11/95 TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING

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96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG	ChugachRRC	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$274.9	\$413.6	\$417.4	\$417.4	\$1,523.3	\$0.0	\$274.9	\$274.9	\$274.9
<u>Abstract</u> Resident clam populations near the Native villages of Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Tatitlek 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. In addition, beaches will be surveyed in Chenega and Ouzinkie for possible future seeding. Also, Eyak razor clams will be identified and work will be initiated to protect the existing clam populations from natural predators.		<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This project was successful in spawning little-neck clams and raising their spat, and it has the potential of making an important contribution to restoration of subsistence use of clams. However, there is need for continued development of hatchery techniques, which will require consultation with experts who have appropriate experience. I recommend continued support of this project, emphasizing development of hatchery techniques that eventually may be applied on a larger scale.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continuing pilot effort in Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Tatitlek. Fund initial beach surveys in Chenega and Ouzinkie, and analysis of clam predator problem in Cordova (Native Village of Eyak). Funding is contingent on approval of Detailed Project Description, which must address hatchery issues raised by peer reviewers. Project is intended to establish subsistence clam populations as replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.									
96202	Port Lions Community Hall	ADFG	Port Lions		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.		<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> No link to restoration.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. No link to restoration of an injured natural resource.									
96204	Kodiak Subsistence Resource Restoration Planning	ADFG	ADFG		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.		<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> Some further planning seems justified. However, such planning should go on under this project or under 96052.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. Objectives can be integrated into 96052.									

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96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	ADFG	Port Graham	1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$95.3	\$83.1	\$77.2	\$161.5	\$417.1	\$95.3	\$0.0		\$95.3
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> Potentially worthwhile project that should supplement pink salmon production for the benefit of subsistence users.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> Insufficient technical content to evaluate this proposal.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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 Sampling	ADFG	ANHSC	3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$128.5	\$100.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$313.5	\$128.5	\$0.0		\$128.5
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> This is a well integrated and technically feasible project.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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.					

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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96279	Resource Abnormalities Study	ADFG	ADFG		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments</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		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$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 Comments</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			
Archaeological Resources					\$504.2	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,029.2	\$500.7	\$0.0	\$3.5	\$504.2
August PAG Recommendation: The PAG supports the budget as proposed by staff. Response: No response necessary.													
007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$145.1	\$135.0	\$145.0	\$135.0	\$560.1	\$141.6	\$0.0	\$3.5	\$145.1
<u>Abstract</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.				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u> 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.						<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund December increment, which is for program management costs overlooked in the original budget submittal. 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. The proposer should continue and expand consultation with Native groups.			

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Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	USFS	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$78.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.4	\$78.4	\$0.0		\$78.4
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$74.4	\$60.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$184.4	\$74.4	\$0.0		\$74.4
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.					
96150	Expansion of Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	ADNR	Alutiiq HF		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</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.					

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96219	Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center Project	ADEC	Ouzinkie Tribe		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
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.				This project to build an Ouzinkie Cultural Center needs to be better coordinated with region-wide efforts and with the existing Alutiiq Cultural Center.				Do not fund. Proposal should be coordinated with the existing Alutiiq Cultural Center.					
Reducing Marine Pollution					\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0		\$28.3
August PAG Recommendation: Approve this cluster for funding as recommended by the Executive Director. Response: No response necessary.													
96091	Monitoring for Current and Potential Environmental Impacts of Oil Industry Activities in Cook Inlet	ADEC	Cook Inl RCAC		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</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.				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.				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.					

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC	PWS Econ DC	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$28.3				\$28.3	\$28.3	\$0.0		\$28.3

Abstract

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 may be 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.

Chief Scientist's Comments

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.

Executive Director's Recommendation

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.

Habitat Improvements

August PAG Recommendation: Regarding 96058, actively seek landowner participation. If none forthcoming, reduce project. Response: No funding recommended for 96058, due in part to weak landowner participation.

December PAG Comment: Forest products representative asked to develop alternatives for 96058. Exec. Dir. will discuss options with interested landowners.

\$560.6

\$800.0

\$600.0

\$0.0

\$1,960.6

\$560.6

\$205.9

\$0.0

\$560.6

96058	Landowner Assistance Project	USFS	USFS	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$205.9	\$0.0	\$0.0
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Abstract

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.

Chief Scientist's Comments

The concept of providing assistance to private landowners who want to minimize further impacts of their activities on spill-injured resources is good. Although the project got off to a late start in FY 1995, there apparently was helpful contact with several landowners. However, future funding of this project requires a policy judgment by the Trustees as to whether these activities are appropriately considered to be part of an agency's normal management program.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund. Assistance with project development and facilitation already funded under 96052. Restoration activities associated with land acquisition should be addressed during negotiation process. Other objectives are appropriate to the extent that they go beyond what is clearly normal agency management.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	Project Duration	FY 96 Estimate	FY97 Estimate	FY 98 Estimate	FY 99 to end Estimate	Total FY 96 to end Estimate	Approved 8/25/95	Deferred Decision to December	Executive Director's Recommendation	Total FY 96 App'd + Rec'd
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	ADNR	ADNR	1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6	\$560.6			\$560.6
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
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 direct recreation and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.				This is a well presented proposal, and the supplementary information provided helps to clarify the relationship to work that is being carried out with funds provided from the Exxon Valdez criminal settlement and other sources. This is 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.				Fund. This project will aid restoration of habitat for the benefit of sockeye salmon and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.					
Information Support					\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0	\$0.0		\$42.0	\$42.0
August PAG Recommendation: No recommendation given.													
96155	Prince William Sound Information Service	ADNR	Fairweather		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
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 did not review proposal.				Do not fund. Proposal duplicates work ongoing under 96100 begun under 95089.					
96507	EVOS Symposium Publication	NOAA	NOAA		\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0	\$0.0		\$42.0	\$42.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Comments</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium was held in February 1993. The Trustee Council funded publication and distribution of the symposium proceedings in FY94 with a budget of \$102,000. The length of the proceedings is now expected to be 51% longer than originally planned and the American Fisheries Society (AFS), the publisher, needs an additional \$35,000 to complete the project.				Chief Scientist did not review this proposal.				Fund. This project completes the funding necessary to publish and distribute the proceedings of the 1993 Oil Spill Symposium. Publication furthers the Trustee Council's public information goals.					

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	Research Facilities				\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0
	August PAG Recommendation: No recommendation given.												
96151	Expansion of the Prince William Sound Science Center/Oil Spill Recovery Institute	NOAA	NOAA		\$0.0				\$0.0	\$0.0			\$0.0

Abstract

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.

Chief Scientist's Comments

Chief Scientist did not review proposal.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund. Proposal incomplete. Planning money already obtained from alternate funding source.

Draft

**Summary of Executive Director's Recommendation, FY 96 Work Plan
(Including August and December Recommendations)**

Resource/Service Cluster	Approved in FY 95	Revised FY 96 Request	FY 96 and Estimated Future				
			FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99 to End	FY 96 to End
Pink Salmon	\$2,543.5	\$3,469.6	\$2,017.5	\$1,268.5	\$775.2	\$163.8	\$4,225.0
Herring	\$2,103.5	\$1,432.2	\$1,323.0	\$930.6	\$708.7	\$0.0	\$2,962.3
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$4,612.8	\$5,154.8	\$4,533.4	\$3,600.0	\$2,600.0		\$10,733.4
SEA Program -- Related Projects	\$0.0	\$375.2	\$114.8	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$284.8
Sockeye Salmon Program	\$1,569.7	\$2,198.0	\$1,286.2	\$391.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,677.2
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout	\$134.8	\$428.4	\$229.6	\$200.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$529.6
Marine Mammal Program	\$913.2	\$1,099.5	\$812.8	\$687.3	\$275.1	\$25.0	\$1,800.2
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$3,112.4	\$6,426.0	\$2,989.2	\$1,869.3	\$1,789.4	\$920.0	\$7,567.9
Seabird/Forage Fish Ecoystem Pjct	\$1,262.9	\$1,982.6	\$1,800.7	\$1,750.7	\$1,750.7		\$5,302.1
Seabird/Forage Fish -- Related	\$617.9	\$1,419.2	\$610.3	\$200.3	\$83.9	\$458.5	\$1,353.0
Subsistence	\$1,006.9	\$2,594.0	\$1,352.2	\$1,226.0	\$957.5	\$1,594.8	\$5,130.5
Archaeological Resources	\$457.7	\$3,880.3	\$504.2	\$195.0	\$195.0	\$135.0	\$1,029.2
Reducing Marine Pollution	\$516.7	\$163.3	\$28.3				\$28.3
Habitat Improvements	\$286.6	\$963.3	\$560.6	\$800.0	\$600.0	\$0.0	\$1,960.6
Information Support	\$0.0	\$42.0	\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0				\$0.0
Total: Monitoring, Research, and General Restoration	\$19,138.6	\$34,628.4	\$18,204.8	\$13,203.7	\$9,920.5	\$3,297.1	\$44,626.1
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
Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,111.8	\$1,193.0	\$2,000.0	\$170.0	\$115.0	\$115.0	\$1,241.8
Restoration Reserve	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$48,000.0	\$84,000.0
Total, All Activities	\$36,459.3	\$51,261.0	\$35,644.4	\$28,573.7	\$24,835.5	\$58,612.1	\$129,867.9