
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Plan
Draft Update on Injured
Resources & Services
April 1996

Prepared by:

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council

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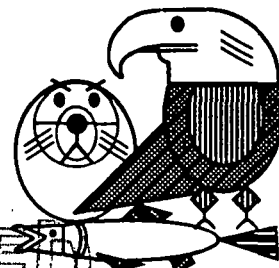


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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Reader:

The Trustee Council adopted the *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan* in November 1994 with the intent that the plan would be updated as needed to incorporate new scientific information.

The enclosed documents provide information to update two parts of the *Restoration Plan*: the List of Injured Resources and Services in Chapter 4 and the summaries of Injury and Recovery and the Recovery Objectives in Chapter 5. The Council invites public comment on the changes to the List of Injured Resources and Services and to the updated Recovery Objectives. To be most helpful, **please submit written comments on these drafts to: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 by June 15, 1996.**

List of Injured Resources and Services

Chapter 4 of the *Restoration Plan* indicates that the list of injured resources and services (p. 32, Table 2) will be reviewed as new information is obtained. The proposed revisions include changes to the recovery status of some resources (for example, moving Bald Eagles from the "recovering" category to "recovered") and additions to the list itself. In August 1995, the Council added Kittlitz's murrelets and common loons to the injured species list. In addition, the Council now proposes to add three species of cormorants (red-faced, pelagic, and double-crested). Requests to add scoters (three species) and black-legged kittiwakes to the list were recommended against by the Council's Chief Scientist. If you would like a copy of the Chief Scientist's recommendations, please call the Trustee Council office (see telephone numbers on second page).

Chapter 5: Goals, Objectives & Strategies

Chapter 5 of the *Restoration Plan* (pp. 33-56) discusses general goals and strategies for restoring injured resources and services and also provides specific information on the status, recovery objectives, and restoration strategies for individual resources and services. In the attached document, the Council now provides updated information on the status of injured resources and services. Based on these updated status reports, the Council also proposes and invites comments on revisions to the Recovery

Trustee Agencies

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

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

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Objectives for injured resources and services. Readers are referred to annual work plans and invitations to submit proposals (e.g., *Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 1997*) for the most current information on the restoration strategies chosen by the Council to achieve its recovery objectives.

Your comments on the proposed changes to the List of Injured Resources and Services and the Recovery Objectives are invited. If you have questions about the proposed changes, or wish to request any of the documents mentioned above, please call 1-800-478-7745 (inside Alaska) or 1-800-283-7745 (outside Alaska). Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

enclosure

[Note to Readers: This draft updates information on Injury and Recovery status and Recovery Objectives in Chapter 5 (pp. 33-56) and the List of Injured Resources and Services (p. 32) in the *Restoration Plan*.]

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RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Injury and Recovery

The oil-spill area is believed to contain more than 3,000 sites of archaeological and historical significance. Twenty-four archaeological sites on public lands are known to have been adversely affected by cleanup activities or looting and vandalism linked to the oil spill. Additional sites on both public and private lands were probably injured, but damage assessment studies were limited to public land and not designed to identify all such sites.

Documented injuries include theft of surface artifacts, masking of subtle clues used to identify and classify sites, violation of ancient burial sites, and destruction of evidence in layered sediments. In addition, vegetation has been disturbed, which has exposed sites to accelerated erosion. The effect of oil on soil chemistry and organic remains may reduce or eliminate the utility of radiocarbon dating in some sites.

Assessments of 14 sites in 1993 suggest that most of the archaeological vandalism that can be linked to the spill occurred early in 1989, before adequate constraints were put into place over the activities of oil spill clean-up personnel. Most vandalism took the form of "prospecting" for high yield sites. Once these problems were recognized, protective measures were implemented that successfully limited additional injury. In 1993, only two of the 14 sites visited showed signs of continued vandalism, but it is difficult to prove that this recent vandalism was related to the spill. Oil was visible in the intertidal zones of two of the 14 sites monitored in 1993, and hydrocarbon analysis has shown that the oil at one of the sites was from the *Exxon Valdez* spill. Hydrocarbon levels at the second site were not sufficient to permit identification of the source or sources of the oil.

Monitoring of archaeological sites in 1994 and 1995 found no evidence of new damage from vandalism. The presence of oil is being determined in sediment samples taken from four sites in 1995.

None of the archaeological artifacts collected during the spill response, damage assessment, or restoration programs is stored within the spill area. These artifacts are stored in the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and in the Federal Building in Juneau. Native communities in the spill area have expressed a strong interest in having them returned to the spill area for storage and display.

The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository in Kodiak, whose construction costs were partly funded by the Trustee Council, is the only physically appropriate artifact storage facility in the spill area. In 1995 the Trustee Council approved funds for development of a comprehensive community plan for restoring archaeological resources in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, including strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities within the spill area.

Recovery Objective

Archaeological resources are nonrenewable: they cannot recover in the same sense as biological

resources. Archaeological resources will be considered to have recovered when spill-related injury ends, looting and vandalism are at or below prespill levels, and the artifacts and scientific data remaining in vandalized sites are preserved (e.g., through excavation, site stabilization, or other forms of documentation).

BALD EAGLES

Injury and Recovery

The bald eagle is an abundant resident of coast lines throughout the oil-spill area. Following the spill a total of 151 eagle carcasses was recovered from the oil-spill area. Prince William Sound provides year-round and seasonal habitat for about 5,000 bald eagles, and within the Sound it is estimated that about 250 bald eagles died as a result of the spill. There were no estimates of mortality outside the Sound, but there were deaths throughout the oil-spill area.

In addition to direct mortalities, productivity was reduced in oiled areas of Prince William Sound in 1989. Productivity was back to normal in 1990 and 1991, and an aerial survey of adults in 1995 indicated that the population has returned to or exceeded its prespill level in Prince William Sound.

Recovery Objective

Bald eagles will have recovered when their population and productivity have returned to prespill levels. Based on the results of studies in Prince William Sound, this objective has been met.

BLACK OYSTERCATCHERS

Injury and Recovery

Black oystercatchers spend their entire lives in or near intertidal habitats and are highly vulnerable to oil pollution. Currently, it is estimated that 1,500-2,000 oystercatchers breed in south-central Alaska. Only nine carcasses of adult oystercatchers were recovered following the spill, but the actual number of mortalities may have been considerably higher.

In addition to direct mortalities, breeding activities were disrupted by the oil and clean-up activities. In comparison with black oystercatchers on the largely unoiled Montague Island, oystercatchers at heavily oiled Green Island had reduced hatching success in 1989 and their chicks gained weight more slowly during 1991-93. Interpretation of these data on reproductive performance, however, are confounded by lack of prespill data. Productivity and survival of black oystercatchers in Prince William Sound have not been monitored since 1993, and the recovery status of this species is not known.

Recovery Objective

Black oystercatchers will have recovered when the population returns to prespill levels and reproduction is within normal bounds. An increasing population trend and comparable hatching success and growth rates of chicks in oiled and unoiled areas, after taking into account geographic differences, will indicate that recovery is underway.

CLAMS

Injury and Recovery

The magnitude of impacts on clam populations varies with the species of clam, degree of oiling, and location. However, data from the lower intertidal zone on sheltered beaches suggest that little-neck clams and, to a lesser extent, butter clams were killed and suffered slower growth rates as a result of the oil spill and clean-up activities. In communities on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, and the Alaska Peninsula and in Prince William Sound concern about the effects of the oil spill on clams and subsistence uses of clams remains high.

Recovery Objective

Clams will have recovered when populations and productivity have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill, based on prespill data or comparisons of oiled and unoled sites.

COMMON LOONS

Injury and Recovery

Carcasses of 395 loons of four species were recovered following the spill, including at least 216 common loons. Current population sizes are not known for any of these species, but, in general, loons are long-lived, slow-reproducing, and have small populations. Common loons in the oil-spill area may number only a few thousand, including only hundreds in Prince William Sound. Common loons injured by the spill probably included a mixture of resident and migrant birds, and their recovery status is not known.

Recovery Objective

No realistic recovery objective can be identified without more information on injury to and the recovery status of common loons.

COMMON MURRES

Injury and Recovery

About 30,000 carcasses of oiled birds were picked up following the oil spill, and 74 percent of them were common and thick-billed murres (mostly common murres). Many more murres probably died than actually were recovered. Based on surveys of index colonies at such locations as Resurrection Bay, the Chiswell, Barren, and Triplet islands, and Puale Bay, the spill-area population may have declined by about 40 percent following the spill. In addition to direct losses of murres, there is evidence that the timing of reproduction was disrupted and productivity reduced. Interpretation of the effects of the spill, however, is complicated by incomplete prespill data and by indications that populations at some colonies were in decline before the oil spill.

Postspill monitoring of productivity at the colonies in the Barren Islands indicates that reproductive timing and success were again within normal bounds by 1993. Numbers of adult murre were last surveyed at those same colonies in 1994. At that time, the local population had not returned to prespill levels.

The Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX project), funded by the Trustee Council, is investigating the linkages among murre populations and changes in the abundance of forage fish, such as Pacific herring, sand lance, and capelin.

Recovery Objective

Common murre will have recovered when populations at index colonies have returned to prespill levels and when productivity is sustained within normal bounds. Increasing population trends at index colonies will be a further indication that recovery is underway.

CORMORANTS

Injury and Recovery

Cormorants are large fish-eating birds that spend much of their time on the water or perched on rocks near the water. Three species typically are found within the oil-spill area.

Carcasses of 838 cormorants were recovered following the oil spill, including 418 pelagic, 161 red-faced, 38 double-crested, and 221 unidentified cormorants. Many more cormorants probably died as a result of the spill, but their carcasses were not found.

No regional population estimates are available for any of the cormorant species found in the oil-spill area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Seabird Colony Catalog, however, currently lists counts of 7,161 pelagic cormorants, 8,967 red-faced cormorants, and 1,558 double-crested cormorants in the oil-spill area. These are direct counts, not overall population estimates, but they suggest that population sizes are small. In this context, it appears that injury to all three cormorant species may have been significant.

In addition, there were statistically-significant declines in the estimated numbers of cormorants (all three species combined) in Prince William Sound based on pre- and postspill July boat surveys (1972-73 v 1989-91). There were fewer cormorants in oiled than in unoiled parts of the Sound. More recent surveys (1993-94) did not show an increasing population trend since the oil spill. With support from the Trustee Council, these boat surveys will be repeated in 1996.

Recovery Objective

Pelagic, red-faced, and double-crested cormorants will have recovered when their populations return to prespill levels in the oil-spill area. An increasing population trend in Prince William Sound will indicate that recovery is underway.

CUTTHROAT TROUT

Injury and Recovery

Prince William Sound is at the northwestern limit of the range of cutthroat trout, and few stocks are known to exist within the Sound. Local cutthroat trout populations rarely number more than 1,000 each, and the fish have small home ranges and are geographically isolated. Cutthroat trout, therefore, are highly vulnerable to exploitation, habitat alteration, or pollution.

Following the oil spill, cutthroat trout in a small number of oiled index streams grew more slowly than in unoiled streams, possibly as a result of reduced food supplies or exposure to oil, and there is concern that reduced growth rates may have led to reduced survival. The difference in growth rates persisted through 1991. No studies have been conducted since then, and the recovery status of this species is not known.

Recovery Objective

Cutthroat trout will have recovered when growth rates within oiled areas are similar to those for unoiled areas, after taking into account geographic differences.

DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS

Injury and Recovery

The oil spill delivered oil in varying quantities to the waters adjoining the seven areas within the spill area designated as wilderness areas and wilderness study areas by Congress. Oil also was deposited above the mean high-tide line in these areas. During the intense clean-up seasons of 1989 and 1990, thousands of workers and hundreds of pieces of equipment were at work in the spill area. This activity was an unprecedented imposition of people, noise, and activity on the area's undeveloped and normally sparsely occupied landscape. Although activity levels on these wilderness shores have probably returned to normal, at some locations there is still residual oil.

Recovery Objective

Designated wilderness areas will have recovered when oil is no longer encountered in these areas and the public perceives them to be recovered from the spill.

DOLLY VARDEN

Injury and Recovery

Like the cutthroat trout, there is evidence that Dolly Varden grew more slowly in oiled streams than in unoiled streams, and there is concern that reduced growth rates may have led to reduced survival. However, no data have been gathered since 1991. The recovery status of this species is not known.

Recovery Objective

Dolly Varden will have recovered when growth rates within oiled streams are comparable to those in unoiled streams, after taking into account geographic differences.

HARBOR SEALS**Injury and Recovery**

Harbor seal numbers were declining in the Gulf of Alaska, including in Prince William Sound, before the oil spill. *Exxon Valdez* oil affected harbor seal habitats, including key haul-out areas and adjacent waters, in Prince William Sound and as far away as Tugidak Island, near Kodiak. Estimated mortality as a direct result of the oil spill was about 300 seals in oiled parts of Prince William Sound. Based on surveys conducted before (1988) and after (1989) the oil spill, seals in oiled areas had declined by 43 percent, compared to 11 percent in unoiled areas.

In a declining population deaths exceed births, and harbor seals in both oiled and unoiled parts of Prince William Sound have continued to decline since the spill. For the period 1989-1994, the average estimated annual rate of decline is about 6 percent. Changes in the amount or quality of food may have been an initial cause of this long-term decline. Although there is no evidence that such factors as predation by killer whales, subsistence hunting, and interactions with commercial fisheries caused the decline in the harbor seal population, these are among the on-going sources of mortality.

Harbor seals have long been a key subsistence resource in the oil-spill area. Subsistence hunting is affected by the declining seal population, and lack of opportunities to hunt seals has changed the diets of subsistence users who traditionally had relied heavily on these marine mammals.

Recovery Objective

Harbor seals will have recovered from the effects of the oil spill when their population is stable or increasing.

HARLEQUIN DUCKS**Injury and Recovery**

Harlequin ducks feed in intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats where most of the spilled oil was initially stranded. More than 200 harlequin ducks were found dead in 1989, mostly in Prince William Sound. Many more than that number probably died throughout the spill area. Since the oil spill occurred in early spring, before wintering harlequins had left the oil-spill area, the impacts of the oil spill may have extended beyond the immediate spill area. The geographic extent of these impacts is not known.

Bile samples from harlequin ducks (combined with samples from Barrow's and common goldeneye) collected in eastern and western Prince William Sound and in the western Kodiak Archipelago in 1989-90 had higher concentrations of hydrocarbon metabolites than a small number of samples from harlequins and goldeneye collected at Juneau. Prespill data on harlequin populations and productivity are poor and complicated by possible geographic

differences in habitat quality. However, the summer population in Prince William Sound is small, only a few thousand birds. There continues to be concern about poor reproduction and a possible decline in numbers of molting birds in western versus eastern parts of the Sound.

Recovery Objective

Harlequin ducks will have recovered when breeding and postbreeding season densities and production of young return to prespill levels. A normal population age- and sex-structure and reproductive success, taking into account geographic differences, will indicate that recovery is underway.

INTERTIDAL COMMUNITIES

Injury and Recovery

Portions of 1,500 miles of coastline were oiled by the spill in Prince William Sound, on the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas, and in the Kodiak Archipelago. Both the oil and intensive clean-up activities had significant impacts on the flora and fauna of the intertidal zone, the area of beach between low and high tides. Intertidal resources are important to subsistence users, sea and river otters, and to a variety of birds, including black oystercatchers, harlequin ducks, surf scoters, and pigeon guillemots.

Impacts to intertidal organisms occurred at all tidal levels in all types of habitats throughout the oil-spill area. Many species of algae and invertebrates were less abundant at oiled sites compared to unoiled reference sites. Other opportunistic species, including a small species of barnacle, oligochaete worms, and filamentous brown algae, colonized shores where dominant species were removed by the oil spill and clean-up activities. The abundance and reproductive potential of the common seaweed, *Fucus gardneri* (known as rockweed or popweed), was also reduced following the spill.

On the sheltered, bedrock shores that are common in Prince William Sound, full recovery of *Fucus* is crucial for the recovery of intertidal communities at these sites, since many invertebrate organisms depend on the cover provided by this seaweed. *Fucus* has not yet fully recovered in the upper intertidal zone on shores subjected to direct sunlight, but in many locations, recovery of intertidal communities has made substantial progress. In other habitat types, such as estuaries and cobble beaches, many species did not show signs of recovery when they were last surveyed in 1991.

Recovery Objective

Intertidal communities will have recovered when community composition on oiled shorelines is similar to that which would have prevailed in the absence of the spill. Indications of recovery are the reestablishment of important species, such as *Fucus* at sheltered rocky sites, the convergence in community composition on oiled and unoiled shorelines, and the provision of adequate, uncontaminated food supplies for top predators in intertidal and nearshore habitats.

KILLER WHALES

Injury and Recovery

More than 80 killer whales in six "resident" pods regularly use Prince William Sound within their ranges. Other whales in "transient" groups are observed in the Sound less frequently. There has been particular concern in Prince William Sound about the resident AB pod, which numbered 36 animals prior to the spill. Fourteen whales disappeared from this pod in 1989 and 1990, during which time no young were recruited into the population. Although four calves were added to the AB pod during 1992-94, surveys in 1994 and 1995 indicate the loss of five more adult whales. The link between these losses and the oil spill is only circumstantial, but the likely mortality of killer whales in the AB pod in Prince William Sound following the spill far exceeds rates observed for other pods in British Columbia and Puget Sound over the last 20 years. In addition to the effects of the oil spill, there has been concern about the possible shooting of killer whales, perhaps due to conflicts with long-line fisheries.

The AB pod may never regain its former size, but overall numbers within the major resident killer whale pods in Prince William Sound are at or exceed prespill levels. There is concern, however, that a decline in resightings of individuals within the AT group of transient killer whales has accelerated following the oil spill.

Recovery Objective

Killer whales in the AB pod will have recovered when the number of individuals in the pod is stable or increasing relative to the trends of other major resident pods in Prince William Sound.

KITTLITZ'S MURRELET

Injury and Recovery

The Kittlitz's murrelet is found only in Alaska and portions of the Russian Far East, and a large fraction of the world population, which may number only a few tens of thousands, breeds in Prince William Sound. The Kenai Peninsula coast and Kachemak Bay are also important concentration areas for this species. Very little is known about Kittlitz's murrelets. However, they associate closely with tidewater glaciers and nest on scree slopes and similar sites on the ground.

Seventy-two Kittlitz's murrelets were positively identified among the bird carcasses recovered after the oil spill. Nearly 450 more *Brachyramphus* murrelets were not identified to the species level, and it is reasonable to assume that some of these were Kittlitz's. In addition, many more murrelets probably were killed by the oil than were actually recovered. One published estimate places direct mortality of Kittlitz's murrelets from the oil spill at 1,000-2,000 individuals, which would represent a substantial fraction of the world population.

Because of the highly patchy distribution of Kittlitz's murrelet, the difficulty of identifying them in the field, and the fact that so little is known about this species, the recovery status of the Kittlitz's murrelet is not known. The Trustee Council has funded an exploratory study on the ecology and distribution of this murrelet starting in 1996.

Recovery Objective

No recovery objective can be identified for Kittlitz's murrelet at this time.

MARBLED MURRELET

Injury and Recovery

The northern Gulf of Alaska, including Prince William Sound, is a key area of concentration in the distribution of marbled murrelets. The marbled murrelet is federally listed as a threatened species in Washington, Oregon, and California; it is also listed as threatened in British Columbia.

The marbled murrelet population in Prince William Sound had declined before the oil spill. The causes of the prespill decline are unknown, but may be related to changing food supplies. It is not known whether the murrelet population was still declining at the time of the oil spill, but the spill caused additional losses of murrelets. Carcasses of nearly 1,100 *Brachyramphus* murrelets were found after the spill, and about 90 percent of the murrelets that could be identified to the species level were marbled murrelets. Many more murrelets probably were killed by the oil than were found, and it is estimated that as much as 7 percent of the marbled murrelet population in the oil-spill area was killed by the spill.

Population estimates for murrelets are highly variable. Postspill boat surveys do not yet indicate any statistically significant increase in numbers of marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound, nor is there evidence of any further decline.

Recovery Objective

Marbled murrelets will have recovered when its population is stable or increasing. Stable or increasing productivity will be an indication that recovery is underway.

MUSSELS

Injury and Recovery

Mussels are an important prey species in the nearshore ecosystem throughout the oil-spill area, and beds of mussels provide physical stability and habitat for other organisms in the intertidal zone. For these reasons, mussel beds were purposely left alone during *Exxon Valdez* clean-up operations.

In 1991, high concentrations of relatively unweathered oil were found in the mussels and underlying byssal mats and sediments in certain dense mussel beds. The biological significance of oiled mussel beds is not known, but they are potential pathways of oil contamination for local populations of harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, river otters, and juvenile sea otters, all of which feed to some extent on mussels and show some signs of continuing injury.

About 30 mussel beds in Prince William Sound are known still to have oil residue, and 12 of them were cleaned on an experimental basis in 1994. By August 1995, these beds showed a 98 percent reduction in oil in the replacement sediments, compared to what had been there before. Mussel beds along the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak

Archipelago were surveyed for the presence of oil in 1992, 1993, and 1995. Hydrocarbon concentrations in mussels and sediments at these Gulf of Alaska sites is generally lower than for sites in the Sound, but at some sites substantial concentrations persist.

Subsistence users continue to be concerned about contamination from oiled mussel beds. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project is focusing on mussels as a key prey species and component of the nearshore ecosystem.

Recovery Objective

Mussels will have recovered when concentrations of oil in the mussels and in the sediments below mussel beds reach background levels, do not contaminate their predators, and do not affect subsistence uses.

PACIFIC HERRING

Injury and Recovery

Pacific herring spawned in intertidal and subtidal habitats in Prince William Sound shortly after the oil spill. A significant portion of these spawning habitats as well as herring staging areas in the Sound were contaminated by oil. Field studies conducted in 1989 and 1990 documented increased rates of egg mortality and larval deformities in oiled versus unoled areas. Subsequent laboratory studies confirm that these effects can be caused by exposure to *Exxon Valdez* oil, but the significance of these injuries at a population level is not known.

The 1988 prespill year-class of Pacific herring was very strong in Prince William Sound, and, as a result, the estimated peak biomass of spawning adults in 1992 was at a record level. In 1993, however, there was an unprecedented crash of the adult herring population. A viral disease and fungus were the probable agents of mortality, and the connection between the oil spill and the disease outbreak is under investigation. Numbers of spawning herring in Prince William Sound remained depressed through the 1995 season. Preliminary results from the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) Project indicate the possible significance of walleye pollock as both competitors with and predators on herring, which may indicate that there is a connection between the lack of recruitment of strong year classes of herring and the presence of large numbers of pollock in Prince William Sound.

Pacific herring are extremely important ecologically and commercially and for subsistence users. Reduced herring populations could have significant implications for both their predators and their prey, and the closure of the herring fishery from 1993 through 1995 has had serious economic impact on people and communities in Prince William Sound.

Recovery Objective

Pacific herring will have recovered when the next highly successful year class is recruited into the fishery and when other indicators of population health are sustained within normal bounds in Prince William Sound.

PIGEON GUILLEMOT

Injury and Recovery

Although the pigeon guillemot is widely distributed in the north Pacific region, nowhere does it occur in large numbers or concentrations. Because guillemots feed in shallow, nearshore waters, the guillemots and the fish on which they prey are vulnerable to oil pollution.

Like the marbled murrelet, there is evidence that the pigeon guillemot population in Prince William Sound had declined before the spill. The causes of the prespill decline are unknown. It is estimated that 10-15 percent of the spill-area population may have died following the spill. Guillemot nesting on the Naked Islands was well-studied in 1978-81. Postspill surveys using the same methods indicated a decline of about 40 percent in guillemots in the Naked Islands. Based on boat surveys, the overall guillemot population in the Sound declined as well.

Numbers of guillemots recorded on boat surveys are highly variable, and there is not yet any statistically significant evidence of a postspill population increase. The factors responsible for the guillemot's prespill decline may negate or mask recovery from the effects of the oil spill.

The Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (the APEX project), supported by the Trustee Council, is investigating the possible link between pigeon guillemot declines to the availability and abundance of forage fish, such as Pacific herring, sand lance, and capelin.

Recovery Objective

Pigeon guillemots will have recovered when their population is stable or increasing. Sustained productivity within normal bounds will be an indication that recovery is underway.

PINK SALMON

Injury and Recovery

About 75 percent of wild pink salmon in Prince William Sound spawn in the intertidal portions of streams and were highly vulnerable to the effects of the oil spill. Hatchery salmon and wild salmon from both intertidal and upstream spawning habitats swam through oiled waters and ingested oil particles and oiled prey as they foraged in the Sound and emigrated to the sea. As a result, three types of early life-stage injuries were identified: First, growth rates in juvenile pink salmon from oiled parts of Prince William Sound were reduced. Second, there was increased egg mortality in oiled versus unoled streams. A possible third effect, genetic damage, is under investigation.

In the years preceding the spill, returns of wild pink salmon in Prince William Sound varied from a maximum of 21.0 million fish in 1984 to a minimum of 1.8 million in 1988. Since the spill, returns of wild pinks have varied from a high of about 14.4 million fish in 1990 to a low of about 2.2 million in 1992. There is a particular concern about the Sound's southwest management district, where returns of both hatchery and wild stocks have been generally weak since the oil spill. Because of the tremendous natural variation in adult returns, however, it is difficult to attribute poor returns in a given year to injuries caused by *Exxon Valdez* oil. For pink salmon, mortalities of eggs and juveniles remain the best indicators of injury and recovery.

Evidence of reduced juvenile growth rates was limited to the 1989 season, but increased egg mortality persisted in oiled compared to unoiled streams through 1993. The 1994 and 1995 seasons were the first since 1989 in which there were no statistically significant differences in egg mortalities in oiled and unoiled streams. These data indicate that recovery from oil-spill effects is underway.

The Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) Project is exploring oceanographic and ecological factors that influence production of pink salmon and Pacific herring. These natural factors are likely to have the greatest influence over year-to-year returns in both wild and hatchery stocks of pink salmon.

Recovery Objective

Pink salmon will have recovered when population indicators, such as growth and survival, are within normal bounds and there are no statistically significant differences in egg mortalities in oiled and unoiled streams for two years each of odd- and even-year runs in Prince William Sound.

RIVER OTTERS

Injury and Recovery

River otters have a low population density and an unknown population size in Prince William Sound, and, therefore, it is hard to assess oil-spill effects. Twelve river otter carcasses were found following the spill, but the actual mortality is not known. Studies conducted during 1989-91 identified several differences between river otters in oiled and unoiled areas in Prince William Sound, including biochemical evidence of exposure to hydrocarbons or other sources of stress, reduced diversity in prey species, reduced body size (length-weight), and increased territory size. Since there were no prespill data and sample sizes were small, it is not clear that these differences are the result of the oil spill.

The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, now underway, will shed new light on the status of the river otter. In 1995 the Alaska Board of Game used its emergency authority to restrict trapping of river otters in western Prince William Sound to ensure that the results of this study are not compromised by the removal of animals from study areas on Jackpot and Knight islands.

Recovery Objective

The river otter will have recovered when biochemical indices of hydrocarbon exposure or other stresses and indices of habitat use are similar between oiled and unoiled areas of Prince William Sound, after taking into account any geographic differences.

ROCKFISH

Injury and Recovery

Very little is known about rockfish populations in the northern Gulf of Alaska. A small number of dead adult rockfish was recovered following the oil spill, and autopsies of five specimens indicated that oil ingestion was the cause of death. Analysis of other rockfish showed exposure to hydrocarbons and probable sublethal effects. In addition, closures to salmon fisheries apparently increased fishing pressures on rockfish, which may have adversely affected the rockfish population. However, the original extent of injury and the current recovery status of this species are unknown.

Recovery Objective

No recovery objective can be identified.

SEA OTTERS

Injury and Recovery

By the late 1800s, sea otters had been eliminated from most of their historical range in Alaska due to excessive fur harvesting by Russian and American fleets. Surveys of sea otters in the 1970s and 1980s, however, indicated a healthy and expanding population, including in Prince William Sound, prior to the oil spill. Sea otters are today an important subsistence resource for their furs.

About 1,000 sea otter carcasses were recovered following the spill, although additional animals probably died but were not recovered. In 1990 and 1991, higher-than-expected proportions of prime-age adult sea otters were found dead in western Prince William Sound, and there was evidence of higher mortality of recently weaned juveniles in oiled areas. By 1992-93, overwintering mortality rates for juveniles had decreased, but were still higher in oiled than in unoiled parts of the Sound.

Based on boat surveys conducted in Prince William Sound, there is not yet statistically significant evidence of an overall population increase following the oil spill (1990-94). This lack of a significant positive trend, however, may result from low statistical power in the survey, which will be repeated in 1996.

Based on observations by local residents, it is evident that the sea otter is abundant in much of Prince William Sound. There is no evidence that recovery has occurred, however, in heavily oiled parts of western Prince William Sound, such as around northern Knight Island. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, which was started in 1995, should help clarify the recovery status of the sea otter in the western Sound.

Recovery Objective

Sea otters will have recovered when the population in oiled areas returns to its prespill abundance and distribution. An increasing population trend and normal reproduction and age structure in western Prince William Sound will indicate that recovery is underway.

SEDIMENTS

Injury and Recovery

Exxon Valdez oil penetrated deeply into cobble and boulder beaches that are common on shorelines throughout the spill area, especially in sheltered habitats. Cleaning and natural degradation removed much of the oil from the intertidal zone, but visually identifiable surface and subsurface oil persists at many locations.

The last comprehensive survey of shorelines in Prince William Sound, conducted in 1993, included 45 areas of shoreline known to have had the most significant oiling. Based on that survey, it was estimated that heavy subsurface oil had decreased by 65 percent since 1991 and that surface oil had decreased by 50 percent over the same time period. Surveys also have indicated that remaining shoreline oil in the Sound is relatively stable and, by this time, is likely to decrease only slowly. Oil also persists under armored rock settings on the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas, and this oil has undergone little chemical change since 1989.

In 1995, a shoreline survey team visited 30 sites in the Kodiak Archipelago that had measurable or reported oiling in 1990 and 1991. The survey team found no oil or only trace amounts at these sites. The oiling in the Kodiak area is not persisting as it is at sites in Prince William Sound due to the higher energy settings in the Kodiak area, the state of the oil when it came ashore, and the smaller concentrations of initial oiling relative to the Sound.

Following the oil spill, chemical analyses of oil in subtidal sediments were conducted at a small number of index sites in Prince William Sound. At these sites, oil in subtidal sediments reached its greatest concentrations at water depths of 20 meters below mean low tide, although elevated levels of hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria (associated with elevated hydrocarbons) were detected at depths of 40 and 100 meters in 1990 in Prince William Sound. By 1993, however, there was little evidence of *Exxon Valdez* oil and related microbial activity at most index sites in Prince William Sound, except at those associated with sheltered beaches that were heavily oiled in 1989. These index sites--at Herring, Northwest, and Sleepy bays--are among the few sites at which subtidal oiling is still known to occur.

Recovery Objective

Sediments will have recovered when there are no longer residues of *Exxon Valdez* oil on shorelines (both tidal and subtidal) in the oil-spill area. Declining oil residues and diminishing toxicity are indications that recovery is underway.

SOCKEYE SALMON

Injury and Recovery

Commercial salmon fishing was closed in Prince William Sound and in portions of Cook Inlet and near Kodiak in 1989 to avoid any possibility of contaminated salmon being sent to market. As a result, there were higher-than-desirable numbers (i.e., overescapement) of spawning sockeye salmon entering the Kenai River, Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island, and other lakes on Afognak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. Initially, these high escapements may have produced an overabundance of juvenile sockeye that overgrazed the zooplankton, thus altering planktonic food webs in the nursery lakes. Although the exact mechanism is unclear, the result was lost sockeye production as shown by declines in the returns of adults per spawning sockeye.

The effects of the 1989 overescapement of sockeye salmon have persisted in the Kenai River system through 1995. Although the overall escapement goal for that system was met in 1995, there is concern that the initial overescapement will continue to affect post-spill year-classes.

Production of zooplankton in both Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island has rebounded from the effects of the overescapement at the time of the oil spill. There continues to be some problem in the rate of production of sockeye fry in Red and Akalura lakes. This problem may or may not be linked to the overescapement, and possible additional factors include low egg-to-fry survival, competition from other freshwater fishes, and the interception of adults in the mixed-stock fishery harvest offshore.

Recovery Objective

Sockeye salmon in the Kenai River system and Red and Akalura lakes will have recovered when adult returns-per-spawner are within normal bounds.

SUBTIDAL COMMUNITIES

Injury and Recovery

Oil that was transported down to subtidal habitats apparently caused changes in the abundance and species composition of plant and animal populations below lower tides. Different habitats, including eelgrass beds, kelp beds, and adjacent nearshore waters (depths less than 20 meters), were compared at oiled and unoiled sites. The concentration of oil in sediments in 1990 was more than twice as great at oiled sites. The greatest differences were detected at oiled sites with sandy sea bottoms in the vicinity of eelgrass beds, at which there were reduced abundances of eelgrass shoots and flowers and helmet crabs. The abundance and diversity of worms, clams, snails, and oil-sensitive amphipods (sand fleas) also were reduced. Organisms living in sediment at depths of 3-20 meters were especially affected. Some opportunistic (i.e., stress-tolerant) invertebrates within the substrate, mussels and worms on the eelgrass, and juvenile cod, were greater in numbers at oiled sites.

By 1993, oil concentrations in sediments had dropped considerably, so that there was little difference between oiled and unoiled sites. The eelgrass habitat, the only habitat examined in 1993, revealed fewer differences in abundances of plants and animals. As was true in 1990, however, some opportunistic species still were more abundant at oiled sites. These included the

opportunistic worms and snails, mussels and worms on the eelgrass, and juvenile cod.

Preliminary results from eelgrass habitats visited in 1995 revealed that natural recovery had occurred. No difference was detected in abundance of eelgrass shoots and flowers, mussels on eelgrass, amphipods, helmet crabs, and dominant sea stars between oiled and unoiled sites. The abundance of small green sea urchins, however, was more than 10 times greater at oiled sites. The possibility that urchins increased due to a reduction in numbers of sea otters, which prey on urchins, is being examined in the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project. Analyses of the recent oil concentrations in sediments and organisms that live within the substrate are not yet complete.

Recovery Objective

Subtidal communities will have recovered when community composition in oiled areas, especially in association with eelgrass beds, is similar to that in unoiled areas. Indications of recovery are the return of oil-sensitive species, such as amphipods, and the reduction of opportunistic species at oiled sites.

SERVICES

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Injury and Recovery

Commercial fishing is a service that was reduced through injury to commercial fish species (see individual resources) and also through fishing closures. In 1989, closures affected fisheries in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, upper Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Chignik. These fisheries opened again in 1990. Since then, there have been no spill-related district-wide closures, except for the Prince William Sound herring fishery, which was closed in 1993 and has remained closed since then due to the collapse of the herring population and poor fishery recruitment since 1989. These closures, including the on-going closure of the herring fishery in Prince William Sound, harmed the livelihoods of persons who fish for a living and the communities in which they live. To the extent that the oil spill continues to be a factor that reduces opportunities to catch fish, there is on-going injury to commercial fishing as a service.

On this basis, the Trustee Council continues to make major investments in projects to understand and restore commercially important fish species that were injured by the oil spill. These projects include: supplementation work, such as fertilizing Coghill Lake to enhance its sockeye salmon run and construction of a barrier bypass at Little Waterfall Creek; development of tools that have almost immediate benefit for fisheries management, such as otolith mass marking of pink salmon in Prince William Sound and in-season genetic stock identification for sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet; and research such as the SEA Project and genetic mapping which will enhance the ability to predict and manage fisheries over the long-term.

Recovery Objective

Commercial fishing will have recovered when the commercially important fish species have recovered and opportunities to catch these species are not lost or reduced because of the effects of the oil spill.

PASSIVE USE

Injury and Recovery

Passive use of resources includes the appreciation of the aesthetic and intrinsic values of undisturbed areas, the value derived from simply knowing that a resource exists, and other nonuse values. Injuries to passive uses are tied to public perceptions of injured resources. Contingent valuation studies conducted by the State of Alaska for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill litigation measured substantial losses of passive use values resulting from the oil spill.

Recovery Objective

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

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Injury and Recovery

The spill disrupted use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Resources important for wildlife viewing and which still are injured by the spill include killer whale, sea otter, harbor seal, and various seabirds. Residual oil exists on some beaches with high value for recreation, and its presence may decrease the quality of recreational experiences and discourage recreational use of these beaches.

Closures of sport hunting and fishing also affected use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Sport fishing resources include salmon, rockfish, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout. Since 1992, the Alaska Board of Fisheries has imposed special restrictions on sport fishing in parts of Prince William Sound to protect cutthroat trout populations. Harlequin ducks are hunted in the spill area. The Alaska Board of Game restricted sport harvest of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound in 1991, and those restrictions remain in place.

Recreation was also affected by changes in human use in response to the spill. For example, displacement of use from oiled areas to unoiled areas increased management problems and facility use in unoiled areas. Some facilities, such as the Green Island cabin and the Fleming Spit camp area, were injured by clean-up workers.

In the years since the oil spill, there has been a general, marked increase in visitation to the spill area. However, there are still locations within the oil-spill area which are avoided by recreational users because of the presence of residual oil.

Recovery Objective

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

SUBSISTENCE

Injury and Recovery

Fifteen predominantly Alaskan Native communities (numbering about 2,200 people) in the oil-spill area rely heavily on harvests of subsistence resources, such as fish, shellfish, seals, deer, ducks, and geese. Many families in other communities, both in and beyond the oil-spill area, also rely on the subsistence resources of the spill area.

Subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife in most of these villages declined substantially following the oil spill. The reasons for the declines include reduced availability of fish and wildlife to harvest, concern about possible health effects of eating contaminated or injured fish and wildlife, and disruption of lifestyles due to clean-up and other activities.

Subsistence foods were tested for evidence of hydrocarbon contamination from 1989-94. No or very low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were found in most subsistence foods. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration determined that eating foods with such low levels of hydrocarbons posed no significant additional risk to human health. Because shellfish can continue to accumulate hydrocarbons, however, the Oil Spill Health Task Force advised subsistence users not to eat shellfish from beaches where oil can be seen or smelled on the surface or subsurface. Residual oil exists on some beaches near subsistence communities. In general, subsistence users remain concerned and uncertain about the safety of fish and other wildlife resources.

The estimated size of the subsistence harvest in pounds per person now appears to have returned to pre-spill levels in some communities, according to subsistence users through household interviews conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. These interviews also indicated that the total subsistence harvest began to rebound first in the communities of the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, and the lower Kenai Peninsula, but that the harvest has lagged behind a year or more in the Prince William Sound villages. The interviews also showed that the relative contributions of certain important subsistence resources remains unusually low. The scarcity of seals, for example, has caused people in Chenega Bay to harvest fewer seals and more salmon than has been customary. Herring have been very scarce throughout Prince William Sound since 1993. Different types of resources have varied cultural and nutritional importance, and the changes in diet composition remain a serious concern to subsistence users. Subsistence users also report that they have to travel farther and expend more time and effort to harvest the same amount as they did before the spill, especially in Prince William Sound.

Subsistence users also point out that the value of subsistence cannot be measured in pounds alone. This conventional measure does not include the cultural value of traditional and customary use of natural resources. Subsistence users say that maintaining their subsistence culture depends on uninterrupted use of fish and wildlife resources. The more time users spend away from subsistence activities, the less likely that they will return to these practices. Continuing injury to natural resources used for subsistence may affect ways of life of entire communities. There is particular concern that the oil spill disrupted opportunities for young people to learn subsistence culture, and that this knowledge may be lost to them in the future.

Recovery Objective

Subsistence will have recovered when injured resources used for subsistence are healthy and productive and exist at prespill levels. In addition, there is recognition that people must be confident that the resources are safe to eat and that the cultural values provided by gathering, preparing, and sharing food need to be reintegrated into community life.

[Note: This draft table is modified from p. 32 of the Restoration Plan.]

DRAFT

Table 2. Resources and Services Injured by the Spill

INJURED RESOURCES				LOST or REDUCED SERVICES
Recovered Bald eagle	Recovering Archaeological resources* Common murre Intertidal communities Mussels Pink salmon Sediments Sockeye salmon Subtidal communities <p>----- *Archaeological resources are not renewable in the same way that biological resources are, but there has been significant progress toward the recovery objective.</p>	Not Recovered Cormorants (3 species) Harbor seal Harlequin duck Killer whale (AB pod) Marbled murrelet Pacific herring Pigeon guillemot Sea otter (in oiled west. PWS)	Recovery Unknown Black oystercatcher Clams Common loon Cutthroat trout Designated Wilderness areas Dolly Varden Kittlitz's murrelet River otter Rockfish	Commercial fishing Passive uses Recreation and Tourism including sport fishing, sport hunting, and other recreation uses Subsistence

Amending the List of Injured Resources and Services. The list of injured resources and services will be reviewed as new information is obtained through research, monitoring, and other studies sponsored by the Trustee Council. In addition, information may be submitted to add to or otherwise change this list. This information can include research results, assessment of population trends, ethnographic and historical data, and supportive rationale. Information that has been through an appropriate scientific review process is preferable. If data have not been peer reviewed, they should be presented in a format that permits and facilitates peer review. Information to change the list will be reviewed through the Trustee Council's scientific review process.

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

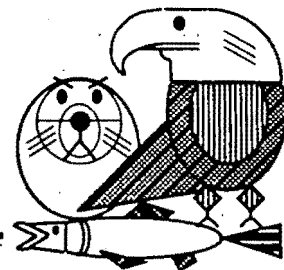
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

AUGUST 29, 1996 @ 8:00 A.M.

645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

RECEIVED

8/19/96
AUG 28 1996 3:04 pm

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL DRAFT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

State of Alaska/Representative

MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Environmental
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS PHIL JANIK

Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative

for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

U.S. Department of the Interior

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

State Trustee, Chair

1. 8 a.m. Call to Order
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Approval of June 28, 1996 meeting notes
 - June 15, 1996 Public Hearing Summary
2. 8:15 a.m. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
3. 8:30 a.m. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
 - Administrative Issues
 - Financial Report
 - Status of CRIS Fees
 - Project Status Report
 - Habitat Protection Status
 - Large Parcel Status Report
 - Small Parcel 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
- 10th Anniversary Symposium
- Community/Public Involvement

4. 9:30 a.m. Injured Resources and Services Revisions*
5. 10 a.m. Public Comment Period
6. 10:45 a.m. Operating and Financial Procedures*
7. 11:10 a.m. Technical Budget Amendments
8. 11:15 a.m. FY97 Work Plan*
9. 12 p.m. Lunch Break and Executive Session on Habitat Acquisition
10. 1:30 p.m. FY97 Work Plan Continued*
11. 3:30 p.m. Habitat Protection Proposals* (tentative)

* indicates action item

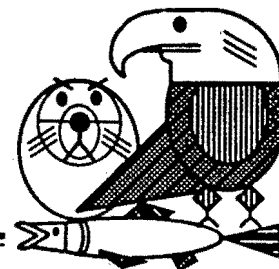
Adjourn - 5 p.m.

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



RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

AGENDA: FY 97 WORK PLAN

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Overview

Ecosystem Projects and Major Scientific Themes

Bob Spies

Pink Salmon Cluster thru Seabird Cluster

Bob Spies

Archaeology Cluster

Veronica Christman

Subsistence Cluster

Sandra Schubert

Marine Pollution Cluster thru Public Information Cluster

Stan Senner
Veronica Christman

Project Management Cluster and non-Work Plan Projects

Molly McCammon

ADDENDUM TO MEETING PACKET

- Revised totals page with list of deferred projects
- Revised list of new projects
- Summary of changes to Executive Director's Recommendation since original meeting packet was distributed
- Revised spreadsheet that incorporates changes to Executive Director's Recommendation
- Additional public comment received on Draft Work Plan since original meeting packet was distributed

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

DEFERRED PROJECTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S FY 97 RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMEND FUND:	\$15,390.3
RECOMMEND DEFER:	<u>\$1,094.4</u>
TOTAL:	<u>\$16,484.7</u>

CONTINUING PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97012	Killer whales	\$156.0 (pending November review)
97025	NVP	\$115.7 (balance of avian predation)
97166	Herring natal habitats	\$60.7 (hydroacoustics component)
97256A	Columbia Lake	\$34.4 (feasibility complete November)
97256B	Solf Lake	<u>\$16.8 (feasibility complete November)</u>
		\$383.6

NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97169	Avian genetics	\$67.3
97230	Valdez Duck Flats	\$67.8
97239	Sockeye carcasses	\$127.5 (request is \$134.5)
97247	Kametolook R.	\$18.9 (feasibility study underway; request is \$46.2)
97248	Historical data/TEK	\$40.0
97251	Akalura Lake	\$43.7
97254	Delight/Desire	\$123.1 (EDRec \$122.2, if funded)
97275	UAA rural research	\$37.5 (need commitments from PIs)
97281	Forest workshop	\$50.0 (need funding commitments)
97301	TV pilot	\$100.0
97305	Seabird stable isotope	<u>\$35.0 (97170 may be able to accommodate this work)</u>
		\$710.8

ADDITIONAL NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED -- OUTSIDE \$16M WORK PLAN:

97277	Chenega Bay archaeological repository	\$318.5
-------	---------------------------------------	---------

NEW PROJECTS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S FY 97 RECOMMENDATION

NEW PROJECTS:	Fund	\$879.7	Defer	\$710.8
CONTINUING PROJECTS:	Fund	\$14,510.6	Defer	\$383.6
		<u>\$15,390.3</u>		<u>\$1,094.4</u>

NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE RECOMMENDED FOR FUNDING:

97167	Seabird curation	\$32.1
97194	Pink spawning habitat recovery	\$138.3
97223	Publication of sea otter data	\$43.0
97231	Marbled murrelet	\$180.0
97263	P. Graham stream enhancement	\$58.0
97286	Elders/Youth conference	\$15.8
97300	Synthesis of scientific findings	\$64.9
97302	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden inventory	\$12.8
97304	Kodiak waste management plan	\$267.5
97306	Ecology/demographics of sand lance	\$32.8
97352	Traditional knowledge	\$94.5
		<u>\$879.7</u>

NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97169	Avian genetics	\$67.3
97230	Valdez Duck Flats	\$67.8
97239	Sockeye carcasses	\$127.5
97247	Kametolook R.	\$18.9
97248	Herring: historical data/TEK	\$40.0
97251	Akalura Lake	\$43.7
97254	Delight/Desire	\$123.1
97275	UAA rural research	\$37.5
97281	Forest workshop	\$50.0
97301	TV pilot	\$100.0
97305	Seabird stable isotope	\$35.0
		<u>\$710.8</u>

ADDITIONAL NEW PROJECTS -- OUTSIDE \$16M WORK PLAN:

97115	Sound Waste Management Plan	\$1,167.9	Fund
97197	SeaLife Center fish pass	\$545.6	Fund
97277	Chenega Bay archaeological repository	\$318.5	Defer

CHANGES FROM SPREADSHEET IN TRUSTEE COUNCIL PACKET

August 28, 1996

Pink Salmon

- 97191A Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities
Change recommendation on genetics component from *defer* to *do not fund* in FY 97. Final report will be recommended for funding in FY 98.

Herring

- 97165 Genetic Discrimination of PWS Herring Populations
Change recommendation from *defer* to *fund*; reduce budget from \$103.8 to \$41.6. Funding is for completion of ongoing lab work; final data analysis and report writing is recommended for funding in FY 98.

Sockeye Salmon

- 97251 Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration
Correct FY 97 project cost from \$42.0 to \$43.7.

Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden

- 97043B Habitat Improvement Monitoring
Clarify that FY 97 is final year of monitoring; close-out funds (\$8.0) are recommended for FY 98.

Marine Mammals

- 97001 Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status
Identify FY 98 cost (\$48.1).

Nearshore Ecosystem

- 97025 Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Program
Clarify that funding for avian copredator component is contingent on receipt of the report for Project 95320Q, as well as on further review.

Seabird/Forage Fish

- 97169 Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets
Change lead agency from NOAA to DOI to reflect that project will be implemented through a DOI contract with the proposer rather than through NOAA's BAA process.
- 97231 Marbled Murrelet Productivity
Change recommendation from *defer* to *fund* to provide continued support for data analysis and publication. Funding for new field work contingent on the APEX review scheduled for this fall; reduce budget from \$180.0 to \$120.0.

Subsistence

- 97267 Port Graham Skiff Dock
Change recommendation from *defer* to *do not fund*; *restoration need not sufficiently demonstrated*.
- 97268 Port Graham Harvest Trips
Change recommendation from *defer* to *do not fund*; *insufficient link to restoration objectives*.
- 97276 Access Road to Donor Bay
Clarify that project is not recommended for funding because of an insufficient link to an injured resource.
- 97352 Traditional Knowledge
Change project number to 97052B to clarify that project will be closely coordinated with 97052/Community Involvement.

Ecosystem Synthesis

- 97300 Synthesis of Scientific Findings from EVOS
Clarify that project was submitted by the Chief Scientist at the request of the core scientific reviewers and the Executive Director.

Restoration Reserve

- 97424 Include in spreadsheet; recommend \$12 million deposit in FY 97.

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.		Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total	Recommendation
				'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02	FY97-02	
Pink Salmon			\$3,360.6	\$1,921.7		\$966.3	\$293.4	\$32.0	\$3,213.4	
97076		Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	\$618.8	\$618.8		\$234.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$853.4	Fund
97093		Diversion of Harvest Effort	\$484.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97139A1		Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	\$26.4	\$26.4			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$26.4	Fund
97139A2		Port Dick Spawning Channel	\$76.5	\$76.5		\$49.7	\$39.7	\$32.0	\$197.9	Fund
97139C1-CLO		Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	\$9.3	\$9.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.3	Fund close-out
97186		Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	\$273.8	\$273.8		\$279.4	\$90.0	\$0.0	\$643.2	Fund
97188		Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	\$120.1	\$120.1		\$108.4	\$55.0	\$0.0	\$283.5	Fund
97190		Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	\$254.5	\$254.5					\$254.5	Fund
97191A		Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	\$208.5	\$208.5		\$164.2	\$58.7	\$0.0	\$431.4	Fund contingent
97194		Spawning Habitat Recovery	\$138.3	\$138.3			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3	Fund
97196		Genetic Structure	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$130.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$375.5	Fund contingent
97209		Examination of Straying	\$123.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97228		Genetic Assessment of Offspring	\$96.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97284		Test Fishery Project	\$511.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97321-BAA		Model Integration	\$221.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Pacific Herring			\$1,095.0	\$759.3	\$100.7	\$683.8	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$1,566.2	
97162		Disease Factors Affecting Declines	\$517.7	\$517.7		\$437.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$955.3	Fund
97165		Genetic Discrimination	\$41.6	\$41.6		\$56.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$97.6	Fund contingent
Page A-1										8/28/96

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	\$260.7	\$200.0	\$60.7	\$190.2	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$473.3	Fund/Defer
97168-BAA	Social Ecology of Herring Fishery	\$235.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97248	Collection Historical Data/Local Knowledge	\$40.0		\$40.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0	Defer
SEA and Related Projects		\$4,839.9	\$3,733.6		\$2,062.2	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$5,985.8	
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	\$115.3	\$115.3		\$115.0	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$420.3	Fund contingent
97243	Water Resources of Prince William Sound	\$814.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97303-BAA	Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock	\$120.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$3,618.3	\$3,618.3		\$1,947.2			\$5,565.5	Fund
97322-BAA	Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors	\$171.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon		\$752.3	\$419.1	\$294.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$713.4	
97048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Affected Sockeye	\$31.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook	\$134.5		\$127.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.5	Defer
97251	Akalura Lake Restoration	\$43.7		\$43.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.7	Defer
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	\$123.1		\$123.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.1	Defer
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	\$158.3	\$158.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$158.3	Fund close-out
97258A-CLO	Overescapement Project	\$214.0	\$214.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$214.0	Fund contingent
97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake	\$46.8	\$46.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.8	Fund close-out

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden		\$934.2	\$266.5		\$108.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$374.5	
97043B	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.0	Fund
97145	Anadromous and Resident Forms	\$229.7	\$229.7		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$329.7	Fund
97172	Recovery in Prince William Sound	\$402.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97174	Restoration Project Support/Coordination	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
97242	Characteristics of PWS Cutthroat	\$265.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97302	PWS Inventory	\$12.8	\$12.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8	Fund
Marine Mammals		\$810.6	\$654.6	\$156.0	\$308.1	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$1,168.7	
97001	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	\$192.0	\$192.0		\$48.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$240.1	Fund
97012-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	\$157.5	\$1.5	\$156.0				\$157.5	Fund/Defer
97064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	\$317.8	\$317.8		\$150.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$517.8	Fund
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	\$143.3	\$143.3		\$110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.3	Fund
Nearshore Ecosystem		\$3,341.2	\$2,186.4	\$115.7	\$1,753.7	\$524.8	\$224.4	\$4,805.0	
97025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	\$1,821.5	\$1,705.8	\$115.7	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$0.0	\$3,940.9	Fund cont./Defer
97090-CLO	Mussel Bed Restoration	\$10.0	\$10.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	Fund contingent
97157-BAA	Intertidal Monitoring Using Isotope Indicators	\$85.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97158	Monitoring in Katmai National Park	\$56.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97161	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	\$98.8	\$98.8		\$9.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.3	Fund

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SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97181-BAA	Intertidal Recovery Monitoring	\$299.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	\$43.0	\$43.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0	Fund
97227	Recovery of Intertidal Communities	\$276.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97233	Body Condition of Sea Otters	\$11.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97240	Clam Recruitment	\$237.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97290	Hydrocarbon Database	\$76.3	\$76.3		\$74.8	\$74.8	\$224.4	\$450.3	Fund
97427	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	\$252.5	\$252.5					\$252.5	Fund
97429	River Otters and Oil Contamination	\$72.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects		\$2,887.7	\$2,292.3	\$102.3	\$1,880.0	\$1,820.0	\$176.4	\$6,271.0	
97142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	\$188.5	\$188.5			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$188.5	Fund
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$73.8	\$73.8		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.8	Fund contingent
97159-CLO	Marine Bird Abundance Surveys	\$45.1	\$45.1					\$45.1	Fund close-out
97163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment-APEX	\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0	\$176.4	\$5,576.4	Fund
97167-BAA	Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from EVOS	\$32.1	\$32.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1	Fund
97169	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	\$67.3		\$67.3				\$67.3	Defer
97182-BAA	Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	\$247.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97224	Forage Fish in Oil/Gas Development Areas	\$110.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity	\$120.0	\$120.0					\$120.0	Fund
97235	Sand Lance Literature Review	\$42.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
		'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02			
97253-BAA	Seabird Recovery: Modeling	\$93.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97305	Stable Isotope Analysis of Seabirds	\$35.0		\$35.0				\$35.0	Defer
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$82.8	Fund
Archaeological Resources		\$231.2	\$231.2		\$201.3	\$158.9	\$415.0	\$1,006.4	
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	\$145.0	\$145.0		\$135.0	\$145.0	\$415.0	\$840.0	Fund
97007B-CLO	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	\$19.9	\$19.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$19.9	Fund contingent
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	\$66.3	\$66.3		\$66.3	\$13.9	\$0.0	\$146.5	Fund
Subsistence		\$4,547.0	\$1,352.2	\$120.1	\$1,175.1	\$349.0	\$825.0	\$3,821.4	
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	\$48.0	\$48.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.0	Fund close-out
97052A	Community Involvement	\$248.4	\$248.4		\$250.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$1,498.4	Fund
97052B	Traditional Knowledge	\$94.5	\$94.5					\$94.5	Fund
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	\$11.1	\$11.1		\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$35.1	Fund
97131	Clam Restoration	\$365.0	\$365.0		\$365.0			\$730.0	Fund
97156	Public Access and Education Program	\$267.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97210	Youth Area Watch	\$150.0	\$150.0		\$150.0			\$300.0	Fund
97214-CLO	Harbor Seal Documentary	\$12.1	\$12.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1	Fund close-out
97220	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	\$115.0	\$115.0		\$12.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.0	Fund
97222	Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	\$74.4	\$74.4		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$299.4	Fund
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SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	\$114.9	\$114.9		\$85.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund
97245-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	\$274.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	\$46.2		\$18.9				\$18.9	Defer
97256A	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	\$34.4		\$34.4				\$34.4	Defer
97256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	\$16.8		\$16.8				\$16.8	Defer
97261	Port Graham Land Stewardship	\$443.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97262	Port Graham Shoreline Inventory/Protection	\$595.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	\$102.0	\$58.0		\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$185.0	Fund contingent
97264	Port Graham Wetlands Inventory/Protection	\$417.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97265	Port Graham Moose Browse	\$334.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97267	Port Graham Skiff Dock	\$62.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97268	Port Graham Harvest Trips	\$22.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97271	Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals	\$116.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$45.0	\$45.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$45.0	Fund close-out
97276	Chignik Lake Access Road	\$10.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97281	Forest Workshops	\$50.0		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0	Defer
97282	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	\$287.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97286	Elders/Youth Conference	\$15.8	\$15.8		\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$126.9	Fund
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge	\$172.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02	FY97-02	
Reduction of Marine Pollution		\$1,077.7	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	
97260	Port Graham Marine Pollution Cleanup	\$616.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97283	Eyak Beach Cleanup	\$193.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97304	Kodiak Waste Management Plan	\$267.5	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	Fund
Habitat Improvement		\$667.2	\$599.4	\$67.8	\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,426.8	
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	\$599.4	\$599.4		\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,359.0	Fund
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration	\$67.8		\$67.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8	Defer
Ecosystem Synthesis		\$738.0	\$64.9		\$260.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$324.9	
97054-BAA	Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	\$148.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97215-BAA	Modeling Trophic Webs	\$75.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97234	Ecosystem Synthesis Model	\$198.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97249	Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling	\$251.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings from EVOS	\$64.9	\$64.9		\$260.0			\$324.9	Fund
Administration, Science Management, and Public Information		\$2,613.7	\$0.0	\$137.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$137.5	
97183	Placement of Darkened Waters Exhibit		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97221-BAA	Information Infrastructure	\$214.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97232	Endowment of Engineering Research Center	\$2,256.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97275	Applied Field-Based Research Program	\$37.5		\$37.5			\$0.0	\$37.5	Defer
97301	Television Pilot	\$105.7		\$100.0			\$0.0	\$100.0	Defer
Research Facilities		\$403.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
97171	Mariculture Technical Center	\$271.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery	\$82.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97252	Planning for Genetics Lab at SeaLife Center	\$49.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Project Management		\$641.6	\$641.6		\$560.0	\$480.0	\$960.0	\$2,641.6	
97250	Project Management	\$641.6	\$641.6		\$560.0	\$480.0	\$960.0	\$2,641.6	Fund
Total:		\$28,941.6	\$15,390.3	\$1,094.4	\$10,718.1	\$3,813.5	\$2,707.8	\$33,724.1	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / OUTSIDE OF FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
Archaeological Resources		\$318.5	\$318.5					\$318.5	Defer
97277	Chenega Bay Archaeological Repository	\$318.5	\$318.5					\$318.5	
Reduction of Marine Pollution		\$2,086.2	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9	
97115	Sound Waste Management Plan	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9	Fund
97229	Cordova Solid Waste Disposal	\$918.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Habitat Improvement		\$1,282.6	\$1,282.6		\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$2,832.6	Fund
97126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,282.6	\$1,282.6		\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$2,832.6	
Administration, Science Management, and Public Information		\$2,857.1	\$2,857.1		\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$4,700.0	\$12,857.1	
97100	Administration, Science Mgt., Public Info.	\$2,857.1	\$2,857.1		\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$4,700.0	\$12,857.1	Fund
Research Facilities		\$1,083.2	\$545.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	No rec.
97151-BAA	PWSSC Facilities Improvement	\$537.6							
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	\$545.6	\$545.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	
Restoration Reserve		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$48,000.0	Fund
97424	Restoration Reserve	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$48,000.0	
Total:		\$19,627.6	\$17,853.2	\$318.5	\$15,645.0	\$15,065.0	\$16,915.0	\$65,796.7	

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED FY 97 DRAFT WORK PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE:

97231 Marbled Murrelet Productivity
97254 Delight/Desire Lakes Restoration
Various Subsistence/community projects

SUBMITTED WRITTEN COMMENTS:

Pacific Seabird Group
Port Graham Corporation
B. Henrichs, Native Village of Eyak

NATURE OF COMMENTS:

Support
Support
Support

97231

Pacific Seabird Group



DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

12 August 1996

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

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1996

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

RE: Draft Fiscal Year 1997 Work Plan

Dear Ms. McCammon,

As you may be aware, The Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) is an international organization founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. Among PSG's members are biologists who have educational or research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabirds and the marine environment, and individuals who are interested in marine conservation.

PSG has regularly provided input to the Trustees regarding funding of restoration studies related to seabirds. In addition, during September 1995 we conducted the PSG/EVOS Seabird Restoration Workshop with at Aleyska with EVOS funding. Proceedings of the workshop are soon to be completed and will ultimately be published as a state-of-the-art guide to seabird restoration.

We wish to provide comments on the FY97 workplan proposals, drawing on the background of our members and the synthesis of expert opinion that came from the workshop. We are pleased that several of the injured seabird species are included in the plan, as part of the APEX ecosystem study. We also approve of the effort to investigate forage fish in the spill zone, which could lead to improved understanding of the ecosystem and recovery of injured species.

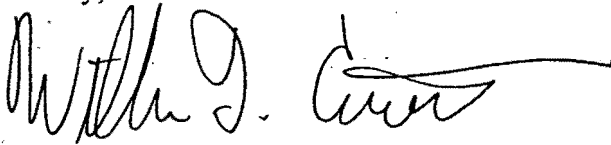
Our main concern is the future of studies on the Marbled Murrelet, which have been deferred, and which may be in jeopardy of not being funded at all. No Marbled Murrelet field work was funded in FY96, other than as a minor component of the APEX study. The proposed Marbled Murrelet productivity study would be an important step towards furthering the goals of the Trustees.

Molly McCammon, Page two
12 August 1996

The depleted status of the Marbled Murrelet is a great concern throughout its range, and individuals within the spill zone represent a large portion of the world population. This species was injured in the oil spill, and it still faces problems in the spill zone similar to those which led to its being listed as Threatened in the lower 48 states under the Endangered Species Act. We appreciate the fact that the Trustees have supported murrelet studies in the past, and we believe the Trustees have benefitted from the results of these studies in the decision making process related to land acquisitions. Now that the emphasis is on the marine ecosystem, and since the murrelet is a significant avian component in Prince William Sound, it is important to continue this work. In particular, better understanding of the reproductive success of Marbled Murrelets and of their use of the marine environment will improve our chances of managing recovery of the species.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide this information for consideration by the Trustees, and hope the murrelet productivity study can be funded in addition to the important APEX work already underway. Please contact us if we can provide any additional information on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "William T. Everett", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

William T. Everett, Chair
Pacific Seabird Group
Post Office Box 1085
La Jolla, California 92038
(619) 589-0870 Telephone
(619) 589-6983 Facsimile
Email: esrc@cts.com

WTE:la

PORT Graham CORPORATION

P.O. BOX 5569 • PORT GRAHAM, ALASKA 99603-5569 • (907) 284-2212 • FAX 284-2219



April 8, 1996

RECEIVED

APR 15 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G. St., Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly,

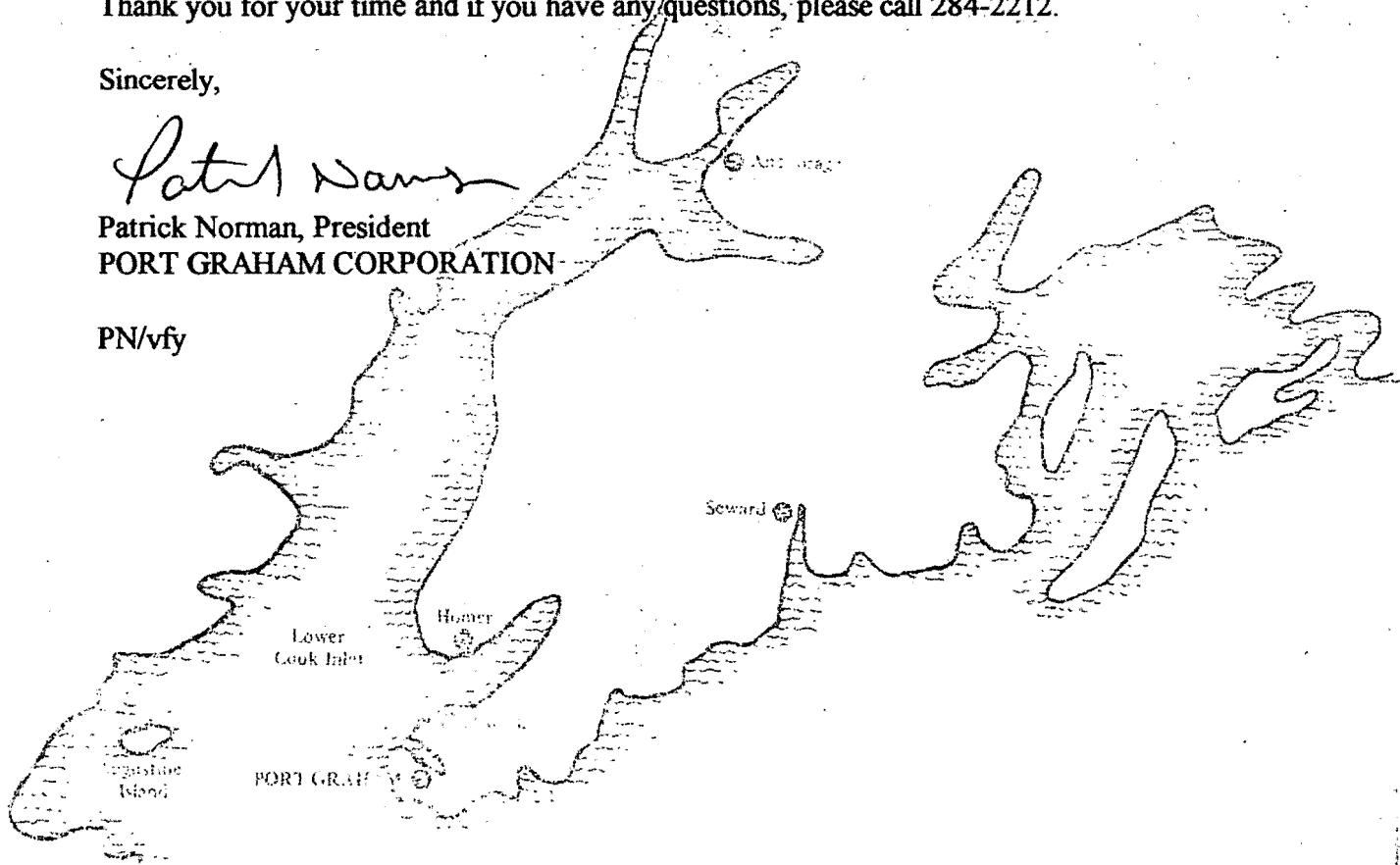
This letter is to express our support of a project developed by the Lower Cook Inlet Fisheries Development Corporation and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to do studies on Delight and Desire lakes in the Nuka Bay area. This project will be extremely beneficial to the Lower Cook Inlet Sieners and sport fisherman in the future if fertilization of the lakes proves to be successful in increasing the numbers of adult red salmon that return to the two lake systems. This project is in an area directly affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Thank you for your time and if you have any questions, please call 284-2212.

Sincerely,

Patrick Norman, President
PORT GRAHAM CORPORATION

PN/vfy



NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK

P.O. Box 1388 • Cordova • Alaska • 99574



907-424-7738



907-424-7739

Date: Mon, Aug 19, 1996

Total # of pages including cover sheet: 1

To: Molly McCammon
EVOS Trustee Council

Recipient Fax:

From: Bob Henrichs

Sender Fax:

Molly

Our Tribe requests support for the following proposals we submitted:

- 97264 Test Fishery Project
- 97052 Community Involvement/TEK
- 97220 Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration
- 97262 Sea Otter Population Monitoring
- 97286 Elder's/Youth Conference
- 97283 Eyak Beach Cleanup
- 97281 Forest Workshops

We also request support for Prince William Sound Science Center's 97151
Facilities Improvement to the PWS Science Center, and the City of Cordova's
97229, Solid Waste Disposal Site.

Please distribute this letter to all of the Trustees.

Sincerely yours

Bob Henrichs

Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax•Fax

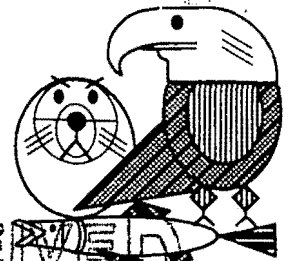
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

June 28, 1996 @ 8:30 a.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS
• Deborah Williams, USDOJ
* Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

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

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. Motion by Williams, second by Tillery. (Attachment A)

APPROVED MOTION: Approved May 2, 17 and 31, 1996, Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by Williams, second by Tillery. (Attachment B)

2. Prince William Sound Residual Oil and Cleanup Proposal

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized funds not to exceed \$1.9 million for Phases 1 and 2 of the shoreline cleanup project. Phase 1 is the development of the remediation plan and Phase 2 is the cleanup itself with the actual funding contingent on what plan gets developed in Phase 1. Motion by Janik, second by Rue. (Attachment C)

3. Technical Budget Amendments

APPROVED MOTION: Authorize additional funds to the U.S. Department of the Interior as follows: \$11,400 for personnel costs on new Project 96326, \$5,300 in contractual costs for Project 96025, and \$6,300 in equipment costs for Project 96161. Motion by Williams, second by Brown. (Attachment D)

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. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussion on Habitat Protection of Large and Small Parcels. Motion by Williams, second by Rue.

Off Record at 9:00 a.m.

On Record at 9:52 a.m.

DRAFT

5. Small Parcel

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized negotiators to offer approved appraisal price for KAP 99, KAP 115, KAP 135, and KEN 1034. Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

6. Amend November 20, 1995 Tulin Resolution

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized amendment on the November 20, 1995 Tulin Parcel (KEN 29) Resolution to include on the last sentence on page three: "As one of the conditions for acquisition of a number of small parcels that 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 affect the restoration rights of the property and provided that sellers will make their best efforts to insure that in no event may the surface of the property be used or altered in any way for purpose of oil and gas exploration or production." Motion by Tillery, second by Rue.

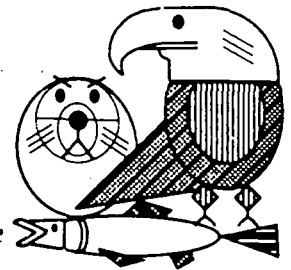
Meeting adjourned at 10:10 a.m.

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



AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING

JUNE 28, 1996 @ 8:30 A.M.

645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

6/26/96

12:13 pm

DRAFT**DRAFT**

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

State of Alaska/Representative

MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner

* Alaska Department of Environmental
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS PHIL JANIK

Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative

for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

U.S. Department of the Interior

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

Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 8:30 a.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Approval of May 2, 17 and 31, 1996 meeting notes
2. Executive Director's Status Report on Current Activities
 - Financial Report
 - Quarterly Project Status Summary
3. Update on CRIS fees - Department of Justice
4. Small Parcel Report and Recommended Future Action*
5. Prince William Sound Residual Oiling Clean up*
6. Technical Budget Amendments

* indicates action item

Adjourn - 10 a.m.

Trustee Agencies

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

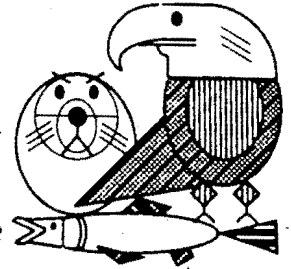
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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

May 2, 1996 @ 10:00 A.M.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS

• George T. Frampton, Jr., USDOJ

Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

* Frank Rue, ADF&G

Michele Brown, ADEC

• Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

Joe Sullivan served as an alternate for Frank Rue from 12:15 to 12:45 p.m.

Ernie Piper served as an alternate for Michele Brown from 4:40 to 5:16 p.m.

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved an amended Agenda that includes adding consideration of four small parcels as Parcels Meriting Special Consideration. Motion by Williams, second by Janik. (Attachment A)

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the December 11, 1995, January 12, February 23, February 28, and April 15, 1996, Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown. (Attachment B)

2. Budget Amendments

APPROVED MOTION: Approved a past carry forward of \$1.5 million for costs associated with habitat protection and acquisition support from FY 1994 to FY 1995. Recognized the 1995 payment of prior year obligations incurred by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service in the amount of \$102,000 and subsequent transfer of \$105,000. Ratified a number of

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

budget transfers that exceeded the \$25,000 or 10 percent agency transfer limitations as currently provided in the financial operating procedures. Authorized National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to transfer authority in excess of the \$25,000 or 10% limitation between three projects. Approved \$277 to Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to pay an expenditure relating to FY92. Approved an increase of \$21,897 to U.S. Forest Service for Project 95259 - Restoration of Coghill Lake Salmon Stocks. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown.

DRAFT

3. Survey of Small Parcels

APPROVED MOTION: Approved \$15,200 for the survey of 58 small parcels along Uyak Bay by U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management surveyors. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Janik.

4. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussing the Tatitlek and Chenega land acquisitions. Motion by Tillery, second by Pennoyer.

Off Record at 12:55 p.m.

On Record at 4:43 p.m.

5. Small Parcels

APPROVED MOTION: Approved addition of fifteen small parcels to be included in the Parcels Considering Special Merit category, allowing appraisals and preliminary negotiations to go forward. The process of nominating parcels to this category will be reviewed at the time these parcels are brought to the Trustee Council again. Motion by Tillery, second by Williams. In addition, the Executive Director shall present an overall plan for the small parcel program the next time small parcels are again on the agenda.

6. KNA Moose River Selective

APPROVED MOTION: Approved adding KNA Moose River Selection tract to the list of parcels for which waiver of the commensurate conservation easement can occur if the lead negotiator

certifies that execution of such a conservation easement would jeopardize completion of the acquisition. Motion by Williams, second by Pennoyer.

Meeting recessed.

raw

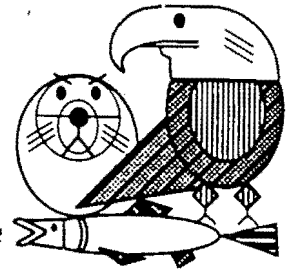
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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

**DRAFT**

AGENDA
 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING
 MAY 2, 1996 @ 10 A.M.
 Federal Building, Room 541A, JUNEAU

4/25/96
 11:07 am

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

MICHELE BROWN
 Commissioner
 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

Continuation Meeting
 Frank Rue, Chair

1. Call to Order 10 a.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Approval of December 11, 1995, January 12, February 23, and February 28, and April 15, 1996 meeting notes.
2. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
3. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
 - Administrative Issues
 - Financial Report
 - Communication/Outreach
 - Radio Program
 - Kodiak Trip
 - Dr. Spies' Wales Trip
 - 1997 Work Plan
 - 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

DRAFT

4. Presentation on Audit by Elgee, Rehfeld and Funk
5. Report on Residual Oiling Conference
6. Presentation on Sound Waste Management Plan - George Keeney, Cordova
 - Bill Wilcox, Valdez
 - Chris Overbeck, Whittier
 - Chuck Totemoff, Chenega
7. Public Comment Period 11:30 a.m.
8. Miscellaneous Technical Budget Amendments
9. Executive Session to Discuss Habitat Protection
10. Tatitlek Acquisition*
11. Chenega Acquisition*

* indicates tentative action item

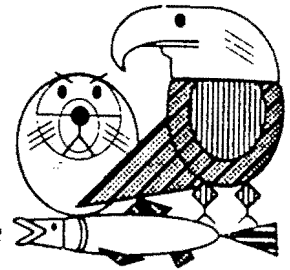
Adjourn - 5 p.m.

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

December 11, 1995 @ 9:00 a.m.
Continuation Meeting From November 20, 1995

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Jim Wolfe, USFS
• Deborah Williams, USDOJ
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G
• 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.

Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik 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 November 20, 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, the Shuyak acquisition, other habitat negotiations, and the Executive Director's Evaluation.

4. Small Parcel Habitat Protection

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the recommendation to offer to purchase, at appraised value, KAP 220, KAP 226, PWS 17A, PWS 17B, PWS 17C, and PWS 17D, totaling 88.9 acres, at a total

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

appraised value of \$704,500. Motion by Rue, second by Pennoyer.

3. Policy on Habitat Acquisition

APPROVED MOTION: Approved Executive Director's recommendations on Habitat Acquisition Costs, Logistics, and Processes (Attachment C).

4. Shuyak Resolution & Purchase Agreement

APPROVED MOTION: Approved resolution to offer \$42 million, payable over seven years, to purchase approximately 26,665.62 acres on Shuyak Island from the Kodiak Island Borough (Attachment D).

5. Deferred FY96 Work Plan Projects

APPROVED MOTION: Approved Executive Director's Recommendations on funding Deferred FY96 Work Plan Projects (Attachment E) for a total of \$5,502,000 with \$3,222,224 to the United States of America and \$1,968,898 to the State of Alaska.

Meeting recessed.

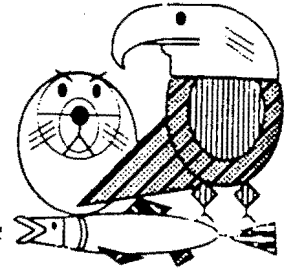
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TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

January 12, 1996 @ 2:00 p.m.
Continuation Meeting from December 11, 1995

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS
• Deborah Williams, USDO
• Bill Hines, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G
• Ernie Piper, ADEC
• Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

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

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) Motion by Janik, second by Tillery.

2. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussing Chenega habitat negotiation, other habitat negotiations, and appointments to the Public Advisory Group. Motion by Piper, second by Janik.

Off Record at 2:22 p.m.

On Record at 3:40 p.m.

3. Public Advisory Group Nominations

APPROVED MOTION: Nominate Mary McBurney to Aquaculture seat and Sheri Buretta to Public at Large seat on Public Advisory Group. Motion by Janik, second by Hines.

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: Nominate Elanore Huffines as alternate for Commercial Tourism seat and Nicole Evans as alternate to Environmental seat. Motion by Piper, second by Rue.

4. Habitat Protection

APPROVED MOTION: Approve \$150,000 in additional funds for the Tatitlek appraisal. Motion by Hines, second by Janik.

Meeting recessed.

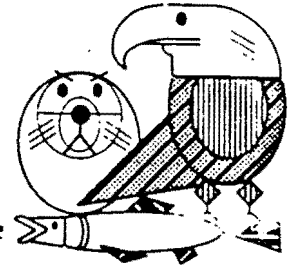
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

February 23, 1996 @ 1:30 p.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

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

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

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

2. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on Habitat Protection Negotiations. Motion by Janik, second by Brown.

Off record at 1:35 p.m.

On record at 2:30 p.m.

3. Small Parcels

APPROVED MOTION: For the U.S. Department of the Interior to offer the appraised value of \$168,000 to purchase two allotments in Three Saints Bay, KAP 105 and 142. Motion by Rue, second by Tillery.

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: To offer the owners of the Salamatof parcel \$2.54 million (up \$220,000 from the original appraisal) due to a revised appraisal which was reviewed and accepted by Trustee Council staff. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

APPROVED MOTION: To designate the Patson Parcel, KEN 1034 a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration, and have it appraised. Motion by Brown, second by Rue.

4. Habitat Management

APPROVED MOTION: That a mechanism be in place for each small parcel acquired by the Trustee Council if possible, that will ensure the parcels are maintained for the purpose of restoration. Motion by Rue, second by Brown.

5. Amended Shuyak Resolution

DRAFT

APPROVED MOTION: To amend the December 11, 1995 Shuyak resolution to allow for funds to be requested from the Court and placed in the State of Alaska *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill fund to be readily accessible at closing. Motion by Tillery, second by Brown.

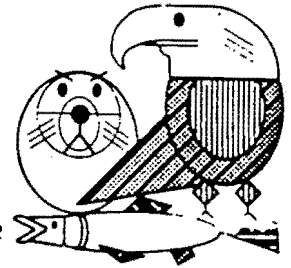
Meeting recessed.

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

February 28, 1996 @ 3:30 p.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

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

•Janet Kowalski, ADF&G
Michele Brown, ADEC
•Craig Tillery, ADOL

DRAFT

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

Janet Kowalski served as an alternate for Frank Rue for the entire meeting.

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Motion by Pennoyer, second by Janik.

2. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purposes of discussions on Habitat Protection negotiations and Eyak Core Lands. Motion by Janik, second by Pennoyer.

Off record at 3:40 p.m.

On record at 4:45 p.m.

3. Eyak Core Lands

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized the U.S. Forest Service to offer \$7 million for the purchase of 11,200 acres, in fee simple, known as Eyak Core Lands. This offer does not include the areas of exemption as detailed on map, see attached. Motion by Janik, second by Tillery.

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. Technical Amendment to Project 96115

APPROVED MOTION: Transfer \$21,400 from Project 96100 to Project 96115 within the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for the Sound Waste Management Plan to be invoiced according to the actual work performed. (Attachment B)
Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown.

Meeting adjourned.

raw

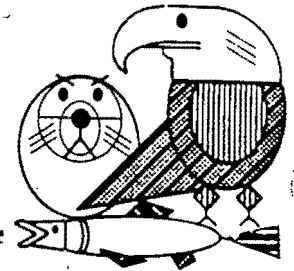
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

April 15, 1996 @ 2:00 p.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

- Jim Wolfe, USFS
- Deborah Williams, USDOl
- Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

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

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik 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)

2. Additional Authorization for Appraisals

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized additional \$478,000 to the U.S. Forest Service to cover additional appraisal costs for habitat protection activities for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1996. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown. (Attachment B)

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized additional \$500,000 for Project 96126 if complete appraisal for Afognak Joint Venture acquisition is required. Motion by Williams, second by Wolfe.

3. Small Parcel Conservation Easements

APPROVED MOTION: The Executive Director will certify that small parcels will be subject to a conservation easement adequate to protect the conservation values of each parcel including injured natural resources and services, to be held by the nonacquiring

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

government, except that the following parcels may be acquired without being subject to a conservation easement if the lead negotiator certifies that such an easement would jeopardize the acquisition: Three Saints Bay, Grouse Lake, Coal Creek, Tulin, Ellamar, and Horseshoe parcels. Motion by Wolfe, second by Pennoyer.

Meeting recessed at 2:15 p.m.

raw

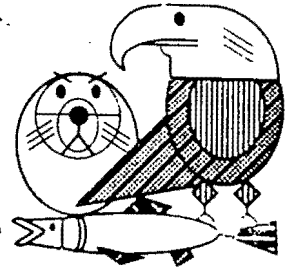
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

May 17, 1996 @ 3:00 P.M.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS
•Deborah Williams, USDOL
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

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

* Chair

• Alternates:

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

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

1. Executive Session

Off Record at 3:00 p.m.

On Record at 4:26 p.m.

2. Salamatof

APPROVED MOTION: Approved Executive Director and U.S. Department of the Interior making an offer to the Salamatof Native Association for the Salamatof property offered within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge to be structured on a multi-year payout such that the discounted value does not exceed the fair market appraised value. Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

Meeting recessed at 4:28 p.m.

Trustee Agencies

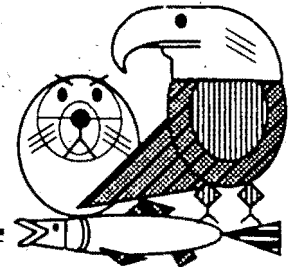
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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

May 31, 1996 @ 1 p.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

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

* Frank Rue, ADF&G
Ernie Piper, ADEC
• Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair

• Alternates:

Ernie Piper served as an alternate for Michele Brown for the entire meeting.

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

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. Motion by Williams, second by Pennoyer.
(Attachment A)

2. Chenega

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt the recommended resolution to purchase Chenega lands consisting of approximately 60,635 acres, that include Eshamy and Jackpot Bays, for the total sum of \$34 million in one payment or \$36 million over two years. Motion by Williams, second by Janik.
(Attachment B)

3. Residual Oiling

APPROVED MOTION: Executive Director to work with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, U.S. Forest Service and residents of Chenega to prepare a budget and work plan for clean up of the high-priority sites identified in the residual oiling workshop report and report back to the Trustee Council with a recommended course of action. Motion by Piper, second by Williams.

Meeting adjourned.

Trustee Agencies

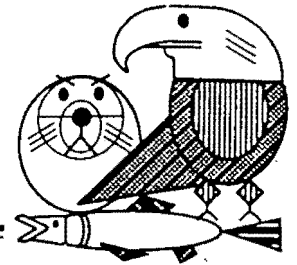
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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

**DRAFT**

AGENDA
 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING
 MAY 31, 1996 @ 1 P.M.
 645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

5/31/96

8:16 am

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

MICHELE BROWN
 Commissioner
 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

FRANK RUE, Chair
 Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 1 p.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
2. Report from Chenega Negotiators
3. Public Comment Period
4. Chenega Acquisition*
5. Prince William Sound Beach Cleanup
6. Executive Session on Habitat Protection and Budget

* indicates possible action item

Adjourn - 4 p.m.

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

Page 1
MAY 31, 1996

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

1. The Chenega Corporation ("Chenega"), an Alaska Native Village Corporation, either owns or is entitled to receive title to the surface estate of certain lands and has expressed a willingness to sell land or interests in lands located along the southwest side of Prince William Sound, consisting of approximately 60,635 acres. These lands were selected and conveyed, or are to be conveyed, pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ("ANCSA"). The subsurface rights associated with these lands are held by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

2. Chenega desires to sell certain interests in these lands to the United States or the State of Alaska as part of the Trustee Council's program for restoration of the natural resources and services that were injured or reduced as a result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill ("EVOS"). These land interests are specifically described in Exhibit A ("the Lands").

3. The Lands are within the oil spill area as defined by the Trustee Council in the Final Restoration Plan. The Lands are located within the area of Prince William Sound that generally sustained the highest level of injury, with residual oil still persisting on beaches. The natural resources used by the residents of this area suffered significant injuries as a result of the EVOS and some of these resources have yet to recover.

4. The Lands include important habitat for various species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. Based on the comprehensive habitat review process utilized by the Trustee Council, two parcels included within the Lands, Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the entire oil spill area for restoration of injured resources and reduced services. The Jackpot Bay parcel would be the highest ranked parcel acquired to date as part of the Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Eshamy and Jackpot Bays, located adjacent to the Port Nellie Juan Wilderness Study Area, have the largest populations of wild pink salmon in the Prince William Sound region and together contain twenty-two anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is also the highest sockeye producing system in western Prince William Sound. Both Jackpot and Eshamy Bays represent the northwestern most range for cutthroat trout. The area has important wintering lakes for, and supports strong populations of, Dolly Varden. The area is an important wintering habitat for harlequin ducks and pigeon

guillemots. Eshamy Bay has also been documented as having high concentrations of river otters. The remaining Chenega lands, although determined by the comprehensive habitat protection analysis to provide a moderate overall benefit for restoration, still provide high potential benefit for the following key individual injured species and reduced services: pink salmon, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, cultural resources, and subsistence uses. These resources and uses will benefit from acquisition of the Lands by preventing the loss of nesting habitat, maintaining water quality and riparian habitats, and by preventing disturbances to nearshore and intertidal habitat use. The Lands have high scenic value and also support high-value, wilderness-based recreation, including sport hunting and fishing, hiking, and camping. Overall, the Lands were analyzed by the comprehensive habitat protection review process as having nearly the highest benefit for the recovery of resources and associated services injured or reduced by the spill. The Lands provide some of the highest valued habitat for twelve injured resources and four associated services. Of the twelve injured resources found on the Lands, five are still not recovering including: (1) harbor seals; (2) harlequin ducks; (3) marbled murrelets; (4) pigeon guillemots; and (5) sea otters. Further discussion of the benefits from the acquisition of interests in the Lands is described in the attached Restoration Benefits Report.

5. 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 Mammal Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse effects from logging and other developmental activities on private land. However, restoration, replacement, and enhancement of natural resources, and acquisition of equivalent resources and services injured, lost or reduced as a result of the EVOS present a unique situation. Without passing judgment on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulations to protect resources, biologists, other 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 those provided by existing law and regulations will have a beneficial effect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

6. There is widespread public support for the acquisition of the Lands.

7. The purchase of the interests in the Lands offered by Chenega is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and reduced services in the oil spill area. Acquisition of the interests in the Lands is consistent with the Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

8. A resolution was passed by the Trustee Council on December 2, 1994 authorizing funding for an offer to purchase a combination of fee simple and conservation easement interests in the Lands. The purchase price authorized for those interests was the final, approved appraised fair market value of the interests plus twenty percent (20%) of the final, approved appraised fair market value, so long as this price did not exceed \$48,000,000. The additional twenty percent was offered to provide Chenega a benefit for selling its interests in the Lands by means of a six year deferred payment schedule.

9. An approved appraisal completed for the Trustee Council determined that the fair market value of the fee and conservation easement interests in the Lands to be acquired is \$8,854,400. This value is based upon the highest and best use of the Lands as recreational use. Although the appraisal estimated a value for the timber inventory located on the Lands as \$56,000,000, the appraiser concluded the total production costs to remove the timber could amount to as much as \$53,000,000. Based on this analysis, it is unlikely that an independent party would currently bid on this timber. Accordingly, the appraisal did not consider the sale of commercial timber rights to be the highest and best use of the Lands and it does not reflect any commodity value for the timber located on the Lands.

10. Although not reflected in the appraisal, the timber located on the Lands represents a significant economic value to Chenega. As is appropriate, the appraisal was based on an analysis of a disinterested buyer and seller and did not consider or reflect economic values that Chenega as the owner might reasonably expect to receive from its timber assets. For instance, it was found by the Forest Service review appraiser from the timber data compiled for the appraisal that, as the landowner, Chenega could take advantage of peak market periods and harvest conditions, as well as selective cutting methods, to realize an economic value of up to \$6 million from the harvest and sale of its timber.

11. In addition, Chenega is a joint venture partner of Koncor Forest Products Company, a Native-owned timber company in Alaska. Chenega has generally pledged its timber assets located on the Lands to the partnership in return for a percentage ownership of Koncor. This ownership interest has, and continues to, generate substantial net income and cash flow to Chenega. In order to sell the Lands and the timber located on the Lands as part of the Trustee Council habitat protection program, the Koncor partnership agreement requires Chenega to withdraw from the partnership, thus requiring Chenega to forego this stream of income and the potential value increase in Koncor.

12. For the Trustee Council's restoration and recovery objectives to be met as expeditiously as possible in the most

heavily impacted oil spill area it is appropriate to preclude even a selective harvest on the Lands. Chenega has indicated that it can only justify a sale to its shareholders if they are fully compensated for all the economic values associated with its timber assets that Chenega would forego as a result of the sale. Chenega has also asserted that the appraised fair market value does not fairly compensate it for the Lands, which represent the majority of the land selections it received pursuant to ANCSA. Because the purposes of ANCSA include providing local residents both the opportunity to maintain their traditional way of life and their economic viability and self-sufficiency from the lands conveyed, Chenega has indicated it will only sell the Lands if these objectives are maintained and achieved.

13. It is ordinarily the Federal and State Governments' practice to acquire land interests at appraised fair market value. However, Chenega has rejected the Trustee Council's offer to acquire the Lands at the appraised value. Lacking the means to otherwise acquire the Lands in the absence of a mutually agreed to price, the Trustee Council is faced with the choice of foregoing this acquisition or negotiating an acquisition price in excess of the appraised value. Recognizing the above discussed benefits for restoration as well as the substantial public support that has been expressed regarding this acquisition, we conclude that the latter option is preferable. Accordingly, the Trustee Council has negotiated with Chenega in an attempt to reach a mutually agreed

upon purchase price in excess of the appraised value that is reasonable.

14. Based on these negotiations, the Trustee Council hereby resolves to offer to purchase the Lands from Chenega, subject to the terms and conditions stated below, for a total sum of \$34 million in one lump sum payment or, alternatively, for a total sum of \$36 million paid as follows: \$20 million at closing, \$3 million one year after closing, \$13 million two years after closing. The Trustee Council finds that this offer represents a reasonable price given the substantial benefits for the restoration of the injured natural resources and related services to be achieved by this acquisition; the scope and pervasiveness of the EVOS; the need for protection and restoration of the Prince William Sound ecosystem in general, and this portion of the Sound, which was hardest hit by the oil spill; and the priority of this acquisition to other expenditures of the settlement funds for restoration activities.

THEREFORE, we resolve to provide the funds for the United States, acting through the Forest Service, and for the State of Alaska, to offer to purchase and, if the offer is accepted, to purchase the combination of fee simple and conservation easement interests in the Lands, as described in Exhibit A, pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) receipt by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska ("District Court") of the annual settlement payments due from Exxon Corporation, et al;

(b) disbursement of these funds by the District Court to the United States and/or to the State for the purpose of this acquisition;

(c) completion of a satisfactory title search ensuring that Chenega is able to convey fee simple title or other interests in a manner that complies with the United States Department of Justice title standards;

(d) the absence of timber harvesting or other development on the Lands prior to closing;

(e) completion of a purchase agreement(s) and all other documents necessary for conveyance of the interests in the Lands to the United States and/or the State in the form and substance satisfactory to the United States Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law;

By unanimous consent and upon execution of the purchase agreement(s) and written notice from the State of Alaska, the United States, and the Executive Director of the EVOS Restoration Program that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreement(s) have been satisfied, we request the Alaska

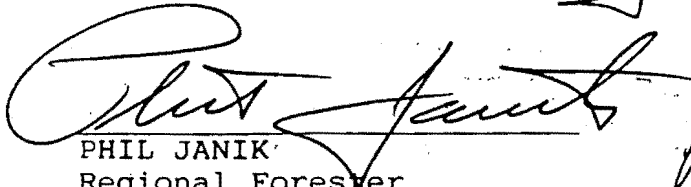
Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court for withdrawal from the District Court Registry account the sum of \$34 million at the time of closing or, if the alternative payment schedule is accepted by Chenega, that the sum of \$20 million be paid at the time of closing, and thereafter, to petition the District Court as follows:

\$3 million one year after the date of closing;

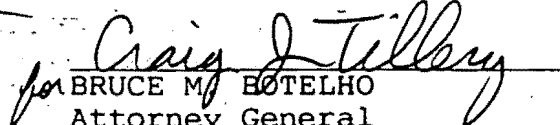
\$13 million two years after the date of closing.

These amounts represent the only amounts due under this resolution to Chenega from the EVOS joint settlement funds in the District Court Registry and no additional amounts are herein authorized to be paid to Chenega from such joint funds.

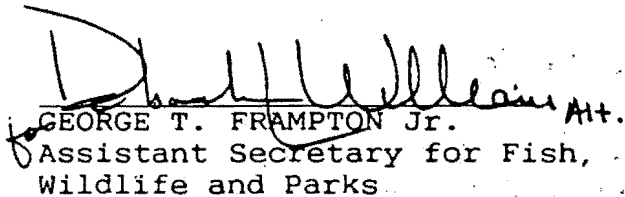
Dated this 31 day of MAY, 1996 at Juneau, Alaska.



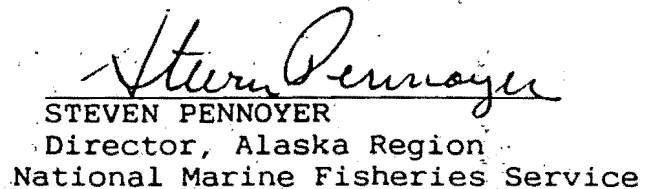
PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service



for BRUCE M. BOTELHO
Attorney General
State of Alaska



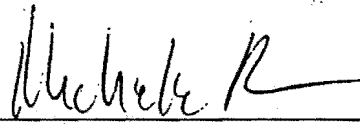
GEORGE T. FRAMPTON Jr. ^{Att.}
Assistant Secretary for Fish,
Wildlife and Parks



STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service



FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish
and Game



MICHELLE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

EXHIBIT A

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CHENEGA LANDS

The following description of interests to be acquired is approximate. The exact description and location of interests acquired and interests retained by Chenega will be determined by the the United States, State of Alaska and Chenega prior to the execution of any purchase agreement and will include the results of any necessary surveys.

FEE SIMPLE

All Chenega lands north of Dangerous Passage, approximately 37,093 acres, which excludes three development sites retained by Chenega. One development site not to exceed thirty acres will be located in Eshamy Bay, one site not to exceed five acres will be located in Jackpot Bay, and one site not to exceed five acres will be located in Paddy Bay.

All Chenega lands located on Knight Island in T1N., R10E., SMD., Sections 5 and 8, approximately 775 acres.

A conservation easement in the State of Alaska or the United States authorizing the State or the United States to enforce in a court of competent jurisdiction the restoration and conservation purposes for which this acquisition is made as set forth in this Resolution and in any implementing purchase agreements. Language to implement this intent shall be developed in form and substance that is satisfactory to the U.S. Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law.

Total Fee Simple Interests to be acquired: 37,868 acres.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT

Unless otherwise noted, the terms of the conservation easement will address timber and other natural resources uses, limits on development, and public access. All development sites will be limited to uses consistent with restoration objectives.

All remaining Chenega lands on Knight Island, approximately 4,205 acres, excluding a five acre site for development in Thumb Bay and specific one and one-half acre shareholder homesites to be identified by Chenega.

All Chenega lands on Chenega Island in T3N., R8E.; T3N., R7E; T4N., R8E., approximately 12,030 acres, excluding specific one and one-half acre shareholder homesites to be identified by Chenega and three development sites on south Chenega Island not to exceed a total of thirty acres. All remaining Chenega interests on Chenega Island, approximately 3330 acres, to be acquired as a conservation easement for timber only in T2N., R8E., excluding E1/2 of section 8, and the W1/2 of section 9.

All Chenega lands on Pleaides Islands, Whale Bay, and Fleming Island, approximately 3202 acres, excluding a five acre development site at Whale Bay on Flemming Island.

Total Chenega Lands encumbered by the Conservation Easement: 19,437 acres, with an additional 3330 acres constituting a timber only conservation easement.

Exhibit B

Restoration Benefits Report Chenega Lands

REGION

Southeast Prince William Sound.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

The Chenega Corporation lands identified to provide habitat protection through fee simple and partial interest acquisition are composed of approximately 70,000 acres along the southwest side of Prince William Sound. Included are 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. Chenega lands have some of the highest ranked parcels in the Comprehensive Habitat Evaluation Process and have been identified as providing potential habitat protection for damaged resources and services linked to the spill.

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. 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 area is very important for commercial, sport, and subsistence fishing, with the village of Chenega being the major user. The area is also an important destination point for recreation users.

All lands being considered for acquisition from Chenega Corporation have a split estate with the subsurface ownership with the regional corporation, Chugach Incorporated.

Section 704 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act required that within three years (by December 2, 1983), a study with recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of wilderness within the Prince William Sound area of the Chugach National Forest be completed and submitted to Congress. The report recommended that some lands be classified as wilderness. The lands recommended for wilderness are contiguous to Chenega lands as shown on the enclosed map. Congress has never acted on the report as submitted. However, all land within the proposed study area is being managed as wilderness area pending action on the study.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

Western Prince William Sound is one of the areas most impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. All resources and services in the area were injured and will benefit from habitat protection.

In the fall of 1993, Chenega Corporation indicated a willingness to consider selling fee simple title to two of their high ranked parcels, Jackpot Bay and Eshamy Bay (CHE01 and CHE02). These two parcels are being appraised for fee simple acquisition and consist of approximately 7,900 acres in CHE01 and 11,000 acres in CHE02, for a total of 19,900 acres. On the remainder of the Chenega lands the corporation has proposed selling all timber harvest rights with possible consideration for additional partial interests. The remaining Chenega lands considered available (approximately 36,000 acres) are presently being appraised for timber interests. The lands being appraised for timber include

15,000 acres of moderately ranked lands and 14,000 acres of low ranked lands as evaluated in the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process.

High value resources and services in the Eshamy/Jackpot area are: pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots, river otters, recreation/tourism, wilderness, and subsistence.

Of the high value resource and services identified on this parcel, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden susceptible to water quality and potential over-harvest impacts. Bald eagles are generally considered to be more tolerant of development impacts if there is no loss of nesting habitat. Impacts to bald eagles may be mitigated by proper planning and adherence to existing regulations. River otters are considered to be generally tolerant of development if denning habitat is protected. Increasing development has a high potential for user group conflicts if harvest and access are restricted or the numbers of users increase. Subsistence, recreation, and wilderness are all sensitive to development because of the concentrated nature of the resources and topography that support these services. Harlequin ducks are sensitive to disturbance and are highly likely to be impacted by possible developments. Pigeon guillemot colonies require special protection from habitat loss and disturbance.

High Benefits in the Eshamy/Jackpot area:

Eshamy and Jackpot Bays have the highest number of wild pink salmon in the region with 22 anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is also the highest sockeye producing system in western Prince William Sound. Both Jackpot and Eshamy represent the northwestern most range for cutthroat trout. The area has important wintering lakes and supports strong populations of Dolly Varden as well as fourteen documented bald eagle nest and important feeding areas. The area is an important breeding area (although lingering damage from the spill is still apparent) and important overwintering area for harlequin ducks. A large colony of pigeon guillemots is located adjacent to the parcel. Eshamy has high concentrations (based on pre-spill documentation) of river otters. The area is a destination for sport fishing from population centers, and it has a high level of recreation with a potential for significantly more. The parcel is an inholding in a wilderness area within the preferred alternative for the Nellie Juan Wilderness Study Area. The parcel also has high value for the village of Chenega.

The remainder of Chenega lands (CHE03) to CHE09) have the following high value resources and services: pink salmon, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, wilderness, cultural resources and subsistence.

On the remainder of Chenega, habitat was rated as high value for eleven resource and services in the comprehensive habitat evaluation process. Acquisition of timber rights for these land would benefit the injured resource and services. Pink salmon are susceptible to water quality and timber harvest impacts. Bald eagles are generally tolerant of development impacts if there is no loss of nesting habitat. 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. Impacts to harbor seals are not know. 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. Pigeon guillemot colonies require special protection from habitat loss and disturbance. Subsistence, cultural resources and wilderness are all sensitive to development because of the

concentrated nature of the resources services and the topography that support them.

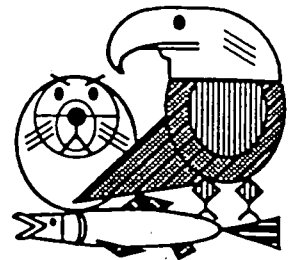
The two fee simple parcels are among the most popular recreation destinations in Prince William Sound. They are important sport fish and hunting areas, and have excellent anchorages. They would be managed to maintain and restore habitat and for recreational use. Recreational uses allowed within the area would be those non-developed recreational uses consistent with wilderness.

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

RE: MOTION: Project 96291/Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction

DATE: June 28, 1996

Motion:

Authorize funds not to exceed \$1.9 million for Phases I and II of the Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction project. Phase I is the development of the remediation plan. Phase II will be the clean-up itself, with funding contingent on completion of the remediation plan in Phase I. Under no circumstance will the total cost of the project exceed \$1.9 million. All funding is subject to final review and approval by the Executive Director of the Detailed Project Description and detailed budget.

Trustee Agencies

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

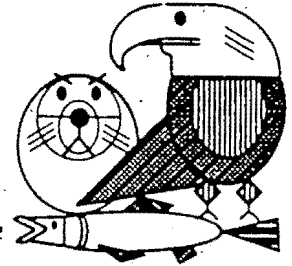
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture, and Interior

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: June 26, 1996

RE: Technical budget amendments

The Department of the Interior has requested \$23,000 in additional funds for three specific purposes. At this time, the agency is not able to identify any FY96 funds that they believe will go unspent this year and would be available for reprogramming. These requests have been reviewed by Chief Scientist Dr. Spies and Science Coordinator Stan Senner, and they support them. Based on their recommendation, I support these requests and recommend that they be covered with new FY96 funds. I recommend the Council adopt the following motion:

Authorize \$11,400 in personnel to the Department of Interior for a new Project 96xxx, Completion of NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6, for data re-analysis; \$5,300 in contractual to the Department of the Interior for Project 96025, Nearshore Vertebrate Predator, for additional statistical consultation; and \$6,300 in equipment costs to the Department of Interior for additional data processing and analysis for Project 96161, Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for Ecological Monitoring and Recovery. No additional general administration is requested.

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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Alaska Science Center
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199
June 5, 1996

In reply refer to:

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

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly,

Early in May you were copied a letter I forwarded to Bob Baldauf, Office of Budget, DOI, requesting reallocation of lapsed DOI oil spill funds for two purposes: (1) \$11,400 for reanalysis and finalization of reports for NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6, and (2) \$5,300 for statistical consultation on Restoration Project 96025. In addition, \$6,300 was requested in other correspondence in response to review comments for Project 96161. The history of these requests are outlined in the attachment. Each of these requests have been discussed with Trustee staff and Bob Baldauf and Traci Cramer have outlined various approaches to provide funds for these projects: 1) reprogram existing FY96 funds to these new FY96 costs, or 2) request from the Trustees approval to use lapsed FY95 funds for these FY96 costs. However, I have reviewed our budgets and expect that all FY96 funds will be expended as approved in our original budgets. Therefore, per Mr. Baldauf's guidance to me, I request that the second option (the use of lapsed FY95 funds for the above FY96 projects) be placed before the June Trustee Council meeting for consideration. My understanding is that I simply need an indication in the minutes that the use of the lapsed funds is approved by the Trustees to allow Mr. Baldauf to proceed.

Your assistance in this manner would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


Leslie E. Holland-Bartels, Ph.D.

Attachment

cc: Catherine Berg, USFWS
Bob Baldauf, DOI
Martha Madden, NBS
Karen Simpson, NBS
Bob Spies, EVOS
Deborah Williams, DOI

ATTACHMENT

1. NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6

As part of NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6 (oil spill studies on sea otters), four reports on hydrocarbon levels of sea otter tissues or prey samples were prepared by my staff. In June 1995, we submitted what we thought would be final versions of these reports to Dr. B. Spies, Chief Scientist for the Trustee Council. However, Dr. Spies returned the reports to us in March 1996 with a request for reanalysis of the data; this will require extensive rewriting of the reports as well. In his cover letter to us, Dr. Spies stated that "Given the length of time that has elapsed since your reports were turned in, we would support providing limited additional funding for you to make these revisions if necessary."

To this end, we request reallocation of \$11,400 of lapsed FY95 DOI EVOS funds for reanalysis of hydrocarbon data and revision of the 4 outstanding NRDA reports. These funds will provide for 2 months of biotechnician salary at \$3000/month, and 1 month of biologist salary at \$5400/month. We anticipate the revisions will be complete by December 31, 1996.

2. Restoration Project 96025

In December 1995, the Trustees added a new USDI-Forest Service component, "Avian Predation on Blue Mussels", to the multiagency Project 96025--Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators, a project for which NBS is the lead agency and I am Chief Scientist. It was clearly communicated by NBS at the time that integration of this new component so late in the project (design begun in 1994) would require significant effort on the part of myself and my staff to ensure coordination of the study design, elements and data protocols with the ongoing project. Many of these one-time costs have been absorbed by the NBS base program and will not be charged to the 96025 budget. However, additional costs were incurred by the project statistician, Dr. Lyman McDonald (private consultant), who was required to review the study plans for the new component, assess statistical validity of field elements, and ensure that the added elements had full statistical integration with the rest of the project.

We estimate that these additional costs have resulted in a shortfall of \$5300, and request that lapsed FY95 DOI EVOS funds be reallocated and added to the 96025 budget (NBS 81030-N981-N601). This will allow us to continue to meet the remainder of our 1996 needs for statistical consultation.

3. Restoration Project 96161

In December, the Trustee Council approved funds for 96161 "Harlequin Duck - Indicator species for ecological monitoring and recovery" and court documents were prepared for the identified funding level prior to peer review being completed. In a March 7 memorandum from Dr. Spies, we were requested to respond to a late review that requested modifications to our project resulting in the \$6.3K increase. This issue was outlined in detail in our response.

We have discussed the required \$6,300 increase with Dr. Spies, Traci Cramer and Bob Baldauf, and request that lapsed FY95 DOI EVOS funds be reallocated and added to the NBS 96161 budget (NBS 81030-N981-N6??). This will allow us to fulfill the data processing and analysis aspects of the genetics component as recommended by the Chief Scientist.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Alaska Science Center

1011 East Tudor Road

Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

(907) 786-3512 FAX (907) 786-3636

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MAY 13 1996

May 7, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

MEMORANDUM

To: Bob Baldauf, Office of Budget, DOI

From: Leslie Holland-Bartels, Chief, Marine and Freshwater Ecology Branch *Leslie Holland-Bartels*

Subject: Reallocation of Oil Spill Funds

We are requesting reallocation of lapsed DOI oil spill funds for two purposes: (1) \$11,400 for reanalysis and finalization of reports for NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6, and (2) \$5,300 for statistical consultation on Restoration Project 96025.

1. NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6

As part of NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6 (oil spill studies on sea otters), four reports on hydrocarbon levels of sea otter tissues or prey samples were prepared by my staff. In June 1995, we submitted what we thought would be final versions of these reports to Dr. B. Spies, Chief Scientist for the Trustee Council. However, Dr. Spies returned the reports to us in March 1996 with a request for reanalysis of the data; this will require extensive rewriting of the reports as well. In his cover letter to us, Dr. Spies stated that "Given the length of time that has elapsed since your reports were turned in, we would support providing limited additional funding for you to make these revisions if necessary."

To this end, we request reallocation of \$11,400 of lapsed DOI EVOS funds for reanalysis of hydrocarbon data and revision of the 4 outstanding NRDA reports. These funds will provide for 2 months of biotechnician salary at \$3000/month, and 1 month of biologist salary at \$5400/month. We anticipate the revisions will be complete by December 31, 1996.

2. Restoration Project 96025

My understanding is that Traci Cramer (907-586-7238), budget officer for the Trustee Council staff has spoken to you about this second item. In December 1995, the Trustees added a new USDI-Forest Service component, "Avian Predation on Blue Mussels", to the multiagency Project 96025--Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators, a project for which NBS is the lead agency and I am Chief Scientist. It was clearly communicated by NBS at the time that integration of this new component so late in the project (design begun in 1994) would required significant effort on the part of myself and my staff to ensure coordination of the study design, elements and data protocols with the ongoing project. Many of these one-time costs have been absorbed by the NBS base program and will not be charged to the 96025 budget. However, additional costs were incurred by the project statistician, Dr. Lyman McDonald (private consultant), who was required to review the study plans for the new component, assess statistical validity of field elements, and ensure that the added elements had full statistical integration with the rest of the project. **We estimate that these additional costs have resulted in a shortfall of \$5300, and request that lapsed DOI EVOS funds be reallocated and added to the 96025 budget (NBS 81030-N981-N601).** This will allow us to continue to meet the remainder of our 1996 needs for statistical consultation.

We appreciate your consideration of these requests.

Enclosure: Dr. Spies' recommendation for item #1, March 25, 1996

cc: Molly McCammon, EVOS
Bob Spies, EVOS
Catherine Berg, USFWS
Deborah Williams, DOI
Karen Simpson, NBS
Martha Madden, NBS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Hearing
in Kodiak, Alaska
June 15, 1996, Senior Citizens Center, 4:30 p.m.

Trustee Council members present:

DRAFT

STATE OF ALASKA - DEPARTMENT
OF FISH AND GAME:

MR. FRANK RUE
Commissioner

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR:

MS. DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Special Assistant to the
Assistant Secretary

STATE OF ALASKA -
DEPARTMENT OF LAW:

MR. CRAIG TILLERY (Chair)
Trustee Representative
for the Attorney General

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -
U.S. FOREST SERVICE:

MR. JIM WOLFE
Trustee Representative
for the Regional Forester

STATE OF ALASKA - DEPARTMENT
OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION:

MS. MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner

Members of the public present:

Stacy Studebaker
Mary Forbes
Brian Himelbloom
Barbara Rudio
Mike Sirofchuck
Hank Eaton
Mayor Selby
Brad Meiklejohn
Brenda Schwantes
Dan Busch
Claire Holland
Heidi Zemach
Bob Pfitzenreuter

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

Opening comments by Craig Tillery, chair. Trustees introduce themselves.

DRAFT

Note: The following are summations, not verbatim transcription.

Stacy Studebaker: Nominated Termination Point for Trustee Council acquisition three years ago, a 1,000 acre parcel at the end of the Kodiak road system. I want to encourage you, now that the Stratman lawsuit is nearly over, to pursue acquiring that property. That parcel is so important recreation-wise to the community because it's located right on the road system, and accessible to everybody. North Afognak and the Long Island parcel are important too, but for direct benefit to the people of Kodiak, the Termination Point parcel is really, really important. Acquiring land and setting it aside for generations to come is the best way to use the money we have and anything you can do to further that process to benefit Kodiak would be appreciated. You have heard from the people of Kodiak, how does the Termination Point fit into the Trustee's priorities?

Molly McCammon: The large parcel program is for parcels over 1,000 acres, the Small Parcel is for parcels under 1,000 acres. The Large Parcel transactions that the Trustees have completed in the Kodiak area include Seal Bay, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Koniag, Old Harbor, and Shuyak Island. We are stilling working on Afognak Joint Venture and details will be worked out over the next few years for permanent protection on those Koniag lands with a seven-year easement. The Small Parcel program went through a major nomination period and Termination Point was one of those nominated. It ranked highly, and was considered one the Council was interested in. It has commercial timber on it so it needs a timber appraisal which will add to the cost of the parcel because of the timber value. The cloud on the title made the Council hesitant to invest in an appraisal, but in the last six months the questions relating to the title have become a little less cloudy, so money has been put in the budget for the timber appraisal, scheduled for late this summer or early fall. Negotiations can begin when the appraisal is completed.

Deborah Williams: Do you have any thoughts on whom you think should manage the land? Should the Trustee Council purchase it?

Stacy Studebaker: State Parks because they do have other parcels on the road system that they manage well now, and I'd like to see an agency responsible for the land instead of local people.

Mary Forbes: Thank you for your past purchases in the Kodiak area and urge you to continue your efforts toward Afognak. Including Paul's and Laura's Lakes and Termination Point. (Submits 15 letters from individuals supporting habitat protection on northern Afognak Island.)

Brian Himelbloom: I'd like to address Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning. Last year we submitted a proposal thru Kodiak Tribal Council on PSP that didn't get funded. Is there

a possibility of getting this funded? We had a lot of problems with PSP last year, someone even died. Is there a way to having funding be made available to study PSP?

Molly McCammon: Two years ago this project was submitted and we did work with folks about how to answer some technical ways that would set up a new bioassay besides rats or mice. Who would take over the project? No state or federal agency was willing to take this project over, which is a major policy question. Another question was legal liability. If we were setting up a monitoring program, community based, who is liable for actually determining that things are safe? PSP is a big issue in Kodiak and in April while touring the six communities here on Kodiak Island, PSP was mentioned at almost every village. And I'd like to continue working on this proposal and seeing if there is some possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable project.

Brian Himelbloom: We didn't know how to answer the questions about the liability. We were going to work with DEC to coordinate our testing with theirs. We were looking for a quick screening method. The Governor is wanting something done for the subsistence users. A lot of shellfish are clean but you don't know that unless they are tested. Is this a project that can be revisited? Is it worth pursuing? Should we restructure this?

Jim Wolfe: This sounds like a great project of some sort. Are you proposing that this would be a replacement for some shellfish in the Kodiak area that were damaged during the spill? I wasn't aware of any shellfish that were damaged as a result of the spill in Kodiak.

Brian Himelbloom: There were some subtidal and shellfish resources that did get impacted. If we did get a project like this funded, I would expect that it would spread back to Prince William Sound since that area doesn't have this kind of testing either. Other oil impacted areas as well, where shellfish are harvested.

Molly McCammon: Subsistence users still don't have confidence that the resources are safe from the oil impact and from PSP.

Jim Wolfe: A lot of testing has been done by NOAA and ADEC of the fisheries and shellfish which indicated residual oil was affecting only mussels. It sounds like a good project. It sounds like a good project with potential.

Deborah Williams: Was there an increase in PSP after the oil spill?

Brian Himelbloom: 1994 was the year we had the highest incidents of poisoning and record levels of PSP. But there has not been a monitoring program because it takes a lot of resources to do this type of program. I can't say if it's gotten worse, but people's awareness has risen.

Craig Tillery: The message you should probably get from this meeting is that you should be encouraged to look at the issues that created the problems last time. Molly and the staff may be able to help you.

Brian Himelbloom: I just really didn't know if there was an answer to some of these questions. I didn't know if three years down the line some group was going to take over the monitoring or if we can re-tool it in some way. And for the legal liability, we'd have to address that to ADEC. The legal responsibility there is if the product is tested and it's tested wrong there must be some retribution to whoever tested it. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it.

Bob Pfitzenreuter: Two things, I support the Termination Point acquisition. Over the years, the trail has developed, meaning it's gotten deeper, because it's so popular. It's one of the most popular, if not the most popular hike in Kodiak. It would be a tragedy if it were logged. It is a community asset and it would be a crime if something happened to it. The other thing is the Paul's Lake area. Many people have fished this area year after year. It's a beautiful area, big trees with undergrowth and it's another one of the areas that if logged, it will impact severely the silver salmon fishery and productivity of that ecosystem. A very worthwhile area to acquire. As time goes by more people will use this area, which isn't necessarily good, but it's a place people want to return to and I'd hate to see it change in any way.

Deborah Williams: What kind of habitat is in the area?

Bob Pfitzenreuter: Over the years at Termination Point I haven't seen bears, but there are signs of bears. I've seen marbled murrelets, they nest in the area, along with deer, birds, rabbits. I don't think there are any salmon streams in the area, maybe some trout in the lake systems. There are some really big trees that if you peel the moss off them you can see the ash from the Katmai volcano which blew in 1912. Lots of undergrowth, and still fairly pristine. There are active beaver ponds. It's 15 minutes from town, but you feel you are further out than that because you sometimes don't see anyone on the trail. It's tough to find trails in Kodiak because of the undergrowth. Kids to folks in the 70s can hike the trail because of it's easy access and easy trail. Like I said, it's a tremendous asset to the community.

Michele Brown: If the property was acquired who do you think should manage it?

Bob Pfitzenreuter: State Parks I think, I don't know about budget problems, or the number of people they could allocate to that area to manage it. Claire (Holland) may be able to address it.

Deborah Williams: Do you think the community would be willing to do clean up projects?

Several folks speak at once: We already do. Most people who go out there come back with a bag of trash.

Barbara Rudio: I'm currently chairman of the Kodiak State Parks Advisory Board. We'd like to express our appreciation for the purchase of the Shuyak Island lands. On a personal note, I'd like to echo the people who have encouraged the Termination Point acquisition. I'd like to point out that we can access that area all year round. I'd like to add my name to the list of people in favor of purchasing Termination Point. Thank you.

Mike Sirofchuck: I'm a member of the Kodiak State Parks Advisory Board, but I'm speaking as a private citizen. The first thing I'd like to say is thank you for coming to Kodiak, and thank you very much in your work in acquisition habitat and funding research projects. I think the way the money is being used in the Exxon Settlement is the right way and we've seen plenty of examples of that today. As someone who has spent a lot of time on Shuyak Island and the Pillar Lake area on Afognak, I know they are good additions to the State Parks system. We hear a lot of talk about locking up land, but when they become public and a part of the state I think they become more available to the citizens of the state. A lot of the lands are used not only for recreation but for subsistence. I'd like to express my support for the acquisition of the Paul's Lake area. I've spent some time there fishing and it has a strong sockeye and silver run so it's important for habitat that was damaged by the spill. It's also an important recreation area. Some mention has been made about the Long Island parcel which is a valuable recreation area. People get to it by kayak and skiff so a number of people use that area, as I have. It also has a sea lion haul out there along with lots of sea birds. I'd like to add my vote to the Termination Point acquisition. I appreciate that the Trustees have stuck with that. It's been confusing, but I hope resolution is near. I think it's an important parcel and I hope you continue to pursue it. The Near Island habitat pull is mainly the sea lions. There is a place where you can view the sea lions from above and they don't know you're there. There are sea birds out there too, along with deer. It's a good recreational parcel.

Hank Eaton: I'd like to talk about PSP. I followed up on this after our trip to the villages in April. I wrote to the Governor who wrote back and said there was no money for it but there was a facility in Palmer that could do the PSP testing. I talked to John French at the Fish Tech Center, and they said yeah they could do it in Palmer but it takes a week to 10 days to get the results back. If we had a facility here for a minimum amount of money we could take the samples in here on one day and have an answer back in 24 hours. I don't remember from the old days having any problems with PSP. I've eaten clams and dug around here for most of my life. It's been within the 10-12 years that we've had a problem with clams. Clams are a major source of subsistence for the Natives around the Island. The clam beaches on Long Island would have to be cleaned up by the military. The Coast Guard was posted there all throughout the war and you can still see the barracks and facilities. Once it's cleaned up, I think it would be fine for a park. Just keep the three-wheelers off it and Termination Point. I think

with a little pressure the Governor would see his way clear to allocating a few bucks to set-up a PSP facility here at our Tech Center. We then would be able to get results to folks within 24 hours. The Palmer facility won't work for us because PSP can set in fairly quickly and you may get a reading that says the beach is ok, but by that time PSP may have set in.

Deborah Williams: Do you know if the Military has been asked to clean up Long Island?

Hank Eaton: Yes, they were asked to clean up their debris on the whole island. But they have only cleaned up Chiniak.

Mayor Selby: There is a Corp of Engineers Project that is funded to clean up Long Island this summer or next summer. Along with the sea lion rookery on Long Island, there is a large lagoon that is used heavily as a recreational area. There is lots of timber and the south end has a nice lake with fish in it. There are beaches where people picnic. If Long Island was added to Ambercrombie and Termination Point, that would give you a real nice park situation with many different opportunities to recreate. Also, the Borough lands adjacent to Termination Point are already designated as a park area. Monies from the State Criminal Settlement will develop that park. Development was held up until we found out if Termination Point was going to become part of the State Park system. The rest of the Borough's land there at Termination Point is watershed and permanently designated as such.

Brad Meiklejohn: Alaska representative of the Conservation Fund. Let's finish the job in Kodiak. Thank you for all you have done in Kodiak.

Brenda Schwantes: A member of the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group. The local villages have a big concern about PSP. I encourage testing support. Folks have stopped using these resources as much as they did in the past. Regarding the Afognak Joint Venture land acquisition, please keep negotiating with them. Also, I'm concerned about crab and shrimp stocks, this is a significant issue. I'm concerned about our response to future oil spills.

Dan and Randy Busch: My wife and I are owners and operators of Kodiak Island River Camps. Since 1989 we've used land around Paul's Lake every August and September, through an agreement with Afognak Native Corporation. We think all our guests would endorse the Trustee's acquisition of this land, as we do.

Brian Himelbloom: I want to clarify that we are not asking to build a new PSP testing facility here, but to do some research.

Hank Eaton: Why isn't there a Native Trustee? This is the most important group with a big concern about future oil spills with the oil export ban lifted.

Gale Smith: Kodiak State Parks Advisory Board member. I support Shuyak and Afognak Island acquisitions. I'd like to see the purchase of Termination Point and to add to the facilities.

DRAFT

Meeting Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: August 7, 1996

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS
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<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Kim Benton	Forest Products
Pam Brodie	Environmental
Sheri Buretta	Public-at-Large
Dave Cobb	Local Government
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Public-at-Large
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes	Subsistence
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners
Gordon Zerbetz	Public-at-Large

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Chris Beck	Public-at-Large
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
Nancy Lethcoe	Commercial Tourism
Mary McBurney	Aquaculture
Thea Thomas	Commercial Fishing
Georgianna Lincoln (<i>ex officio</i>)	Alaska State Senate
Alan Austerman (<i>ex officio</i>)	Alaska State House

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Ann Brunner	Public
Veronica Christman	Trustee Council Staff
Hank Eaton	Kodiak Community Involvement Facilitator
Dave Gibbons	U.S. Forest Service
Bill Hauser	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Molly McCammon	Trustee Council Executive Director
Rita Miraglia	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer, Dept. of Interior

Eric Myers
Ernie Piper
Bud Rice
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Sandra Schubert
Stan Senner
Bob Spies
Joe Sullivan
Ray Thompson
Martha Vlasoff
Cherri Womac

Trustee Council Staff
AK Dept. of Envir. Conservation
National Park Service
Chugach Natives
Trustee Council Staff
Trustee Council Staff
Chief Scientist
AK Dept. Fish and Game
U.S. Forest Service
EVOS Community Coordinator
Trustee Council Staff

DRAFT

G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened August 7 at 8:15 a.m. by Vern McCorkle, Chairperson. Roll call was taken, a quorum was not present until later in the morning. The summary of the March 13, 1996, meeting was modified and accepted. The summary of the June 5, 1996, meeting was accepted.

Molly McCammon provided the Executive Director's report. The Trustee Council met in Kodiak on June 15 (attachment #1) and participated in the Near Island Research Facility groundbreaking and toured the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository. Molly reviewed the status of habitat protection actions, including the small parcel project and the large parcel effort. The Chenega Board of Directors has approved the proposed Chenega habitat protection project, which must now be voted on by the shareholders. Dave Cobb asked about the status of the Hayward parcel near Valdez--it is progressing, although taking longer than expected. Pam Brodie asked why the State withdrew its support for the Perl Island acquisition--it is not a priority area for future State management. Brodie asked if the Termination Point parcel will become part of the State Park System--yes.

McCammon reported that the Trustee Council asked State and Federal attorneys to request a refund of past fees and a waiver of future fees charged by the Court Registry Investment System for managing EVOS funds. Molly asked the PAG to continue to support this elimination of excess fee charges. Brodie moved (second by Cobb) and it was passed unanimously, that the Trustee Council strive to eliminate court fees for management of EVOS funds (see attachment #3).

McCammon noted that the PAG membership is due up in February 1997, but, if agreeable with the PAG, the membership term would be altered to coincide with the PAG charter renewal in October (attachment #2). There were no objections. The PAG discussed options for changing the group size and composition (e.g., adding a seat for rural communities), but no recommendation was made other than to increase outreach efforts with smaller communities in the spill area to get more participation on the PAG. John French moved (second by Gordon Zerbetz), and it was passed unanimously, to recommend to the Trustee Council that the PAG quorum be changed from 12 to 10 voting members (ref. page 7, *EVOS PAG Background and Guidelines*, March 1995).

Martha Vlasoff reviewed activities related to community involvement (attachment #4). It is proposed that Seldovia have a community involvement facilitator. She also discussed the Traditional Ecological Knowledge project.

DRAFT

Chuck Totemoff thanked the EVOS staff for efforts on the Chenega beach cleanup project. Jim King praised the addition of news clippings in the PAG mailout.

McCammon introduced LJ Evans' replacement, Joe Hunt. Joe reviewed the draft Media Plan (attachment #5). He will focus on the public audience. He noted the need to stabilize the newsletter and the success of the radio spots.

Eric Myers discussed food policy issues. The PAG supported providing food for efficient running of meetings, but stated that prudence and common sense should apply. French suggested that for larger meetings (e.g., the symposium) meal tickets could be sold to cover food costs.

McCammon reported that a revision of the Trustee Council Operating Procedures has been given initial review by agencies. The PAG felt that public involvement and notices have been adequate. It was suggested by McCorkle that the Community Involvement Facilitators be invited to occasionally attend PAG meetings.

Stan Senner outlined the status of plans for the 10th anniversary of EVOS in March 1999. A Steering Committee is coordinating planning (French and Jim King are PAG representatives). Organized field trips are a question--local charter companies may be given the opportunity to carry these out. The PAG suggested that tour operators be given guidance in what to see and do on an oil spill tour. They also suggested considering the whole year as an anniversary, thus promoting summer tours of the EVOS area. Cobb suggested the Community College at Valdez as a possible tour organizer. Cobb, McCorkle, and Zerbetz volunteered to assist with 10th anniversary planning.

Senner and Bob Spies discussed the updated list of injured resources and services. This will go to the Trustee Council for consideration at their next meeting. French asked why intertidal organisms were clumped as an ecosystem rather than listed singly. Brodie asked if crab were injured--no linkage to the spill was provable. King said it was his impression that Kenai sockeye were recovered--they will be closed out as a project.

Senner discussed a request for the collection of Barrow Goldeneye ducks in support of studies for the APEX project. About 50 birds from Prince William Sound would be collected, with negligible impact to the population. After discussion, the PAG generally supported the study.

King moved (second by Rupert Andrews) that the PAG recommend the EVOS Trustee Council invite/request the President of the University of Alaska, in cooperation with the Restoration Office, to prepare a study on the benefits and feasibility of the use of the restoration reserve to continue restoration/enhancement of injured resources and services in perpetuity through endowed programs at the University of Alaska. King said the University would not approach the Trustees with a proposal unless requested to do so. McCammon recommended against preceding with a project to look at reserve funds until the

Trustee Council was ready to take up the issue and thoroughly examine all the alternatives in a comprehensive fashion. After discussion, the motion was defeated (4 in favor, 7 opposed, 1 abstain).

At 11:50 public comment was taken. Theresa Obermeyer commented and distributed a handout.

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McCammon highlighted public comments from the public meeting held August 6 (attachment #6) and those received in writing (attachment #7). She then introduced the Executive Director's preliminary recommendations for restoration projects in FY 1997 (attachment #8).

Spies outlined the pink salmon, herring, SEA and related projects, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout and dolly varden, marine mammals, and nearshore ecosystem project clusters. Discussion ensued about the utility of management tools developed with EVOS funds if they were not to be used by resource agencies. Andrews noted that harbor seals were healthy in Southeast and could be used for comparisons. French questioned the timeline for intertidal studies.

Senner reviewed the seabird/forage fish project cluster.

Veronica Christman outlined the archaeological project cluster. The Chenega artifact repository is on hold pending an area-wide review of needs.

Sandra Schubert reviewed the subsistence cluster. Dave Gibbons said that project #97222 was feasible if the road by the dump was relocated. Benton asked about interest in the project #97281 workshops, noting that not all landowners want to sell lands, other habitat protection options should be examined.

Christman outlined the marine pollution cluster. Project #97115 is recommended by the Executive Director for funding outside the work plan. Cobb supports project #97229.

Senner presented the habitat improvement cluster. Brodie questioned the success of boardwalks for control of riverbank fishing on the Kenai.

Senner discussed the ecosystem synthesis, public education and information, and research facilities clusters. French raised a question about funding for add-ons at the SeaLife Center (projects #97197 and #97252) since so much money was going there already, Cobb concurred. McCammon said that interest earned on the monies already going to the SeaLife Center was about \$1.5 million and might provide possible funding for added work. Brodie stated that she hoped those funds went to high priority projects, not just the SeaLife Center.

McCammon discussed the project management element. This replaces agency management costs in individual projects; it was decided to separate this administration/management from each project and lump it here. This action was recommended by the audit.

McCammon reviewed the administrative budget element. This will total about \$3.0 million in FY 97. The Trustee Council decided to go to ½ time liaisons and the Restoration Office staff

has been reduced by 2. OSPIC is still included, but is expected to be merged with the Anchorage natural resources libraries consortium next spring, which will reduce funding needs. She noted that the Juneau office has moved to less expensive space in the federal building. She also said the lower floor conference room would be given up in January 1997 to save space costs.

Cobb moved (second by Andrews), and it was passed unanimously, that the PAG approve the workplan, in concept, as recommended by the Executive Director. PAG members will provide individual comments on the work plan as well.

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Schwantes moved (second by Cobb) that the PAG recommend the Trustee Council restructure the PAG to include two village representatives. After discussion, the motion was tabled (motion to table by Zerbetz). The general feeling of the PAG was that village representatives should participate and could participate in the PAG, as currently structured, and through other avenues (e.g., community involvement project, public meetings). Schwantes said there is something to be said for having a title and being able to vote.

King moved (second by Brodie), and passed unanimously, that the PAG praise the staff for their good work.

French suggested the endowment idea be brought back up when the Trustee Council was ready to discuss long-term efforts. Jim Diehl likes having several subsistence projects in the work plan. Sheri Buretta likes the community involvement effort.

Brodie moved (second by Benton) that the PAG encourage the Trustee Council to consider restructuring the PAG for increased effectiveness. After discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Benton thanked all for the opportunity to participate over the last 4 years, she will not reapply for a seat.

McCammon stated that the PAG is a useful tool if it is given good, concise information. She appreciates the spectrum of views.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon and Mutter will initiate PAG Charter renewal and the nomination process for the next two-year PAG membership.

I. NEXT MEETINGS:

--PAG field trip to Homer, Port Graham, Seldovia, overflight of Port Dick: September 18-19, 1996

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Hearing in Kodiak - June 15, 1996
2. *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Public Advisory Group Procedure for Member Nomination and Appointment

(for those not present):

3. Resolution to Eliminate Court Fees
4. Community Involvement Report, July 30, 1996
5. Draft Media Plan Projects and Priorities
6. Public Comments from the 8/6/96 Public Hearing
7. Public Comment Received FY 97 Work Plan
8. Executive Director's Preliminary FY 97 Recommendation (8/6/96)
9. Memo from Chris Beck and Mary McBurney on the Admin Budget

DRAFT

K. CERTIFICATION:

PAG Chairperson

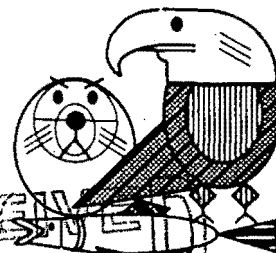
Date

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP RESOLUTION

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

WHEREAS the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trust Fund was established by court order to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill; and

WHEREAS the Trustee Council acts on behalf of the public as trustees to ensure that funds expended are necessary and reasonable to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill; and

WHEREAS the Trustee Council has paid more than \$1.5 million to the Court Registry Investment System which a recent audit has determined to be in excess of the services provided;

THEREFORE, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Public Advisory Group urges the Trustee Council through the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice to request Judge Holland to reimburse all past fees and waive all future fees paid by the Trustee Council to the Court Registry Investment System for investment of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trust Funds, and to do so as expeditiously as possible.

Adopted August 7, 1996

Vern C. McCorkle

Vern McCorkle, Chair

Trustee Agencies

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

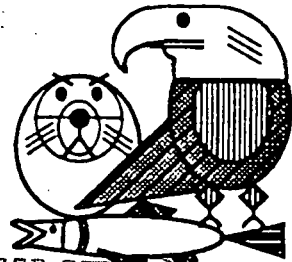
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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
Sean Cramer

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

DATE: August 12, 1996

RE: Financial Report as of July 31, 1996

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending July 31, 1996.

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

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$53,048,198	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$26,063,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)	<u>\$4,305,709</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$31,290,907
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$420,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	23,300,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	<u>\$70,091,667</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$357,899,240
Restoration Reserve		\$35,996,170

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

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND LIABILITIES
FOR THE EXXON VALDEZ JOINT TRUST FUND
As of July 31, 1996

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 \$242,194.
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 \$24,219.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center, \$1,607,000 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project 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. 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	\$109,666	\$761,162
State of Alaska	\$934,433	\$2,500,448

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Shuyak	\$2,194,266	October 1996
Shuyak	\$20,000,000	October 1997 through 2001
Shuyak	\$11,805,734	October 2002
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

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Trustee Agencies

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of July 31, 1996

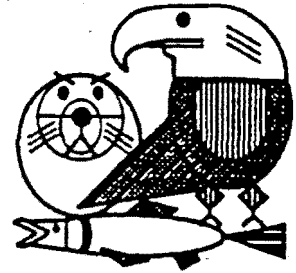
	1993	1994	1995	To Date 1996	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	250,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	480,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred	(39,913,688)				(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	210,086,312	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	440,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,322,439	14,739,105
Total Interest	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,322,439	15,570,338
Total Revenue	211,464,312	73,736,000	75,706,666	3,322,439	455,656,650
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	65,117,165	31,271,600	2,697,000	0	153,079,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	18,529,113	44,546,266	41,969,669	18,784,065	130,388,313
United States	9,105,881	6,008,387	48,019,928	12,229,224	81,683,920
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve				35,996,231	35,996,231
Total Disbursements	27,634,994	50,554,653	89,989,597	67,009,519	248,068,463
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	154,000	364,000	586,857	332,244	1,460,101
Total Disbursements and Fees	92,906,159	82,190,253	93,273,454	67,341,763	402,608,451
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	118,558,153	(8,454,253)	(17,566,788)	(64,019,325)	53,048,198
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	53,048,198	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(26,063,000)
Adjustments: (Note 6)					4,305,709
Uncommitted Fund Balance					31,290,907
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(23,300,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					(70,091,667)
Total Estimated Funds Available					357,899,240
Restoration Reserve					35,996,170

Exxon Valdez Oil Sp Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McGammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: July 11, 1996

RE: Financial Report as of June 30, 1996

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending June 30, 1996.

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

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$52,830,224	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$26,379,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)	<u>\$4,411,185</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$30,862,409
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$420,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	23,300,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	<u>\$70,091,667</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$357,470,742
Restoration Reserve		\$35,996,170

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

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
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 June 30, 1996

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 \$186,270.
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 \$18,627.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center, an increase of \$23,000 for the 1996 Work Plan, \$1,900,000 for the Chenega Clean-up Project, 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. 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.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	\$62,999	\$772,775
State of Alaska	\$1,095,637	\$2,479,774

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Shuyak	\$2,194,266	October 1996
Shuyak	\$20,000,000	October 1997 through 2001
Shuyak	\$11,805,734	October 2002
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

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Trustee Agencies

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of June 30, 1996

	1993	1994	1995	To Date 1996	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	210,086,312	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	440,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account:					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,080,245	14,496,910
Total Interest	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,080,245	15,328,143
Total Revenue	211,464,312	73,736,000	75,706,666	3,080,245	455,414,455
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	65,117,165	31,271,600	2,697,000	0	153,079,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	18,529,113	44,546,266	41,969,669	18,784,065	130,388,313
United States	9,105,881	6,008,387	48,019,928	12,229,224	81,683,920
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve				35,996,231	35,996,231
Total Disbursements	27,634,994	50,554,653	89,989,597	67,009,519	248,068,463
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	154,000	364,000	586,857	308,025	1,435,381
Total Disbursements and Fees	92,906,159	82,190,253	93,273,454	67,317,544	402,584,232
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	118,558,153	(8,454,253)	(17,566,788)	(64,237,299)	52,330,224
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	52,830,224	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					26,373,000
Adjustments: (Note 6)					4,411,186
Uncommitted Fund Balance					30,362,409
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					23,300,000
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					70,291,667
Total Estimated Funds Available					357,470,742
Restoration Reserve					35,996,170

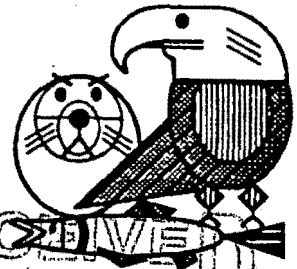
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Traci Cramer

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

DATE: August 13, 1996

RE: Quarterly Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 1996

The attached reports consolidate the financial information submitted by the agencies for the quarter ending June 30, 1996.

The first report is a summary of Work Plan activity by restoration category. This report reflects the total adjusted authorization and the total expended/obligated by Work Plan year and restoration category. The report also reflects that portion of the authorization which has been expended/obligated.

The second report is a summary of the financial information by Work Plan. This summary report reflects the total authorized, adjustment to the authorization by the agencies, expenditures and obligations by Work Plan. This report is used to determine what portion of the unexpended/unobligated balance or lapse, is available to off-set future court requests. As of June 30, 1996, it is estimated that \$4,317,578 is available. This figure includes unreported lapse, unreported interest and other revenue.

The third report is a summary of the financial information associated with the 1996 Work Plan.

If you have any questions regarding the information provided, please do not hesitate to contact me at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
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

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Quarterly Financial Report As of June 30, 1996
(By Category)

Category	92' Work Plan			93' Work Plan			94' Work Plan			95' Work Plan			96' Work Plan		
	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated
Administration	5,076,100	4,293,933	84.59%	4,158,518	2,659,348	63.95%	4,917,716	4,107,593	83.53%	4,253,526	3,211,871	75.51%	3,418,500	2,300,191	67.29%
General Restoration	4,102,929	3,792,301	92.43%	4,216,047	3,342,084	79.27%	5,303,100	3,194,804	60.24%	4,567,280	3,942,720	86.33%	3,870,100	2,253,411	58.23%
Habitat Protection	0	0	0.00%	486,200	156,760	32.24%	3,747,292	2,882,173	76.91%	1,716,737	1,542,685	89.86%	3,304,100	1,521,719	46.06%
Monitoring							2,972,768	2,668,761	89.77%	3,080,926	2,537,776	82.37%	1,576,400	1,403,939	89.06%
Research							8,640,710	8,299,229	96.05%	11,192,731	10,768,876	96.21%	13,706,700	11,191,756	81.65%
Monitoring and Research	2,237,929	2,206,601	98.60%	4,628,716	4,012,718	86.69%	725,373	566,270	78.07%						
Damage Assessment	7,807,100	6,416,109	82.18%	1,991,342	1,566,957	78.69%									
Work Plan Sub-Total	19,224,058	16,708,944	86.92%	15,480,823	11,737,867	75.82%	26,306,959	21,718,830	82.56%	24,811,200	22,003,928	88.69%	25,875,800	18,671,016	72.16%
Large Parcel Acquisitions															
Kachemak Bay				7,500,000	7,500,000										
Seal Bay/Afognak							29,950,000	29,950,000		3,229,042	3,229,042		3,294,667	3,294,667	
Orca Narrows							2,000,000	2,000,000		1,650,000	1,650,000				
Akhiok-Kaguyak										21,000,000	21,000,000				
Old Harbor										11,250,000	11,250,000				
Koniag													8,000,000	8,000,000	
Shuyak													8,000,000	8,000,000	
Small Parcels													5,399,500	5,399,500	
Alaska SeaLife Center										12,500,000	12,500,000				
Total	19,224,058	16,708,944	86.92%	22,980,823	19,237,867	83.71%	58,256,959	53,668,830	92.12%	74,440,242	71,632,970	96.23%	50,569,967	43,365,183	85.75%

Footnotes:

Obligated = Expenditures to date + any encumbrances or known obligations/contracts.
Adjusted Authorization = Original Authorization +/- any agency adjustments

Work Plan Time Periods:

92' Work Plan - Oil Year 4 or March 1, 1992 through February 28, 1993
93' Work Plan - Oil Year 5 or March 1, 1993 through September 30, 1993 (Seven Month Transition)
94' Work Plan - October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994
95' Work Plan - October 1, 1994 through September 30, 1995
96' Work Plan - October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996
(Summary Information)

DRAFT

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	EVOS Expenditures	RSA Expenditures	Obligations	Unobligated Balance	EVOS Lapse	Federal Lapse	State Lapse
Work Plan										
1992	19,211,000	13,058	19,224,058	13,988,844	2,720,100	0	5,204,542	5,204,542	1,584,506	3,620,036
1993	15,498,826	-18,003	15,480,823	11,731,853	0	6,014	3,181,143	3,181,143	1,169,084	2,012,059
1994	26,306,959	0	26,306,959	21,476,966	0	241,864	3,548,329	3,548,329	1,413,438	2,134,891
1995	24,811,200	0	24,811,200	21,258,341	0	745,587	2,807,272	2,807,272	367,514	2,439,758
1996	25,875,800	0	25,875,800	14,052,097		4,618,919	7,204,784	0	0	0
Sub-Total	111,703,785	-4,945	111,698,840	82,508,101	2,720,100	5,612,384	21,946,070	14,741,286	4,534,542	10,206,744
Large Parcel Acquisitions										
Kachemak Bay	7,500,000	0	7,500,000	7,500,000		0	0			
Seal Bay/Atognak	36,473,709	0	36,473,709	36,473,709		0	0			
Orca Narrows	3,650,000	0	3,650,000	3,650,000		0	0			
Akhiok-Kaguyak	21,000,000	0	21,000,000	21,000,000		0	0			
Old Harbor	11,250,000	0	11,250,000	11,250,000		0	0			
Koniag	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000		0	0			
Shuyak	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0		8,000,000	0			
Small Parcel Acquisitions	5,399,500	0	5,399,500	168,000		5,231,500	0			
Alaska SeaLife Center	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	346,852		12,153,148	0			
TOTAL	225,476,994	-4,945	225,472,049	170,896,662	2,720,100	30,997,032	21,946,070	14,741,286	4,534,542	10,206,744
Total Reported Lapse (1992 through 1995)								9,365,963	3,327,413	6,038,550
Total Interest Reported								2,033,013	365,267	1,667,746
Damage Assessment Rebate								80,700	80,700	0
Unreported Lapse (1992 through 1995)								3,261,610	761,162	2,500,448
Unreported Interest								1,044,099	109,666	934,433
Other Revenue (Posters/Symposium Receipts)								11,869	0	11,869
Total Available to Off-set Future Court Requests								4,317,578	870,828	3,446,750

Footnote:

The Unobligated Balances have been adjusted in the following years to reflect the carry forward of projects.

1992 \$30,672

1993 \$561,813

1994 \$1,039,800

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996

1996 Work Plan Summary

Project			96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. D + E	96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. G + H	Col. F - I
Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/Obligated	Unobligated Balance
96001	R	Recovery of Harbor Seals: Condition and Health Status	214,100	0	214,100	31,803	167,990	199,793	14,307
96007A	M	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	145,100	0	145,100	55,305	60,317	115,622	29,478
96007B	G	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	78,400	0	78,400	72,237	0	72,237	6,163
96009D	R	Survey Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	142,300	0	142,300	8,153	134,147	142,300	0
96012-BAA	M	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation	93,100	8,000	101,100	254,418	0	254,418	-153,318
96025	R	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	1,865,200	0	1,865,200	1,068,343	484,933	1,553,276	311,924
96027	M	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment	35,200	0	35,200	25,174	0	25,174	10,026
96031	R	Development of a Productivity Index for Marbled and Kittlitz's	77,600	0	77,600	58,723	0	58,723	18,877
96038	G	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	22,200	0	22,200	15,057	0	15,057	7,143
96043B	G	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement	29,600	0	29,600	9,427	0	9,427	20,173
96048-BAA	R	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations	109,000	0	109,000	106,798	0	106,798	2,202
96052	G	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	271,000	0	271,000	212,850	43,004	255,854	15,146
96064	R	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	347,300	0	347,300	159,637	17,797	177,434	169,866
96074	R	Herring Reproductive Impairment	140,000	0	140,000	108,484	0	108,484	31,516
96076	R	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	377,800	0	377,800	249,062	0	249,062	128,738
96086	M	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	173,000	0	173,000	165,282	4,834	170,116	2,884
96090	G	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	205,100	-5,200	199,900	155,324	0	155,324	44,576
96100	A	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	3,418,500	0	3,418,500	2,028,591	271,600	2,300,191	1,118,309
96101	G	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	8,400	0	8,400	6,736	0	6,736	1,664
96106	M	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	253,100	0	253,100	173,409	73,774	247,183	5,917
96115	G	Sound Waste Management Plan	49,700	0	49,700	26,246	0	26,246	23,454
96126	H	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	3,304,100	0	3,304,100	1,053,973	467,746	1,521,719	1,782,381
96127	G	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	26,600	0	26,600	4,100	18,108	22,208	4,392
96131	G	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	274,900	0	274,900	2,602	250,264	252,866	22,034
96139A1	G	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	55,000	0	55,000	11,027	18	11,045	43,955
96139A2	G	Spawning Channel Construction Project - Port Dick, Lower Cook Inlet	230,500	0	230,500	102,573	31,792	134,365	96,135
96139C1	G	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	9,700	0	9,700	6,118	0	6,118	3,582
96142-BAA	R	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in PWS	160,800	0	160,800	0	0	0	160,800
96144	M	Common Murre Population Monitoring	70,500	0	70,500	8,341	0	8,341	62,159
96145	M	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	200,000	0	200,000	119,109	80,891	200,000	0
96149	M	Archaeological Site Stewardship	74,400	0	74,400	17,139	45,169	62,308	12,092
96154	G	Comprehensive Community Planning for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet	206,300	0	206,300	86,141	92,070	178,211	28,089
96159	M	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in PWS During Winter and Summer	262,900	0	262,900	162,543	0	162,543	100,357
96161	R	Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for Ecological Monitoring and Recovery	87,400	0	87,400	5,376	0	5,376	82,024

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill									
Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996									
1996 Work Plan Summary									
Project			96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. D + E	96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. G + H	Col. F - I
Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/ Obligated	Unobligated Balance
96162	R	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS	635,000	0	635,000	277,586	325,590	603,176	31,824
96163A	R	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	406,600	0	406,600	399,373	0	399,373	7,227
96163B	R	Foraging of Seabirds	132,200	0	132,200	78,443	0	78,443	53,757
96163C	R	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	69,000	0	69,000	42,648	16	42,664	26,336
96163D	R	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	12,000	0	12,000	7,639	0	7,639	4,361
96163E	R	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	164,400	0	164,400	93,310	0	93,310	71,090
96163F	R	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon Guillemot Populations	148,300	0	148,300	89,136	0	89,136	59,164
96163G	R	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics, and Productivity of Seabirds	171,200	0	171,200	168,021	0	168,021	3,179
96163I	R	APEX Planning and Project Leader	182,700	0	182,700	182,474	0	182,474	226
96163J	R	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	104,000	0	104,000	42,477	0	42,477	61,523
96163K	R	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	4,700	0	4,700	78	0	78	4,778
96163L	R	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in the PWS/GOA Complex and Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish in the Barren Islands	97,400	0	97,400	42,310	7	42,317	55,083
96163M	R	Lower Cook Inlet Study	214,000	0	214,000	122,104	0	122,104	91,896
96163N	R	Black-Legged Kittiwake Feeding Experiment	21,400	0	21,400	20,000	0	20,000	1,400
96163O	R	Statistical Review	21,400	0	21,400	10,000	0	10,000	11,400
96163P	R	Sand Lance Hydrocarbon Exposure	21,400	0	21,400	21,003	0	21,003	397
96164	R	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96165	R	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	103,900	0	103,900	9,806	29	9,835	94,0
96166	R	Herring Natal Habitats	444,100	0	444,100	256,131	64,210	320,341	123,759
96170	R	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	150,400	0	150,400	26,207	113,175	139,382	11,018
96180	G	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project	560,600	0	560,600	160,500	8,866	169,366	391,234
96186	G	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	254,900	0	254,900	68,646	109	68,755	186,145
96188	G	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	93,200	0	93,200	56,890	34	56,924	36,276
96190	R	Construction of Linkage Map for Pink Salmon Genome	167,700	0	167,700	4,636	148,139	152,775	14,925
96191A	R	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	474,600	0	474,600	268,383	20,076	288,459	186,141
96191B	R	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oil Gravel	143,600	0	143,600	122,783	0	122,783	20,817
96195	R	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	106,700	0	106,700	62,153	0	62,153	44,547
96196	R	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	178,500	0	178,500	71,599	4,929	76,528	101,972
96210	G	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	115,000	0	115,000	53,533	55,965	109,498	5,502
96214	G	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	77,400	0	77,400	46,439	19,406	65,845	11,555
96220	G	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	92,000	0	92,000	25,506	0	25,506	66,494

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996

1996 Work Plan Summary

			96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. D + E	96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. G + H	Col. F - I
Project					Adjusted			Expended/	Unobligated
Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Obligated	Balance
96222	G	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration	16,100	0	16,100	582	0	582	15,518
96225	G	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	95,300	0	95,300	25,500	60,423	85,923	9,377
96244	G	Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	128,500	0	128,500	87,475	29,280	116,755	11,745
96255	G	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	307,000	0	307,000	158,774	5,225	163,999	143,001
96256	R	Columbia and Solf Lakes Sockeye Salmon Stocking	60,800	0	60,800	13,508	0	13,508	47,292
96258A	R	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	596,600	0	596,600	356,913	33,445	390,358	206,242
96259	G	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	265,700	0	265,700	176,389	61	176,450	89,250
96272	G	Chenega Chinook Release Program	52,300	0	52,300	4,100	42,114	46,214	6,086
96290	R	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	116,100	-2,800	113,300	83,255	0	83,255	30,045
96291	G	Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	293,000	0	293,000	0	0	0	293,000
96320E	R	Salmon and Herring Predation	637,700	0	637,700	465,631	2,858	468,489	169,211
96320G	R	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	162,200	0	162,200	89,130	68,369	157,499	4,701
96320H	R	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	323,600	0	323,600	48,382	264,780	313,162	10,438
96320I	R	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	270,300	0	270,300	245,537	25,667	271,204	-904
96320J	R	Information Systems and Model Development	655,900	0	655,900	650,077	6,581	656,658	-75
96320K	R	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	61,400	0	61,400	3,905	51,514	55,419	5,981
96320M	R	Physical Oceanography in PWS	645,800	0	645,800	613,144	37,899	651,043	-5,243
96320N	R	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	682,600	0	682,600	676,914	13,877	690,791	-8,191
96320Q	R	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	40,400	0	40,400	22,183	18,217	40,400	0
96320R	R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote	202,700	0	202,700	102,969	94,267	197,236	5,464
96320T	R	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	1,141,600	0	1,141,600	430,573	686,366	1,116,939	24,661
96320U	R	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	189,500	0	189,500	82,188	101,719	183,907	5,593
96320Y	R	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	40,000	0	40,000	27,192	9,725	36,917	3,083
96320Z1	R	Synthesis and Integration	68,800	0	68,800	17,210	47,811	65,021	3,779
96326	R	Data Re-Analysis for NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6	11,400	0	11,400	0	0	0	11,400
96427	M	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	261,100	0	261,100	144,566	13,668	158,234	102,866
96507	G	EVOS Symposium Publication	35,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
96600	R	NOAA Program Management	105,400	0	105,400	66,540	48	66,588	38,812
95259	G	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Supplemental	21,900	0	21,900	21,900	0	21,900	0
		Unbilled GA (ADF&G Only)				37,801	0	37,801	-37,801
		Sub-Total	25,875,800	0	25,875,800	14,052,097	4,618,919	18,671,016	7,204,784
		Seal Bay	3,294,667	0	3,294,667	3,294,667	0	3,294,667	0
		Koniag	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0
		Shuyak	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0
		Small Parcels	5,399,500	0	5,399,500	168,000	5,231,500	5,399,500	0
		Total	50,569,967	0	50,569,967	25,514,764	17,850,419	43,365,183	7,204,784

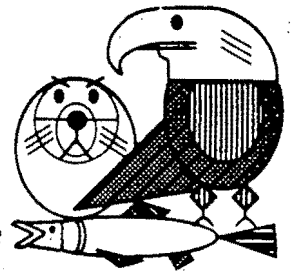
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 16, 1996

RE: Quarterly Project Status Summary -- June 30, 1996

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Attached is the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Project Status Summary for the quarter ending June 30, 1996, for all projects funded by the Trustee Council during 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996. The Summary focuses on the status of annual and final reports, and includes progress updates for FY 96 projects.

As of June 30, 1996, a total of 137 project reports had been peer reviewed and accepted by the Chief Scientist. Once accepted by the Chief Scientist, reports are submitted to the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) where they are reviewed for proper technical formatting, and then made available to the public. As of June 30, 1996, 86 reports were available to the public through OSPIC and other libraries around the state. (See **Attachment C** for a list of libraries, and a list of reports available). An additional 28 reports were undergoing formatting review at OSPIC.

This memorandum summarizes the status of reports for each project year. **Attachment A** summarizes the status of 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 reports by agency. **Attachment B** lists the reports that are significantly behind schedule. Reports are considered significantly behind schedule if (1) they have not yet been submitted to the Chief Scientist or were reviewed by the Chief Scientist, returned to the PI for revision longer ago than six months, and have not been revised and resubmitted to the Chief Scientist and (2) an extended due date has not been approved by the Restoration Office.

Status of 1992 Project Reports as of March 31, 1996

A total of 60 projects were funded in the 1992 Work Plan. With very few exceptions, a final report -- that is, a report that is subject to peer review and approval by the Chief Scientist -- is required on each 1992 project. Some projects require more than one report. (NOTE: Reports "in progress" are in peer review, are under revision by the PI in response to peer reviewer comments, or have been revised and are undergoing a second review by the Chief Scientist.)

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
76	65	9	2
Status as of March 31, 1996			
76	65	9	2

Status of 1993 Project Reports as of June 30, 1996

A total of 37 projects were funded in the 1993 Work Plan. With some exceptions, a final report -- that is, a report that is subject to peer review and approval by the Chief Scientist -- is required on each 1993 project. Some projects require more than one report.

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
29	21	6	2
Status as of March 31, 1996			
29	21	6	2

Status of 1994 Project Reports as of June 30, 1996

A total of 42 projects were funded in the 1994 Work Plan. Beginning with the 1994 project year, "multi-year" projects that receive Trustee Council funding in consecutive years are required to submit an "annual" report each year until the project is complete, at which point a "final" report is required. The annual report, although subject to peer review, need not be rewritten in response to peer review comments. Rather, the peer review comments are to be used to guide future work on the project. Annual reports are available to the public through OSPIC, and state on their front covers that "peer review comments have not been addressed in this report."

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
37	29	8	0
Status as of March 31, 1996			
36	27	9	3

Status of 1995 Project Reports as of June 30, 1996

A total of 66 projects were funded in the 1995 Work Plan. As with FY 94 projects, annual reports are required on multi-year projects, and final reports are required on all other projects.

<u>Total Number of Reports</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
55	22	22	11
Status as of March 31, 1996			
54	7	31	16

Status of 1996 Projects as of June 30, 1996

As indicated on the attached project status summary, the agency liaisons continue to report that essentially all projects are proceeding according to schedule. Of interest, construction of the spawning channel at Port Dick was completed (Project 96139A2), smolt were released on schedule into Boulder Bay near Tatitlek (Project 96127), and the final footage was filmed for the documentary on harbor seal subsistence hunting (Project 96214). The feasibility study for habitat improvements to Anderson Creek (Project 96222) was completed, and the project will be canceled due to serious probable hazardous material contamination within the stream.

In addition, you should be aware that the development of a comprehensive plan for restoring archaeological resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet (Project 96154) has fallen behind schedule. The plan, which is being prepared by the Chugach Heritage Foundation under contract to the USFS, is now due to be submitted to the Executive Director on August 31, 1996. The Port Graham pink salmon project (Project 96225) has also faced some difficulty. One aspect of the project is to rear a portion of the pink salmon fry to eight grams before release as a strategy for enhancing their survival rate. In fact, these fry were released ahead of schedule at the end of June due to an outbreak of "warm water vibrio," a highly infectious bacterial disease. Anticipating this potential problem, the FY 97 proposal for continuation of the project calls for rearing the fry to one gram in the event of a vibrio outbreak in FY 96.

Conclusion

In brief, significant progress continues to be made toward the goal of making the results of studies funded by the Trustee Council available to the public through project reports. In total, 197 reports will be produced for projects funded in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. As of June 30th, 137 of these reports had been peer reviewed and accepted by the Chief Scientist and only 15 had not yet been submitted for peer review. Perhaps more importantly, 86 reports on studies funded by the Trustee Council are now available to the public through OSPIC.

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of June 30, 1996

1992 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.	In Progress	Peer Rev'd/ Accepted by Chief Scientist	Available to Public at OSPIC
ADEC	2	0	0	2	2
ADFG	26	1	4	21	20
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	33	0	5	28	10
NOAA	12	1	0	11	9
USFS	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	76	2	9	65	43

1993 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.	In Progress	Peer Rev'd/ Accepted by Chief Scientist	Available to Public at OSPIC
ADEC	2	0	1	1	1
ADFG	13	1	4	8	8
ADNR	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	9	1	1	7	4
NOAA	3	0	0	3	3
USFS	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	29	2	6	21	17

1994 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.	In Progress	Peer Rev'd/ Accepted by Chief Scientist	Available to Public at OSPIC
ADEC	1	0	0	1	0
ADFG	18	0	2	16	9
ADNR	2	0	0	2	2
DOI	6	0	2	4	2
NOAA	6	0	2	4	5
USFS	4	0	2	2	2
TOTAL	37	0	8	29	20

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of June 30, 1996

1995 WORK PLAN

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.	In Progress	Peer Rev'd/ Accepted by Chief Scientist	Available to Public at OSPIC
ADEC	5	2	1	2	0
ADFG	28	3	13	12	2
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	7	1	4	2	0
NOAA	8	3	2	3	2
USFS	6	2	2	2	1
TOTAL	55	11	22	22	6

ATTACHMENT B **Reports Significantly Behind Schedule**

Agency	Project Number	PI	Final or Annual	Project Title	Status of Report	FY 97 Project
DOI	93006	Birkedahl	Final	Site specific archaeology	Never submitted. Bud Rice sent memo 4/19/96 to Birkedahl's supervisors asking that it be made a priority	None
DOI	94039	Roseneau	Final	Common murre population monitoring	Returned to PI for revision 11/14/95	97144, 97163
ADFG	FS01	Fried, Bue	Final	Spawning area injury	Never submitted. Delay due to departure of Sam Sharr. June Qtr. Rpt. says expect to submit 10/1/96	None
ADFG	93033-1	?	Final	Harlequin duck - Afognak habitat assessment/PWS production	Returned to PI for revision 11/14/95	
ADFG	93033-2	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck restoration	Waiting for Fry's analysis; 2 yrs. overdue. Sullivan contacted Fry's superiors at UCDavis 4/96	None
ADFG	95191A	J. Seeb	Annual	Egg and alevin mortalities	Due date extended to 6/30/96; still not submitted	97165, 97191A, 97196
DEC	95026	Braddock	Final	Hydrocarbon monitoring	Never submitted.	None
DEC	95060	Piper	Final	Spruce bark beetles	Never submitted. RSA'd to ADFG. June Qtr. Rpt. says expect to submit 8/31/96	None
USFS	95320Q	Bishop	Final	Avian predation on herring spawn	Due date extended to 6/30/96; still not submitted	97025

OIL SPILL PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER

**645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 278-8008
(907) 265-9359 fax
1-800-478-7745 Alaska
1-800-283-7745 outside Alaska**

**Final Reports
June 1996**

Attached is a list of published final reports for Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies and Restoration Projects. Copies of these reports may be checked out from the Oil Spill Public Information Center. Copies are also available for viewing at the following libraries:

A. Holmes Johnson Library - Kodiak
Alaska Historical Library - Juneau
Alaska Resources Library - Anchorage
Alaska State Library - Juneau
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Library - Juneau
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Habitat Library - Anchorage
Auke Bay Fisheries Lab Library - Juneau
Cordova Public Library - Cordova
E.E. Rasmusson Library - University of Alaska, Fairbanks
Fairbanks North Star Borough Library - Fairbanks
Kenai Community Library - Kenai
Ketchikan Public Library - Ketchikan
Kuskokwim Consortium Library - Bethel
Library of Congress - Washington, D.C.
National Library of Canada - Ottawa
Northwest Community College Learning Resource Center - Nome
Tuzzy Consortium Library - Barrow
University of Alaska, Anchorage Consortium Library - Anchorage
University of Alaska, Southeast Library - Juneau
University of Washington Library - Seattle
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Library - Anchorage
Valdez Consortium Library - Valdez
Z.J. Loussac Library - Anchorage

Copies of the final reports may be purchased from the following:

Anchorage Copy Centers:

Clay's Printing - (907) 561-6270

TimeFrame - (907) 562-3822

National Technical Information Service (NTIS) - (703) 487-4650

FINAL REPORTS

June 1996

Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies

* = new additions to this list.

Air/Water 3

Short, J.W. and P.M. Harris. 1996. Petroleum hydrocarbons in near-surface seawater of Prince William Sound, Alaska, following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill I: Chemical sampling and analysis, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Air/Water Study Number 3), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay, Alaska.

Air/Water 3 (Subtidal 3A)

Short, J.W. and P. Rounds. 1995. Petroleum hydrocarbons in near-surface seawater of Prince William Sound, Alaska, following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill II: analysis of caged mussels, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Air/Water Study Number 3, Subtidal Study Number 3A), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Juneau, Alaska.

Archaeology 1

Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahan, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of crude oil contamination on some archaeological sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 investigations, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Archaeology Study Number 1), Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, Alaska.

*Coastal Habitat 1B

Babcock, M.B. and J.W. Short. 1996. Prespill and postspill concentrations of hydrocarbons in sediments and mussels in intertidal sites within Prince William sound and the Gulf of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Coastal Habitat Study Number 1B), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 2

Sharr, S., B.G. Bue, S.D. Moffitt, A. Craig, and D.G. Evans. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 2)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 3

Sharr, S., C.J. Peckham, D.G. Sharp, L. Peltz, J.L. Smith, M.T. Willette, D.G. Evans, and B.G. Bue. 1996. Coded wire tag studies on Prince William Sound salmon, 1989-1991, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 3)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 4

Wertheimer, A.C., A.G. Celewycz, M.G. Carls, and M.V. Sturdevant. 1994. Impact of the oil spill on juvenile pink and chum salmon and their prey in critical nearshore habitats, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 4, NMFS Component)*, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 4A

Willette, T.M., G. Carpenter, P. Shields, and S.R. Carlson. 1994. Early marine salmon injury assessment in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 4A)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

*Fish/Shellfish 5 (Restoration 90)

Hepler, K.R., P.A. Hansen and D.R. Bernard. 1994. Impact of oil spilled from the *Exxon Valdez* on survival and growth of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 5; Restoration Study Number 90)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 7B and 8B

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Fish/Shellfish 18

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1992 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1996

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
AD	Administrative Director's Office	ALL	No report required.		
ARC1	Archaeological Survey	ADNR	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahon, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of crude oil contamination on some archaeological sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 investigations.</p> <p>Four archaeological sites from which adequate collections and radiocarbon samples were obtained were sampled for sediments to test for presence of oil. Two sediment samples (Shuyak Island and Chenega Island) tested positive for oil. None of the sites yielded radiocarbon dates which appear to be significantly skewed from the expected age range. The results of the study show that reasonable dates can be obtained from the test sites despite presence of oil remains on the beach surface or in the case of two sites from within the cultural deposits. The results of the study are applicable to the sites studied and useful for management decisions based on broad general conclusions.</p>	
AW1	Surface Oil Maps	ADEC	Project terminated. DEC/NOAA overflight charts stored in Alaska Archives.	DEC/NOAA overflight charts stored in Alaska Archives.	
B02	Boat Surveys	DOI	Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.	<p>Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. 1994. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>Populations of 9 species or species groups (black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot, cormorants, harlequin duck, loons, scoters, newgull, arctic tern, northwestern crow) declined more than expected in the oiled zone of Prince William Sound suggesting an oil effect. Most injured species were ecologically tied to intertidal or nearshore areas.</p>	Continued as 93045 and 94159.

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1992 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1996

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
B03	Murres Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.	<p>Nysewander, D.R., C.H. Dippel, G.U. Byrd and E.P. Knudtson. 1993. Effects of the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill on murres: A perspective from observations at breeding colonies. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.</p> <p>Numbers were reduced, nesting was delayed, and productivity rates were far below normal at major colonies within the spill trajectory. Reproductive success improved slightly in 1991.</p>	Related to R11, 93022 and 94039.
B04	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Bauman, T.D., P.F. Schempf, and J.A. Bernatowicz. 1994. Effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on bald eagles. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.</p> <p>Reproductive success of Prince William Sound bald eagles was significantly impaired in 1989, and nest failures were correlated with the distribution of crude oil on beaches. Although estimated direct mortality throughout the spill area was relatively large (about 300 - 900 eagles), no change in the population could be detected due to wide variation in population counts. The Prince William Sound eagle population was expected to return to its prespill level by 1993.</p>	
B06	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.	<p>Kuletz, K.J. 1994. Marbled murrelet abundance and breeding activity at Naked Island, Prince William Sound, and Kachemak Bay, Alaska, before and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>The marbled murrelet population at a site within the path of the oil (Naked Island) was lower in 1989 than in prespill years, but returned to normal in 1990. Murrelet numbers in Kachemak Bay where oiling was minimal did not change following the spill.</p>	Related to R15, 93051B and 94102.

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B07	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.	<p>Nishimoto, M. and G.U. Byrd. 1994. Effects of oil from the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> spill on fork-tailed storm petrels breeding in the Barren Islands, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.</p> <p>At the largest storm-petrel colony within the spill trajectory (Barren Islands), no evidence of adverse effects to breeding petrels was found. Burrow occupancy rates were above average, nesting chronology was not delayed, and productivity was normal.</p>	
B08	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 22, 1996.	<p>Irons, D.B. 1994. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on black-legged kittiwake colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.</p> <p>The number of breeding pairs did not decline at colonies in the oiled area of Prince William Sound but reproductive success in 1989 was less than expected, apparently due to low hatching success. Reproductive success did not recover by 1992 but whether the decline was due to the spill is unknown.</p>	TS1
B09	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Oakley, K.L. and K.J. Kuletz. 1994. Population, reproduction and foraging of pigeon guillemots at Naked Island, Alaska, before and after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.</p> <p>The population at a major breeding site within the spill trajectory (Naked Island) declined by 50% compared to 1972-1973 levels. A long-term decline within Prince William Sound predated the spill and, therefore, the decline at naked Island could not be attributed totally to the spill. Reproduction was largely normal following the spill.</p>	93034 and 94173

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B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment Closeout	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision February 13, 1996.	<p>New statistical analysis of bile results indicates elevated hydrocarbon concentrations in western Prince William Sound and Kodiak birds, but also in eastern Prince William Sound birds, compared to Juneau samples. Concentrations correlate positively with proximity to the spill origin.</p>	Project conducted in conjunction with R71 and continued as 93033. Also related to B2, CH1B, TS1, R103, and 93036.
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Final report on migrant shorebirds accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC. (2) Final report on black oystercatchers accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>(1) Martin, P.D. 1993. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on migrant shorebirds using rocky intertidal habitats of Prince William Sound, Alaska, during Spring 1989. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>(2) Andres, B.A. 1994. The effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on black oystercatchers breeding in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.</p> <p>(1) Spring migrant shorebirds (surfbirds and black turnstones) escaped impacts because shorelines used by these species (particularly around Montague Island) were largely unoiled. (2) Black oystercatcher breeding was disrupted and hatching success reduced. Chicks raised on oiled beaches grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled beaches, perhaps due to ingestion of contaminated food.</p>	Related to R17, R103 and 93035.

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CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	USFS	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Highsmith, R.C., et al. Comprehensive assessment of coastal habitat. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF.</p> <p>Serious and long-term lasting effects on intertidal algae. Recovery occurring but slow to none in upper intertidal habitat. Full recovery expected. Intertidal invertebrates indicate negative effects from spill. Intertidal fish findings were inconclusive.</p>	Continued as R102, 93039 and 94086.
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels	NOAA	Redraft of final report submitted to Chief Scientist March 4, 1996.	<p>Babcock, M. NOAA. Prespill and postspill concentrations of hydrocarbons in sediments and mussels in intertidal sites in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska.</p> <p>Exxon Valdez oil is located in several sites. Reductions in hydrocarbons are seen at several sites in PWS over 1989.</p>	R103
FS01	Spawning Area Injury	ADFG	REPORT OVERDUE. Was to be submitted to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1995; now expected October 1, 1996. [Note: Report will present findings from both FS01 and R60B.]	<p>Fried, S. and B. Bue</p> <p>Documented oil contamination of Prince William Sound pink salmon spawning area. Improved current and historic pink salmon escapement estimates which are necessary for accurate estimates of total wild returns. For preliminary results, see 1989, 1990 and 1991 NRDA Draft Status Reports.</p>	Project conducted in conjunction with R60B.

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FS02	Pre-emergent Fry	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Sharr, S. B. Bue, et al. Injury to salmon eggs and pre-emergent fry in PWS. ADF&G.</p> <p>Measured higher embryo mortalities in oil-contaminated streams than in unoiled streams.</p>	Project conducted in conjunction with R60C; continued as 93002 and 94191.
FS03	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Sharr, S., et al. Coded wire tag studies on PWS salmon, 1989-91.</p> <p>Unable to detect significant differences in survival to adults from fry emerging from oiled and control streams. Also unable to detect significant difference in survival of hatchery fish reared in oiled versus unoiled areas of Prince William Sound.</p>	Project conducted in conjunction with R60A; continued as 93067, 93068, 94185, and 94320B.
FS04A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Willette, M., et al. Early marine salmon injury assessment in PWS. ADF&G</p> <p>Detected reduced growth and survival of fry rearing in oiled areas in 1989. No significant differences in growth and survival between oiled and nonoiled areas in subsequent years. Rate of adult returns to unoiled hatcheries twice that of oiled hatcheries in 1990.</p>	Related to most projects in 94320 (PWS System Investigation). FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.

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FS04B	Juvenile Pinks	NOAA	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Wertheimer, A.C., A.G. Celewycz, M.G. Carls, and M.V. Sturdevant. 1994. Impact of the oil spill on juvenile pink and chum salmon and their prey in critical nearshore habitats. NOAA, NMFS, Auke Bay Lab, Juneau, AK.</p> <p>Documented exposure and contamination of juvenile salmon in Prince William Sound. Contamination was associated with reduced growth. Ingestion of oil or oiled prey was route of contamination.</p>	FS4A, AW3, and ST3A.
FS05	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC. Report includes data from R090.	<p>Hepler, K.R., P. A. Hansen, D.R. Bernard. Impact of oil spilled from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> on survival and growth of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout in PWS, AK. ADF&G.</p> <p>Two populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout emigrated from lakes into the wake of the spill. Growth from 1989-1990 was 24% and 22% slower for recaptured subadult and adult Dolly Varden and 36% to 43% slower for subadult and adult populations of cutthroat trout in populations associated with the oil. This difference persisted through 1991 for cutthroat trout but not for Dolly Varden. Chronic starvation and direct exposure to petrogenic hydrocarbons were hypothesized as effects leading to reduced growth and accelerated mortality of both Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.</p>	Combined with R90.

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FS11	Herring Injury	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist March 14, 1995. [NOTE: Report will include nine articles prepared for the Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Science and will be included in the proceedings of the EVOS symposium.]	<p>Brown, E. D., et al. Injury to Prince William Sound Following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill.</p> <p>Adult herring migrating to the spawning grounds in 1989 were exposed to oil. Exposure to oil continued throughout 1989 and into 1990. Internal tissues were damaged but the short- and long-term effects are speculative. There may have been a short-term effect which inhibited egg deposition and a long-term reproductive impairment (reduced survival of offspring). Eggs were deposited in oiled areas in 1989. Larvae hatched from exposed embryos suffered reduced survival.</p>	Similar to 94166 (Herring Spawn Deposition). Also related to 94165 and 94320.
FS13	Effects of Hydrocarbons on Bivalves	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist February 14, 1996.		Clams are important prey for ducks, sea otters, river otters, and bears. This study is related to studies of these species and to 93017.

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FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Schmidt, D.C., T.E. Tarbox, B.M. Barrett, L.K. Brannian, S.R. Carlson, J.A. Edmundson, J.M. Edmundson, S.G. Honnold, B.E. King, G.B. Kyle, P.A. Roche, P. Shields, and C.O. Swanton. 1993. Sockeye salmon overescapement, <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, ADFG, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, AK.</p> <p>Approximately ten to fifteenfold reduction in Kenai River smolt when compared to brood year 1987. Reduced smolt production from Akalura and Red Lakes, Kodiak Island. Reduced harvests for the Kenai are forecast for 1994 with returns below escapement levels possible for 1995 and 1996. Minimal harvests of Kenai River sockeye salmon are likely. Reduced harvests are forecast for Red and Akalura Lakes for 1994 through 1996.</p>	Continued as 93002 and 94258. R53 acquired new information to facilitate management of anticipated reduced future runs. R113 examined potential for hatchery-reared fry in Red Lake, but forecasted returns make the project unfeasible.
FS28	Run Reconstruction	ADFG	Final report accepted by Chief Scientist January 26, 1996; undergoing format review at OSPIC.	<p>Geiger, H., et al. Run reconstruction and life-history model.</p> <p>Estimated losses to adult populations from oil damages to early life stages at 2 to 3 million in 1990, and 40 to 70 thousand in 1991. Projected losses of 100 to 200 thousand adults in 1993 and 1994.</p>	Through this project, results from FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A and FS4B were incorporated into a model to estimate population level damage.

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FS30	Database Management	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database management, <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Final Report, ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, AK.</p> <p>Software was written to provide access to fish harvest database using the ADFG commercial fisheries Wide-Area Network (WAN). Procedures were implemented to provide reports in numerous database, spreadsheet, and statistical formats. Documentation and guidelines for using the harvest database were completed. WAN capability is now available between Juneau, Cordova, Anchorage, Kodiak, Soldotna, and Homer.</p>	This database provides a repository for all NRDA and restoration projects information.
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Dalheim, M. and O. von Ziegesar. 1993. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on the abundance and distribution of humpback whales (<i>megaptera novaeangliae</i>) in Prince William Sound. NMFS, Seattle, WA and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, AK.</p> <p>In 1989, photographic analysis of PWS humpbacks revealed 59 whales identified in 119 encounters. In 1990, 66 whales were identified in 201 encounters. The number of humpbacks encountered per day was less in 1989 and 1990 than in 1988. Because of the difference in survey effort before and after the spill, it is difficult to determine whether there was a difference in the number of humpbacks using PWS. Regarding distribution of whales in PWS: In 1988 and 1990, more whales used the Lower Knight Island Passage than in 1989. Increased vessel and aircraft traffic and distribution of prey may have been contributing factors for the temporary redistribution of whales during 1989. Despite considerable research effort, only one PWS humpback was documented to move from PWS to southeastern Alaska during 1989.</p>	

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MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Dalheim, M. and C. Matkin. 1993. Assessment of injuries to killer whales in Prince William Sound, Kodiak Archipelago, and Southeast Alaska. National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, WA and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, AK.</p> <p>In 1989, 8 resident (143 killer whales) and 4 transient pods (34 whales) were documented in 89 encounters. In 1990, 9 resident pods (148 whales) and 4 transient pods (30 whales) were identified in 80 encounters. During 1991, 7 resident pods (105 whales) and 2 transient pods (14 whales) were identified in 54 encounters. Despite increased effort over these 3 years, the number of encounters appears to be decreasing. The missing animals were not seen near Kodiak Island or southeast Alaska. Photographic analysis of resident pods revealed 14 animals missing from AB pod over the 1989-1991 period. The mortality rates for AB pod ranged from 3.1% in 1988 to 19.4% in 1989, 20.7% in 1990, 4.3% in 1991, and zero in 1992. Killer whale annual mortality rates are usually less than 2%.</p>	

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MM6 (1of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in 19 reports -- 15 reports have been accepted by the Chief Scientist (10 are available to the public at OSPIC); 4 reports have been peer reviewed and returned to the PIs for revision.	<p>(1) Ballachey, B.E. Biomarkers of damage to sea otters in PWS following potential exposure to oil spilled from the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i>. [Final report accepted by OPSIC; available to public]</p> <p>(2) Ballachey, B.E. and D.M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) collected from southeast Alaska. [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.]</p> <p>(3) Ballachey, B.E. and D. M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbons in hair, livers and intestines of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) found dead along the path of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.]</p> <p>(4) Bodkin, J.L., D.M. Mulcahy and C. Lensink. Age-specific reproduction in female sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) from southcentral Alaska: analysis of reproductive tracts. [Report approved by OSPIC; copies being made]</p> <p>5) Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. An intersection model for estimating sea otter mortality from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill along the Kenai Peninsula. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public]</p>	Continued as 93043.

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MM6(2of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6(1of3).	<p>(6) Burn, D.M. Boat-based population surveys of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) in PWS in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.]</p> <p>(7) DeGange, A.R., D.C. Douglas, D.H. Monson and C. Robbins. Surveys of sea otters in the Gulf of Alaska in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p> <p>(8) Doroff, A.M. and J.L. Bodkin. Sea otter foraging behavior and hydrocarbon levels in prey following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill in PWS, Alaska [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.]</p> <p>(9) Doroff, A.M. and A.R. DeGange. Experiments to determine drift patterns and rates of recovery of sea otter carcasses following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p> <p>(10) Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, R.B. Moeller, J.M. Fletcher, R.J. Haebler and B.E. Ballachey. Histopathologic lesions associated with crude oil exposure in sea otters. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies being made]</p> <p>(11) Lipscomb, T. P., R.K. Harris, A.H. Rebar, B.E. Ballachey and R.J. Haebler. Pathological studies of sea otters. [Report approved by OSPIC; copies being made]</p> <p>(12) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Movements of weanling and adult female sea otters in PWS after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p>	

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MM6(3of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6(1of3).	<p>(13) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of female sea otters in PWS. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p> <p>(14) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of sea otters oiled and treated as a result of EVOS. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p> <p>(15) Monson, D.H. and B.E. Ballachey. Age distributions and sex ratios of sea otters found dead in PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public]</p> <p>(16) Mulcahy, D.M. and B.E. Ballachey. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) collected following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.]</p> <p>(17) Rebar, A.H., B.E. Ballachey, D.L. Bruden and K.A. Kloecker. Hematology and clinical chemistry of sea otters captured in PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies being made]</p> <p>(18) Rotterman, L.M. and C. Monnett. Mortality of sea otter weanlings in eastern and western PWS during the winter of 1990-91. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p> <p>(19) Udevitz, M.S., J.L. Bodkin and D.P. Costa. Detection of sea otters in boat based surveys in PWS. [Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.]</p>	

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R011	Murre Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Dragoo, D.E., G.V. Byrd, D.G. Roseneau, D.A. Dewhurst, J.A. Cooper, and J.H. McCarthy. 1994. Population levels and reproductive performance of murre based on observations at breeding colonies four years after the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer</p> <p>Numbers of murre breeding at major colonies within the trajectory remained lower in 1992. Breeding chronology was delayed. Productivity at the Barren Islands was higher than in other postspill years, but still lower than normal. Productivity at Puale Bay was normal.</p>	Continued as 93022 and 94039. Also related to B3.
R015	Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study	DOI	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports:</p> <p>(1) Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.</p> <p>(2) Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.</p>	<p>(1) Kuletz, K.J., D.K. Marks, and N.L. Naslund. 1994. At-sea abundance and distribution of marbled murrelets in the Naked Island area, Prince William Sound, Alaska, in Summer, 1991 and 1992. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage</p> <p>(2) Kuletz, K.J., N.L. Naslund, and S.K. Marks. 1994. Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill zone. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>Using ground search techniques, 10 tree nests were found on Naked Island in 1991 and 1992. Nest trees were in stands of high volume and size class trees, and upland activity of murrelets throughout Prince William Sound was highest in such stands.</p>	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout).

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R047	Stream Habitat Assessment	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Kuwada, M. and K. Sundet. 1993. Stream Habitat Assessment Project: Afognak Island. ADF&G.</p> <p>About 250 km of shoreline and 260 km² of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on Afognak Island, resulting in discovery of 167 anadromous streams totaling about 56 km. Stream habitat parameters and upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented, and streams were mapped by GPS.</p>	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout). Supported evaluation of land for habitat protection.
R053	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Tarbox, K., et al. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration.</p> <p>Successful collection of baseline and fishery samples for genetic stock identification. Unsuccessful in choosing new adult in-river hydroacoustic equipment. Successful hydroacoustic enumeration of returning adult salmon in Upper Cook Inlet.</p>	R59 analyzed genetic samples collected by this project.
R059	Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Seeb, J. and L. Seeb. Assessment of genetic stock structure of salmonids. ADF&G. June 1993.</p> <p>Genetic data were collected during 1992 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvests of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data can be used to estimate the presence of Kenai River stocks in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.</p>	R53 collected spawning samples.

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R060A/B	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	R060A: Final report submitted to OSPIC; available to public. R060B: Findings will be presented in report being prepared under Project FS01.	R060A: Sharr, S., et al. Coded wire tag studies on PWS salmon, 1992. R060B: See FS01. R060A: The CWT program helped reduce the commercial harvest on damaged pink salmon populations by providing fishery managers with timely inseason fishery stock composition estimates. R060B: The escapement project provided improved pink salmon escapement information which was essential for the precise fisheries management required to protect damaged wild stocks.	Continued as 93067, 94184 (report preparation) and 94320B. Also related to R60C, which monitors and investigates mechanisms for oil damage to early life stages of pink salmon populations.
R060C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	ADFG, NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) NOAA findings included in annual report prepared under 94191. See 94191 for status.	(1) Sharr, Samuel and C. Peckham. 1994. Coded wire tag studies on Prince William Sound salmon, 1992. ADFG (2) See 94191. (1) Persistence of elevated mortalities among embryos in oiled streams versus those in unoled streams suggests genetic damage. (2) Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. All 1992 brood pinks died from bacterial kidney disease by June 1994. Spawning of 1993 brood expected in September 1995, with survival of progeny to be determined in early 1996.	Continued as 93003 and 94191. Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R60AB, R103, and 93036.

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R071	Harlequin Duck Restoration and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft final report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1996.	<p>Rothe, T. Breeding ecology of harlequin ducks in PWS, Alaska. ADF&G.</p> <p>Crowley, D.W. 1993. Breeding habitat of harlequin ducks in PWS, AK. MS Thesis. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR.</p> <p>Comparative harlequin data in eastern Prince William Sound for B11. 1991-1992 harlequin production in eastern Prince William Sound similar to prespill. Techniques devised to capture and track harlequins. Breeding stream parameters and nest sites described. Additional oiled mussel beds identified. Description and analysis of harlequin breeding stream habitat in eastern PWS produced in an M.S. thesis, Oregon State University (Crowley 1994).</p>	B11 corroborated harlequin status in Prince William Sound. R103 documented continued oiled prey. B2 corroborates harlequin status in PWS.
R073	Harbor Seals	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Assessment of injury to harbor seals in PWS and adjacent areas following EVOS. ADF&G, Wildlife Conservation Division, Fairbanks, AK.</p> <p>Harbor seals continued to use heavily oiled haulouts even when unoiled sites were available nearby. They were observed to give birth and care for their pups on these sites. The pelage of both pups and adults became oiled when they used these sites or contacted oil in the water. However, the pelage became cleaner with time if they did not continue to use oiled sites. Many carcasses recovered were either stillborn or died shortly after birth. Observations suggest that stress and/or toxic effects of oil resulted in abortions, premature births, and increased mortalities in heavily oiled areas. Four book chapters prepared and in press detailing results of MM5 study.</p>	Started in 1989 as MM5. Continued as 93046 and 94064.

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R090	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring	ADFG	Report being prepared under Project FS05.	See FS05. Two populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout emigrated from lakes into the wake of the spill. Growth from 1989-1990 was 24% and 22% slower for recaptured subadult and adult Dolly Varden and 36% to 43% slower for subadult and adult populations of cutthroat trout in populations associated with the oil. This difference persisted through 1991 for cutthroat trout but not for Dolly Varden. Chronic starvation and direct exposure to petrogenic hydrocarbons were hypothesized as effects leading to reduced growth and accelerated mortality of both Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.	Project combined with FS05. R90 and R106 provide information on populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout for 94320 (Ecosystem Study Plan).
R092	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Restoration	ADNR	No report required.	Provided mapping and database support for restoration projects. Developed timber harvest database and land status and parcel maps for imminent threat parcels. Contributed to a 3-volume data dictionary produced for the Trustee Council by the Nature Conservancy.	Supported numerous restoration projects.

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R102	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Study	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Highsmith, R.C., M.S/ Stekoll, A.J.Hooten, P. van Tamelen, L. Deysher, L. McDonald, D. Strickland and W.P. Erickson. 1993. Herring Bay experimental and monitoring studies. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF. Cover of the dominant intertidal alga, <i>Fucus gardneri</i> , was reduced at oiled/cleaned sites. <i>Fucus</i> recruitment was poor in the mid- to upper intertidal, probably due to lack of shelter from desiccation and heating by adult plants. Limpet densities continued to be lower in the upper intertidal. Recovery appeared to be occurring in the lower intertidal zone in 1990-1991 and in the upper intertidal in 1993. Results have been incorporated into an interaction web to elucidate potential oil spill effects on community dynamics.	Continued as 93039 and 94086.

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R103	Oiled Mussels	ADFG, NOAA, DOI	The results of this project will be presented in four reports: (1) NOAA annual accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) DOI/FWS findings being incorporated into report on 93035. (3) ADFG final report approved by OSPIC. Available to public. (4) DOI/NPS final report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	(1) Babcock, M., P.M.Rounds, C. Brodersen and S. Rice. 1993. Recovery monitoring and restoration of intertidal oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound impacted by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. NOAA, NMFS, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska. (2) See 93035. (3) Faro, J.B., R.T. Bowyer, et al. 1994. River otter component of the oiled mussel bed study. (4) Irvine, G. 1993 Geographic extent and recovery monitoring of intertidal oil in mussel beds in Gulf of Alaska effected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. (1) Identified 27 mussel beds within PWS with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 mg/g wet weight. Site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. (2) Black oystercatcher chicks raised on oiled sites grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled sites. (3) Differences in levels of blood haptoglobin and Interleukin-6 ir, previously found to be elevated in river otters inhabiting oiled compared to nonoiled areas in PWS, were not observed in summer 1992. River otters from oiled areas continued to regain body size from levels noted in 1990. Suggests that river otters may be recovering from chronic effects that were observed in 1990 and 1991.	Continued as 93036, 94090, and 95090.
R104A	Site Stewardship	DOI	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	Corbett, D.G. 1994. Development of the Alaska Heritage Stewardship Program for protection of cultural resources at increased risk due to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK. Increased public knowledge of archaeological sites following the spill led to increased vandalism. A stewardship program to train local residents to protect cultural resources was developed.	93006, 94007

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R105	Instream Survey Restoration Implementation Planning	ADFG, USFS	The results of this project will be presented in two reports (report writing funded under 93063): (1) Final report available to public at OSPIC. (2) USFS report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	(1) Willette, M. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for wild pink and chum salmon. (2) Weidemeyer, K. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for anadromous fish. A number of sites were reviewed, evaluated, and ranked for possible instream restoration efforts. A number of efforts have subsequently been implemented.	Continued as 93063.
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	McCarron, S. and A.G. Hoffman, 1993. Technical support study for the restoration of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations in PWS. ADF&G, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage, AK. The nature and extent of injury to Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout was documented in FS5. The goal of R106 was to provide information for developing a management plan to protect impacted stocks, while allowing for continued recreational fishing for sport anglers where stocks could support fisheries. Sixty-one streams were surveyed to provide this information.	FS5 and 94139.

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R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Project canceled based on findings of FS27.	<p>Red Lake does not need restoration effort. This project was funded in anticipation of poorer returns of sockeye salmon to Red Lake than actually occurred.</p>	Related to FS27. NEPA compliance for Red Lake restoration project was funded through 93030, which was canceled when the project was dropped.
RT	Restoration Team	ALL	No report required.		
ST1A	Subtidal Sediments	NOAA	Final report approved by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>O'Clair, et al. NOAA. Petroleum hydrocarbon induced injury to subtidal sediment resources.</p> <p>Subtidal sediments have been found to be contaminated at no fewer than 15 sites within Prince William Sound by June 1990. Contamination had reached at least 20 meters at some sites. Evidence of hydrocarbon movement downslope into subtidal sediments was detected by 1991.</p>	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include ST1B.

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ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	ADEC	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Braddock, Joan F., B. Rasley, T. Yeager, J. Lindstrom, D. Brown. Hydrocarbon mineralization potentials and microbial populations in marine sediments following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. DEC</p> <p>The numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments periodically for two years after the oil spill. Populations of oil-degrading microorganisms were significantly higher in sediments collected at oiled sites relative to reference sites. This information is useful in establishing the extent of contamination of the oil with time and also provides evidence that biodegradation is occurring naturally in Prince William Sound.</p>	93047
ST2A	Shallow Benthic	ADFG	No report required. (Data/findings incorporated into report on 93047.)	<p>See 93047.</p> <p>At oiled sites there was a decrease in some subtidal organisms relative to unoiled sites. Partial recovery observed in 1991.</p>	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.
ST2B	Deep Water Benthic	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Feder, H. 1995. Injury to deep benthos. ADFG</p> <p>No indication of oil-related damage to deep benthic environment. No oil fractions appear related to unusual benthic faunal composition. Differences between stations within and outside of oil trajectory were mainly related to sediment differences. No oil effects demonstrated.</p>	CH1A, ST1B, ST2A, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7, ST8, and TS1.

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ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Final report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC. (2) Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	(1) Petroleum hydrocarbons in near surface seawater of PWS: chemical sampling and analysis. (2) Petroleum hydrocarbons in near surface seawater of PWS: analysis of caged mussels. Mussels transplanted along spill trajectory accumulated particulated oil at concentrations that decreased with depth, elapsed time, and distance from heavily oiled beaches. In 1990 and 1991, low concentrations of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons were sporadically detected at locations adjacent to heavily oiled beaches. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected only sporadically in mussels deployed in locations outside Prince William Sound in 1989.	ST3B
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	ADEC	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Sale, David M., J. Gibeau, J. Short. Nearshore subtidal transport of hydrocarbons and sediments following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. ADEC The subtidal sediment trap study demonstrated that oiled particulate matter derived from oil-impacted beaches in Prince William Sound contaminated adjacent subtidal sediments. The study further showed that the transfer rate of oil from beach to subtidal sediment was highest the year following the spill, and declined steadily thereafter.	ST3A and ST4

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ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Fate and toxicity of spilled oil from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i>. 1994.</p> <p>Results indicate that some toxicity was still associated in 1990 and 1991 with sediments from lower intertidal zones of heavily oiled sites. The fate of <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil will include transformation of most constituents (through biodegradation and photooxidation) mainly into carbon dioxide and water, although some constituents may persist indefinitely.</p>	AW4, ST1, ST2, ST3A, ST3B, ST7, TS1 and response studies.
ST5	Shrimp	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Trowbridge, C. 1992. Injury to Prince William Sound spot shrimp. ADF&G, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>Hydrocarbon analyses did not detect oil contamination with sampled spot shrimp. Shrimp collected in unoiled areas had more inflammatory gill lesions than did shrimp from the oiled area. These results indicate that oil contamination had little or no effect on spot shrimp.</p>	
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Hoffman, A. Injury to demersal rockfish and shallow reef habitats in PWS, 1989-91.</p> <p>Oil was determined to be the cause of death for a small number of demersal rockfish in Prince William Sound. Dead and dying rockfish were reported from the spill area. Of the five fish that were fresh enough to be necropsied, exposure to crude oil was found to be the cause of death. These results prompted additional testing for hydrocarbons in live fish. These tests showed at least 11 of 36 rockfish tested from oiled sites had been exposed to oil within 2 weeks prior to testing. None of the 13 fish from unoiled sites were exposed to oil. Subsequent studies showed some indications of sublethal injuries to rockfish from exposure to oil.</p>	ST2A and ST2B

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ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Collier, T. Assessment of oil spill impacts on fishery resources: measurement of hydrocarbons and their metabolites, and their effects, in important species. NOAA Results show continuing exposure of several benthic fish species and pollock, suggesting continuing petroleum contamination of subtidal sediments, water and food in 1990 and 1991 at sites up to 400 miles from the spill origin.	ST1A
ST8	Sediment Data Synthesis	NOAA	Due date of final report extended to September 30, 1996. Report will include data through FY 95, and an electronic version of the hydrocarbon database.	Report will include electronic database. Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil.	TS1, TS3, and 93053.
TM3	River Otter and Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.	Faro, J.B., R.T. Bowyer, J.W. Testa, and L.K. Duffy. Assessment of injury to river otters in PWS, AK following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. ADF&G The results indicate that differences in home range, habitat selection, and latrine site abandonment, as well as changes in food habits, occurred in river otters.	CH1B and R103
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	NOAA	Report being prepared under ST8.	See ST8. Coordinated the chemical analysis of all samples collected by damage assessment studies to develop a single set of analytical data comparable across projects.	ST8, TS3, and B08.

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TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Damage Assessment	ADNR	No report required.	Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment projects.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including FS 4, FS13, CH1A and R47.

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93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Annual report (funded under 94258) accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Schmidt, D., et al. Sockeye salmon overescapement. Red Lake 1994 plankton indicate downward trend associated with increased sockeye salmon fry recruitment. May suggest increased smolt production in 1995 likely. Akalura Lake failed to meet escapement goals. Adult return to Red Lake accurately forecasted by smolt program. Kenai River adult return forecast with large bounds because of uncertainty of smolt production in 1990.	Project is continuation of FS27, 93002. Continued as 94258.
93003	Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival	ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports (funded under 94191): (1) ADFG report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) NOAA results included in report prepared under 94191. See 94191 for status.	(1) Sharr, S. and J.E. Seeb. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound. (2) See 94191. Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. 1992 brood pink salmon died from bacterial kidney disease; spawning not possible. Precautions to ensure survival of 1993 brood have been taken. Persistence of elevated embryo mortalities in oiled streams in 1992 indicate possible genetic damage to wild pink salmon populations from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Preliminary laboratory studies support the genetic hypothesis. Additional laboratory studies demonstrate dose response of pink salmon embryos when incubated in gravel exposed to crude oil from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> .	Started in 1989 as FS2 and continued as R60C and 94191.

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93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	DOI/ NPS	REPORT (funded under 94007) OVERDUE.	<p>Birkedahl, T., et al. 1993. Archaeological site monitoring and restoration.</p> <p>Archaeological restoration assessments conducted at 14 sites in 1993 suggest that a majority of the archaeological vandalism that can either be directly or indirectly linked to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill event occurred in 1989 before adequate constraints were put into place over the activities of oil spill clean-up personnel. Most vandalism took the form of "prospecting" for high yield sites. In 1993, only two of the 14 sites visited showed signs of continued vandalism and the link between this recent vandalism and the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill event remains highly problematical. Oil monitoring samples from the archaeological sites have not been processed as of this date, but oil was still visible to the naked eye in the intertidal zones of two of the 14 sites visited.</p>	Continued as 94007.
93012	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	Draft final report (which also contains results of genetics component of 94255) submitted to Chief Scientist May 3, 1996; under peer review.	<p>Genetic data were collected during 1992 and 1993 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvest of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data were used in a pilot study to estimate the component of Kenai River stocks harvested in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.</p>	Began as R52. Continued as 94504. Spawning samples collected under 93015.

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93015	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Tarbox, K., et al. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration. Successful collection of baseline and fishery genetic samples. Successful in-season hydroacoustic survey of Upper Cook Inlet by subcontractor.	Began as R52 and continued as 94255. Genetic samples analyzed under 93012.
93016	Chenega Bay Chinook and Silver Salmon (NEPA Compliance)	ADFG	No report required (NEPA compliance only).		Continued as 94272. Also related to 93017.
93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey and Testing	ADFG	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Miraglia, R.A. 1995. Subsistence restoration project. ADF&G, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, AK. First round of tests for hydrocarbon contamination of subsistence resources showed little or no contamination. Results of second round of testing are pending. The observations of abnormalities in the tested resources caused a shift in concerns of subsistence users from oil contamination to what effects these abnormalities have on these resources. A series of public meetings were held in communities to locate sites and species of concern.	Continued as 94279.
93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	ADFG	Redraft of final report submitted to Chief Scientist May 21, 1996; under peer review.	Monitoring showed the need for modifying both the type and concentrations of fertilizer.	Continued as 94259 and 95259.
93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration (NEPA Compliance)	ADFG	Project canceled.		R105

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93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration	ADFG	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports (funded under 94066):</p> <p>(1) Report on Afognak habitat assessment and PWS production survey peer reviewed and returned to PI November 14, 1995.</p> <p>(2) REPORT OVERDUE.</p> <p>Analyses of blood and physiological samples from 1993 collections not completed by UC-Davis) not received. This contract work is delinquent by 2.3 years.</p>	<p>(1) Restoration monitoring of harlequin ducks in PWS and Afognak Island.</p> <p>Only 3 harlequin broods observed in western Prince William Sound; 14 in eastern Prince William Sound. Decreased numbers of harlequins molting in western Prince William Sound in July. Suspect incomplete gonadal development in pre-nesting western Prince William Sound harlequins.</p> <p>Blood/physiological analysis and hydrocarbon analyses in process. Harlequin breeding stream/nest site model in preparation. Harlequin breeding assessment completed on North Afognak Island.</p>	<p>Started in 1989 as B11 and continued as R71. 94427 and 96427 continue harlequin brood surveys.</p>
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	<p>Report (funded under 94506) accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p>	<p>Sanger, G.A. and M.B. Cody. 1994. Survey of pigeon guillemot colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.</p> <p>One hundred eighty-four colonies, concentrated in southwest Prince William Sound and at Naked Island, were identified. This colony survey confirmed that the present population of pigeon guillemots in Prince William Sound is 3,000 - 4,900.</p>	<p>Continued as 94173.</p>

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93035	Black Oystercatchers / Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision January 3, 1996. Report also includes findings from R103.	Andres, B. 1993. Potential impacts of oiled mussel beds on higher organisms: black oystercatchers. US Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK. Growth rates of oystercatcher chicks were lower on oiled than unoiled nest sites. Some aliphatic compounds were detected in 1992 fecal samples from oiled sites. Breeding pairs increased on oiled Green Island from 1992 to 1993 but decreased on Knight Island from 1991 to 1993.	Continued as 94020.

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93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI, NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) DOI draft annual report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision July 21, 1995. (2) Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist October 6, 1995; undergoing peer review. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	(1) Cusick, J.A. and G.B. Irvine. 1995. DOI/NBS. Geographical extent and recovery monitoring of intertidal oiled mussel beds in the Gulf of Alaska affected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. (2) Babcock, M. Recovery monitoring and restoration of oiled mussel beds in PWS, Alaska. In 1992 and 1993, mussels and sediments from 70 mussel beds in PWS were sampled. Sediments collected from 31 of the oiled beds had total petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations greater than 10,000 ng/g wet weight. The highest concentrations were in sediments collected from Foul Bay (62,258 +/- 1,272 ng/g total polynuclear hydrocarbons). Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Preliminary evaluations indicate these methods were not effective in reducing petroleum hydrocarbons adjacent to manipulated areas. Along the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas, 15 mussel beds were sampled--four of which were new sites--and four of these beds showed total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 5,000 ng/g wet weight.	Continued as 94090.
93038	Shoreline Assessment	ADEC	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision January 26, 1996.	Piper, E., et al. 1993 shoreline assessment. Surface oil has become stable. Subsurface oil has decreased substantially since 1991. Oiling is discontinuous throughout the study site.	

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93039	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision September 15, 1995.	<p>Highsmith, R.C., M.S. Stekoll, P. van Tamelen, A.J. Hooten, S.M. Saupe, L. Deysher, and W.P. Erickson. 1995. Herring Bay monitoring and restoration studies. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF.</p> <p>Examination of dominant intertidal alga, <i>fucus gardneri</i>, has shown that larger plants were removed from intertidal in areas affected by spill/clean-up. Where <i>fucus</i> cover was reduced, abundance of ephemeral algae often increased. Populations of grazing invertebrates, e.g., limpets and periwinkles, showed reduced densities at oiled sites in upper intertidal. Initially, barnacle recruitment was lower in quadrats on tar-covered rocks than clean quadrats, but differences disappeared at most sites over time. <i>Fucus</i> germlings and filamentous algae continued to have lower densities and percent cover on oiled than non-oiled substrates. Recovery occurring in lower/middle intertidal zones and normal community interactions returning. Upper intertidal continues to exhibit damage; recovery may take additional 2-5 years.</p>	Evolved from CH1A and R102 and continued as 94086.
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	NOAA	Project discontinued.		

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93042	Killer Whale Recovery	NOAA	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Dalheim, M.E. 1994. Assessment of injuries and recovery monitoring of Prince William Sound killer whales using photo-identification techniques. National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, WA. Photographic analysis of resident pods revealed 14 animals missing from AB pod over the period 1989-1991. Despite considerable searching effort in PWS and Southeast Alaska, the missing whales have not been observed. Given the stability of resident pods, it is assumed the missing whales are dead. The mortality rates for AB pod ranged from 3.1% in 1988 to 19.4% in 1989, 20.7% in 1990, and 4.3% in 1991. Zero mortality occurred in 1992 and 1993. The adult annual mortality rate of killer whales is usually less than 2%. Annual pod mortality rates on the order of 20% are unprecedented for North Pacific killer whales.	Close-out/report writing funded under 94092.

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93043	Sea Otter Demographics and Habitat	DOI (NBS)	The results of this project will be presented in three reports (funded under 94246): (1) Data on recovery of sea otter carcasses being presented in MM6 (#15). (2) Final report approved by OSPIC; available to public. (3) Draft report on sea otter demographics accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.	(1) See MM6(#15). (2) Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. 1993 trial aerial survey of sea otters in PWS, Alaska. 1994. NBS, Anchorage, AK. (3) Udevitz, M.S., B.E. Ballachey, and D. L. Bruden. 1995. A population model for sea otters in western PWS. USNBS. Anchorage, AK. Aerial survey of sea otters in Prince William Sound completed summer 1993; estimated abundance is approximately 18,000. Age distribution of sea otter carcasses recovered in spring 1993 in western Prince William Sound is similar to prespill distribution. Age- and sex-specific survival rates generated from carcass data for sea otters in Prince William Sound.	Report writing funded under 94246.
93045	Marine Bird / Sea Otter Surveys	DOI	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Agler, B.A., P.E. Seiser, S.J. Kindall and D.B. Irons. 1994. Marine bird and sea otter populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska: Population trends following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. Overall marine bird population estimates in Prince William Sound have not changed significantly since 1989, but were 41% lower than 1972-1973 estimates. Rates of increase of goldeneyes and surfbird populations were higher in the unoiled zone of Prince William Sound than in the oiled zone, whereas oystercatchers increased more rapidly in the oiled zone.	Started as part of B2 and continued as 94159.

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93046	Habitat Use, Behavior, and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	Final report (funded under 94064) accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	<p>Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Alaska. ADFG</p> <p>Counts of seals at 25 trend sites in Prince William Sound were similar during pupping and molting in 1992 and 1993. However, 1993 pupping counts were 23% lower than in 1989. Molting counts were similar to 1989 postspill counts, but 27% lower than 1988 counts. Sixteen seals satellite-tagged since 1992 indicate that seals in central Prince William Sound haul out and feed near the same sites with little movement to other areas. Feeding usually occurs in depths of 100-200 meters, with a maximum recorded dive depth of 404 meters.</p>	<p>Started in 1989 as MM5, which was closed out as R73. Continued as 94064.</p>

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93047	Subtidal Monitoring	ADEC, ADFG, NOAA	<p>The results of this project will be presented in three reports (funded under 94285):</p> <p>(1) NOAA sediments - Final report submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.</p> <p>(2) ADEC microbiology - Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p> <p>(3) ADFG eelgrass - Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p>	<p>(1) Recovery of sediments in the subtidal sediment environment inside PWS.</p> <p>(2) Braddock, J. Microbiology of subtidal sediments: monitoring and microbial populations.</p> <p>(3) Jewett, S., et al. The effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on shallow subtidal communities in PWS 1989-93.</p> <p>As a follow-up to previous studies from 1989-1991, the numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments collected in 1993. Preliminary results suggest some contamination remains in subtidal sediments. However, generally very low numbers were found where visible oil was present (e.g., subsurface sediments, Northwest Bay). Analysis of 1993 eelgrass data complete. Several infaunal and epifaunal taxa more abundant in oiled bed sites than control sites. Amphipods less abundant in oiled sites. Sea urchins are more abundant. <i>Hemosiderosis</i> in fishes from oiled sites.</p>	Started as ST1A and continued as 94285. Report writing under 94285.
93049	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	DOI/ FWS	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Roseneau, D. 1995. Common murre Restoration monitoring in the Barren Islands, Alaska, 1993. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, AK Maritime NWR, Homer, AK.</p> <p>Murre productivity in the Barren Islands was 0.4 - 0.6 chicks per nest site in 1993, up from near zero in 1989. Population counts on plots were similar to or higher than in previous postspill years.</p>	Started as R11 and continued as 94039. (Formerly in EVOS database as 93022.)

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93051	Habitat Information for Anadromous Streams and Marbled Murrelets	ADFG, DOI, USFS	<p>The results of this project will be presented in 5 reports (funded under 94505):</p> <p>(1) ADFG Stream Habitat Assessment/PWS & Lower Kenai- Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p> <p>(2) USFS Habitat Protection Info. for Channel Type Classification Study- findings included in report prepared under 95505B. See 95505B for results.</p> <p>(3) DOI Pilot Study on Capture and RadioTagging of Murrelets in PWS- Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.</p> <p>(4) DOI Information Needs for Habitat Protection: Marbled Murrelet Habitat Identification -Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p> <p>(5) USFS Upland Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelet - final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p>	<p>(1) Sundet, K., et al. 1994. Stream habitat assessment project: Prince William Sound and Lower Kenai Peninsula. ADFG</p> <p>(2) See 95505B.</p> <p>(3) Burns, R.A., et al. 1994. Pilot study on the capture and radio tagging of murrelets in PWS, AK, July and August, 1993. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, AK.</p> <p>(4) Kuletz, K.J., et al. Information needs for habitat protection: marbled murrelet habitat identification. 1994.</p> <p>(5) Characterization of the upland nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet in the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> spill area. Late season surveys, sites at the heads of bays, low elevations, high percentages of forest cover, and large trees were all consistent predictors of high murrelet activity. Radar performed better than humans in detecting murrelets and was cheaper than boat-based or ground-based surveys by humans. About 995 km of shoreline and 117 km² of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on the lower Kenai Peninsula and in Prince William Sound, resulting in discovery of 186 anadromous streams totaling about 57 km. Stream habitat parameters were collected along all streams, upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented and streams were mapped by GIS.</p>	<p>Evolved from R15 and R47. Also related to 93045. Project closeout in FY 94 as 94505 and in FY95 as 95505B.</p>

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93053	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	No report required.	Continuing project with updating and quality control of hydrocarbon data. Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil.	Continued as 94290. This project supports most restoration projects.
93057	Damage Assessment GIS	ADNR	No report required.	Cataloged and plotted over 160 maps for public access at OSPIC. Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment studies.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including B11, FS13, AW1, and CH1A.
93059	Habitat Identification Workshop	USFS	No report required.	Identified parcels of non-public land containing critical habitat necessary for the recovery of injured resources and services.	
93060	Accelerated Data Acquisition	USFS	No report required.	Collected and organized existing resource data needed for the analysis of private lands in the oil spill area.	
93062	Restoration GIS	ADNR	No report required.	Provided technical mapping and database support for restoration projects. Generated spill area map and land status maps for Kachemak Bay, Seal Bay, and Eyak lands in support of habitat protection data analysis and negotiations. Plotted maps to provide public access to EVOS information.	Supported numerous restoration projects, including 93038, 93063, 93064 and R47.

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93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	USFS	Project is data analysis and report writing for anadromous stream portion of R105.	See R105.	Started as R105 and continued as 94139.
93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	ADNR	No report required.	See "Opportunities for Habitat Protection/Acquisition" (2/16/93) and "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation & Ranking, Volume I" (11/30/93). Imminent Threat Evaluation and the first round of Large Parcel Evaluation were completed. \$7.5 million from settlement funds was combined with \$14.5 million from other sources for the purchase of private inholdings in Kachemak Bay. \$29,950,000 was committed from the most recent court request for the initial payment for purchase of private land near Seal Bay on Afognak Island. The total purchase price of this transaction is \$38,700,000 with the balance to be paid in three annual installments.	
93065	Prince William Sound Recreation	USFS	Report (funded under 94217) submitted to OSPIC; undergoing formatting review.	Menefee, W. and S. Hennig. 1994. USFS. Prince William Sound recreation project. Recreation Injury Statement (10/93) was incorporated into the Draft Restoration Plan. Final report includes a prioritized list of projects and other recommendations for restoration of recreation in Prince William Sound.	Close-out/report writing funded under 94217.

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93066	Alutiiq Archeological Repository	ADEC	No report required.	Opening ceremony held May 13, 1995.	
93067	Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	Final report approved by OSPIC; available to public.	Sharr, S., and Peckham, C.J. 1993. Coded wire tag recoveries from pink salmon in PWS fisheries. Reduced commercial exploitation of damaged wild pink salmon populations through timely inseason estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to harvest. Accurate and timely stock composition estimates were used by fisheries managers to justify restriction of fishing fleet to areas where interception of damaged wild populations in mixed-stock fisheries could be minimized.	Started as FS3 and continued as R60A, 94184 (report preparation) and 94320B.
93068	Non-Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	1993 results will be included in report being prepared under 94137. See 94137 for status.	See 94137. Timely and accurate inseason estimates of hatchery and wild stock contributions to commercial harvest for improved management of wild stocks in mixed-stock fisheries.	Evolved from FS3; continued as 94137.
93AD	Administrative Director's Office		No report required.		
93FC	Financial Committee		No report required.		
93RT	Restoration Team Support		No report required.		

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94007	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	The results of this project will be presented in two reports (funded under 95007A): (1) Site protection plan accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) Annual report peer reviewed. Available to public at OSPIC.	(1) Bittner, J.E. and D.R. Reger. 1995. The 1994 EVOS report, spill area site and collection plan. ADNR, Anchorage, Alaska. (2) Reger, D. 1994. Archaeological site monitoring and restoration. Monitoring: ADNR monitored seven sites on Shuyak Island and Outer Kenai Coast (including three at Nuka Island) and found oil but no evidence of new disturbance. USFWS monitored six sites on Afognak Island and found no indication of new vandalism. NPS monitored two sites, McArthur Pass in Kenai Fjords National Park and Cape Gull, on the Katmai coast, and found no new damage. Data Recovery: USFS began restoration of two sites in PWS: SEW-440 and SEW-448. Site Protection Plans: ADNR compiled information about the need for site protection, with emphasis on adequate curation of collections in the spill area.	Continuation of 93006.
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	DOI	Project is close-out/report writing for 93035.	See 93035.	Close-out/report writing for 93035.

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94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI/FWS	Draft final report (funded under 95039) peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision November 14, 1995.	Roseneau, D.G., A.B. Kettle, and G.V. Byrd. Common murre restoration monitoring in the Barren Islands, Alaska in 1994. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime NWR, Homer, AK In 1994, complete censuses and replicate index plot counts were made at the East Amatuli Island-Light Rock and Nord Island murre colonies. Although a marginally significant increasing trend was found over the 6-year post-spill period at one 2-plot index area at East Amatuli Island-Light Rock, no significant trends were detected in the other 1989-1994 East Amatuli Island-Light Rock and Nord Island population data sets. Productivity was high (0.7 fledglings per nest site) and within normal bounds, compared with other colonies.	Begun as R11; continued as 93022. Close-out/report writing under 95039.

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94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI/ FWS	Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	<p>Bailey, E. 1995. Introduced predator removal in the Shumigan Islands. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime NWR, Homer, AK.</p> <p>Removed 33 arctic foxes from Simeonof Island (no more believed remaining); removed 3 arctic foxes from Chernabura Island (population appeared to be dying out naturally). Censused populations of black oystercatchers and pigeon guillemots on above islands as well as on nearby islands with no foxes (controls). No oystercatcher nests found on fox islands; densities of both oystercatchers and guillemots are much less on fox islands than on fox-free ones. Recovery of nesting populations of oystercatchers and guillemots is expected to begin in 1995 on Simeonof and Chernabura islands.</p>	
94043A1	Eshamy River Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		

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94043A2	Gumboot Creek Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	No report required (NEPA only).		NOTE: Also known as Gunboat Creek.
EA completed and decision notice signed July 27, 1995.					
94043A3	Stream No. 508 Restoration	USFS	Project discontinued.		
EA completed and decision notice signed July 27, 1995.					
94043A4	Stream No. 509 Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		
EA completed and decision notice signed July 27, 1995.					
94043A5	Otter Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	No report required (NEPA only).		
EA completed and decision notice signed June 28, 1995.					

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94043A6	Miners Creek/Lake Restoration (N. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A7	Shrode Creek/Lake Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	No report required (NEPA only).		
EA completed and decision notice signed June 28, 1995.					
94043B1	Sockeye Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	No report required (NEPA only).		
EA finalized and signed. EA concluded that Sockeye Creek is not a cost effective site for this project at this time.					
94043B2	Rocky Creek/Bay Restoration (Montague)	USFS	Redraft of final report submitted to Chief Scientist April 30, 1996; under peer review.		

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94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	ADFG	Annual report (which includes results of 94320F) accepted by OSPIC; available to public. NOTE: Project also includes report writing funds for 93046.	<p>Frost, K., et al. 1995. Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in PWS, AK. ADF&G.</p> <p>Twenty-six seals caught and sampled September 1994 (blood, whiskers for stable isotopes, blubber for fatty acids, skin for genetics, measurements). Twelve of these instrumented with satellite-linked time-depth recorders (6 adults, 6 subadults). Aerial surveys conducted during molting period in September. Preliminary survey analysis suggests no marked increase or decrease since 1993. Eight SLTDRs functioning on 11/10/94. Most seals remain local in PWS; one subadult in Gulf of Alaska.</p>	Started as MM5; continued as R73, 93046, and 95064.
94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	Project is close-out/report writing for 93033. See 93033 for status.	See 93033.	Close-out/report writing for 93033.

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94086	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed February 1996; not yet at OSPIC.	Highsmith, R.C., et al. Herring Bay monitoring and restoration studies. UAF/ADF&G Four field trips were conducted in 1994 for data and sample collections. Data was collected for population dynamics, barnacle recruitment, and water circulation studies.	Population dynamics portion of 93039.
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Babcock, M.M., P.M. Harris, S.D. Rice, R.J. Bruyere, and D.R. Munson. 1995. Recovery monitoring and restoration of oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound, AK. NOAA/NMFS, Juneau, AK Twelve mussel beds were cleaned and restored in 1994.	CH11B and 93036. Continued as 95090.
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	Project is close-out/report writing for 93042. See 93042 for status.	See 93042.	Continuation of 93042.

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94102	Marbled Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI/FWS	Final report (funded under 95102) accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Kuletz, K.J., D.K. Marks, R. Burns, and L. Prestash. Marbled murrelet foraging patterns and habitat use during the breeding season in PWS. Forty-seven murrelets were radio-tagged. Foraging ranges were obtained by tracking birds with boats and planes. Birds foraged up to 60 kms. from their nests (average 10 km.). The average distance from shore was 0.6 km.	R15, 93051, 95102
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition and Support	ADNR	No report required.	See Habitat Protection Working Group, "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking" Volumes I and II (November 2, 1994 Supplement).	Close-out under 95110-CLO.
94126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund	ADNR	No report required.		94110

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94137	Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook, and Coho in PWS	ADFG	Draft final report (funded under 95137), which incorporates results of 93068, peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision April 19, 1996.	Scanned approximately half a million sockeye salmon and 1/3 million chum salmon in PWS for tags. Results of sockeye tag recoveries were used to manage fisheries in western PWS. Interception of Coghill Lake-bound wild fish was kept to a minimum.	Evolved from FS03; continued as 93068 and 95137.
94139A1	Waterfall Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as Project 95139A1).		94043, carried forward as 95139A1
94139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as 95139A2).		

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94139B1	Otter Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Wedemeyer, K., et al. 1995. Instream habitat and stock restoration for salmon, Otter Creek barrier bypass subproject. USDA Forest Service, Chugach N.F., Anchorage, AK	95139B
Otter Creek bypass rehabilitation completed.					
94139B2	Shrode Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Wedemeyer, K., et al. 1995. Stream habitat and stock restoration for salmon, Shrode Creek barrier bypass subproject. USDA Forest Service, Chugach N.F., Anchorage, AK	95139B
Shrode Creek bypass renovation completed.					
94139C1	Montague Island Chum Instream Restoration.	USFS	Annual report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision April 19, 1996.	Schmid, D., et al. 1995. Montague Island chum salmon restoration. USDA Forest Service, Chugach N.F., Cordova, AK	95139C1
Project completed for three streams on Northern Montague Island. This project completed 32 structures and 15 acres of thinning.					

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94139C2	Lowe River (6.5 Mile) Instream Restoration	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as Project 95139C2).		95139C2
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI	Final report approved by OSPIC; available to public.	Agler, B.A., S.J. Kendall, P.E. Seiser, and D.B. Irons. 1995. Marine bird and sea otter abundance of PWS, Alaska: Trends following the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Estimated 320,470 plus-or-minus 63,640 marine birds in PWS in March 1994. Goldeneye and merganser populations may still be showing effects from oil spill. They are both increasing faster in the unoiled area than in the oiled area.	Began as B2; continued as 93045.

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94163	Forage Fish Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA, ADFG	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports:</p> <p>(1) <u>NOAA</u>: Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.</p> <p>(2) <u>ADFG</u>: Annual report peer reviewed; not yet at OSPIC.</p>	<p>(1) Tyler, A., et al. Forage fish study in PWS, AK. UAF/NMFS. Appendix by B. Ostrand, USFWS/DOI.</p> <p>(2) Willette, M., et al. Forage fish influence on recovery of injured species: forage fish diet overlap.</p> <p><u>NOAA</u>: -</p> <p>August cruise: (a) Hydroacoustic data showed fish schools mainly in the more shallow water regions near the bottom; fish appeared absent from mid-water layers over the deep passages.</p> <p>November cruise: (a) Temperature-depth profiles for open areas of PWS showed surface temperature 7.0C, warming to 9.0C at 50m depth. Water cooled to 5.0C with further increase in depth. Salinity gradually increased through this depth range, indicating little mixing of the water column and that cooling was occurring from the surface downward due to cold air temperatures. Over the shallow shelf areas the profiles were different, being at 8.0C and mixed to 70m. (b) Five stations were sampled for invertebrate forage species, with euphausiids the abundant crustacean at most stations. (c) Hydroacoustic analysis showed fish mainly located above the temperature maximum at depths of 20 to 40 meters (net sampling showed these fish were young herring mixed with young pollock). Hydrographic data indicated fish aggregations were at temperatures of 7.0 to 7.5C. A second layer of fish was seen near the bottom (likely adult pollock).</p> <p><u>ADFG</u>: pproximately 1,500 stomach samples collected for analysis of diet overlap. Found Pacific herring, walleye pollock, and juvenile chum salmon common and widespread throughout western PWS.</p>	<p>Integrate with Projects 94320 (PWS System Investigation), 94102 (Murrelet Prey), and 94173 (Pigeon Guillemot).</p>

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Project deferred to FY 95 (95165).		95165
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition and Reproductive Impairment	ADFG, NOAA	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports:</p> <p>(1) ADFG annual report approved by OSPIC; available to public.</p> <p>(2) NOAA annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.</p>	<p>(1) Wilcock, J.A., E.D. Brown and E. Debevec. Herring spawn deposition and reproductive impairment.</p> <p>(2) Carls, M.G., S.D. Rice, and R.E. Thomas. 1995. Impact of exposure of adult pre-spawn herring (<i>Clupea harengus pallasii</i>) on subsequent progeny. NOAA/NMFS, Juneau, AK.</p> <p>Adult herring biaccumulated hydrocarbons, including ovarian tissue and ova. Adults were stressed by oil when VHS was present; VHS prevalence was correlated with PAH concentration. Eggs and larvae were not impacted by parental exposure to hydrocarbons. Factors unaffected included egg fertility, time of hatch, survival, larval stage at hatch, swimming ability, morphology, chromatid separation, and number of mitotic figures.</p>	Coordinating with USFS regarding avian predation (94320Q).

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI/ FWS	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Hayes, D. L. 1995. Recovery monitoring of pigeon guillemot populations in PWS, Alaska. USFWS, Anchorage, AK.	Continued from 93034.
				Found evidence of predation on eggs and chicks on Naked Island and abandonment of eggs on Jackpot Island. On Naked Island, gadids were much more prevalent and sandlance much less prevalent in the diet of chicks in 1994 than in 1979-81. Herring or smelt accounted for ca. 32% of prey items delivered to chicks at Jackpot Island, but only ca. 1% at Naked Island.	
94184	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG	Project is close-out/report writing for 93067. See 93067 for status.	See 93067.	Began as FS3. Continued as R60A, 93067, and 94320B.
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock Identification	ADFG	Project discontinued.		

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Project</u>
94191	Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG, NOAA	<p>The results of this project will be presented in two reports:</p> <p>(1) ADFG annual report peer reviewed; not yet at OSPIC.</p> <p>(2) NOAA annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.</p> <p>(NOTE: Project also includes report writing funds for R60C and 93003.)</p>	<p>(1) Seeb, J.E., et al. Oil related egg and alevin mortalities. ADF&G</p> <p>(2) Heintz, R.A., S.D. Rice, and J.W. Short. 1995. Injury to pink salmon eggs and pre-emergent fry incubated in oiled gravel (laboratory study). NOAA/NMFS, Juneau, AK.</p> <p><u>ADFG</u> - Collected gametes from 8 controlled and 8 oiled streams. These eggs are now being incubated and will be analyzed in 1995.</p> <p><u>NOAA</u> - 1992 brood died from bacterial kidney disease. 1993 brood emerged from incubators by 5/15/94. 18,000 fish were coded wire tagged and released May 1994; 14,000 fish were retained for PIT tagging later in the summer.</p> <p>Dose-related differences in growth and size of 1992 brood year observed in October 1993 were not as apparent in April 1994. Embryo survival to the development of the eye and emergence from substrate were measured in 1993 brood year, and clear relationship was observed between dose and survival to both developmental stages. During emergence period, inspected over 50,000 newly emerged fry for visible lesions and observed a dose relationship with the proportion of fish displaying edema.</p>	Began as FS02 and R060C; continued as 93003.

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94199	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements	ADFG	No report required.	Record of Decision signed by DOI, DOA (USFS), and NOAA October 31, 1994. Capital funding approved by Trustee Council November 2, 1994, subject to Executive Director's approval.	Continued as 95199-CLO.
94217	Prince William Sound Area Recreation Implementation	USFS	Project is close-out/report writing for 93065. See 93065 for status.	See 93065.	Close-out of 93065.
94244	Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Co-op Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (NOTE: Report also contains results from 95244.)	Fall, J. 1995. Harbor seal (<i>Phoca vitulina</i>) and sea otter (<i>Enhydra lutrus</i>) cooperative subsistence harvest assistance. ADF&G A harbor seal/sea otter restoration workshop took place in Anchorage December 2, 1994. It was attended by more than thirty people, including representatives from eight communities which use marine mammals for subsistence. A second workshop took place on March 2, 1995.	Continued as 95244.

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94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Project is close-out/report writing for 93043. See 93043 for status.	See 93043.	Close-out/report writing for 93043.
94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. (2) Results of genetics component of project contained in report being prepared under Project 93012. See 93012 for status.	(1) Tarbox, K.E., R.Z. Davis, L.K. Brannian, and S.M. Fried. 1995. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration. ADF&G, Soldotna, AK. (2) Seeb, J. See 93012.	Began as R53; continued as 93012 and 93015.
94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed July 24, 1996; not yet at OSPIC. NOTE: Project also includes report writing funds for 93002.	Skilak weight of fall predictive on both escapements and fall fry abundance. 1994 fall fry had low abundance and weight. Lipid comparisons of similar length fall fry from Tustumena and Skilak indicated Skilak fall fry entered winter in poor condition in 1993. 1995 adult return needed to define magnitude and duration of reduced sockeye production.	Started as FS27; continued as 93002 and 95258.

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94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Edmundson, J.A., G.B. Kyle, and S.R. Carlson. 1995. Restoration of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon: 1994 annual report on nutrient enrichment restoration. ADF&G, Soldotna, AK. Estimated 900,000-1,800,000 smolts outmigrated this year. Escapement approximately 7,200 adults. Response of phytoplankton to liquid fertilizer applications suggests fertilizer is not being lost to the anaerobic layer, but is actually improving the productivity of Coghill Lake.	Began as 93024.
94266	Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	ADEC, DOI/NBS	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) <u>DOI/NBS</u> : Draft final report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision June 14, 1995. Due date for submission of redraft extended to September 30, 1996. (2) <u>ADEC</u> : Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.	(1) Irvine, G. NBS/DOI. Fate and persistence of oil stranded on Gulf of Alaska shorelines during EVOS. (2) Munson, D. ADEC. Shoreline assessment and oil removal.	
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	Annual report available to public at OSPIC.	50,300 chinook smolts released at Crab Bay on 5/27/94. Chenega residents reared and fed smolts in net pens prior to release.	Continuation of 93016.

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94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADFG	Final report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision June 12, 1996.	Miraglia, R. Subsistence restoration project: food safety testing. Test results on final fish and shellfish samples received from NMFS lab. All results so low as to be within margin of error for tests. Seal samples from Tatitlek and duck samples from Chenega Bay were collected by ADFG with assistance from local subsistence hunters. Test results found hydrocarbon contamination was at background levels.	Continuation of 93017.
94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (NOTE: Project also includes report writing funds for 93047.)	O'Clair, C.E., J.W. Short, and S.D. Rice. 1995. Subtidal monitoring: recovery of sediments in the Northwestern Gulf of Alaska. NOAA/NMFS, Juneau, AK.	Continuation of ST2A and 93047. Continued as 95106.
94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation	NOAA	No report required.		Continuation of ST8 and 93053. Continued as 95290.

In FY94, 2,742 samples were received and several hundred were submitted for analysis.

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	Consolidated annual report available to public at OSPIC.	Growth rate of juvenile pink salmon in 1994 in PWS slightly above average compared to 1989-1993 period.	
94320B	Coded Wire Tagging Recovery-PWS Pinks	ADFG	Annual report available to public at OSPIC.	Sharr, S., et al. 1994. Coded wire tag recoveries from pink salmon in PWS salmon fisheries. ADF&G. Common property fisheries: 26.2 million caught, 4.4 million scanned (17%), 3,600-4,000 tags recovered. Hatchery revenue sales: 10.4 million caught, 2 million scanned (19%), 1,600 tags recovered. Scanned close to 100% of brood stock from PWS salmon hatcheries. Used results of in-season analysis, based on detection of tags, for critical management decisions regarding fishing areas and times. Ability to detect wild stock shortfalls and high abundance of hatchery fish contributed to meeting restoration goals.	Continued as 96186.

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94320C	Otolith Mass Marking of PWS Pink Salmon	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed April 19, 1996; not yet at OSPIC.	Feasibility study initiated at PWSAC Cannery Creek Hatchery. Approximately 50,000 fry were immersed for different lengths of time and at different temperatures to determine optimum treatment for marking effectiveness and survival. Completed examination of otoliths subjected to varying levels of oxytetracycline and varying temperatures at ADFG lab. Marking was not successful for any of the treatment groups.	Continued as 96188.
94320D	Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	Results of this project are included in report being prepared under Project 95320D. See 95320D for status.	In ADFG lab, DNA data show upstream and intertidal spawners in the same stream genetically differ. Have also found that mainland and island populations genetically differ.	94184, 94191

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320E	Salmon Predation	ADFG	See 94320A.	Walleye pollock, adult pink salmon, Pacific herring, and dolly varden trout identified as important predators on juvenile salmon in Prince William Sound.	
94320F	Harbor Seals-Trophic Interactions	ADFG	Data/findings integrated into report prepared on 94064. See 94064 for status.	See 94064.	94064. Combined with 95064 for 1995.
				Preliminary fatty acid analysis of blubber samples indicates several distinct feeding patterns. Some seals appear to eat plankton-eating fishes and others piscivorous fishes/prey such as pollock and squid. Stable isotope analysis indicates different feeding patterns for subadults and most adults. Adult females in particular show a strong annual shift in prey.	
94320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	See 94320A.		

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320H	Role of Zooplankton in PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	See 94320A.		95320H
Time series of zooplankton biomass tracks predation on 0-class fish in April, May, and June.					
94320I	Food Web Dependencies in PWS Ecosystem/Stable Isotopes	ADFG	See 94320A.	<p><u>Food Web of Fishes</u>- Conducted isotopic analysis of approximately 500 samples (i.e, roughly 2,000 isotopic determinations).</p> <p><u>Marine Mammal Trophic Energetics</u>- Conducted isotopic analysis of vibrissae of 23 seals, roughly 30 samples per whisker.</p>	
94320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	See 94320A.		

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94320K	PWSAC-Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	See 94320A.		

Adult pink salmon will return in summer 1995 as a result of 1994 fry release. Marine survivals will be estimated based on coded wire tag data. Rearing and release strategies will be compared and differences in marine survival evaluated between rearing and release groups.

94320L	PWSAC-Experimental Manipulation	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.		
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94320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	See 94320A.		
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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	See 94320A.		
94320P	SEA Program: Program Management	ADFG	See 94320A.		All subprojects of 94320.
94320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Swan	USFS	Annual report peer reviewed; not yet at OSPIC.	Bishop, M.A. 1995. Avian predation on herring spawn. Copper River Delta Institute, USDA Forest Service, Cordova, AK	95320Q

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94320S	Disease Impacts on Herring	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed. Accepted by OSPIC; copies being made.	<p><i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i>, viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus, and other causes of morbidity in Pacific herring spawning in PWS in 1994. ADF&G.</p> <p>Because of the important of <i>Ichthyophonus</i> in herring morbidity in 1994, all previous Pacific herring sampled from PWS and submitted to UC Davis (1989, 1990, 1991, 1992) were re-screened for <i>Ichthyophonus</i>. Prevalence in these samples was never more than 15% and was distributed fairly evenly among liver, kidney, and spleen, but was never in the olfactory nares.</p>	
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	No report required (project carried forward as 95417).		95417

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94422	Environmental Impact Statement for the Draft Restoration Plan	USFS	No report required.	Final EIS released September 30, 1994. Notice of Availability in Federal Register, Vol. 59, No. 186, p. 49232, dated 9/27/94 and Vol. 59, No. 189, p. 49926, dated 9/30/94. Record of Decision (ROD) signed October 31, 1994. Copies of FEIS available through OSPIC.	Continued as 95422.
94423	Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC)	ALL	No report required.	During the quarter ending 6/30/96, OSPIC staff received 322 visitors, responded to 765 requests for information (of which 193 were sent via e-mail from the Web Home Page), processed 42 interlibrary loans, loaned 155 items, and distributed 1,788 documents. 505 documents were added to the Trustee Council Administrative Record and 20 Marine Ecosystem posters were sold. OSPIC staff received 14 NRDA/Restoration Project final reports for format review, approved 21, and distributed final copies of 14. OSPIC staff received 12 annual reports for format review, approved 10, and received final copies of 7. OSPIC staff received From 4/1/96 through 6/30/96, 7,860 people used the OSPIC World Wide Web Home Page.	

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94424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	No report required.	<p>The Trustee Council has voted to place a total of \$36 million into a Restoration Reserve fund within the court registry investment system and to invest the funds in laddered securities. The Restoration Reserve was formally established by the court on February 15, 1996. The securities are structured to mature annually on November 15 beginning in 1997 and ending in the year 2002.</p>	
94425	Marine Mammal Book	NOAA	No report required.		
				See Marine mammals and the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> . Loughlin, T.R., editor. 1994. Academic Press, Inc. 395 pages.	
				Book printed and for sale by Academic Press.	
94427	Experimental Harlequin Duck Breeding Survey	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed. Annual report accepted by OSPIC; available to public.	Rosenberg, D.H. 1995. Experimental harlequin duck breeding survey in Prince William Sound, AK. ADF&G, Anchorage, AK.	B11, R71, 93033, 94066, 95427, and nearshore ecosystem projects.

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94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	Final report (which also includes results from 95428) submitted to OSPIC; undergoing format review.	Fall, J. ADF&G. Subsistence restoration planning and implementation.	
94504	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye	ADFG	Project is close-out/report writing for 93012. See 93012 for status.	See 93012.	Close-out/report writing for 93012.
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	USFS	Findings included in report prepared under 95505B. See 95505B for status.	See 95505B.	Close-out of 93051. 95505B.
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Project is close-out/report writing for 93034. See 93034 for status.	See 93034.	Report writing for 93034.

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94507	Symposium Proceedings Publication	NOAA	<p>No report required. The index is now complete and the entire book (roughly 900 pages) will be released to the printer in July 1996.</p> <p>NOTE: In FY 96, the Trustee Council approved an additional \$42,000 for the completion of the proceedings (Project 96507).</p>	<p>Proceedings will include 61 manuscripts in the following topic areas: fate and toxicity (8 manuscripts), intertidal (10 manuscripts), treatment effects (5), subtidal (3), herring (2), salmon (12), other fish (5), birds (8), mammals (2), archaeology (1), subsistence (4), human impacts (2). The book will probably be over 900 pages, 50% longer than first estimated.</p>	Continued as 96507.

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ Proposer</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG Norcross	See 95320A.		96320
95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring/Pollock	ADFG Paul, UAF	See 95320A.		96320
95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG Scheel, PWSSC	See 95320A. [NOTE: This component of SEA was funded for close-out/report writing only in FY 96.]	Estimate that from 1.1-2.4% of the 241.7 million pink and chum salmon fry released into Lake Bay (Esther Island, PWS) in 1995 were consumed by seabirds in and near Lake and Quilliam Bays in the period April-June 1995. Black-legged kittiwakes and marbled murrelets were the most abundant avian predators on these fry.	96320
95417	Carry-forward: Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	No report required (project canceled).		
95422-CLO	Closeout: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	USFS	No report required.		
95424	Restoration Reserve	All All	No report required.		

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ Proposer</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>References and Results</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG Rosenberg	Annual report peer reviewed; not yet at OSPIC.	Males comprised a significantly greater proportion of the total population in western PWS during the first spring survey. Compared to eastern PWS, in western PWS the ratio of paired to non-paired females was significantly lower, males comprised a significantly greater proportion of the total population during the fall, a greater proportion of flightless females was observed in late July, and the influx of females was delayed. The influx of males was accelerated in eastern PWS. No broods were observed in PWS.	96427
95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning Project	ADFG Fall	FY 95 findings included in annual report submitted under 94428. See 94428 for status.		94428
95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	USFS Olson	Final report accepted by OSPIC; available to public. Report also includes findings from 93051 and 94505.	Olson, R.A., 1995. Use of aerial photograph, channel-type interpretations to predict habitat availability in small streams, USDA, Forest Service, Chugach N.F., Anchorage, AK	93051, 94505

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<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status	ADFG Castellini/UAF	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Analysis and statistical study of fall blood samples DONE: Analysis of blubber water content <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Modeling of body morphometrics CANCELED: First collection of field samples outside of PWS <u>Apr - June:</u> CANCELED: Second collection of field samples outside of PWS -- COLLECTED FIELD SAMPLES INSIDE PWS DONE: Analysis of all blood samples <u>July - Sept:</u> Modeling of body morphometrics and blubber data, and body condition indices Second collection of field samples inside PWS
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR Reger/ADNR	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> DONE: Complete requirements for final approval of project including NEPA compliance <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Obtain field supplies, schedule field trips <u>July - Sept:</u> Conduct field visits to sites and preliminary reports of activities
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS Yarborough/US FS	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Analysis of field data and specialists reports <u>April 15:</u> Final report on project 95007B due DUE DATE EXTENDED TO AUGUST 31, 1996

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<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS Scheel/PWSSC	NOTE: Contract written for calendar year 1996, so includes first quarter of FY 97 <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Hire personnel DONE: Arrange insurance or dive contracts DONE: Advertise and award contract vessel charters DONE: Visit new sites <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Report results of FY95 to subsistence users in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay DONE: Begin field work including tag-recapture and SCUBA sampling monthly <u>July - Sept:</u> Continue tag-and-recapture and SCUBA sampling monthly Conduct habitat sampling at multiple sites at the end of June <u>Oct-Dec:</u> Last SCUBA survey
96012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound, Alaska	NOAA Matkin/N Gulf Oceanic	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 4/15/96-5/6/96; UNCLEAR HOW THIS AFFECTS SCHEDULE. <u>Jan-Mar:</u> DONE: Enter and tabulate available data <u>Apr-June:</u> Grid data, calculate sightings Examine dietary overlap <u>July-Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Field work (monitoring) Analyze distribution of foraging behavior Estimate total predation on harbor seals Complete population separation using genetic techniques Finalize GIS/predation work
96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI Holland-Bartels et al	NO INFORMATION PROVIDED
96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC Piper/ADEC	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Draft report <u>Jan - Mar:</u> UNDERWAY: Report to general public DELETED: Community meetings. <u>April 15:</u> DONE: Final report due.

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<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to Monitor the Reproductive Success of Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound, Alaska	DOI Kuletz/DOI	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> Work on report <u>May 31:</u> DONE: Draft final report due -- REPORT SUBMITTED 7/2/96 (SEE PROJECT 95031).
96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI Pac Seabird Group	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Drafts of workshop discussions submitted <u>Jan - Mar:</u> Preparation of review articles based on recommendations of workshop attendees White papers and workshop discussion papers revised by authors based on information and opinions from reviews <u>April 15:</u> DELAYED TO MID-MAY: Final report due <u>July - Sept:</u> DELAYED TO NOV. 1996: Drafts submitted to editors for publication in a book APRIL 1997: MANUSCRIPT SUBMITTED TO PUBLISHER LATE FALL 1997: PAGE PROOFS PRODUCED BY PUBLISHER
96043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS Gillikin/USFS	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY: Report on preliminary finds of population and distribution estimations. [NOTE: Preliminary results indicate population estimates may not be determined with present data.] <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Inspect and measure effects of installed structures UNDERWAY: Conduct population estimates
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	NOAA Ruggerone/NR C, Inc.	PER NOAA CONTRACT: <u>Oct 1997</u> UNDERWAY: Collect and press scales UNDERWAY: Age scales and select scales for measurement <u>Nov 1997</u> UNDERWAY: Measure scales <u>Feb 1998</u> Analyze data <u>Mar 1998</u> Prepare final report

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96052	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADFG/Miraglia Brown/Chugach hRRC	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: ADFG and CRRC enter into contract for coordination of facilitator network DONE: MOU drafted between ADFG and CRRC DONE: Spill Area Wide Coordinator hired DRAFT-DONE: Guidelines/protocols developed for TEK Identification of injured species for TEK <u>Jan-Mar:</u> DONE: Facilitator network in place and operating Begin work on TEK database DONE: Training workshop for local community facilitators <u>Apr-June:</u> Training workshop for local community facilitators WORKED WITH COMMUNITIES TO DEVELOP FY 97 PROJECT PROPOSALS
96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	ADFG Frost/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Retrieve ARGOS data DONE: Analysis of fatty acid samples and aerial survey data DONE: Analysis of genetic samples DONE: Meet with hunters about study results, distribute newsletter DONE: Meet with SWFSC regarding genetics analyses <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Order SLTDRs for field season DONE: Coordination meeting with other ADFG harbor seal projects DONE: Arrange logistics (boats, airplanes, equipment, contracts, supplies) DONE: Reserve ARGOS satellite channels <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Field work to catch seals and collect sample UNDERWAY: Finalize manuscript on power analysis for submission UNDERWAY: Finalize population model and model simulations <u>July - Sept:</u> Analysis of fatty acid samples Conduct aerial surveys during molting Attach 12 SLTDRs, sampling
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA Rice & Carls-NOAA	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Analyze field data <u>Apr-June:</u> UNDERWAY: Complete data analysis <u>June 15:</u> Submit final report

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96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA Wertheimer/NOAA	<u>Oct-Mar:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER. <u>Apr-June:</u> UNDERWAY: Oil exposure of 1995 brood embryos DONE: Marking of 1995 brood fry (MARKED AND RELEASED 459,000 PINK SALMON) <u>July-Sept:</u> Spawning of 1997 brood adults
96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	ADFG Highsmith/UAF	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> DONE: Lab analysis, data analysis <u>April 15:</u> DELAYED TO AUGUST 15: Final report (on 95086C) due
96090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA Babcock/NOAA & Irvine/DOI	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> ONGOING: Chemical analyses conducted <u>September 30:</u> Final report due
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI Ebbert/DOI	<u>Apr 15:</u> DONE: Submit final report (on 95041)
96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG Jewett/UAF	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> UNDERWAY: Process benthic, sediment, and hydrocarbon samples Data entry and analyses <u>May 30:</u> DELAYED TO 9/30/96: Final report due
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC Roetman/PWS EDC	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Draft report <u>Jan:</u> DONE: PWSEDC report to the Prince William Sound communities recommending solutions for solid waste and marine pollution.

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96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG/Moore Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Prepare contract with Tatitlek IRA through PWS Economic Development Council <u>Jan - March:</u> UNDERWAY: Incubate eggs for 1997 release DONE: Rear smolts for 1996 release <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Transport smolt to Boulder Bay and place in net pens DONE: Release smolt into Boulder Bay <u>July - Sept:</u> Egg take
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG/Moore Brown/Chugach hRRC	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Jan-Mar:</u> DONE: Obtain permits and construct and install tidal FLUPSY at Tatitlek DONE: Obtain permits and initiate predator control studies on razor clam beaches near Eyak DONE: Obtain permits and initiate beach seeding experiments in Tatitlek and Port Graham/Nanwalek <u>Apr-June:</u> Collect broodstock -- SPAWNED BROOD (50 ANIMALS) ON HAND FROM LAST YEAR; 10 MILLION LARVAE ON HAND DONE: Obtain clearance and transport to hatchery DONE: Transfer 5mm seed to hatchery nursery and FLUPSY <u>July-Sept:</u> DONE: Conduct baseline shellfish surveys of tidelands near Ouzinkie and Chenega Bay
96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG Honno1d/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Project construction and oversight <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Egg-to-fry survival sampling <u>Apr - June:</u> UNDERWAY: Juvenile coho abundance sampling <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Spawner abundance and distribution surveys

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96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG Dudiak/ADFG	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> DONE: Continue groundwater fluctuation measurements DONE: Complete environmental assessment DONE: Develop engineers drawings DONE: Complete permit requirements <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Receive and award bid package DONE: Complete the construction of the channel <u>July - Sept:</u> Conduct stream side egg takes
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	USFS Hodges/USFS	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Monitor structures at low flow DONE: Map stream channels at structures and areas downstream DONE: Assess use of fish habitat and vegetation <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Report writing
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Prince William Sound	NOAA ABR, Inc.	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 4/4/96-12/31/97 <u>Jan - Mar:</u> Arrange logistics <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Conduct early summer cruise <u>July - Sept:</u> Conduct late summer cruise Analyze stomach contents Key punch data and QA/QC Digitize data, measure geographic data, QA/QC
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI Roseneau/DOI	<u>Apr-June:</u> DONE: Vessel contract and seasonal employee hire DONE: Coordinate logistics with 96163K DONE: Check/repair equipment DONE: Update census plot booklets DONE: Purchase supplies <u>July-Sept:</u> Data collection - Barren Islands Data entry

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96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	USFS Reeves/PacNW Research Lab	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Develop cooperative agreement with OSU DONE: Secure appropriate collecting permits DONE: Obtain samples of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout for analysis DONE: Hire technician for genetic analysis DONE: Hire field technician (Kitty Griswold) <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Complete genetic screening DONE: Select field sites DONE: Secure contract vessel DONE: Assemble required field gear and ship to Cordova <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Contract with people (2) or field work DONE: Begin analysis <u>July - Sept:</u> Collect samples of Dolly Varden at field sites Initial analysis of genetic data on cutthroat trout [NOTE: Semi-annual report submitted to OSPIC July 11, 1996. The annual report, which will be number 96145-1, is due April 15, 1997.]
96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR Reger/ADNR	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: NEPA compliance DONE: Preliminary site selection UNDERWAY: Preliminary steward selection <u>Jan - June:</u> DONE EXCEPT FOR KODIAK: Training documentation provided to stewards DONE: Site selection finalized UNDERWAY: Sites visited and site documentation finalized <u>July - Sept:</u> Monitoring reports from stewards to coordinators due for compilation

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96154	Comprehensive Community Plan for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet	USFS Johnson/CHF	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY: Organize working group, assess facility needs, evaluate alternatives, assess training needs <u>Jan - Mar:</u> Assess field reports DONE: Community review conference POSTPONED TO 5/15/96: Submit draft plan to Executive Director 3/14/96 <u>Apr - June:</u> Public meetings <u>July - Sept:</u> Submit revised plan to Executive Director 7/15/96 -- REVISED DRAFT DUE 8/31/96 Present plan to Trustee Council 8/15/96 -- DELAYED Submit final plan and project reports 9/30/96 -- DELAYED TO 10/31/96
96159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance In Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer 1996	DOI Agler/DOI	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Arrange logistics <u>Jan-Mar:</u> DONE: Hire and train personnel DONE: Conduct winter survey in PWS <u>Apr-June:</u> DONE: Enter data DONE: Arrange logistics for summersurvey <u>Jul-Sept:</u> Conduct summer survey in PWS Analyze data
96161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within N. Pacific Region.	DOI Goatcher/DOI	NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER. <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Procure equipment and supplies DONE: Procure vessels <u>July-Sept:</u> Harlequin duck capture, sample collection, banding

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96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound, AK	ADFG UW/Kocan UCS/Marty SFU/Kennedy	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Culture herring larvae and determine their SPF status DONE: Collect data on growth, survival, disease susceptibility. Improve husbandry techniques. DONE: Begin viral and fungal exposures <u>Jan - June:</u> UNDERWAY: Continue or begin infectivity studies with VHSV and <i>I. hoeri</i> . DONE: Begin new year of SPF fish from eggs for future studies. DONE: Re-isolate organisms and verify that monoxenic infections were produced DONE: Begin blood chemistry on infected fish and physiological studies <u>July - Sept:</u> Collect 0-age herring for stress exposures technique development Analyze data Begin immune suppression studies on experimental fish for comparison with data from wild fish (PWS)
96163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA Halderson/NOAA	<u>July - Sept:</u> Cruise
96163B	Foraging of Seabirds	DOI Ostrand/DOI	<u>Jan - June:</u> DONE: Logistics planning DONE: Coordinate with SEA's herring study for data collection <u>July - Sept:</u> Forage fish cruises <u>Oct - Dec:</u> Data evaluation
96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	NOAA Sturdevant/NOAA	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Complete processing of 1995 samples DONE: Purchase sampling supplies for 1996 <u>July - Sept:</u> Field season Process 1996 diet samples
96163D	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	DOI Piat/DOI	<u>April 15:</u> DONE: Submit final report (95163D)

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96163E	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	DOI Irons/DOI	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Prepare for field season DONE: Begin field work <u>July - Sept:</u> Complete field work Analyze data
96163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon Guillemot Populations	DOI Hayes/DOI	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Prepare for field season DONE: Begin field work <u>July - Sept:</u> Complete field work Begin data analysis
96163G	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics, and Productivity of Seabirds	NOAA Roby/OSU	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 5/1/96-4/30/97 <u>July - Sept:</u> Collect field data
96163I	APEX Planning and Project Leader	DOI Duffy	Not applicable.
96163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	DOI Roseneau/DOI	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Finalize logistical needs DONE: Set up camp at East Amatuli Island DONE: Begin data collection <u>July - Sept:</u> Data collection Begin data analysis
96163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	DOI Roseneau/DOI	<u>April 15:</u> DONE: Submit final report (95163K)
96163L	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in the PWS/GOA Complex	DOI Piatt/DOI	NO UPDATE INFORMATION PROVIDED <u>April - June:</u> Decide on common format for combined database Produce comma-delimited data tables Begin exploratory data analysis and structuring of data for GIS work <u>July - Sept:</u> Continue data analysis

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96163M	Lower Cook Inlet Study	DOI Piatt/DOI	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Initiate hydroacoustic and seabird surveys in Kachemak Bay DONE: Trawl sampling DONE: Set up field camps UNDERWAY: Colony censusing and plot monitoring <u>July - Sept:</u> DONE: Initiate pilot studies using radio telemetry Trawling and hydroacoustic surveys in lower Cook Inlet Initiate colony observations on chick feeding and adult attendance Remove field camps
96163N	Black-legged Kittiwake Feeding Experiment	DOI Romano/DOI	<u>April - June:</u> DONE: Begin catching fish for food during captive feeding trials DONE: Mark accessible nests to obtain chicks for capture <u>July - Sept:</u> Continue feeding experiment
96163O	Statistical Review	DOI McDonald/Wes tern Ecosystem	NO UPDATE INFORMATION PROVIDED <u>April - June:</u> Continue spatial analysis of 1996 acoustic survey data Develop sampling plans
96163P	Sand Lance Hydrocarbon Exposure	NOAA Anderson/NOA A	<u>April - June:</u> Search for sand lance sites <u>July - Sept:</u> Collect samples Ship fish samples to Kelso, WA for extraction Send selected extracts to Auke Bay lab
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Laboratory analysis -- REPORT PENDING FROM CONTRACTOR <u>Jan - Mar:</u> UNDERWAY: Evaluate lab results DONE: Collect herring from Sitka Sound <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Collect samples of early spawning herring in PWS DONE: Plan for collection in PWS, Kodiak, Togiak Bay, and Norton Sound Begin laboratory analysis -- WILL BEGIN IN OCTOBER

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96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG Carpenter & Willette/ADFG	<u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Biomass estimates <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Conduct acoustic survey DONE: Collect AWL, fecundity, disease, genetic stock ID, and bioenergetics samples DONE: Initiate dive surveys DONE: Assist reproductive impairment sample collection UNDERWAY: Lab processing of diver samples <u>July - Sept:</u> Finalize estimate of spawning
96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	ADFG Schell/UAF	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> DONE: Analyze isotope ratio samples collected in 1994 - 1995 (THROUGH MARCH 1996) DONE: Initial captive animal experiments <u>Apr - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Field work and sampling UNDERWAY: Captive animal experiments UNDERWAY: Analysis of samples collected from Native hunts and NMFS collections of sea lion tissues
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	ADNR Fries/ADNR	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> DONE: Review existing data on Kenai River DONE: Develop implementation strategy DONE: Develop site evaluation, ranking and prioritization system DONE: Conduct preconstruction site surveys DONE (DRAFT): Develop design plans UNDERWAY: Apply for permits DONE: Conduct public scoping meetings and prepare environmental compliance documents Organize volunteer support <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Develop cooperative agreements UNDERWAY: Work with applicants to develop detailed project plans/budgets Secure construction permits DELAYED: Conduct construction work on first priority sites <u>July - Sept:</u> Monitor revegetation sites Monitor public use of completed project and proposed sites for next year

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96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG Joyce/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Order supplies; create and test computer programs <u>Apr - June:</u> UNDERWAY: Hire personnel DONE: Apply tags to pink salmon fry at hatcheries <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Scan catches; recover tagged fish UNDERWAY: Decode tags UNDERWAY: Provide inseason catch composition estimates
96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG Joyce/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Apply thermal marks to embryos at four pink salmon hatcheries <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Collect samples from incubators <u>Apr - June:</u> UNDERWAY: Process and evaluate otoliths UNDERWAY: Develop methodology for collecting unbiased representative sampling from tenders <u>July - Sept:</u> Analyze data
96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG Allendorf/UM	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Jan-Mar:</u> DONE: Initial screen of even-year fish for DNA polymorphisms DELAYED UNTIL AUG/SEPT: Initial screen of odd-year fish for DNA polymorphisms <u>July-Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Screen DNA polymorphisms to test for Mendelian inheritance and joint segregation Obtain gametes and create families for inheritance studies with even-year fish

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96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Embryo deposition sampling DONE: Initiate haploid androgenesis and novel mutation screen contracts DONE: Obtain gametes, spawn second generation DONE: Send milt to University of Washington on contract to produce androgenetic haploids DONE: Begin fertilized egg incubation UNDERWAY: Analysis of embryos at ADFG genetics laboratory <u>Jan - Mar:</u> UNDERWAY: Analyze data for brood year 1995
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA Rice/NOAA	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Apr-June:</u> ONGOING: Final evaluation of progeny
96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	NOAA Short/NOAA	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Prepare logistics for FY96 field season <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Spring collection <u>July - Sept:</u> Collect mussel and predator tissue samples Analyze collected samples for pristane
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG J. & L. Seeb/ADFG	<u>Jan - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: In-house allozyme analysis of archive samples collected prior to 1995 UNDERWAY: mtDNA analysis <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Field collections of 1996 samples

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96210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	ADFG Chugach RRC	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Students selected to participate DONE: Students receive training DONE: Students select onshore research and testing sites DONE: Students select offshore sites DONE: Students set up database <u>Ongoing:</u> DONE: Students check onshore testing sites twice weekly DONE: Students check offshore area testing sites twice monthly DONE: Students provide data to PWSSC weekly
96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	ADFG Tatitlek Village	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Award contract <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Develop story line and story board for video <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Shoot necessary footage, conduct interviews <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Edit film Contractor will deliver 40 copies of videos
96220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS/Schmid Eyak Native Village	<u>Oct - Mar:</u> Review of existing information DONE: Recruit fish habitat survey crew leader <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Identify study streams DONE: Recruit student interns DONE: Arrange logistics <u>July - Sept:</u> Conduct fisheries habitat surveys Analysis of field data

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96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration -- Anderson Creek	USFS/Murphy Chenega IRA	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Apr - June:</u> Interview Chenega Bay residents about Anderson Creek <u>July - Sept:</u> Complete habitat surveys Complete project EA and preliminary fish pass design PROJECT CANCELED -- NOT FEASIBLE DUE TO STREAM POLLUTION.
96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	ADFG/Moore Port Graham	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Apr - June:</u> 250,000 pink salmon fry placed in net pens and reared to an average weight of 8 grams -- HALF RELEASED AT 0.75 GRAM AS PER MODIFIED PROPOSAL; HALF RELEASED AT 1.0 GRAM END OF JUNE DUE TO OUTBREAK OF VIBRIO <u>July - Sept:</u> Monitor pink salmon escapement into Port Graham Capture hatchery broodstock Egg take
96244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	ADFG/Fall Reide/ANHSC Fall/ADFG	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Develop contracts with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and the University of Alaska, hire technicians DONE: Hold regional training sessions for biological sampling DONE: Begin biological sample collection DONE: Hold first workshop (ANHSC) <u>Jan-Mar:</u> Distribute first proceedings report <u>Apr-June:</u> DONE: Demonstrate traditional knowledge database (ADFG) <u>July - Sept:</u> Hold second workshop (ANHSC) Produce/distribute second proceedings report (ANHSC). <u>Ongoing:</u> Conduct interviews with hunters to collect traditional knowledge (ADFG)

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96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG L. Seeb & Tarbox/ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Lab analysis of 1995 allozyme samples DONE: Lab analysis of DNA samples DONE: Award contracts for DNA analysis <u>Jan-Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Refine fishery model UNDERWAY: Fishery sample collection and in-season estimation UNDERWAY: Hydroacoustic assessment
96256	Columbia and Solf Lakes Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS Gillikin	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Review by Regional Planning Team <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Analyze stream flows and update baseline limnological data
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG Schmidt & Tarbox/ADFG	<u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Analyze zooplankton, water quality, and hydroacoustic data
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG Kyle/ADFG	<u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Personnel and logistics for field season DONE: Contact USFS regarding purchase and application of fertilizer <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Enumeration and AWL sampling of smolts DONE: Three limnological surveys UNDERWAY: Limnological surveys UNDERWAY: Analysis of smolt data
96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG PWSAC	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Install netpen at Crab Bay DONE: Feed and imprint smolts <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Take chinook eggs for incubation

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96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	NOAA Short/NOAA	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER <u>Jan - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: Solicit information from potential new user groups and begin development of interface for such groups
96291	Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	ADEC Chenega Bay and ADEC	<u>July - Sept:</u> Enter into contract with PWSEDC Form Advisory Committee Remediation plan 50% complete
96320E	Salmon and Herring Predation	ADFG Willette	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Field sampling DONE: Sample processing and data entry <u>Apr-June:</u> DONE: Field sampling in May DONE: Field sampling in June UNDERWAY: Sample processing and data entry <u>July-Sept:</u> Field sampling in July
96320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG McRoy/UAF	<u>Oct-Mar:</u> DONE: Planning for field season <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Cruises in April, May, June DONE: Hatchery time series <u>July - Sept:</u> Analyze samples

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1996 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1996

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG Cooney/UAF	<u>Oct-Mar:</u> DONE: Planning for field season <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Complete Alpha Helix cruise UNDERWAY: FY 96 data analysis and sample processing <u>July - Sept.</u> Attend SEA workshop in Seward
96320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	NOAA PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 <u>Apr. 15, 1997:</u> Report due
96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	NOAA/ADFG PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Second generation Catalog Services Interface online via World Wide Web interface DONE: Implement new generation visualization tools involving UCS-to-geometry UNDERWAY: Testing and refinement of 1-d nekton model DONE: Expand SEA home page
96320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG PWSAC	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Eggs taken and incubating <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Pink fry ponded and reared DONE: Release fry -- FRY RELEASED 6/15/96
96320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	NOAA/ADFG Salmon, PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 <u>Jan - Mar:</u> UNDERWAY: Process data from March cruise UNDERWAY: Plan data collection for April cruise <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Cruises April, May, June

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1996 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1996

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	NOAA/ADFG PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Field measure spring herring distribution <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Field measurements DONE: Apply electroacoustic calibrations to spring 1996 data
96320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS Bishop/USFS	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> UNDERWAY: Data analysis <u>June 30:</u> Submit final report -- DELAYED: NOW EXPECT 9/15/96.
96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	ADFG Eslinger/UAF	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Planning for field season <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Deploy CLAB buoy UNDERWAY: Determine utility of remotely sensed data for monitoring flow into (vs. by) PWS UNDERWAY: Compare AVHRR and CTD data DELAYED PENDING RESOLUTION OF GRID ISSUE WITH /320J: Define 3-D model grid DONE: Test physical/phytoplankton coupling with model DONE: Test phytoplankton/zooplankton coupling with model <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY: Build 3-D biophysical model code

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1996 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1996

<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG Norcross/ UAF	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Develop conceptual herring recruitment model DONE: Stomach analysis UNDERWAY: Analyze broadscale horizontal distribution data UNDERWAY: Compile companion datasets for habitat analysis <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Broadscale cruise; acoustics and net sampling DONE: Catch database UNDERWAY: Historic interviews with fishermen and Native communities <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Diel surveys 4 Bays, cruises May and June, acoustics and net sampling DONE: Aerial surveys PWS, coordinated surveys of 4 diel bays DONE: Meet with APEX group to coordinate July field sampling DONE: Meet with SEA modelers and herring PIs to design survival-growth-recruitment model UNDERWAY: Stomach analysis; 1996 samples UNDERWAY: Analyze March 1996 broadscale horizontal distribution data UNDERWAY: Analyze March 1996 age-length-weight data <u>July - Sept:</u> Broadscale cruise, July cruise, acoustics and net sampling
96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG Paul/UAF	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Process bioenergetic samples collected fall 1995 <u>Apr-June:</u> DONE: Complete sample analysis of 1995 samples DONE: Process bioenergetic samples collected spring 1996 <u>July - Sept:</u> DONE: Complete analysis of spring 1996 samples UNDERWAY: Analyze summer samples
96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG PWSSC	<u>Apr 15:</u> DONE: Report due

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

15 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1996

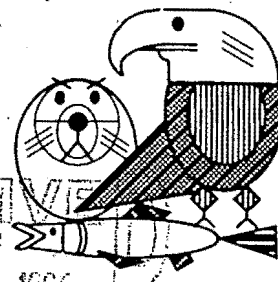
<u>Project #</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Lead Agency/ P.I.</u>	<u>Project Tasks Completed this Quarter</u>
96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG Cooney/UAF	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Develop model-based structures <u>Jan - Mar:</u> UNDERWAY: Develop synthesis plans for FY97 <u>April - June:</u> DONE: Submit single FY97 DPD and single collated FY97 report UNDERWAY: Convene workgroup meetings and teleconferences <u>July - Sept:</u> PLANNING UNDERWAY: Convene major synthesis workshop for SEA in Seward
96326	Completion of NRDA MM6/Data Re-analysis	DOI Ballachey	NO UPDATE INFORMATION PROVIDED
96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG Rosenberg/AD FG	<u>Oct-Dec:</u> DONE: Apply for USFS permits <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Initiate hiring process for seasonal technicians <u>Apr - June:</u> DONE: Hire technicians, arrange field logistics for field camps, boats, motors, survey equipment UNDERWAY: Begin surveys <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY: End Surveys <u>Oct - Dec:</u> Analyze field data and begin report preparation
96507	EVOS Symposium Publication	NOAA Wright/NOAA	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE: Manuscripts to project editor <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE: Manuscripts to typesetter DONE: Proof to authors DONE: Corrected proof to typesetter <u>Apr - June:</u> Text to printer -- DELAYED TO AUGUST Proceedings published -- DELAYED TO AUGUST

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



AUG 28 1996

Habitat Protection Program: Large Parcels

Status Report

August 16, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of injured resources and services. The goals of habitat protection are to prevent additional injury to resources and services while recovery is taking place and to provide a long-term safety net for these resources.

In 1992, the Restoration Office evaluated 16 large parcels (over 1,000 acres) that were imminently threatened by development. In March 1993, the Restoration Office contacted 90 owners of large parcels in the spill area. Thirty-two landowners expressed interest in having their land considered and 850,000 acres of land were subsequently evaluated.

As of August 1996, the Council has committed \$185.3 million to protect 411,000 acres of land, with parcels ranging in size from 2,000 to 119,000 acres. Seven large parcels have been purchased, including inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park, land adjacent to Seal Bay/Tonki Cape on Afognak Island, commercial timber rights on land along Orca Narrows, lands owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Old Harbor Native Corporation and Koniag, Inc., and a 27,000-acre parcel on Shuyak Island.

In May 1996, the Council offered to acquire interests in 61,000 acres of land from the Chenega Corporation. Acceptance of the offer depends on a vote of shareholders in the corporation, expected to be held in late October.

Negotiations continue with six landowners to protect an additional 297,000 acres of land. The landowners are Afognak Joint Venture, English Bay Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Koniag, Inc., Port Graham Corporation and Tatitlek Corporation.

In February 1996, the Council offered the Eyak Corporation \$7 million for 11,200 acres near Cordova. The Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer.

Table 1 summarizes the status of land acquisitions as of August 1996 — whether acquisitions are complete, offers are pending, negotiations continue, or offers have been rejected. Table 1 also indicates the acreage of each parcel and, if known, its purchase price, contributions from the joint trust fund, and contributions from other

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

sources. So far, \$35 million from other sources have been contributed to acquisitions and an additional \$20 million have been offered for future acquisitions.

Table 1. Status of Large Parcel Acquisitions
August 16, 1996

Parcel Description	Acreage	Total Price (Incl. Interest)	Trust Fund	Other Sources
Acquisitions Complete				
<i>Imminently Threatened Parcels</i>				
Kachemak Bay State Park Inholdings	23,800	\$22,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$14,500,000
Seal Bay / Tonki Cape	41,549	\$39,447,600	\$39,447,600	\$0
Orca Narrows (Timber Rights)	2,052	\$3,650,000	\$3,650,000	\$0
<i>Other Large Parcels</i>				
Akhiok - Kaguyak, Inc.	118,674	\$46,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$10,000,000
Old Harbor *	31,609	\$14,500,000	\$11,250,000	\$3,250,000
Koniag (Fee Title)	59,489	\$26,500,000	\$19,500,000	\$7,000,000
Koniag (Limited Term Easement)	46,627	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
Shuyak Island	26,665	\$42,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$0
Subtotal:	350,465	\$196,097,600	\$161,347,600	\$34,750,000
Offers Pending				
Chenega	60,635	\$34,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$10,000,000
Subtotal:	60,635	\$34,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$10,000,000
Negotiations Continuing				
Afognak Joint Venture	48,728	≤\$70,000,000	≤\$70,000,000	\$0
English Bay	49,300			
Eyak - Orca Revised and Other Lands	49,800			
Koniag (Fee Title)	46,627			
Port Graham	46,170			
Tatitlek	56,785	≤\$22,000,000	≤\$12,000,000	≤\$10,000,000
Subtotal:	297,410			
Offers Rejected				
Eyak - Core Parcels	11,200	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0
Subtotal:	11,200	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0

* As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

Acquisitions Complete. Seven large parcels have been acquired.

Kachemak Bay. In August 1993, the state acquired surface title to 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters, and harlequin ducks. The Council contributed \$7.5 million to this purchase and \$14.5 million were contributed from other sources.

Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island). In November 1993, the state purchased surface title to 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island. This mature spruce forest is adjacent to highly productive marine waters, includes anadromous fish streams, and provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$39.4 million (including interest) for this purchase. In 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated these lands as the Afognak Island State Park.

Orca Narrows Subparcel. In January 1995, the federal government purchased from the Eyak Corporation commercial timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows. This parcel is near Cordova in Prince William Sound and contains anadromous fish streams, active bald eagle nests and favorable habitat for marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$3.65 million for this acquisition.

Akhiok-Kaguyak. In May 1995, the federal government agreed to purchase from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 76,211 acres of land and conservation easements on 42,463 acres, for a total of 118,674 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Council contributed \$36 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$10 million from the federal restitution fund.

Old Harbor. Also in 1995, the federal government purchased from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 28,609 acres of land and the corporation donated a conservation easement on 3,000 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge. The Council contributed \$11.25 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$3.25 million from the federal restitution fund.

Koniag. In November 1995, the federal government purchased from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,489 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an

additional 46,627 acres under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. The Council contributed \$21.5 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$7 million from the federal restitution fund.

Shuyak Island. In December 1995, the Council approved \$42 million (including interest) to purchase from the Kodiak Island Borough surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island, at the northern tip of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak Island Borough agreed to commit \$6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

As part of the purchase agreement for lands on Shuyak Island, the Council authorized up to an additional \$1 million to purchase small parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge that have been acquired by the Kodiak Island Borough as a result of the property owners' failure to pay borough taxes. These parcels are about 10 acres in size and occupy key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island. They are embedded in two high-ranked large parcels approved as part of the Kodiak purchase agreement.

Offers Pending. An offer is pending on one large parcel.

Chenega. In May 1996, the Council authorized \$24 million for an offer to purchase 60,635 acres from Chenega Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$34 million. The offer includes acquisition of surface title to 37,868 acres together with a conservation easement on 22,767 acres with public access on all but 3,330 acres of these lands on the southern portion of Chenega Island in the vicinity of the original Chenega village site. Two parcels to be acquired in fee simple, the Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the oil spill area.

Negotiations Continuing. Negotiations continue on six additional large parcels.

Afognak Joint Venture. In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$70 million for an offer to purchase from Afognak Joint Ventures surface title to 48,728 acres on northern Afognak Island. The property consists of four dispersed parcels, three of which are adjacent to the previously acquired Seal Bay parcel. The fourth parcel is adjacent to Shuyak Strait. A final appraisal is expected in late Fall 1996.

English Bay and Port Graham. The U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Council, is holding discussions with English Bay Corporation and Port Graham Corporation about the purchase of 95,470 acres, much of which is within Kenai Fjords National Park.

Eyak. Discussions continue with Eyak Corporation on how to protect about 35,000 acres of corporation lands, particularly Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Windy Bay. These discussions also include possible protection of 10,000 acres of land known as the "Core Parcels", which have recently been helicopter logged, as well as the "Orca Revised" parcels along Orca Narrows, East Simpson and Rude River, which have been logged since 1995.

Koniag. The Council is interested in acquiring fee interest in the 46,627 acres covered by the limited term nondevelopment easement acquired in November 1995, and has agreed to maintain unobligated funds totaling \$16.5 million for this purpose. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers and expires on December 2, 2001.

Tatitlek. In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$12 million for an offer to purchase 56,785 acres from Tatitlek Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from the federal restitution fund, for a total of \$22 million. At the request of the Tatitlek Village Council, the Trustee Council is also negotiating to acquire timber interests from Citifor Corporation and land interests on 2,100 acres from Tatitlek Corporation at Bidarka Point and within Two Moon Bay.

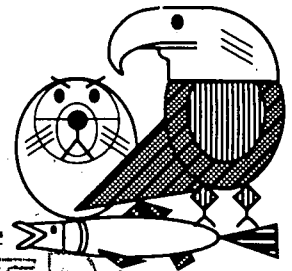
Offers Rejected. In February 1996, the Council authorized \$7 million for an offer to purchase from Eyak Corporation fee interest in 11,200 acres adjacent to Power Creek, Eyak River, and Eyak Lake. Acquisition of these "Core Parcels" would have protected a highly productive ecosystem east of Cordova. The Eyak Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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



Habitat Protection Program Small Parcels Status Report

August 16, 1996 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

One of the ways the Trustee Council protects habitat for resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is by buying land that has habitat value. The Council has already protected habitat on 411,000 acres of land in large tracts. In recognition of the unique habitat qualities and strategic value of smaller tracts of land (less than 1,000 acres), the Council initiated the Small Parcel Program in 1994.

In response to a public solicitation, 299 small parcels have been nominated. Council staff evaluate, score, and rank nearly all the parcels, taking into account the resource value of the parcel, adverse impacts from human activity, and potential benefits to management of public lands. The nomination period is open-ended. The Restoration Office continues to receive and evaluate nominations.

The Council has expressed interest in acquiring 49 of the parcels that have been nominated, along with a package of lands owned by the Kenai Natives Association and key waterfront parcels that were forfeited to Kodiak Island Borough for tax delinquency. The Council has authorized offers to purchase several small parcels at appraised fair market value, and contributions of \$4 million to the Kenai Natives Association Package and up to \$1 million for the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels.

Table 1 summarizes the status of each of the offers. About 600 acres in nine small parcels have been acquired for \$4.6 million. Owners of an additional 1,800 acres in 10 small parcels have accepted offers for a total of \$3.7 million. Landowners are considering offers on seven parcels, negotiations continue on the Kenai Natives Association Package, and the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels are being appraised. The owners of four parcels have rejected the offers.

The Council is also considering acquisition of the 19 parcels listed in **Table 2**. In most cases, the appraisal of the parcel has not yet been completed or approved. **Table 3** is a list of 19 additional parcels that have been nominated in the past year.

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

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions
August 16, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
Acquisitions Completed				
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	22.0	\$310,000	
PWS 17 A&D	Ellamar Subdivision	9.4	\$276,500	
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	220.0	\$1,200,000	
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	100.0	\$600,000	
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	110.0	\$1,835,000	
KEN 1014	Grouse Lake	64.0	\$211,000	
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	88.0	\$168,000	
Subtotal:		613.4	\$4,600,500	
Offers Accepted				
PWS 17 B&C	Ellamar Subdivision	2.0	\$69,000	
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel	9.5	\$150,000	
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	20.0	\$320,000	
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	1,377.0	\$2,540,000	
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	53.0	\$260,000	
KAP 99	Shugak Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	\$155,200	
KAP 103	Kahutak Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	\$66,000	
KAP 115	Johnson Parcel (Uyak Bay)	65.0	\$110,500	
KAP 135	Capjohn Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	70.0	\$73,500	
Subtotal:		1,796.5	\$3,744,200	
Offers Under Review				
KEN 55	Overlook Park	97.0	\$244,000	Discussions continue.
KEN 148	River Ranch	146.0	\$1,650,000	Earlier acceptance of offer withdrawn.
KEN 1009	Cooper Parcel	30.0	\$48,000	No response has been received.
KEN 1015	Lowell Point	19.4	\$531,000	Discussions continue.
KEN 1034	Patson Parcel	76.3	\$375,000	Discussions continue.
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik R.	56.0	\$213,000	Willing to sell a larger package.
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	21.5	\$146,000	Willing to sell a larger package.
<i>Kenai Natives Association Package</i>		15,091.0	\$4,000,000	Awaiting approval of legislative package.
<i>Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels</i>			\$1,000,000	Authorized in Shuyak Is. resolution; appraisal contract underway.
Subtotal:		15,537.2	\$8,207,000	
Offers Rejected				
KEN 12	Baycrest	90.0	\$450,000	Counteroffer of \$720,000.
KEN 1001	Deep Creek	91.0	\$672,000	Not ready to sell at this time.
KEN 1005	Ninilchik	16.0	\$50,000	Counteroffer of \$60,000.
KAP 22	The Triplets	65.0	\$6,500	Seller will not sell at appraised value.
Subtotal:		262.0	\$1,178,500	

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration
August 16, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Status
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 349 & 448)	58.0	USS 349: Appraisal complete. USS 448: Appraisal under review.
PWS 06	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 447)	24.7	Parcel reevaluated; ranked moderate.
PWS 11	Horseshoe Bay	315.0	Appraisal approved; under review by landowner.
PWS 1010	Jack Bay	942.0	Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal under review.
PWS 1027	Fleming Spit	5.4	Restoration benefits under review.
KEN 1038	Schilling Parcel	5.9	Appraisal approved; appraised fair market value is \$1,304,000.
KEN 1039	Oberts Parcel (Big Eddy)	31.7	Appraisal under review.
KEN 1040	Oberts Parcel (Honeymoon Cove)	4.2	Appraisal under review.
KEN 1041	Oberts Parcel (Peterkin Hmstd.)	30.0	Appraisal under review.
KAP 91	Andonga Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	137.0	Appraisal approved; awaiting probate.
KAP 98	Pestrikoff Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	64.7	Appraisal underway.
KAP 101	Haakanson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 103	Kahutak Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	Appraisal approved.
KAP 118	Cusack Parcel (Sturgeon Lagoon)	160.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 131	Matfay Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	40.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 132	Peterson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	160.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 145	Termination Point	1,028.0	The State will appraise this parcel.
KAP 150	Karluk	5.0	Appraisal not complete.
KAP 263	Kiavak Bay	60.0	Appraisal underway.
Total:		3,191.6	

* Perl Island (KEN 149), a 156-acre parcel south of the Kenai Peninsula, is no longer under consideration because sponsorship has been withdrawn.

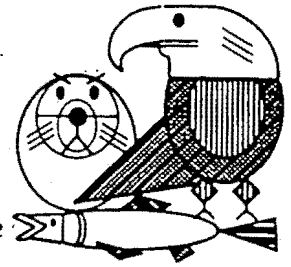
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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MEMORANDUM

To: Brenda Baxter, Mike Castellini, Bill Hauser, Joe Hunt, Ernie Piper, Jeep Rice, Bob Spies, Joe Sullivan, Lisa Thomas, Ray Thompson, and Bruce Wright

From: Stan Senner *Stan*
Science Coordinator

Date: July 3, 1996

Subject: Summary of June 27 Anniversary Planning Meeting

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Thank you for a very successful 10th-anniversary planning meeting. I have enclosed a summary of the meeting, which was reviewed by Brenda and Bruce. If I have misrepresented our discussion in any significant way, please let me know.

There was a Restoration Work Force meeting on Tuesday, and I briefly described the results of the anniversary planning meeting. I am circulating this meeting summary to the Work Force and to the Liaisons for their review. My plan is to discuss the symposium at the next Work Force meeting. Once we have feedback from the Executive Director and the Work Force, and they are comfortable with the basic plan, we should be able to build a timeline and milestones and otherwise proceed as discussed.

Among the questions yet to be resolved are whether there will be a Restoration Workshop in January 1999 and whether and what is required in the way of reports and DPDs that spring. These do not require immediate resolution, but we need to keep on them our list for more discussion. If you have other issues that we have not identified, please let me know.

enclosure (1)

cc: Restoration Liaisons and Work Force
Jim King and John French, PAG
Patty Ginsburg and Lisa Ka'aihue, PWS RC

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

Table 3. Small Parcel Nominations
July 1995 to August 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Sponsor
PWS 1045	Dennis Parcel (Valdez Duck Flats)	4.3	Withdrawn
KEN 1030	Anchor River	127.8	No sponsor
KEN 1032	Matson Parcel (Ninilchik River)	7.4	ADFG
KEN 1035	Mullen Parcel (Soldotna Creek, Kenai River)	8.5	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1036	Weilbacher Parcel (Kenai River)	28.7	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1037	Coyle Parcel (Kenai City Boat Dock)	26.0	No sponsor
KEN 1042	College Estates (Kenai River-Mile 16.5)	56.0	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1043	College Estates (Kenai River-Mile 16.5)	77.9	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1044	Breeden Parcel (Kenai River Flats)	25.0	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1046	Pollard Parcel (Kasilof River)	155.0	ADFG
KEN 1047	Calvin Parcel (Kasilof River)	76.8	ADFG
KEN 1048	Lahndt Parcel (Kasilof River)	30.0	ADFG
KEN 1049	Mansholt Parcel (Kenai River-Big Eddy)	1.6	ADFG
KEN 1051*	Salamatof Native Association (Kenai NWR)	10.3	USFWS
KEN 1052*	Salamatof Native Association (Kenai NWR)	5.3	USFWS
KAP 1050*	Christiansen Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	159.0	USFWS
KAP 1053*	Knauf Parcel (Becharof NWR)	25.0	USFWS
KAP 1054*	Christiansen Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	USFWS
KAP 1055*	Abston Parcel (Uyak Bay)	160.0	USFWS
Total:		1,144.6	

* These parcels have not yet been evaluated by Trustee Council staff.

**10th Anniversary Science Symposium
Planning Meeting
June 27 1996**

Meeting Summary¹

Location, length, dates, and times

For reasons of logistics and access, the symposium will be held in Anchorage, starting with a one-day summary session on Tuesday, March 23, 1999. This would be followed by a four-day meeting, starting Wednesday, March 24 and running to noon on Saturday, March 27. Easter is not until April 4, so there is no conflict with the events of that week.

Brenda Baxter (Alaska Sea Grant Program Office) is exploring different venues now, but it would appear that the Egan Center is both most cost effective and best able to handle the 1,000+ participants that we anticipate. The Egan Center will need a commitment quite soon.

Target audience

Audiences include general public, scientific community, and news media. The one-day summary session on the 23rd would be especially geared to general audiences and the news media. The balance of the symposium would be more technical, but all speakers would be encouraged to make their presentations understandable to general audiences.

Themes, topics, and title

The symposium needs to look back at the spill and forward to the long-term benefits of the restoration program. In an attempt to capture this sense of past and present, for better or for worse, we propose the following as a working title: "Legacy of an Oil Spill--10th Years After the Exxon Valdez."

Three overarching themes would be addressed: (1) injury, recovery, and long-term effects; (2) what we have learned about the ecosystem; and (3) long-term benefits of the restoration program. The one-day general session would include such topics as how restoration funds have been allocated, overviews of injury and recovery, status of habitat protection efforts, socio-economic impacts of the spill, and lessons learned that may help respond to and prevent future oil spills. The balance of the symposium will be more technical in character, and might be organized in several ways: e.g., in taxonomic or functional/ecological groups (like the 1996 Restoration Workshop). Scholarly papers on socio-economic impacts will be appropriate.

¹Persons present were: Brenda Baxter, Mike Castellini, Patty Ginsburg (RCAC), Bill Hauser, Joe Hunt, Lisa Ka'aihue (RCAC), Ernie Piper, Jeep Rice (by telephone), Stan Senner, Bob Spies (by telephone), Lisa Thomas, Ray Thompson, and Bruce Wright.

Summary of June 27 Planning Meeting

Basic organization

As much of the entire agenda as possible should be held in plenary sessions. If necessary, however, we can resort to limited (e.g., one afternoon) concurrent sessions. A cookies-and-juice reception should follow the one-day summary symposium. Another reception and poster session should follow the first day of the technical symposium, which is the anniversary day (March 24, 1999). Lunches would be provided during the technical symposium.

Participants

All of the speakers at the one-day symposium would be invited. Most of the technical symposium would be open to all researchers (i.e., Trustee-sponsored, Exxon contractors, and others) who have original results to present. Abstracts will be screened by a committee, who will decide which presentations to accept. Researchers also will be invited to organize special panels or mini-symposia. There may be need to invite some speakers to ensure that key topics are covered. In addition, there may be special guests invited to give summary talks on such topics as international perspectives on oil spills in northern marine waters. These summary talks and perhaps panel discussions could be sprinkled through the symposium to vary the agenda.

Invitations would be extended to the Governor, Vice President, and the congressional delegation (?). Participation by the Governor and Vice President would be accommodated as needed to suit their schedules.

Publications

Standard 300-word abstracts would be due in April or May 1998 as the means of screening prospective participants. Abstracts would be published in a booklet available at the symposium.

The Trustee Council should sponsor publication of a technical proceedings in cooperation with the Alaska Sea Grant Program and; possibly, a professional society, such as the American Fisheries Society or The Wildlife Society. Whether a professional society would get involved in such a three-way partnership, with the Sea Grant program managing the editorial process, must be explored.

All things considered, it is not realistic to have the proceedings ready for distribution at the time of the anniversary, but a goal of one year later, March 2000, is possible. In order to achieve this goal, it is strongly recommended that a person (probably the Sea Grant scientific editor) be paid starting in October 1998 to identify reviewers and manage the review/editorial process. Manuscripts would be due in the fall of 1998 and would be circulated immediately to independent scientists for peer review. The initial reviews would be completed in advance of the symposium so that following the meeting the revision of the manuscripts and production of the proceedings would be the sole agenda item.

Summary of June 27 Planning Meeting

Field Trips

We are not eager nor set up to get extensively into the field trip business. However, there undoubtedly will be requests from the news media and others for access to oiled (or formerly oiled) beaches and perhaps to restoration project sites. These requests may be accommodated by providing private operators (e.g., charter services) the chance to put together special outings to such areas. For those persons who want such outings, the Restoration Office can forward information from the operators without getting involved in the arrangements per se. There is the problem, however, of where to steer folks and how to provide interpretation of what is there. This still needs thought.

Beyond providing information about charter services and where to go to see what, we do envision offering a field trip, via train, to the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. This excursion could depart on Saturday, after the close of the symposium, and either come back Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Cosponsors and support

The Alaska Sea Grant Program will cosponsor the symposium with the Trustee Council. The Regional Citizens' Advisory Groups for Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet might also be appropriate. A professional society might be sought as a cosponsor of the proceedings (see above under Publications). Otherwise, we do not envision the need for cosponsors.

Registration Fees

The one-day summary symposium should be entirely free, although all guests would be asked to either preregister or to register at the entrance (for security and planning purposes). Abstract booklets could be provided free to all registrants, but anyone desiring a copy of the proceedings should be able to order an advance copy at a prepublication cost at the time of the symposium. For the technical symposium, preregistration would be encouraged. There was a strong sense that there should be a small charge (e.g., \$35/person). This fee would partially recover costs, but, more importantly, participants will take the event and their registration more seriously (again, this will help with security and planning). This needs more discussion.

Advertising

Our discussion focused on advertising with respect to possible presenters as opposed to the general public. A call for papers will be circulated twice in FY 1997. Announcements will go to professional societies for inclusion in newsletters and calendars. Some paid display advertisements might be appropriate in key scientific journals. There is need for a symposium logo and standard design before any materials go out.

Summary of June 27 Planning Meeting

News media coordination

For the general news media, there will be need for information packets to be circulated a few weeks prior to the symposium. Science writers should get the call for papers, so that the symposium gets on their calendars early. It may be possible to arrange for key PIs and others to be available for interviews in advance of the technical meeting (e.g., on March 21 or 22). This should facilitate quality, in-depth interviews, though there will be plenty of hurried "sound bites" in the hallways too.

Working groups

These persons will lead or at least organize working groups as follow:

- Steering (Senner, Baxter, and Wright)
- Field trips (Thompson)
- News media (Hunt)
- Editorial/proceedings (Wright)
- Scientific program (Castellini and Rice)
- Day one summary symposium (Thomas)

Planning schedule and next meeting

An overall schedule with milestones will be developed. A second planning meeting will be held in the fall.

August 5, 1996 Teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators On FY 97 Work Plan

Molly McCammon, Executive Director of the EVOS Restoration Office, Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator, and other staff met with the Community Involvement Facilitators hired in nine of the oil spill communities through 96052 to review recommendations on the Draft FY 97 Work Plan. The following comments were made during that discussion:

Hank Eaton, Kodiak, said that he thought the canneries should be involved in a hatchery related project because the pink salmon prices are so low and it is hurting the economy of the communities.

Virginia Aleck, Chignik Lake, said that their pink salmon are stripped for roe and ground up to be dumped at sea because they are only getting six cents a pound.

Monica Riedel, Cordova, said that she too felt that it was because of the oil spill that the pink salmon prices had fallen so low. The commercial fishermen that seine pinks presently have a very difficult time making a living because the price per pound is so low.

Walter Meganack, Port Graham, mentioned that they don't get herring in the Port Graham area since the oil spill. He said that it was important because harbor seals depend on herring and he had brought it up before. Monica Riedel said they have not received any herring from the people in Tatitlek for quite a few years. Molly said she would have Rita Miraglia from the ADF&G get back to Walter about the herring populations in Lower Cook Inlet. Virginia Aleck said that the sea lion numbers were down in her area and they depend on the herring as their main food source, too.

Hank Eaton mentioned that Kodiak had requested to be in the Harbor Seal project and Molly explained two communities on Kodiak and Valdez will be included in 97244.

Hank talked about a survey that he sent around to the villages on Kodiak in regard to ducks. From the observations of the villagers they figured that there was a 20% loss of Sea quails and 50% loss of Eider ducks since the spill. Virginia Aleck, Chignik Lake, asked about Eiders as well because they are not listed on the injured species list. They only have approximately 80 observed this last spring compared to the big flocks that they had before. She wants more information from the researchers who are studying the ducks to contact the villages in regard to this decline in duck populations.

Monica Riedel requested a project description for 97163, the Apex study. Molly said she would see if

Monica could go on the research vessel for the APEX Project if she was interested. Monica said she is going out on Kathy Frost's survey flights in Prince William Sound the week of September 12, 1996.

Walter Meganack asked if all the Archeological projects are for artifacts that were found on public land and Molly McCammon assured him that they are. The village of Eyak sent a letter to Molly in regard to their interest in and their efforts to fund an archeological repository in Cordova.

Monica Riedel asked why there is so much indirect for ADF&G on 97052, the Community Involvement Project. She was told this was based on a standard formula. She also wanted to express her concern about more direct involvement in the review process of the projects from the oil spill communities. Can the Community Involvement Facilitators be included in the Core Review process? Molly said that the core reviewers meet separately from all the other review groups which include agency, staff, legal, and Public Advisory Group review. In addition there has been an anthropologist added to the peer review group at the request of the village residents. Molly said if there are any recommendations concerning the increased involvement of Facilitators in the review process that we are not already doing she would be open to ideas.

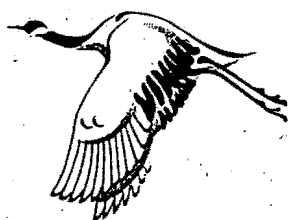
Walter Meganack asked about the Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock and Educational Harvest Trips Projects and he was told that those projects are still going through legal review and that the two projects proposals have been taken by Rita Miraglia to DCRA for consideration of funding the projects through the EVOS criminal funds if the EVOS Trustee Council is not able to fund the projects. Project 97276, which was a letter from the Chignik Lake Tribal Council in regard to funding a road for better access to the clam beaches in Donor Bay, is still under legal review. That project has been given to John Gliva at DCRA for consideration of funding from the EVOS criminal money if the EVOS Trustee Council can not fund the project. Virginia Aleck explained that the access to this area was very important to address the villages subsistence needs.

Monica Riedel asked that the transcripts for the Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill which was held September of 1995 be sent to her from ADF&G Subsistence Division. She commented that the 20 minute video tape produced at that conference did not provide enough indepth discussion from the conference to be helpful with planning of the next conference to be held in 1997. She suggested that the planning project funded in FY97 have all the video, written transcripts and audio tapes from that last conference. Rita Miraglia said they would provide all the materials Monica had requested.

On Project 97352, Traditional Ecological Knowledge, Patty Brown-Schwalenberg of Chugach Regional Resources Commission explained to the Community Facilitators about how the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) portion of 96052 will be set up as a separate project for FY 97 but will work in conjunction with 97052 as it has been revised in the latest Detailed Project Description. Patty explained that the Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project would hire a TEK specialist as a consultant to (1) compile a reference guide to existing TEK data on resources injured by the oil spill, (2) provide technical assistance to restoration project PI s who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use TEK, (3) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill-area-wide coordinator hired under Project/052, and principle investigators on issues related to TEK, and (4) evaluate the feasibility of developing a comprehensive TEK database. The TEK Specialist will work under the guidance of an Advisory Group. Monica Riedel wanted to know who would be on the Advisory Group and wanted to make sure that the Community Involvement Facilitators and the tribal councils had representation on this group. Monica also stressed the importance of the AFN Guidelines for Research and the Protocols for Utilizing Traditional Knowledge that the Community Involvement Facilitators had worked on. We assured her both documents were a part of the detailed project description for /352.

Virginia Aleck asked how they could get a Native person on the EVOS Trustee Council. Martha explained that we should continue to work on efforts that we do have the opportunity to change, like developing technically sound project proposals from the communities, rather than to waste our efforts on circumstances that we can not change at this point. Monica Riedel wanted to let us know that the communities are working towards doing their own research projects as is the case in the /245 Community-Based Harbor Seal Research.

Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek, had a question in regard to the Tatitlek land negotiations and Molly said there are ongoing discussions with the Tatitlek Corporation on a possible package.



Community Involvement Report

July 30, 1996

Chenega Residual Oil Cleanup Project To Start This Year

The EVOS Trustee Council recently approved \$1.9 million to clean up eight beaches in the vicinity of Chenega Bay, an effort community leaders have been calling for since 1993. The project proposal, written by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), was based on the outcome of a Residual Shoreline Oiling Workshop held in November of 1995 at which 14 Chenega Bay residents testified about their dissatisfaction with the condition of the environmental conditions in the surrounding area.

Larry Evanoff stated "How would you like it if the supermarket you shopped at was filthy and contaminated? Would you buy your food there?" He said the same is true of the beaches where they hunt

and gather intertidal and marine subsistence foods.

The planning phase of the project will start with a Memorandum of Agreement between ADEC and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council in Valdez. PWSEDC will initiate the planning phase of the project this summer and have a remediation plan ready to implement by December of 1996. An advisory committee of two Chenega Corporation and two Chenega Village Council representatives will be formed to work with PWSEDC on the remediation plan. In phase two, the advisory group will recommend a bonded contractor for the remediation work and local hire will be a key factor in this phase. After the clean up work is completed, the next phase will be to monitor and evaluate the results of the remediation efforts.

Teleconference Notice

A Community Involvement Facilitators' teleconference has been scheduled for August 5, 1996 at 11:00 AM to bring everyone up to date on what has happened during the past two months. Molly McCammon has asked me to set up a teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators before the Public Advisory Group meets on August 7, 1996. Cherri Womac from the EVOS Restoration Office has contacted all the CI Facilitators to notify them of this meeting, but if you have questions call 1-800-478-7745. Some of the topics to be discussed: 1) topics of concern to oil spill communities in regard to the EVOS Trustee Council, 2) subsistence project recommendations for the FY 97 EVOS Trustee Council funding, 3) the Traditional Knowledge Protocols, 4) the Traditional

Ecological Knowledge Project 97352

A public hearing on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan has been scheduled for August 6, 1996 at 7:00 PM, contact your local Legislative Information Office to participate (list enclosed). If you want to testify at the public hearing on Tuesday night or at the Public Advisory Group meeting on Wednesday, August 7, 1996, call Cherri well in advance so she can assist you.

Local News

Tatitlek

Gary Kompkoff, Chief of Tatitlek, reported on the burst of activities that are proceeding throughout the spring and summer months.

"The new ferry dock was completed in 1996," Gary said. The state ferry "Bartlett" made its first stop in Tatitlek on May 16, 1996. "The extension of the existing 2200 foot airstrip to 4200 feet is scheduled to be completed by July 1996." The Army Corps of Engineers and the Alaska Department of Transportation recently completed the feasibility phase and will begin the design phase of a new boat harbor which is scheduled for construction within the next few years. Gary provided an extensive list of local resources including a list of trained local

personnel, accommodations, facilities, and available equipment, vehicles, boats, and skiffs.

The village is very busy with many projects including a subsistence/mariculture processing facility, clinic construction, new teacher housing, and a new generator facility.

"It appears there will be a good salmon return, if indications prove correct. Many Elders and residents are already smoking salmon, and it's great to see this type of activity again."

The Tatitlek Mariculture Project has grown over the past few years to the point of the community constructing a subsistence/oyster processing facility funded through the State EVOS criminal funds with plans to expand to littleneck clams, scallops, mussels, and cockles. The project employs eight community members to care for the oyster seed until they reach marketable size, at which time they sort them and prepare them for market. Another component of this project is to expand upon the existing marketing plan to ensure continuous funding for the project.

Eyak

There has been a record sockeye run on the Copper River Delta but the seiners are reluctant to go out to the fishing

grounds due to the low pink and dog salmon price. Most of the fishermen are either staying on the flats or going out to Esther Island to gillnet. An Interim Board of Directors was elected for the Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association on April 22, 1996.

Bob Henrich, President of the Native Village of Eyak said there will be a Copper River Tribal Caucus later this summer.

On June 8, 1996 the IKUMIT ALUTIIT Dance Group presented their premier performance at the Masonic Hall. Lydia Robart, from Port Graham was in Cordova the week of June 3-8, 1996, instructing youth and adults in the cultural art of Alutiiq dance. Lydia was assisted by her dance students from Tatitlek. Approximately 30 children and 6 adults danced to the delight of a packed audience, dressed in costumes embellished with beads and otter fur. They hope to continue dance meetings, and acquire additional funding to learn to make traditional headwear, including bentwood hats and beaded headdresses.

Port Graham

Walter Meganack, Jr. reports there are a number of projects happening this summer including work on the road to Windy Bay, which will increase

the local access to subsistence resources and help with tourism development plans. Port Graham Seafoods started buying fish on July 6, 1996 and will operate a four pound can line throughout the summer. This is the first time the cannery has operated since the oil spill in 1989. Walter said that there are two local boats out fishing but most of the fleet is working on other local construction projects since the fish prices are so low. There was an archeological project near the cannery led by Bill and Karen Workmen of UAA, Robert McMullen was the project director and it employed four local students. The Port Graham Tribal Hatchery has been a great success to the community and to the local salmon stocks in the area. Pink salmon eggs are taken from the Port Graham River, raised in the hatchery and released in Port Graham Bay. The first successful pink salmon return was in 1995 and the tribe was able to take over 15,00 broodstock for future years. The tribal hatchery recently expanded their capabilities to include sockeye and coho salmon production. The long range plan is to produce enough fish to sell to the village corporation's cannery and to other markets as well.

Nanwalek

Hans Petersen who replaced Charles Moonin as the Community Facilitator for Nanwalek says the Village Council has already met to discuss the project proposals they want to work on for next year. He said, due to the lack of trust in the safeness of subsistence foods, they have been eating more processed, store-bought staples instead of relying on natural foods from the sea and the land. He also mentioned that locals cannot make a living off the fishing industry to support their families since fish prices crashed. Hans worked with Dr. Ken Brooks over the July 4th holiday to seed 900 littleneck clams, after three months he will help remeasure the clams to see how much they have grown. The Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement Project is operated through a cooperative agreement between the Port Graham Tribal Hatchery and the Nanwalek Village Council for the production of Red Salmon to be placed in the lakes above Nanwalek. The eggs are taken from the salmon in Nanwalek, transported to Port Graham to be hatched and reared to fingerling size, then returned to the lakes in Nanwalek for further rearing in net pens in the lake system before they are released in late October. Due to this

cooperative remote release program in 1995, the community was able to open the subsistence and commercial fishery for the first time in 10 years. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission provides this project with a professional fisheries biologist to assist with the technical and education aspects of the program. All other employees are local residents of Nanwalek. Ron Stanek, ADF&G Subsistence Division, reports that the Jukebox Project is moving along in Nanwalek and Port Graham. There will be one college intern, Sperry Ash (working on the Sugestun language) and two high school seniors, Leo Ash (working on music and dance) and Kaylyn Moonin (working on traditional foods), participating in the project. They will compile materials and do interviews.

Seward

The Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery (QTSH) in Seward, began operation in 1992 to raise oyster spat for sale to the shellfish farms in the State of Alaska, it recently conducted research on raising littleneck clams. As a result, QTSH is the first and only hatchery in the nation to successfully spawn out and raise this species of clams. This project increased the activity and experience of the tribal hatchery staff, who

recently received a grant to investigate the possibility of raising rock scallops, and other shellfish species. CRRC is currently working with the State of Alaska to construct a new hatchery and research facility which will be operated, in part, by CRRC in cooperation with the Qutekcak Native Tribe.

Chigniks

Virginia Aleck reported that a new road is being built in to the old land fill. She wishes additional money could be received to lay a gravel trail to the clam digging beach they have used since the oil spill while the road crew is still there with their equipment. I have sent a copy of the request letter from Chignik Lake Village Council to John Gliva at DCRA, but they won't make a decision until the Trustee Council has made their final decision on August 28, 1996. Toni Lind, the Chignik Lake Assistant Administrator, reported that during the closure of the old land fill some of the workers took old skiffs, hondas, trucks, and drums that had been lying around the village for years and disposed of them. The village looks cleaner, uncluttered. They are waiting for the second run of fish to show up. There are no fish in the Lagoon right now. The second run has

declined over the last 5 years and the locals are wondering if ADF&G will recognize the need to upgrade the amount of fish they are allowing through the weir. She did not say which species of salmon she was talking about, I assumed it was sockeye.

Valdez

Karen Goodberlet is Tina Wheeler's replacement at the Valdez Native Tribe (VNT). In her last report that Tina said she was resigning for health reasons. She noted some local observations she received from hunters. John Boone noticed they are still seeing sea otter with lesions. He will try to bring one in for sampling. Jesse Frank has noticed that the sea otters are eating seagulls which they do not normally eat. He theorized they have exhausted their normal food supply. He also stated his relatives in Southeast Alaska have noticed an increased number of sea otters, suggesting to him that sea otters from our region have migrated south for better food supplies. The VNT, with technical assistance from CRRC, has developed a Smoked and Dried Fish Operation which targets its sales to Native consumers. Initially, the VNT has been able to sell everything they produce proving the feasibility of such a venture. As a result, CRRC and

the tribe are cooperatively seeking funding to expand the project.

Kodiak

Hank Eaton stated that he has been working on a duck survey that he sent to the villages. Based on local observations, he said that the number of Eider ducks are down 50 percent compared to before the oil spill. Black and harlequin ducks are down at least 20 percent. Sea Quail were also down as much as 50 percent. "The time it took to get all the responses back from the villages points dramatically to the need for a computer communication system that would facilitate responses from tribal groups." Hank said, "It was five weeks before I received all the return mail relating to the duck survey." Hank stated there is still concern about oil spill preparedness in the villages.

*Thanks to every one
who sent local news.*

Chugach Regional Resources Commission

According to Patty Brown-Schwalenberg the EVOS Trustee Council funded the Clam Restoration Project that uses the expertise of the Qutekcak Shellfish Hatchery and Nursery and newly

recruited hatchery manager Jon Agosti, to raise littleneck clams to grow-out stage. Jon started work on June 10, 1996. He has over ten years experience working at the Westcot Bay Sea Farms in Washington State developing hatchery and nursery techniques for oysters, clams, scallops, and cockles. Jon will serve as hatchery manager for two to three years as a mentor to Carmen Young who has directed the hatchery work prior to this season. Once Carmen receives more training and takes over as manager again, Jon will move into a research and development position so that Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery can stay at the forefront of shellfish technology in Alaska. Between June 29- July 6, 1996 teams, headed by Dr. Ken Brooks, planted the littleneck clams that were produced and raised at Qutekcak at three village sites; Tatitlek, Port Graham and Nanwalek. In addition to the reseeding project, they also investigated predator control methods for razor clams in the Native Village of Eyak and predator control for littleneck clams in Tatitlek. They conducted beach surveys for Ouzinkie and Chenega Bay for future reseeding of those village beaches.

Kodiak Island Borough News

I talked to Linda Freed of the Kodiak Island Borough regarding their efforts to secure oil spill response equipment for the villages on Kodiak Island and the City of Kodiak. "ADEC is committed to providing funding in the amount of \$300-500,000 for the acquisition of this spill response equipment. Industry as required by ADEC, will work to provide training and drills for the use of this equipment by community residents and personnel

Protocols for Traditional Knowledge Update

The Protocols that were written in April have been circulated to the agencies for comment and revised to incorporate those comments. A second draft will be circulated to agencies before distribution to the Community Involvement Facilitators for their review later this summer.

FY 97 Project Progress

If you have wondered why I haven't sent out the amount of information I did throughout the spring, it is because I have been working to get the community based projects through the review and evaluation process here at the

Restoration Office. I am still working with others on rewrites for: Project 97052 Community Involvement Project to include one more CI Facilitator in Seldovia. Project 97352 Traditional Ecological Knowledge-A Consolidated Approach Project, this project will hire a consultant with expertise in traditional knowledge to lead this effort for the next few years. Project 97286 Elders/Youth Conference, fund a planning effort for the next oil spill community conference which will actually take place in the winter of 1997. Project 97263 Assessment Protection and Enhancement of Wildstock Salmon Streams in the Lower Cook Inlet.

There are continuing projects including 97127 and 97272 which are remote release projects to create replacement runs of salmon near Chenega Bay and Tatitlek. Project 97220 allows salmon stream enhancements near the Village of Eyak and Project 97225 will increase the availability of pink salmon near Port Graham until coho and sockeye runs return to normal. Six projects were differed until feasibility studies are completed: Project 97222: A fish pass on Anderson Creek near Chenega Bay. Project 97247: Habitat improvements on the Kametolook River near Perryville. Project 97256 A and B: Stocking Columbia Lake

(near Tatitlek). Then because of legal questions two new projects were differed. Project 97267: Build a float dock to improve access to subsistence resources for Port Graham residents and the other is to conduct educational subsistence harvest trips. These last two projects were submitted to John Gliva at DCRA, who is in charge of the EVOS criminal funds, for consideration if they do not pass review of the EVOS Trustee Council.

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission Report

Monica Reidel, Chair of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) reports that they are in their slow months for taking samples but they are still going to have their second workshop on the status of the harbor seal to bring the board up to date on the biosampling program. After consulting with the project co-director Jim Fall, ADF&G Subsistence Division, Monica said they agreed to hold their next meeting at the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference. The conference will be held at Girdwood on September 19-21, 1996.

"Kate Wynne, UAF/Sea Grant, will be there with an update on the biosampling program as well as several of our Commissioners who will be on panels presenting their own

local projects." Monica said, "I believe it is a good opportunity for our Native Leaders to participate in a world class convention."

Time line for FY 97 Work Plan

April 15, 1996-Restoration Office received 126 proposals requesting \$38 million for FY 97.

May 16-18, 1996-Chief Scientist and core reviewers met to discuss the scientific merits of proposals.

May 23, 1996-Executive Director discussed proposals with agencies, Chief Scientist, and Public Advisory Group and drafted preliminary recommendations.

June 5, 1996-Public Advisory Group discussed proposals and preliminary recommendations and advised the Executive Director.

June 24, 1996-FY 97 Draft Work Plan is distributed for public comment.

August 5, 1996-Teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators at 11:00 AM.

August 6, 1996-Public hearing on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan.

August 7, 1996-Public Advisory Group meets to develop recommendations for the Trustee Council on FY 97 Final Work Plan.

August 28, 1996-Trustee Council is expected to decide on FY 97 Final Work Plan.

October 1, 1996-Fiscal year 1997 (FY97) begins.

Subsistence Resource Abnormalities Study Continues

Rita Miraglia has informed me that the ADF&G Subsistence Division still has the system in effect which enables subsistence harvesters to send in samples of abnormal resources to be examined by pathologists. The scientist's findings are reported to the communities, with an explanation of the results. The project began in 1995 in response to requests from the subsistence users in the oil spill area who noticed abnormalities but had no way to find out what caused the conditions. A total of 61 people were trained and work as volunteers to collect, preserve, and fill out forms in regard to, then package and ship the samples to ADF&G. Now that harvest activities are in full swing, Rita wanted to remind everyone that this service is still available. If you harvest any animal that appears abnormal and you would like to have it examined, contact one of the volunteers in your community or call their Hotline 1-800-267-2552.

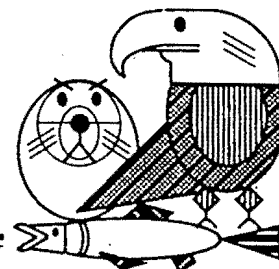
To obtain additional copies of or to be put on the mailing list to receive the Community Involvement Report please call Martha Vlasoff at 1-800-478-7745 or write EVOS Restoration Office, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Please send as many local news letters to me as possible so we can keep everyone informed of local issues.

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: August 16, 1996

Subj: April 1996 Update on Injured Resources and Services

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

This past winter and spring Dr. Robert Spies, the Chief Scientist, and Mr. Stan Senner, the Science Coordinator, reviewed the status of injured resources and services listed in the Restoration Plan and, based on current information about their status, proposed changes to the list of injured resources and services and updated the injury and recovery summaries. These changes were reviewed by the Restoration Work Force and discussed with principal investigators and others at various times, including at the 1996 Restoration Workshop.

In addition, on April 10 we circulated for public comment an *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Draft Update on Injured Resources and Services*. The comment period closed on June 15. Eight public comments were received; copies are attached.

Seven of the comments did not directly address the proposed changes. These comments included: (04/21) a concern that there has been a lack of focus on EVOS impacts to hatchery-produced fish, (04/26) a concern about the lack of mention of the recovery status of Spot Shrimp (which has not been considered an injured resource), (05/02) a request that we continue to monitor the results of the oil spill as long as there is evidence of contamination, and (05/10, 05/15, 05/17, 06/12) a suggestion that we conduct a fertilization program at Eshamy Lake. In the eighth comment (04/25), it was suggested that it is inappropriate to classify all intertidal habitats as recovering, since only two of several types of intertidal habitats have been monitored since 1991.

Based on this last comment, we still propose to list intertidal habitats as recovering, but to add a footnote indicating that this classification is based primarily on monitoring of sheltered rocky habitats (mostly in Prince William Sound and some on the Kenai-Cook Inlet coast) and that the recovery status of other specific habitats is unknown. For purposes of this table, we are reluctant to split intertidal habitats into more than one classification. Given the results of intertidal monitoring studies sponsored by the Trustee Council, as well as those conducted by the NOAA HazMat (Alan Mearns)

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

group, and given the recovery objectives stated for intertidal habitats, the Chief Scientist believes that it is appropriate to generally characterize intertidal habitats as recovering.

This update on injured resources and services does not change or amend the Restoration Plan. The U.S. Forest Service has reviewed the proposal from the standpoint of compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and has tentatively determined that no supplement to the environmental impact statement on the Restoration Plan is needed. When final, these revisions will be used for purposes of public information and for guidance in making decisions on future restoration actions.

If you concur with the proposed changes, with the additional change in regard to the characterization of intertidal habitats, I now seek your approval and permission to publish a final September 1996 Update on Injured Resources and Services.

There is a final related matter. On February 22 Dr. Alex Wertheimer and Mr. Mark Carls of the National Marine Fisheries Service sent me a letter requesting that chum salmon be added to the list of injured resources and services. Dr. Spies reviewed their request, and he has recommended against this action. Copies of the original letter and Dr. Spies reply are enclosed. I concur with Dr. Spies recommendation.

enclosures:

April 1996 draft

five public comments

letter from Wertheimer/Carls and reply from the Chief Scientist

mm/aw

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND FISHERMEN-PLAINTIFFS' COMMITTEE

"Organizing for Fairness"

PO. Box 1249, Cordova, Alaska. 99574

Phone (907)424-3664 Fax (907)424-3937

Interim Officers:

Chairman: C. Ross Mullins, PO. Box 436, Cordova, Ak. 99574... Phone (907) 424-3664... Fax (907) 424-3937
 ViceChair: Michael O'Leary, PO. Box 1052, Cordova, Ak. 99574... Phone (907) 424-7558
 Secretary: Liz Senear, PO. Box 762, Cordova, Ak. 99574... Phone (907) 424-5641
 Treasurer: John Renner, PO. Box 756, Cordova, Ak. 99574... Phone (907) 424-7563

Email: mullins@corcom.com

AUG 28 1996 Cordova, AK. April 21, 1996

Dear Trustee Council Members:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I have just received your publication entitled Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan Draft Update on Injured Resources and Services April 1996. I read the document with some interest since I am also an injured resource- a commercial fisherman, along with many hundreds of other constituent commercial fishermen. While I'm not able to immediately identify the accuracy of your statistics, I am, like most of the readers who read your documents, assuming that the general numbers that your staff produces are accurate and grounded in reality.

I do believe, however, that the section on Pink Salmon beginning on page 13 should be qualified to reflect the ADF&G view point incorporate in a footnote found on page 120 of a table showing hatchery and wildstock production of PWS 1977-1994 on page 120 of the PWS Management Area 1994 Annual Finfish Management Report. In part that footnote states that "Prior to 1987, there was no definitive or statistically valid method of separating hatchery and wild stock composition in the commercial catch..." I would argue that even after 1987 the coded wire tag analysis that has been used leaves a fairly large question as to the accuracy of the wild stock estimates.

Additionally, I feel that the Trustees' emphasis on wild stock pinks and the virtually complete lack of focus upon the impact that the EVOS had upon hatchery produced fish is a mistake. This is particularly true now that the SEA studies have led Dr. Ted Cooney, one of the lead SEA scientists to conclude in the December 1995 SEA BULLETIN that: (box below)

The implication here is that there has been a shift in the balance of the PWS marine ecosystem. My experience as a commercial fisherman in the region and my observations of the past thirty three years leads me to confirm that conclusion.

On page 14, paragraph two you categorize these changes as "natural factors." I believe that the ascendancy of the walleye pollock in western PWS is definitely not natural, but rather a direct result of the 1989 spill. I hope that in the

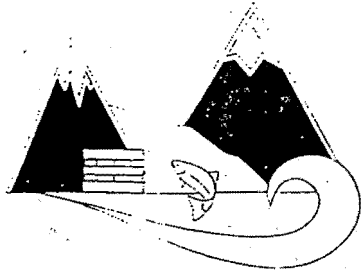
With the completion of SEA Phase I (FY94 and Fy95), investigators have a much more refined view of factors influencing the survival of the early life stages of pink salmon and herring in the Sound. It now seems likely that the spill, either directly or indirectly, shifted a balance among pelagic fish stocks including salmon, herring and pollock. These three species compete for many of the same plankton forage resources, and prey upon each other and themselves in complex trophic interactions that become expressed in changing patterns of dominance. The results of our work and that of other EVOS studies in the region indicate that walleye pollock is probably the dominant pelagic species now. (underlining added for emphasis)

future the EVOS Trustees will attempt to ensure a more comprehensive assessment and evaluation of the continuing problems that afflict the fisheries and the commercial fishermen of Prince William Sound. The general public looks to your publications to provide a comprehensive overview of the Sounds recovery. I personally would like to feel that this is the case.

Sincerely,

Ross Mullins

cc: Cordova District Fishermen United
Dr. Gary Thomas, PWS Science Center



Juneau, Alaska
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

University of Alaska Fairbanks
11120 Glacier Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801

(907) 465-6441 Office
(907) 465-6447 FAX

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AUG 28 1996

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APR 29 1996

25 April 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Council Members,

In the revised list of injured resources, I was surprised to see that "intertidal communities" were listed under the "recovering" heading. At the meetings in January I argued, and I thought we agreed, that at least some intertidal communities should be classed as "recovery unknown".

There are several reasons why I feel that intertidal communities should be listed under more than one column. First, bear in mind that the term intertidal communities encompasses at least nine different habitat types each with a more or less unique assemblage of species. In these nine habitat types we have found over 30 common species of plants and animals that were injured by the oil spill. In addition there are numerous rarer species contributing to the unique character of each community. The only other categories that encompassed more than one species were the subtidal communities and cormorants. If Pelagic cormorants were recovering and the other two species were not, would all cormorants then be placed under the recovering heading?

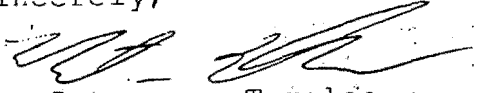
In 1991 some intertidal species and habitats were not recovering and some of those seemed to show more injury in 1991 compared to 1990. Only two of the nine intertidal habitat types have been examined since 1991, and these two have shown signs of recovery. The other seven habitat types have not been examined since 1991 and since some of those seemed to be showing more injury over time, I see no valid reason why these communities should be given recovering status. As it turns out, we do not know the recovery status of the majority of intertidal community types, so if I were to assign intertidal communities to one category it would have to be the recovery unknown category. It is clear, however, that the intertidal communities that have been studied are recovering, so there should be some representation in the recovering category.

It is my opinion that the current list of injured resources does not accurately represent the status of intertidal communities to the public. A more accurate representation would be to list some intertidal communities as recovering and some as recovery

unknown.

If you would like more information or would like to talk to me personally, feel free to call, write, e-mail me at the addresses given below.

Sincerely,



Dr. Peter van Tamelen
Juneau Center, School for Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
11120 Glacier Highway
Juneau, AK 99801
Phone: (907) 465-6557
E-mail: fnpvt@aurora.alaska.edu

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APR 29 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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APR 12 8 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE CONCIL
645 G ST. SUITE 401
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Ref.: Spot Shrimp in P.W.S.

Dear Sirs,

I would like to call to your attention that there is no mention of the recovery status of Spot Shrimp in Prince William Sound in your reports.

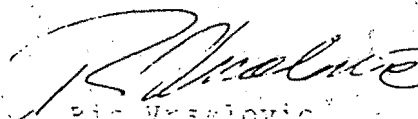
As you should know, the commercial harvesting of Spot Shrimp in the West side of Prince William Sound was closed and has remained closed since the 1989 Oil Spill, except for 2 short opening in 1990, 91 to test the condition of the stock. In both occasions the Opening was closed by an emergency order because the result was "alarmingly weak".

Today, this area remain closed and probably, will continue closed for a long time according to the Shellfish biologists of ADF&G. Mr. James Brady of the ADF&G said that they don't have the time and money to perform a full scale study of the collapse of the Spot Shrimp in the sound. They only perform one test per year by going to several pre-designated sites and put one set of traps to come out with a "catch per pot" number.

Although, the reasons for the disappearance of the Spot Shrimp in west side P.W.S. may be for other reason than the 1989 Oil Spill, nobody claims to know why. There is a strong possibility that the collapse of Spot Shrimp in P.W.S is attributed to the large amount of Pink Salmon fry released by the Hatcheries. This occurs at the same time when the Shrimp Larvae inhabitant the shallow water (zooplankton) in late March throughout April. This theory was mentioned to Mr. James Brady but was played down because of the controversy of going against the multi-million dollar operation such as the P.W.S. Hatchery.

I would like very much to see somebody to look into this matter, as I am loosing hope that ADF&G can do anything to help us understand this situation.

Thank you



Ric Vrsalovic

P.O. Box 739

Whittier, AK. 99591

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6417 USH 11
Canton, N.Y. 13617
May 2, 1996

AUG 28 1996

Thank you for sending me the Draft Update
on Injured Resources & Services.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I hope that you will continue to monitor
the results of this irresponsible act as long
as there is evidence of contamination.

There should be no question about the long
term adverse impact and it's financial and
environmental degradation.

Clarence Petty
Clarence Petty

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MAY 14 1996

May 10, 1996

Chyt. 5

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Paul Owecke
W25376 Sullivan Rd.
Trempealeau, WI 54661

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G ST., Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

The Trustee Council is to be congratulated for its support of updating ~~recovery objectives~~ and in particular for participating in the fertilization project at Coghill lake in PWS. The positive benefits of this project are easily demonstrated, and the restoration of injured Coghill sockeye stocks and the commercial fishers has been dramatic and relatively immediate. This project also demonstrates that the knowledge and techniques could be expanded to benefit other injured sockeye stocks and fishers within PWS. Most notable are the Eshamy lake sockeye.

Eshamy Lake is located approximately thirty miles due south of Coghill lake, and since the 1989 spill there have been disrupted run numbers, and run timing of returning Eshamy sockeye have also been adversely affected. There is a set gillnet and drift gillnet fishery targeting the Eshamy stocks, and both have been severely impacted by the disrupted returns. Not only has there been lost harvest opportunity of Eshamy stocks, but there has also been, and will continue to be, time and area closures when fishing efforts target stocks returning to nearby Main Bay hatchery intercept the greatly diminished Eshamy stocks.

The seine fleet also receives time and area closures when Eshamy escapement is not met. All commercial salmon fishers of every gear type have to some degree suffered due to the impacts of the spill on Eshamy sockeye stocks. The setnet fishery, which we participate in, has been based since its inception on the health of the Eshamy sockeye stocks. Participants in the setnet fishery are only allowed to fish in the immediate vicinity of Eshamy lake and our futures are tied directly to the health of this stock of fish poised on the verge of collapse. This collapse could be mitigated with the assistance of the Trustee Council. It is crucial to mitigate this collapse in order to maintain this valuable sockeye stock which is important in and of itself, but also because of the negative repercussions that would ripple throughout the PWS fishing community if a collapse were to occur.

A fertilization program similar to the one conducted at Coghill lake has equally excellent prospects at Eshamy lake. Fortunately for all parties involved, there is an existing data base regarding past proposals to fertilize Eshamy Lake. The preliminary studies were conducted by Jeff Koenings of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This information along

with new data available from Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association could in short order delineate the parameters of a fertilization program for Eshamy Lake. As with Coghill, time is of essence if the full beneficial effect of fertilization is to occur. Your review of this request is greatly appreciated, and we believe fully appropriate, as the long term health of the Eshamy sockeye stocks have been compromised by post oil spill effects.

Hand in hand with this project is the funding and operation of the smolt and adult weir at Eshamy. The weir has been in continuous operation for many decades, but with recent cuts in the A.D.F.&G. budget the operation of the weir is in question. If the weir is not funded not only will all salmon fisheries on the western side of P.W.S. be adversely impacted, but should fisheries even occur the potential for overharvest and underescapement at Eshamy is guaranteed. This could spell the immediate demise of this sockeye stock. Even if the fertilization program is not implemented soon it is critical that funding and operation of the weir be a priority. Your careful consideration of this issue is essential.

Paul Owecke

Paul Owecke V.P. Prince William Sound
Setnet Association

Tom Aberle

Tom Aberle Pres. Prince William Sound
Setnet Association
P. O. Box 1472
Homer, Alaska 99603

cc

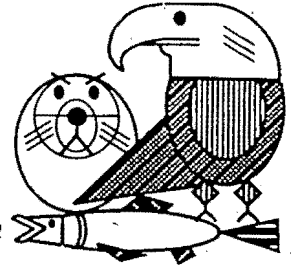
Tim Linley PWSAC
Howard Ferren PWSAC
James Brady ADF&G
Slim Morstad ADF&G
John Dorio Forest Service
Cordova District Fishermen United

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



August 6, 1996

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AUG 28 1996

Paul Owecke
W25376 Sullivan Road
Trempealeau, WI 54661

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Tom Aberle
PWS Setnet Association
POB 1472
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mr. Owecke and Mr. Aberle:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS).

Enhancement of the Eshamy Lake sockeye system is the type of project that would be eligible for consideration as an EVOS restoration project as a means of replacing sockeye salmon injured by the oil spill. However, it is not clear that fertilization would enhance the run, especially since ADF&G data indicates that the current forage base is underutilized. In addition, prior to being submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration, a project of this nature would need to be reviewed by the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team.

In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded

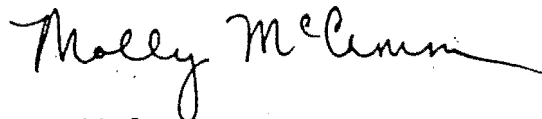
Trustee Agencies

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

only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/raw

05/15/1996 12:27

907-783-1312

L MOSS & E DUPE

PAGE 01

EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
RESTORATION OFFICE
645 G. ST., SUITE 401
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501-3455

5-15-96
P.O. Box 869
ETROWOOD, AK.
99587
AUG 28 1996

DEAR COUNCIL MEMBERS,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

AS A SET GILLNET PERMIT HOLDER IN PRINCE
WILLIAM SOUND, I FEEL THE NEGATIVE LONG
TERM EFFECTS OF THE 1989 EXXON TANKER
SPILL ARE STILL HAVING GREAT IMPACTS OF
THE ESHAMT FISHERY SOCKEYE RUNS.

ONE ALARMING TREND IS A PROGRESSIVELY
LATER ANNUAL RUN TIMING OF THE HISTORIC
ESHAMT LAKE SOCKEYE STOCK. ESHAMT
DISTRICT FISHERMAN ARE CONCERNED THAT
THE STAFF AND OPERATION OF THE ESHAMT
FISH WEIR FUNDED BY A.D.F. + G. IS
OFTEN REMOVED BEFORE ALL THE FISH
HAVE ESCAPED TO ESHAMT LAKE, DUE TO
THIS LATER AND LATER RUN TIMING.

WHEN APPROACHED TO REQUEST THE WEIR BE
LEFT IN PLACE LONGER, A.D.F. + G. MANAGERS
STATE THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, DUE TO LACK
OF BUDGETED FUNDS.

ESHAMT DISTRICT FISHERS ARE CONCERNED
THAT UNDOCUMENTED OVERESCAPEMENT
COULD BE THE RESULT. IN BOTH PAST AND

-2-

FUTURE YEARS.

OUR SECOND CONCERN REVOLVES ON THE ISSUE OF DOCUMENTED HISTORICAL CARRYING CAPACITIES OF ESHAMT LAKE, AND WHETHER OUTMIGRATING SMOLT LEVELS HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED.

WE FEEL THE ONLY WAY TO DETERMINE THIS IS TO FIND OUT IF THE PLANKTON LEVELS AND BIOMASS ARE BEING MAINTAINED AT OPTIMUM LEVELS. IF NOT, THERE NEEDS TO BE RESEARCH DONE EXPLORING THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS OF ESHAMT LAKE FERTILIZATION.

MY REQUEST CENTERS UPON THE SUPPORT FOR FUNDING OF EXTENDED WEIR OPERATION SCHEDULES AT ESHAMT LAGOON, AND FUNDING OF ESHAMT LAKE CARRYING CAPACITY AND THE POSSIBLE FERTILIZATION RESEARCH.

I SUPPORT FUNDING OF EITHER OF THESE OR BOTH, WITH THE PRIORITY ON FUNDING OF OPERATION OF THE ESHAMT WEIR EXTENDED SCHEDULE.

WITH THE CURRENT ALASKA STATE BUDGET SHRINKING, COMES THE THREAT OF A D F + G MANAGERS

-3-

JUST NOT FINDING THE MONEY TO OPERATE
THE WEIR AT ALL, SO THIS IS A VERY
GRAVE CONCERN FOR ALL COMMERCIAL
SEINERS, GILLNETTERS, & SETNETERS WHICH HAVE
HISTORICALLY TARGETED ESSENTIAL STOCKS.

FOLLOWING TRUSTEE COUNCIL'S CAREFUL
CONSIDERATION OF THIS ISSUE, I WOULD
APPRECIATE A WRITTEN REPLY.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONCERN.

RESPECTFULLY,

Lauren E. Moss

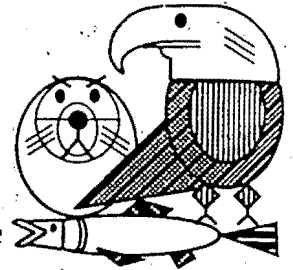
LAUREN E. MOSS

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



August 6, 1996

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Lauren E. Moss
POB 869
Girdwood, Alaska 99587

Dear Ms. Moss:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS).

Enhancement of the Eshamy Lake sockeye system is the type of project that would be eligible for consideration as an EVOS restoration project as a means of replacing sockeye salmon injured by the oil spill. However, it is not clear that fertilization would enhance the run, especially since ADF&G data indicates that the current forage base is underutilized. In addition, prior to being submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration, a project of this nature would need to be reviewed by the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team.

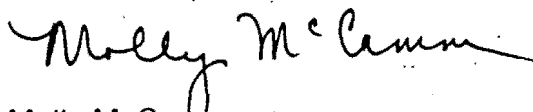
In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

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

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/raw

May 17, 1996
Homer, Alaska

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AUG 28 1996

Jim Preston
PWS Setnetter
Bx 394

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Homer, AK 99603

To: Exxon Valdez OIL Spill Trustee Council
Restoration office
645 G. St. Ste 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Please support funding for the Eshamy
Weir and a fertilization project at
Eshamy lake. This particular fish
stock needs help. The Eshamy
red salmon is one of the
finest natural run reds in Alaska.
I cannot think of a more direct
benefit for the Sound than to
use EVOS funding for the Eshamy Reds.
Historically, it was the Eshamy
Red that "caused" the P.W.S.
setnetter to really become established -
many years ago.

Sincerely
Jim Preston
Bx 394

Homer, AK 99603

cc: Paul Owsick
Tom Absie

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MAY 24 1996

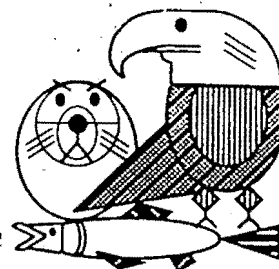
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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



August 7, 1996.

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Jim Preston
POB 394
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mr. Preston:

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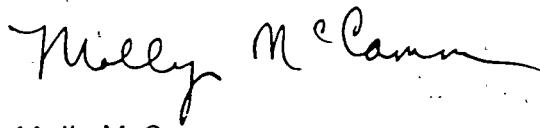
In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

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

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Molly" and last name "McCammon" clearly distinguishable.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/aw

P. O. Box 544

Cordova, Alaska 99574-0544

June 5, 1996

AUG 28 1996

JUN 12 1996

EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G. Street, Suite #401

Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council:

We would like to request that the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOS) support the funding of the Eshamy weir and promote a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake.

The Trustee Council (EVOS) is congratulated for participating in the fertilization project of Coghill Lake in Prince William Sound. The positive benefits of that project are apparent and it is beginning to show an immediate response for the injured sockeye stock damaged by the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill.

The Coghill Project demonstrates that the knowledge and techniques could be expanded to benefit other injured sockeye stocks in Prince William Sound. Since the 1989 Oil Spill the Eshamy sockeye have been adversely affected. The sockeye run numbers and the run timing have been badly disrupted. The set gillnet and the drift gillnet fishery have been severely impacted by the disrupted returns. The time and the area closures have increased since the 1989 Oil Spill.

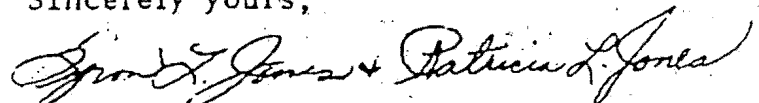
The seine fleet has also been affected by the area closures in Prince William Sound. All commercial salmon fishers of every gear type have suffered in some degree by the impacts of the Oil Spill on the Eshamy sockeye stocks.

The setnet fishery, in which we participate, has been based on the health of the Eshamy sockeye stocks. Participants in the setnet fishery are only allowed to fish in the Eshamy District of Prince William Sound. The health of the Eshamy sockeye is on the verge of collapse. With the help of the EVOS Council, this collapse could be turned around as it was in the Coghill District.

A fertilization project similar to the one conducted at Coghill Lake has excellent prospects at Eshamy Lake. The Alaska Department of Fish & Game has studies and information available, as well as new data available from Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation which could help set the parameters for a fertilization program for Eshamy Lake.

Your immediate response to this project request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



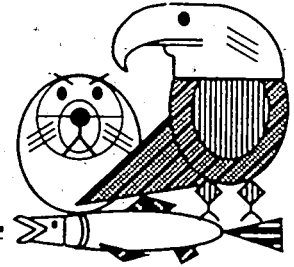
Byron L. Jones & Patricia L. Jones

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



August 7, 1996

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

Byron and Patricia Jones
POB 544
Cordova, Alaska 99574-0544

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Jones:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS).

Enhancement of the Eshamy Lake sockeye system is the type of project that would be eligible for consideration as an EVOS restoration project as a means of replacing sockeye salmon injured by the oil spill. However, it is not clear that fertilization would enhance the run, especially since ADF&G data indicates that the current forage base is underutilized. In addition, prior to being submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration, a project of this nature would need to be reviewed by the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team.

In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

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

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and extends to the right with a long horizontal stroke.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/raw

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street Ste.402
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

April 20, 1996

RECEIVED
APR 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Molly,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I have received a copy of the February 22, 1996 letter from Dr. Alex Wertheimer and Mr. Mark Carls of the NMFS Auke Bay Laboratory to you nominating chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) to the list of injured resources. The Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill allows amendment of the injured species list if new information is presented that a species of particular concern suffered damage. Only a portion of all the species affected by the spill have been included on the formal injured resources list.

Addition of the chum salmon to the injured resources list is based on an argument by analogy: that is, the chum salmon occupies a habitat that is very similar to that of the pink salmon, and since pink salmon eggs sustained injury from exposure to oil in intertidal gravels and in growing juveniles by exposure in the open waters of PWS (apparently from ingestion of oil particles), so too must have the chum salmon. Since the pink salmon is on the list of injured species, it is argued that the chum salmon should also be on the list.

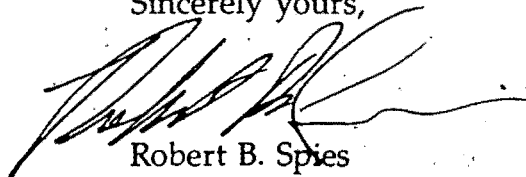
Unfortunately the only evidence of a relationship between the chum salmon and the 1989 oil spill is from analysis of P450IA enzyme induction in juvenile chum salmon. These data show that chum salmon juveniles were exposed, but the data do not necessarily mean that this exposure caused significant harm. We have no direct evidence of adverse consequences of this exposure on chum salmon, neither were directed studies carried out to make such an assessment. While it is likely that chum salmon were exposed to oil similarly to that of pink salmon, due to the greatly variable sensitivity from species to species and without direct evidence of harm, it is difficult to argue persuasively that chum salmon were as sensitive to oil exposure as were pink salmon. Also, the monoclonal antibody used to measure the degree of induction of P450IA can vary in the strength of its binding from species to species, so we cannot even be sure that the stronger reaction seen in chum salmon juveniles necessarily means that exposure was greater than in pink salmon juveniles.

While I think it is more likely than not that chum salmon suffered some degree of injury from the spill, without direct evidence there remains a great deal of uncertainty. Even in the case of birds recently nominated to the



list, some species were not recommended in spite of irrefutable evidence of some harm--i.e., recovery of oiled carcasses. In the case of the chum salmon there is not even irrefutable evidence of harm to a small portion of the population, let alone evidence of a substantial impact to the population which has been the general standard in the past for amending the list. I therefore recommend against adding chum salmon to the list of injured resources.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. B. Spies', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: S. Senner
A. Wertheimer
M. Carls



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
ALASKA FISHERIES SCIENCE CENTER
AUKE BAY LABORATORY

1305 Glacier Hwy, Juneau, AK 99801-8626
(907) 789-6000

RECEIVED

AUG 28 1996

24 hour FAX (907) 789-6094

February 22, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Ms. Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly:

This letter is to request that chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*) be included on the list of species injured by the oil spill. The emphasis of damage assessment for salmon in Prince William Sound following the oil spill was on pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*). This was reasonable, given their high abundance and resulting biological and economic importance in the Sound. Both short-term and long-term damage have been well documented for pink salmon. We think that a strong case can be made that similar damage occurred to chum salmon in the oiled area, based on both direct evidence of exposure and on analogous life-history characteristics of pink and chum salmon. In general, it seems appropriate to include less studied species that are similar to well documented species on assessment lists; damage can be inferred, as can subsequent recovery.

Damage to juvenile pink salmon. The impact of the oil spill on juvenile pink salmon was clearly documented. One sublethal effect of the oil spill was to reduce the growth of juvenile pink salmon (Willette 1996; Wertheimer and Celewycz 1996). Exposure and contamination of juvenile pink salmon were observed in oiled areas (Carls et al. 1996b), and ingestion of oil or oiled contaminated prey was a likely route of contamination (Sturdevant et al. 1996). Laboratory experiments corroborated that ingestion of whole oil can indeed cause contamination and growth reduction (Carls et al. 1996a). Geiger et al. (1996) estimated the lost productivity due to reduced growth during early marine rearing of juvenile pink salmon.

Damage to juvenile chum salmon. Chum salmon were also contaminated in the oiled area, based on cytochrome P450 induction. In fact, chum salmon had higher levels of induction than did pink salmon captured in the same general area (Carls et al. 1996b). Chum salmon could be more susceptible to contamination due to their foraging habits; chum salmon juveniles utilize lower



gradient beaches and more epibenthic prey than do pink salmon juveniles (Wertheimer and Celewycz 1996; Sturdevant et al. 1996), which could expose them to a greater degree to oil that accumulated in the sediments. So few juvenile chum salmon were captured in oiled areas that we could not test for reduced growth (Wertheimer et al. 1994). However, ingestion of oil-contaminated food has been shown to reduce growth of Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) as well as pink salmon (Vignier et al. 1992). Because we have evidence of acute exposure of chum salmon juveniles, because the feeding ecology of chum salmon would make them more susceptible to contamination than pink salmon, and because effects of oil ingestion have been shown for more than one species of salmonids, we conclude that chum salmon juveniles in the oiled area suffered at least the degree of injury as did pink salmon.

Damage to reproductive viability. Increased mortality of pink salmon embryos has been documented in oiled streams compared to non-oiled control streams (Bue et al 1996). Between 50% and 75% of the pink salmon spawn intertidally, which resulted in exposure of many embryos to oil in 1989. This increased mortality has persisted for one - two generations after the initial exposures in 1989. Research is continuing on whether reduced viability in subsequent generations is heritable genetic damage, or to the effects of continued exposure of subsequent generations to persistent oil in the sediments.

A substantial proportion of chum salmon in PWS also spawn in intertidal zones (Thorsteinson et al. 1971), where their embryos could be exposed to contamination by oil from EVOS. In the western Sound, chum salmon utilize fewer watersheds than do pink salmon, especially in the oiled areas. Chum salmon are known to utilize less than 10 watersheds that drain into oiled shorelines, compared to more than 50 such watersheds utilized by pink salmon. Thus there was little opportunity to document damage done to spawning populations of chum salmon, and damage assessment research focused on pink salmon. However, chum salmon embryos were probably just as susceptible as pink salmon in the oiled streams that they utilize, and should be considered as having been damaged during this life history phase also.

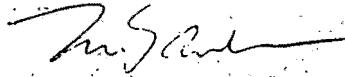
We do not see any need to change restoration strategies or research due to listing chums as an injured species. Just as most of the rationale for the listing is by analogy to damage to pink salmon, the evidence of recovery for pink salmon can also be

assumed to apply to chum salmon. We propose including chum salmon on the list of injured species in order to more completely communicate the scientific consensus on damage to the public.

Sincerely,



Alex Wertheimer
Fishery Research Biologist



Mark Carls
Fishery Research Biologist

Attachment: references cited

cc: Wright
Rice
Spies

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Wertheimer, A. C., A. G. Celewycz, M. Carls, and M. V. Sturdevant. 1994. Impact of the oil spill on juvenile pink and chum salmon and their prey in critical nearshore habitats. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Status Report, Fish Study 4, NMFS Component. Final Report.

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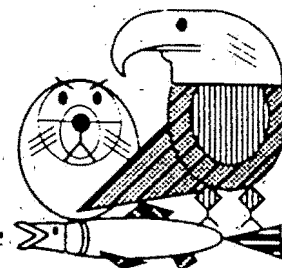
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 19, 1996

RE: Revised Operating and Financial Procedures

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Please find enclosed the most current draft of the revised *Operating and Financial Procedures*. These procedures incorporate the "Operating Procedures" previously adopted by the Trustee Council on January 10, 1992, and the "Financial Operating Procedures" adopted by the Trustee Council on September 21, 1992.

Fundamentally, the revised procedures eliminate outdated references to committees and procedures that no longer exist and reflect the current organizational structure of the Trustee Council. The revised procedures also specifically address issues and recommendations identified in the recent audit, recognize the Restoration Plan, the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program and the Restoration Reserve.

To address issues identified through the audit, the revised procedures require that general administration (GA) be segregated from direct costs and clarify that GA retained by the agency is in proportion to direct expenditures. The procedures also provide for lapsing prior year funding, a close-out period, and address controls over payroll and other expenditures.

Multiple drafts have been reviewed by the Restoration Work Force, and the Public Advisory Group has also been consulted. I want to highlight a few specific issues that have been identified through this process that are deserving of additional scrutiny by the Council. These include:

1. Emergency Action - The original "Operating Procedures" adopted by the Trustee Council in 1992 included a provision for "Interim Emergency Action". To my knowledge, this procedure has never been used by the Council. While it has been suggested that this sub-section could be deleted, retaining the sub-section provides the Council flexibility to respond in the event of an

Trustee Agencies

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

Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

emergency.

2. Meetings Materials - The question of whether the revised procedures should specify how far in advance briefing materials are to be provided to the Council has been raised. In practice, as you know, materials are generally provided to the Trustee members a week to ten days in advance of the meetings although in some cases, last minute changes or revisions to documents have resulted in shorter time frames.
3. Public Notice - The revised procedures require "reasonable public notice" be given for all meetings of the Trustee Council. The revised procedures provide guidance regarding what can be expected in terms of public notice (e.g., placement of advertisements in newspapers, radio public service announcements). The question has been raised as to whether a specific standard of public notice should be incorporated in the procedures. The Public Advisory Group felt comfortable with the current requirement for "reasonable" notice.
4. Public Review and Comment - The revised procedures require that there be a "reasonable" opportunity for public review and comment on the Restoration Work Plan, habitat protection and acquisition actions, and revisions to the Work Plan (e.g., a budget change in excess of \$25,000 or 10% or a revision that changes the scope or objective of a project). As with the current procedures, no minimum period of review is specified. Again, the Public Advisory Group expressed its comfort with the current requirements.
5. General Administration Formula - The method used to determine the amount of general administration requires a calculation of fifteen percent on personnel costs, together with seven percent on contractual costs up to \$250,000, and two percent on that portion greater than \$250,000. It has been suggested that one formula (ie., a single flat rate) could be applied against the project total. An analysis of this approach has been prepared and reviewed by the Restoration Work Force. At this time, there is not consensus on whether a single rate would be an improvement over current practice. No change is recommended at this time.
6. Fiscal Year - The attached document continues the practice of authorizing funding on an annual basis. In the case of a project that continues over a number of years, agencies are required to control and account for each fiscal year authorization separately. Proposers are required to submit an annual proposal and budget and the prior year project must be closed out and the unexpended and unobligated balance lapsed.

The revised procedures are comprehensive and describe the current structure of the Trustee Council, the Restoration Program, public involvement, how the settlement

funds are disbursed, and uniform accounting requirements.

If approved by the Trustee Council, the procedures will be formatted and finalized for distribution throughout the agencies to ensure that they are available to individuals involved in the Restoration Program. As with the *Restoration Plan* itself, these procedures will be subject to on-going review and if further revisions are needed they will be brought back to the Council.

The revised procedures are a result of several drafts and revisions suggested by the Restoration Work Force and the PAG. One agency has recently indicated objections to the current draft and I have attached a copy of their comments.

I look forward to reviewing these procedures with you at the meeting on August 29th.

enclosure

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROCEDURES

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INTRODUCTION

1. *Purpose.* Define the Policies and Procedures of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (Trustee Council) and provide guidance regarding the authorities and responsibilities of agencies that receive Joint Trust Funds approved by the Trustee Council.

2. *Supersession.* These procedures supersede the Operating Procedures adopted by the Trustee Council January 10, 1992, and the Financial Operating Procedures adopted by the Trustee Council September 21, 1992.

3. *Relationship.* The financial operating procedures of the Trustee Council augment state and federal procedures. Agencies receiving funding approved by the Trustee Council are responsible for ensuring that the procedures described in this document and the appropriate state or federal procedures are followed.

4. *Amendments.* These procedures may be modified by unanimous agreement of the Trustee Council.

5. *Authority.* The principles and processes stated herein are established pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree entered as settlement of *United States of America v. State of Alaska*, No. A91-081 Civil, U.S. District Court of Alaska. The Joint Trust Fund is comprised of all payments received in settlement of *State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation, et al.*, No. A91-083 CIV, and *United States of America v. Exxon Corporation, et al.*, No. A91-082 CIV.

6. *Restoration Plan.* The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan provides long-term guidance for restoring the resources and services injured by the oil spill. It contains policies for making restoration decisions and describes how restoration activities will be implemented. The Restoration Plan was adopted by the Trustees in November 1994 after completion of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. By unanimous consent, the Trustee Council may change the plan if the Council determines that the plan is no longer responsive to restoration needs.

OPERATING PROCEDURES

TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1. *Basic Governing Procedures.* The current edition of *Roberts Rules of Order* will govern the Trustee Council. All provisions of these rules of order will apply to Trustee Council deliberations unless the Council unanimously decides to proceed differently.

2. *Trustee Council Membership.* The following officials act on behalf of the public as trustees: the Attorney General of the State of Alaska; the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation; the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture; the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior; and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce. The State Trustees serve directly on the Trustee Council. The Federal Trustees have each appointed a representative to serve on the Council. These appointments include the Alaska Regional Forester, United States Department of Agriculture; the Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, United States Department of the Interior; and the Alaska Region Director, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce. In the event a Council member is precluded from attending a meeting or must be excused during a meeting, an alternate may exercise voting privileges on behalf of the Council member. Each Council member shall designate in writing an alternate member and the designation shall be maintained in the official record or an alternate may be identified at the meeting and so stated for the record.

3. *Quorum.* A quorum of two-thirds (2/3) of the total Council membership including at least two state members and two federal members shall be required to convene a meeting. All decisions shall be made by unanimous agreement of the six Council members or their designated alternates.

4. *Chair.* The Trustee Council shall designate a chair to preside at each meeting. The chair may participate in discussion and debate at the meetings and shall vote on all questions before the Trustee Council.

5. *Council Action.* All matters before the Trustee Council which require a vote, make a recommendation, approve or disapprove an item, or otherwise render a decision shall require the unanimous agreement of the six Council members or their designated alternates. All actions by the Trustee Council shall be taken at duly convened meetings except as provided in Section 10.

6. *Recusal.* In the event a Council member believes he or she must recuse himself or herself from voting, the Council member may request the decision be deferred until a designated alternate is available to vote.

7. *Meetings.* Meetings shall be held at times and locations determined by the Council. The Executive Director shall provide a proposed agenda and appropriate briefing materials to the Council members in advance of the meeting. The final agenda for the meeting will be determined by the Council and shall include a reasonable opportunity for public comment.

8. *Executive Sessions.* Executive sessions shall be kept to a minimum and shall be used only for discussion of matters concerning confidential personnel issues, litigation or legal advice, habitat acquisition negotiations, confidential archaeological information, confidential fisheries information or other matters included under AS 44.62.310 © or other applicable State or Federal laws.

9. *Minutes of Council Meetings.* All meetings shall be recorded electronically or by a court reporter, and said records shall, along with the written, approved meeting notes, constitute the official record of the Council's actions.

10. *Emergency Action.* In the event of an emergency requiring Council action before a meeting can be held in accordance with the procedures described herein, the Executive Director will poll the Trustee Council and take action by unanimous agreement. Any decisions of the Trustee Council shall be reflected in the official record of the Trustee Council along with justification regarding the need to take emergency action. In addition, any emergency action taken shall be summarized for the record at the next meeting of the Trustee Council.

STRUCTURE

1. *General.* Pursuant to the agreement between the State of Alaska and the United States, the Trustee Council has created the position of Executive Director and the Restoration Office to manage the day-to-day administrative functions of the Trustee Council and the overall restoration program. These activities are complemented by the agencies, which are responsible for agency management activities and the management of projects approved by the Trustee Council.

2. *Restoration Office.* Under supervision of the Executive Director, the Restoration Office is responsible for: (1) facilitating communication between the federal and state governments, the six Council members and the Public Advisory Group; (2) maintaining the official record of the Council's actions; (3) coordinating the annual project proposal solicitation and annual restoration work plans; (4) preparing and analyzing financial and project status information; (5) developing and implementing procedures to achieve the goals and objectives of the Trustee Council; (6) performing and/or overseeing special and on-going projects; and (7) public outreach and public participation.

3. *Agencies.* Under supervision of the agency's Council member, each agency is responsible for: (1) ensuring that the procedures described herein, and the appropriate state or federal procedures are followed, including compliance with the National Environmental Policy

Act; (2) ensuring that projects funded meet their stated goals, objectives and schedules, and are accomplished consistent with the funds authorized; (3) implementing, evaluating and monitoring approved projects; (4) obtaining information from or facilitating the exchange of information among the Restoration Office, the public, cooperating agencies, and principal investigators; (5) developing agency goals and objectives for the restoration program; (6) assisting in the preparation and review of project proposals and detailed budgets; (7) assisting in the development of the annual restoration work plan; and (8) representing their Council member in matters related to the restoration program.

RESTORATION WORK PLAN

1. *Invitation.* Annually the public, private sector, non-profit groups, and government agencies will be invited to submit proposals for funding based on identified restoration priorities and needs.

2. *Internal Review.* Proposals received will be subject to independent scientific review, as well as policy, budget, agency and legal review.

3. *Public Review and Comment.* Prior to Trustee Council action, a reasonable period of time shall be provided to the public to review and comment on the project proposals and the Work Plan.

4. *Approval.* After expiration of the period for public review and comment, the Trustee Council, in open session and with additional opportunity for public comment, will review the proposed Work Plan. The Trustee Council may make such changes to the Work Plan or include terms and conditions of funding as the Council deems appropriate. Upon unanimous approval, the Work Plan shall be adopted by the Trustee Council.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION

1. *General.* Habitat Protection and Acquisition is an important means of restoring injured resources and the services that are dependent upon those resources. Habitat Protection and Acquisition may include the purchase of lands or interests in land such as conservation easements, mineral rights, or timber rights.

2. *Parcel Nomination and Sponsorship.* Only those parcels nominated by a willing seller will be considered for purchase. In addition, a federal or state land management agency must sponsor the parcel prior to evaluation and ranking.

3. *Parcel Evaluation and Ranking.* Parcels that have been nominated and sponsored will be evaluated and ranked according to the potential benefits that purchase and protection would provide to injured resources and services. The criteria and procedures for evaluating and ranking parcels shall be developed by the Executive Director and approved by the Trustee Council.

4. *Terms and Conditions*. By unanimous agreement of the six Trustees or their designated alternates, a resolution shall be adopted authorizing the purchase of land or ownership rights. The resolution shall set forth the terms and conditions appropriate for the identified parcel(s).

5. *Title and Management*. The title of any lands, or ownership rights, will be specified in the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council. All land acquired shall be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Trustee Council.

6. *Public Review and Comment*. Prior to final Trustee Council action, reasonable public notice shall be given and the public shall be provided an opportunity to comment.

7. *Application for Disbursement of Joint Funds*. Upon certification from the Executive Director that the terms and conditions set forth in the resolution have been satisfied, the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice shall be requested to petition the District Court for the withdrawal of funds.

RESTORATION RESERVE

1. *General*. The Trustee Council has established the Restoration Reserve. Pursuant to Court Order, the Restoration Reserve is a separate account within the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) administered through the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

2. *Payments*. The amount to be deposited on an annual basis will be determined by the unanimous agreement of the six Trustees or their designated alternates. Upon approval, the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice shall petition the District Court to transfer the funds from the Joint Account to the Restoration Reserve.

3. *Investments and Interest*. The Restoration Reserve shall be invested with the intent of maximizing interest earnings and all such earnings shall be retained in the Restoration Reserve.

4. *Use*. While the Trustee Council intends that the principle and interest from the Restoration Reserve not be used prior to Exxon's last payment, the Trustee Council may, at any time by unanimous agreement of the six members, use the principle or interest before that time.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. *General.* The Trustee Council recognizes that public participation in the restoration program is an integral part of the process. To that end, the public is invited to review, comment and participate in the development and implementation of the restoration program.

2. *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group.* By order of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the Public Advisory Group is to advise the Trustees, appointed to administer the fund established in settlement of United States v. Exxon Corporation, Civil Action No. A91-082, and State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation, Civil Action No. 091-083, both in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, in all matters described in Paragraph V.A.1 of the MOA referenced above. The overall procedures for the Public Advisory Group are contained in the Charter unanimously approved by the Trustee Council and signed by the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior. The Public Advisory Group consists of members recommended by the Trustee Council and appointed by the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior.

3. *Public Notice.* Reasonable public notice shall be given for all meetings of the Trustee Council. The notice shall include, when possible, publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation in the following communities: Anchorage, Chenega, Cordova, Homer, Juneau, Kenai, Kodiak, Seward, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier and by distribution of the public notice to radio stations broadcasting to these communities. To the maximum extent possible, reasonable public notice shall also be provided to other communities within the spill area. The public notice shall identify the proposed agenda and include a reasonable opportunity for public comment.

4. *Access to Information.* The public shall have access to the official record of the Council's action and information regarding proposed or completed studies or other activities funded by Joint Trust Funds.

FINANCIAL PROCEDURES

SETTLEMENT FUNDS

1. *Joint Trust Fund.* Pursuant to Court Order and in accordance with the Terms of the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, all payments are placed in an interest-bearing account in the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) administered through the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

2. *Disbursement.* Upon joint application of counsel for the United States and the State of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of Alaska orders the disbursement of funds for purposes consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree. The joint application shall consist of legal documents required by the Court and documentation demonstrating the unanimous agreement of the Trustee Council. When appropriate, interest earned on the federal and state accounts and/or unobligated balances from prior years' Work Plans shall be subtracted from the disbursement.

3. *Authority to Spend.* No obligations shall be incurred until such time as a Court Order is entered by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska and any terms and conditions placed on the funding by the Trustee Council have been met. In the event the Trustee Council approves the expenditure of interest accrued on funds previously disbursed, no obligations shall be incurred until a Joint Notice is submitted to the United States District Court for the District of Alaska and any terms and conditions placed on the funding by the Trustee Council have been met.

4. *Federal Account.* In accordance with federal law, funds required for federal project implementation are deposited in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDA&R) Fund.

5. *State Account.* In accordance with state law, funds required for state project implementation are deposited in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement (EVOS) Fund.

AUTHORIZATION

1. *General.* Initial authorization shall be recorded consistent with the budgets approved by the Trustee Council.

2. *Fiscal Year.* Unless otherwise approved by the Trustee Council, the fiscal year begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. In the event the Trustee Council approves a project with a different fiscal year, the fiscal year must be clearly stated in the approval motion.

3. *Adjustments.* As long as an adjustment does not alter the underlying scope or objectives of the affected projects, agencies have the authority to move funds into or out of projects up to

the cumulative amount of \$25,000 or up to 10% of the authorized level of funding for each affected project, whichever is less. In addition, as long as an adjustment does not alter the underlying scope or objectives of the project, agencies are authorized to move, within a single project, budgeted funds between line items and may change detailed items of expenditure to accommodate circumstances encountered during budget implementation. Justification and supporting documentation as to the reason for all such adjustments (both between projects and line-items) shall be maintained by the agencies. All adjustments between projects shall be reported to the Executive Director in the Quarterly Financial Report. For further information regarding the Quarterly Report, refer to the Reporting section of these procedures.

4. *Revisions.* Trustee Council action is required to move amounts greater than that authorized in section 3 above. Trustee Council action is also required if the revision changes the scope or objectives of a project, establishes a new project, or terminates an approved project during the fiscal year. In the event the proposed revision changes the scope or objectives of a project, establishes a new project, or terminates an approved project during the fiscal year, the public shall be given a reasonable opportunity to review and comment on the proposed change prior to action of the Trustee Council.

PROJECT COSTS

1. *Direct Project Costs.* Direct costs are those costs that can be identified with or linked to a specific project.

2. *Indirect Project Costs.* Indirect costs are those that are incurred for common or joint projects and therefore cannot be identified readily and specifically with a project. In the case of governmental agencies, indirect costs are covered through a general administration formula. The appropriate indirect rate for contractors will be approved on a case-by-case basis.

3. *General Administration Formula.* The general administration formula is used to reimburse governmental agencies for indirect project costs incurred in implementing the restoration program. Actual recovery shall be in proportion to actual direct costs and is limited to:

- a. Fifteen percent of each project's actual personnel costs; and
- b. Seven percent of the first \$250,000 of each project's actual contractual costs, plus two percent of each project's actual contractual costs in excess of \$250,000.

4. *Unallowable Costs.* Restoration funds shall not be used to support normal agency functions and activities. As such, costs that would have been incurred, absent the oil spill, are not eligible for reimbursement. This includes costs considered necessary for the management, supervision and administrative control of an agency.

ACCOUNTING

1. *General.* It is the responsibility of agency personnel and certifying officers to make certain that all actions are based on sound accounting and budgetary practices.

2. *Source Documentation.* Adequate justification and supporting documentation must be maintained for each project.

3. *Appropriateness.* Expenditures charged to a project must be directly attributable to or allocated to the project benefiting from the activity. Salaries and benefits may be charged for the time an individual is working directly on a project, when supported by time sheets and when work performed by such individuals is necessary to the project.

4. *Reasonableness.* Costs attributable to a project must be necessary and reasonable to achieve the objectives of the project and be consistent with the policies and procedures governing other activities of the agency.

5. *Segregation.* Accounts must be properly designed and maintained to ensure that funds are expended in accordance with Trustee Council approval. In addition, direct project costs must be segregated from indirect costs to ensure that restoration projects are assessed the general administration formula in proportion to direct costs.

6. *Expended (Outlays).* The term expended shall be defined as the actual outlay of funds through the issuance of checks or warrants, the disbursement of cash, or the electronic transfer of funds. The term expenditure shall be defined as the act of expending.

7. *Obligations (Encumbrances).* The term obligations shall be defined as a commitment to acquire goods or services during the fiscal year, or to accommodate contracts where the length of time for completion of the service extends into the following fiscal year. An obligation is a commitment to pay and should not be considered an expenditure until the goods or services have been received and the invoice paid. Funds approved for contracts in which the length of time for completion of the service extends into the following fiscal year, may be obligated at year end. To be valid, the length of time to complete the service should be identified in the Detailed Project Description and the budget approved by the Trustee Council. As a general rule, agencies shall have one year from the end of a project's approved fiscal year to satisfy all obligations.

LAPSE

1. *General.* The unexpended and unobligated balance of a project shall lapse on September 30 of the fiscal year for which the project was approved. However, an undisclosed obligation may be established and/or paid during the Close-Out Period.

2. *Close-Out Period.* During the months of October, November and December agencies may pay from prior year funds an expense that was undisclosed during the fiscal year just ended. In addition, agencies may establish obligations to accommodate an expense that was undisclosed during the fiscal year just ended. By January 31 of each year, agencies shall report to the Executive Director the total expended for each project, plus any obligations relating to the fiscal year just ended. For further information regarding the Annual Financial report, refer to the Reporting section of these procedures.

3. *Reimbursement for Prior Year Expenses.* Expenses discovered after the Close-Out Period may be charged to the subsequent year's project budget. In the event the agency determines that insufficient funds are available to charge the expense to the subsequent year's budget, or the expense relates to a completed project, authority to adjust a prior year Final Report is required. During the months of January through June, adjustments relating to a prior year Final Report may be approved by the Executive Director. All expenses discovered after June require Trustee Council action.

EQUIPMENT

1. *Title.* Subject to the conditions set forth in this section, title to equipment acquired with Joint Trust Funds is retained by the respective governmental agency. In the event equipment is transferred between governments, title to the equipment shall also be transferred.

2. *Use.* Equipment shall be used for the project for which it was acquired. When no longer needed for the original project, the equipment may be used in other activities for which funding was approved by the Trustee Council. The equipment may also be used for other agency purposes, providing that first preference is given to restoration projects for which funding is approved by the Trustee Council.

3. *Inventory.* Property records shall be maintained in accordance with agency procedures.

4. *Repair, Maintenance and Safeguarding.* The repair, maintenance and safeguarding of equipment purchased with joint funds shall be accomplished in accordance with agency procedures.

5. *Disposal.* Equipment that ceases to function or have value shall be disposed of in accordance with agency procedures.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES CONTRACTS

1. *General.* Agencies shall ensure that professional services are accomplished in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of the project approved by the Trustee Council. In the event the approved motion of the Trustee Council specifically identifies an entity to carry-out the project and the contracting agency determines that an award to an entity, different than that

specified by the Trustee Council, would better serve the restoration program, the basis of that determination shall be stated in writing to the Executive Director and forwarded to the Trustee Council for approval.

2. *Definition.* Professional services means contracts for professional, technical, or consultant services that result in the production of a report or the completion of a task, and include analysis, evaluation, prediction, planning, or a recommendation.

3. *Indirect Rates.* The appropriate indirect rate for contractors will be determined on a project by project basis or through a memorandum of understanding with a contractor that provides for a consistent rate and methodology.

4. *Equipment.* Equipment purchased by the contractor will remain the property of the contracting agency.

5. *Special Considerations.* All notes and other data developed by the contractor shall remain the sole property of the contracting agency.

REPORTING

1. *Joint Account.* Revenues, disbursements and fees associated with the Court Registry Investment System shall be reported to the Trustee Council on a monthly basis. This report shall include an analysis of the Joint Trust Fund Balance and the total estimated funds available.

2. *Quarterly Financial Reports.* Within thirty days following the end of each quarter, agencies shall report expenditures and obligations recorded at the end of the quarter to the Executive Director. The report shall include the total amount authorized for each project, any revisions approved by the Trustee Council, any adjustments between projects, the total expended by project, and the total of any outstanding obligations by project.

3. *Quarterly Status Reports.* Within thirty days following the end of each quarter, agencies shall submit a project status report to the Executive Director. The report submitted by the agencies shall communicate the project status in relationship to the project tasks that were identified in the proposal approved by the Trustee Council, any problems that are being encountered, and noteworthy accomplishments.

4. *Annual Financial Reports.* By January 31 of each year, agencies shall report to the Executive Director the total expended for each project, plus any valid obligations relating to the fiscal year just ended. The report shall reflect the total amount authorized by line-item, any revisions approved by the Trustee Council, any adjustments between projects, and any adjustments between line-items.

5. *Annual Project Reports*. Annually, agencies shall submit a report to the Executive Director for all continuing projects approved by the Trustee Council. To be considered continuing, a project must have been initiated with the expectation that it was multi-year. The report deadline and format shall be determined by the Executive Director.

6. *Final Project Reports*. Upon completion of a project or the determination by the Trustee Council to no longer fund a project, agencies shall submit a report to the Executive Director. The report deadline and format shall be determined by the Executive Director.

7. *Equipment Reports*. By December 31 of each year, agencies shall report equipment valued at a cost of \$1,000 or more, and other sensitive items to the Executive Director. Sensitive items shall include firearms, audio/visual equipment, computers and cameras. The report shall include a listing of equipment purchased during the fiscal year just ended, the reassignment of equipment to other activities funded by the Trustee Council and any equipment currently being used for other agency purposes. Agencies shall also report all equipment that has ceased to function or have value and identify any equipment that was disposed of during the previous fiscal year.

AUDITS

1. *General*. The purpose of an audit is to ensure public trust and accountability regarding the use of settlement funds. An audit provides credibility to the information reported by or obtained from management by independently acquiring and evaluating the evidence.

2. *Definition*. The term audit includes both financial and performance audits.

3. *Readiness*. When an agency receives funding from the Trustee Council, the agency assumes certain responsibilities with those funds. These include ensuring that source documentation is organized and available for review, internal controls are documented and that individuals knowledgeable about the projects are available to answer questions.

4. *Professional Services Contracts*. Contractors who receive funding for professional, technical, or consultant's services are not automatically subject to an annual audit. However, this does not preclude the Trustee Council or the agency from making a determination that an audit is required in addition to an agency's review of expenditure documentation and work produced by a contractor.

5. *State and Federal Audits*. Each Federal agency and the State of Alaska have audit functions. In the event an audit is performed, a copy of the audit shall be provided to the Executive Director.

6. *External Audits*. All external audits shall be conducted in accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards. In addition, the firm and the staff assigned to conduct the audit shall be

independent of the Trustee Council, the funding agencies, the Court Registry Investment System, Exxon Corporation, Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Pipeline Company.

APPENDIX A: FEDERAL INTERNAL PROCEDURES

NATURAL RESOURCES DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION FUND

1. *Segregation.* All principal and interest shall be accounted for separately by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Finance. Each disbursement shall be assigned an appropriate account, sub-activity and/or project number when deposited to the aggregate Fish and Wildlife Service account within the Federal Reserve Bank. Confirmation of the deposit shall be provided to the Treasury Department, which reconciles the deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank.

2. *Investments.* By law, the funds may only be invested in Treasury Securities and all ownership is maintained in the name of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund. Based on an estimate of cash flow requirements, the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary generates instructions for investment and forwards the instructions to the Division of Finance. The Division of Finance develops and submits an Investment Confirmation Letter that indicates which account investments are being purchased, the scheduled maturity dates and the investment type(s) to the Department of Treasury, which purchases the securities. At maturity, interest income is paid directly to the account.

3. *Reports.* Quarterly, the Department of the Interior shall report interest income to the Executive Director. In addition, all disbursements to the federal agencies shall be reported to the Executive Director.

AUTHORIZATION

1. *General.* Congress permanently appropriated funding approved by the Trustee Council in Section 207 of Public Law 102-227. However, all authorization is subject to compliance with any terms and conditions imposed by the Trustee Council.

2. *Budget and Reports.* Under Section 207, agencies are required to comply with directions published by the Federal Office of Management and Budget. This includes submitting a budget for the upcoming fiscal year and documentation associated with the current and prior fiscal year.

3. *Obligation Authority.* Prior to the obligation of any funds, agencies must first complete the allocation process required by their respective budget offices to establish codes for each project. The allocation process provides the authority, amount of funding and the guidance with which to obligate funds.

4. *Quarterly Instructions for Transfer.* On a quarterly basis, federal agencies are required to submit to the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Budget instructions regarding the transfer of settlement funds. The instructions shall specify the purpose of the transfer, which account the funds are to be transferred, and an estimate of cash flow requirements. Unless the transfer represents a one-time payment, the cash flow estimate shall be structured on a quarterly basis. Any change in cash flow requirements during the fiscal year shall be reflected on subsequent quarterly instructions for transfer. A change is defined as a decrease in the cash flow requirement due to an unanticipated delay in a project or an increase in the cash flow requirement due to an unanticipated change in the schedule.

5. *Fund Transfers.* There are two types of fund transfers. The first type of transfer is internal to the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. The form used is the Allotment Advice, Form FWS 3-1951. The Allotment Advice is initiated and prepared by the Division of Budget, Fish and Wildlife Service and then sent to the Division of Finance, Fish and Wildlife Service where the funds are made available through the Work Activity Guidance (WAG) and the Control Schedule Process. The second type of transfer is to agencies/bureaus outside of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The form used is a SF1151, a non-expenditure transfer. The SF1151 is initiated, prepared, and approved by the Division of Budget, Fish and Wildlife Service and then sent to Treasury where the funds are transferred within the Treasury system.

6. *Return of Unexpended and Unobligated Balances.* On January 31 of each year, Federal Trustee Agencies shall return to the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund the unexpended and unobligated balance for the fiscal year just ended. Concurrently, the agencies shall return any recovery of prior year obligations. Agencies have the option of either transferring the funds or using the unexpended and unobligated balance to off-set a subsequent fund transfer. Agencies are required to submit to the United States Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Office of Budget a report reflecting the total unexpended and unobligated balance for the fiscal year just ended and the amount of funding recovered from prior year obligations. The report submitted shall also indicate the method the agency intends to use to return the funds. The Department of the Interior shall report the total unexpended and unobligated balance for the fiscal year just ended and the amount of funding recovered from prior year obligations to the Executive Director by February 15 of each year.

APPENDIX B: STATE INTERNAL PROCEDURES

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND

1. *Segregation.* All principal and interest shall be accounted for separately by the Alaska Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury. Each disbursement shall be deposited in a Department of Law sub-account. Confirmation of the deposit shall be provided by the bank to the Department of Revenue, at which time the funds are moved from the sub-account to the general investment pool within the Alaska State Accounting System. The Department of Law, Division of Administrative Services is notified of the deposit and allocates the funds to the *Exxon Valdez Oil Settlement Fund*.

2. *Investments.* The Alaska Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury will calculate the daily income amount and provide for daily compounding (including weekends and holidays) as follows: (a) using the weekly 180 day Treasury Bill Rates for the month based on the weekly auctions occurring during the month; and (b) the daily cash balance of the *Exxon Valdez Oil Settlement Fund* within the Alaska State Accounting System. The income shall be credited to the fund and posted in the Alaska State Accounting System on a monthly basis.

3. *Reports.* The Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury shall report income earned to the Executive Director on a monthly basis.

AUTHORIZATION

1. *General.* Pursuant to Alaska Statute 37.14.405(a), a state agency may not expend money received from the trust unless the expenditure is in accordance with an appropriation made by law. However, prior to the expenditure of funds, Trustee Council approval must be obtained, the Court Order signed, and any terms and conditions placed on the funding by the Trustee Council have been met.

2. *Budget and Reports.* To meet the requirements of Alaska Statute 37.14.415, agencies are required to comply with directions published by the State Office of Management and Budget, Division of Budget Review. Alaska Statute 37.14.415 states: The state trustees shall

(1) submit to the governor and the legislature by December 15 of each year a report setting out, for each object or purpose of expenditure, the amounts approved for expenditure from the trust during the preceding fiscal year and the amounts actually expended during the preceding fiscal year.

(2) prepare and submit, under AS 37.07, a budget for the next fiscal year setting out, for each object or purpose of expenditure, the trustees' estimate of the amounts that are, during the next fiscal year, to be funded by the trust and expended by state agencies; and

(3) prepare and submit to the legislature, at the same time the budget for state agency expenditures is submitted under (2) of this section, a proposal setting out, for each object or

purpose of expenditure, the trustees' estimate of the amounts that are to be funded by the trust in the next fiscal year and that are not included in the budget submitted under (2) of this section

3. *Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.* Alaska Statute 37.14.405(b), allows agencies to meet the requirements of an appropriation conditioned on compliance with the program review provisions of AS 37.07.080(h). In accordance with the procedures of the Alaska Office of Management and Budget (OMB), agencies are required to submit a request to OMB for transmittal to the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

4. *Expenditure Authority.* Authorization to receive and expend shall be recorded in the Alaska State Accounting System within the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Fund. Following legislative action, OMB will record the authorization by approving an Authorized Budget Transaction (AB).

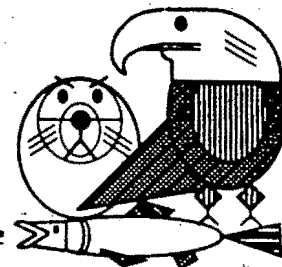
Draft

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



TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 19, 1996

RE: Technical Budget Amendment - SEA Program \$93.4 Transfer Between Projects

RECEIVED
 AUG 28 1996

 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The Prince William Sound Science Center has asked for authority to transfer funds between two FY 96 SEA projects in the amount of \$93,400. The proposed action is a "net-zero" transfer between two projects (320-N and 320-J) and will not require any additional funds. This transfer requires Trustee Council authorization since the amount involved is greater than \$25,000.

This transfer is in direct response to guidance from Dr. Ted Cooney, the SEA program lead scientist, and reflects the program's response to the Trustee Council's peer review process. The purpose of the transfer is to increase the SEA program's synthesis and modeling efforts in response to the SEA peer review session in January 1996. The SEA program is now at a point where field data collection is giving way to model development and information synthesis. The two projects affected by this transfer are 96320-N/Nekton and Plankton Acoustics (reduced) and 96320-J/Information Systems and Model Development (increased). A summary of the effects of the transfer is as follows:

	<u>Current Budget</u>	<u>Reduce/Increase</u>	<u>Revised Budget</u>
320-N/Nekton-Plankton Acoustics	461.2	(93.4)	367.8
320-J/Information-Model Development	452.0	+93.4	545.4

The Chief Scientist is aware of this proposed transfer and supports the effort to further strengthen the SEA modeling and synthesis emphasis. Pending approval of the transfer by the Trustee Council, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will amend the current BAA contracts with PWSSC to provide for the transfer of funds.

I recommend approval of the transfer.

cc: Byron Morris/NOAA
 Bill Hauser/ADFG
 Ted Cooney/UAF
 Gary Thomas/PWSSC (attn: Penny Oswalt)
 Dr. Robert Spies

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

96320-J, NOAA Contract # 50ABNF600053 - Information and Modeling Development (SEA DATA)

Budget Category	Current CY Budget	Revised CY Budget	Difference
Salary	174,400.00	194,500.00	20,100.00
Travel	20,900.00	28,700.00	7,800.00
Services	172,300.00	218,300.00	46,000.00
Supplies	5,300.00	6,900.00	1,600.00
Equipment	3,800.00	6,000.00	2,200.00
Total Direct Costs	376,700.00	454,400.00	77,700.00
Indirect Costs	75,300.00	91,000.00	15,700.00
Total Costs	452,000.00	545,400.00	93,400.00

96320-N, NOAA Contract # 50ABFN600055 - Nekton and Plankton Acoustics (SEAFISH)

Budget Category	Current CY Budget	Revised CY Budget	Difference
Salary	311,300.00	244,000.00	(67,300.00)
Travel	35,200.00	28,800.00	(6,400.00)
Services	14,700.00	13,200.00	(1,500.00)
Supplies	9,300.00	10,300.00	1,000.00
Equipment	13,800.00	10,200.00	(3,600.00)
Total Direct Costs	384,300.00	306,500.00	(77,800.00)
Indirect Costs	76,900.00	61,300.00	(15,600.00)
Total Costs	461,200.00	367,800.00	(93,400.00)

DEFERRED PROJECTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S FY 97 RECOMMENDATION

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

RECOMMEND FUND:
RECOMMEND DEFER:

\$15,228.7
\$1,535.9
TOTAL: \$16,764.6

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

CONTINUING PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97012	Killer whales	\$156.0 (pending Nov. 11 or 12 review)
97025	NVP	\$115.7 (balance of avian predation)
97165	Herring genetics	\$103.8 (need FY96 results)
97166	Herring natal habitats	\$60.7 (hydroacoustics component)
97191A	Oiled embryos	\$74.9 (close-out of molecular genetics)
97256A	Columbia Lake	\$34.4 (feasibility complete November)
97256B	Solf Lake	\$16.8 (feasibility complete November)
		<u>\$562.3</u>

NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97169	Avian genetics	\$67.3
97230	Valdez Duck Flats	\$67.8
97231	Marbled murrelet	\$180.0
97239	Sockeye carcasses	\$127.5 (request is \$134.5)
97247	Kametolook R.	\$18.9 (waiting for feasibility; request is \$46.2).
97248	Historical data/TEK	\$40.0
97251	Akalura Lake	\$42.0
97254	Delight/Desire	\$123.1 (EDRec \$122.2, if funded)
97267	P. Graham skiff dock	\$62.5 (legal review)
97268	P. Graham harvest trips	\$22.0 (legal review)
97275	UAA rural research	\$37.5 (need commitments from PIs)
97281	Forest workshop	\$50.0 (need funding commitments)
97301	TV pilot	\$100.0
97305	Seabird stable isotope	\$35.0 (97170 may be able to accommodate this work)
		<u>\$973.6</u>

ADDITIONAL NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED -- OUTSIDE \$16M WORK PLAN:

97277	Chenega Bay archaeological repository	\$318.5
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NEW PROJECTS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S FY 97 RECOMMENDATION

NEW PROJECTS:	Fund	\$759.7	Defer	\$973.6
CONTINUING PROJECTS:	Fund	\$14,469.0	Defer	\$562.3
		\$15,228.7		\$1,535.9

FUND:

97167	Seabird curation	\$32.1
97194	Pink spawning habitat recovery	\$138.3
97223	Publication of sea otter data	\$43.0
97263	P. Graham stream enhancement	\$58.0
97286	Elders/Youth conference	\$15.8
97300	Synthesis of scientific findings	\$64.9
97302	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden inventory	\$12.8
97304	Kodiak waste management plan	\$267.5
97306	Ecology/demographics of sand lance	\$32.8
97352	Traditional knowledge	\$94.5
		<u>\$759.7</u>

DEFER:

97169	Avian genetics	\$67.3
97230	Valdez Duck Flats	\$67.8
97231	Marbled murrelet	\$180.0
97239	Sockeye carcasses	\$127.5
97247	Kametlook R.	\$18.9
97248	Herring: historical data/TEK	\$40.0
97251	Akalura Lake	\$42.0
97254	Delight/Desire	\$123.1
97267	P. Graham skiff dock	\$62.5
97268	P. Graham harvest trips	\$22.0
97275	UAA rural research	\$37.5
97281	Forest workshop	\$50.0
97301	TV pilot	\$100.0
97305	Seabird stable isotope	\$35.0
		<u>\$973.6</u>

ADDITIONAL NEW PROJECTS – OUTSIDE \$16M WORK PLAN:

97115	Sound Waste Management Plan	\$1,167.9	Fund
97197	SeaLife Center fish pass	\$545.6	Fund
97277	Chenega Bay archaeological repository	\$318.5	Defer

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
Pink Salmon		\$3,435.5	\$1,921.7	\$74.9	\$966.3	\$293.4	\$821.0	\$3,288.3	
97076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	\$618.8	\$618.8		\$234.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$853.4	Fund
97093	Diversion of Harvest Effort	\$484.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97139A1	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	\$26.4	\$26.4					\$26.4	Fund
97139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	\$76.5	\$76.5		\$49.7	\$39.7	\$32.0	\$197.9	Fund
97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	\$9.3	\$9.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.3	Fund close-out
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	\$273.8	\$273.8		\$279.4	\$90.0	\$0.0	\$643.2	Fund
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	\$120.1	\$120.1		\$108.4	\$55.0	\$0.0	\$283.5	Fund
97190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	\$254.5	\$254.5					\$254.5	Fund
97191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	\$283.4	\$208.5	\$74.9	\$164.2	\$58.7	\$0.0	\$506.3	Fund cont./Defer
97194	Spawning Habitat Recovery	\$138.3	\$138.3			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3	Fund
97196	Genetic Structure	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$130.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$375.5	Fund contingent
97209	Examination of Straying	\$123.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97228	Genetic Assessment of Offspring	\$96.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97284	Test Fishery Project	\$511.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97321-BAA	Model Integration	\$221.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Pacific Herring		\$1,157.2	\$717.7	\$204.5	\$627.8	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$1,572.4	
97162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	\$517.7	\$517.7		\$437.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$955.3	Fund
97165	Genetic Discrimination	\$103.8		\$103.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.8	Defer

8/19/96

Spread Sheet A

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SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	\$260.7	\$200.0	\$60.7	\$190.2	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$473.3	Fund/Defer
97168-BAA	Social Ecology of Herring Fishery	\$235.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97248	Collection Historical Data/Local Knowledge	\$40.0		\$40.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0	Defer
SEA and Related Projects		\$4,839.9	\$3,733.6		\$2,062.2	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$5,985.8	
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	\$115.3	\$115.3		\$115.0	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$420.3	Fund contingent
97243	Water Resources of Prince William Sound	\$814.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97303-BAA	Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock	\$120.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$3,618.3	\$3,618.3		\$1,947.2			\$5,565.5	Fund
97322-BAA	Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors	\$171.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon		\$750.6	\$419.1	\$292.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$711.7	
97048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Affected Sockeye	\$31.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook	\$134.5		\$127.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.5	Defer
97251	Akalura Lake Restoration	\$42.0		\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0	Defer
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	\$123.1		\$123.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.1	Defer
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	\$158.3	\$158.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$158.3	Fund close-out
97258A-CLO	Overescapement Project	\$214.0	\$214.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$214.0	Fund contingent
97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake	\$46.8	\$46.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.8	Fund close-out

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	'97 Fund	Recommendation '97 Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02	Total FY97-02	Recommendation
Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden		\$934.2	\$266.5		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$366.5	
97043B-CLO	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$24.0	Fund close-out
97145	Anadromous and Resident Forms	\$229.7	\$229.7		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$329.7	Fund
97172	Recovery in Prince William Sound	\$402.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97174	Restoration Project Support/Coordination	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
97242	Characteristics of PWS Cutthroat	\$265.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97302	PWS Inventory	\$12.8	\$12.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8	Fund
Marine Mammals		\$810.6	\$654.6	\$156.0	\$260.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$1,120.6	
97001	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	\$192.0	\$192.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$192.0	Fund
97012-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	\$157.5	\$1.5	\$156.0				\$157.5	Fund/Defer
97064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	\$317.8	\$317.8		\$150.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$517.8	Fund
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	\$143.3	\$143.3		\$110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.3	Fund
Nearshore Ecosystem		\$3,341.2	\$2,186.4	\$115.7	\$1,753.7	\$524.8	\$224.4	\$4,805.0	
97025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	\$1,821.5	\$1,705.8	\$115.7	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$0.0	\$3,940.9	Fund cont./Defer
97090-CLO	Mussel Bed Restoration	\$10.0	\$10.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	Fund contingent
97157-BAA	Intertidal Monitoring Using Isotope Indicators	\$85.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97158	Monitoring in Katmai National Park	\$56.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97161	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	\$98.8	\$98.8		\$9.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97181-BAA	Intertidal Recovery Monitoring	\$299.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	\$43.0	\$43.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0	Fund
97227	Recovery of Intertidal Communities	\$276.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97233	Body Condition of Sea Otters	\$11.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97240	Clam Recruitment	\$237.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97290	Hydrocarbon Database	\$76.3	\$76.3		\$74.8	\$74.8	\$224.4	\$450.3	Fund
97427	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	\$252.5	\$252.5					\$252.5	Fund
97429	River Otters and Oil Contamination	\$72.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects		\$2,947.7	\$2,172.3	\$282.3	\$1,880.0	\$1,820.0	\$176.4	\$6,331.0	
97142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	\$188.5	\$188.5			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$188.5	Fund
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$73.8	\$73.8		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.8	Fund contingent
97159-CLO	Marine Bird Abundance Surveys	\$45.1	\$45.1					\$45.1	Fund close-out
97163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment-APEX	\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0	\$176.4	\$5,576.4	Fund
97167-BAA	Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from EVOS	\$32.1	\$32.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1	Fund
97169-BAA	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	\$67.3		\$67.3				\$67.3	Defer
97182-BAA	Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	\$247.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97224	Forage Fish in Oil/Gas Development Areas	\$110.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity	\$180.0		\$180.0				\$180.0	Defer
97235	Sand Lance Literature Review	\$42.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97253-BAA	Seabird Recovery: Modeling	\$93.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97305	Stable Isotope Analysis of Seabirds	\$35.0		\$35.0				\$35.0	Defer
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$82.8	Fund
Archaeological Resources		\$231.2	\$231.2		\$201.3	\$158.9	\$415.0	\$1,006.4	
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	\$145.0	\$145.0		\$135.0	\$145.0	\$415.0	\$840.0	Fund
97007B-CLO	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	\$19.9	\$19.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$19.9	Fund contingent
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	\$66.3	\$66.3		\$66.3	\$13.9	\$0.0	\$146.5	Fund
Subsistence		\$4,547.0	\$1,352.2	\$204.6	\$1,175.1	\$349.0	\$825.0	\$3,905.9	
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	\$48.0	\$48.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.0	Fund close-out
97052	Community Involvement	\$248.4	\$248.4		\$250.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$1,498.4	Fund
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	\$11.1	\$11.1		\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$35.1	Fund
97131	Clam Restoration	\$365.0	\$365.0		\$365.0			\$730.0	Fund
97156	Public Access and Education Program	\$267.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97210	Youth Area Watch	\$150.0	\$150.0		\$150.0			\$300.0	Fund
97214-CLO	Harbor Seal Documentary	\$12.1	\$12.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1	Fund close-out
97220	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	\$115.0	\$115.0		\$12.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.0	Fund
97222	Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	\$74.4	\$74.4		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$299.4	Fund
97244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	\$114.9	\$114.9		\$85.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97245-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	\$274.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	\$46.2		\$18.9				\$18.9	Defer
97256A	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	\$34.4		\$34.4				\$34.4	Defer
97256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	\$16.8		\$16.8				\$16.8	Defer
97261	Port Graham Land Stewardship	\$443.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97262	Port Graham Shoreline Inventory/Protection	\$595.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	\$102.0	\$58.0		\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$185.0	Fund contingent
97264	Port Graham Wetlands Inventory/Protection	\$417.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97265	Port Graham Moose Browse	\$334.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97267	Port Graham Skiff Dock	\$62.5		\$62.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.5	Defer
97268	Port Graham Harvest Trips	\$22.0		\$22.0				\$22.0	Defer
97271	Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals	\$116.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$45.0	\$45.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$45.0	Fund close-out
97276	Chignik Lake Access Road	\$10.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97281	Forest Workshops	\$50.0		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0	Defer
97282	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	\$287.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97286	Elders/Youth Conference	\$15.8	\$15.8		\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$126.9	Fund
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge	\$172.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97352	Traditional Knowledge	\$94.5	\$94.5					\$94.5	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02	FY97-02	
Reduction of Marine Pollution		\$1,077.7	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	
97260	Port Graham Marine Pollution Cleanup	\$616.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97283	Eyak Beach Cleanup	\$193.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97304	Kodiak Waste Management Plan	\$267.5	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	Fund
Habitat Improvement		\$667.2	\$599.4	\$67.8	\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,426.8	
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	\$599.4	\$599.4		\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,359.0	Fund
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration	\$67.8		\$67.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8	Defer
Ecosystem Synthesis		\$738.0	\$64.9		\$260.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$324.9	
97054-BAA	Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	\$148.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97215-BAA	Modeling Trophic Webs	\$75.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97234	Ecosystem Synthesis Model	\$198.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97249	Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling	\$251.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings from EVOS	\$64.9	\$64.9		\$260.0			\$324.9	Fund
Administration, Science Management, and Public Information		\$2,613.7	\$0.0	\$137.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$137.5	
97183	Placement of Darkened Waters Exhibit		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97221-BAA	Information Infrastructure	\$214.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97232	Endowment of Engineering Research Center	\$2,256.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97275	Applied Field-Based Research Program	\$37.5		\$37.5			\$0.0	\$37.5	Defer
97301	Television Pilot	\$105.7		\$100.0			\$0.0	\$100.0	Defer
Research Facilities		\$403.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
97171	Mariculture Technical Center	\$271.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery	\$82.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97252	Planning for Genetics Lab at SeaLife Center	\$49.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Project Management		\$641.6	\$641.6		\$560.0	\$480.0	\$960.0	\$2,641.6	
97250	Project Management	\$641.6	\$641.6		\$560.0	\$480.0	\$960.0	\$2,641.6	Fund
Total:		\$29,137.0	\$15,228.7	\$1,535.9	\$10,606.0	\$3,813.5	\$2,707.8	\$33,891.9	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / OUTSIDE OF FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	'97Fund	'97Defer	Recommendation			Total FY97-02	Recommendation
				FY98	FY99	FY00-02			
Archaeological Resources		\$318.5	\$318.5					\$318.5	Defer
97277	Chenega Bay Archaeological Repository	\$318.5	\$318.5					\$318.5	
Reduction of Marine Pollution		\$2,086.2	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9	Fund
97115	Sound Waste Management Plan	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9	
97229	Cordova Solid Waste Disposal	\$918.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Habitat Improvement		\$1,282.6	\$1,282.6		\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$2,832.6	Fund
97126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	\$1,282.6	\$1,282.6		\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$2,832.6	
Administration, Science Management, and Public Information		\$2,857.1	\$2,857.1		\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$4,700.0	\$12,857.1	Fund
97100	Administration, Science Mgt., Public Info.	\$2,857.1	\$2,857.1		\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$4,700.0	\$12,857.1	
Research Facilities		\$1,083.2	\$545.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	No rec.
97151-BAA	PWSSC Facilities Improvement	\$537.6							
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	\$545.6	\$545.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	Fund contingent
Total:		\$7,627.6	\$5,853.2	\$318.5	\$3,645.0	\$3,065.0	\$4,915.0	\$17,796.7	

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
Pink Salmon					\$3,503.2	\$3,435.5	\$1,921.7	\$74.9	\$966.3	\$293.4	\$32.0	\$3,288.3
97076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	A. Wertheimer/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$623.2	\$618.8	\$618.8		\$234.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$853.4

Abstract

This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on the straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. The objectives are to conduct a related series of controlled experiments on straying of pink salmon to determine the role of oil and other factors so that field studies of straying in Prince William Sound after the oil spill can be interpreted; to determine if the return rate of pink salmon to adult is reduced when they have been exposed to oiled gravel during embryonic development; and to continue investigations into whether such exposure causes heritable damage to reproductive fitness of pink salmon.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The greatest value of this project is that it supports an understanding of the effects of oil on nominal straying rates, reproduction, and early developmental stages of pink salmon. The weaknesses identified by the reviewers still exist, i.e., the difficulty of projecting results obtained in Southeast Alaska, and the lack of a genetic component. If straying rates are in fact lower than projected, an even more expensive field effort will be needed to complete this project.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. Although the Chief Scientist has raised questions about this project, NOAA has been responsive to prior concerns and funding this project in FY 97 will get the most return out of what has been a significant investment of Trustee Council dollars. This project will help with the interpretation of previous results on straying in relation to oil and should aid evaluation of when pink salmon recovery objectives are achieved. In addition, this project will provide useful information on marine survival of pink salmon that will have broad application to salmon management.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97093	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort	T. Linley/PWSAC	ADFG	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$484.7	\$484.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will be directed at changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. The project will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.		It is not clear that this proposal would result in less exploitation of wild pink salmon stocks in western Prince William Sound, though it may have potential to do so if the run timing of the chums is selected to coincide with timing of wild pink stocks. Application of traditional harvest management strategies would probably be a more direct way to address problems with wild stocks in western Prince William Sound. A potential negative effect of establishing a terminal chum salmon fishery on the western side of Montague Island would be interference with the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (/025), which uses this area as an experimental control. This proposal, however, does have the potential to help restore commercial fishing services. The proposing organization is well qualified to do this type of work, but there is confusion about the relationship with Project 97284. Given the current market value of pink and chum salmon and the large cost of this program, the Trustee Council may also wish to consider whether an investment in this project is worthwhile. Also, the risk to the NVP experiment from this project cannot be mitigated and is unacceptable. Do not fund.		Do not fund based on possible conflict with NVP (/025) and other ecosystem projects. There also is concern that a significant capital investment in hatchery equipment is not wise or timely. Finally, any Trustee Council support of this project would require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which could significantly delay implementation.								
97139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	S. Honnold/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$26.4	\$26.4	\$26.4			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$26.4
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
This proposal will evaluate the barrier bypass improvement at Little Waterfall Creek, as indicated by pink and coho salmon use of the bypass. The renovation of the bypass (decreased grades and addition of resting pools) was completed in FY 96 and is expected to facilitate increased spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon. Studies in FY 97 will include bypass inspections to document salmon passage, spawner enumeration, and juvenile salmon abundance monitoring.		This project will evaluate the effects of improvements to Little Waterfall Creek bypass, and it seems appropriate to determine the performance of the improvements. However, there is concern about the lack of attention to interspecific competition and interactions with other species. FY 98 funding is contingent on addressing these questions; funding in FY 99 is not recommended. Fund as requested in FY 97.		Fund FY 97 only. Project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and coho salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost due to the oil spill. FY 97 work will be monitoring and evaluation of the barrier bypass modification, as required by the Trustee Council's supplementation criteria. Funding for further monitoring in FY 98 will be considered only if questions raised by the Chief Scientist concerning interspecific competition and interaction with other species are addressed.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development	N. Dudiak/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$82.7	\$76.5	\$76.5		\$49.7	\$39.7	\$32.0	\$197.9
<u>Abstract</u> The goal of this project is the restoration of the native Port Dick Creek salmon stocks. Actual restoration of the spawning habitat will take place in June 1996. If natural colonization rates are not adequate to fully seed the restored habitat, on-site fish culture techniques will be incorporated using the native pink and chum salmon stocks to maintain genetic integrity. Water temperature, water level, salinity and stream velocity will be monitored. Additional post construction substrate monitoring is proposed.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project in which it is important to evaluate the effects of improvements on Port Dick Creek. The increased funding to monitor bedload transport and salmon survival is appropriate given past peer review comments. Fund, including additional monitoring.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, including new objectives related to bedload transport monitoring and increased salmon fry evaluation. This 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.						
97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$9.3	\$9.3	\$9.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.3
<u>Abstract</u> This is a close-out of Project 96139C1. Originally, FY 96 was to be the close-out year, but some instream structures failed. In FY 96, the structures which failed will be repaired using better anchoring techniques. Crowded stands of Sitka spruce, which were thinned to accelerate growth, will also be monitored. In FY 97, the repaired structures will be monitored to make sure they have withstood the high flows associated with the spring runoff, the final data on spruce growth will be collected, and the final report will be written.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Final year of this project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out. This project is designed to evaluate the results of a previous Trustee Council effort to improve habitat for pink salmon and chum salmon on Montague Island. FY 96 was to be the final year of funding for the project (monitoring and report writing). However, some of the instream structures failed and the FY 96 funds were reprogrammed to repair the structures. FY 97 funding will allow the desired monitoring to occur.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 9th yr. 11 yr. project	\$275.1	\$273.8	\$273.8		\$279.4	\$90.0	\$0.0	\$643.2
<u>Abstract</u> There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak pink salmon returns to Prince William Sound. Pink salmon runs are dominated by hatchery populations, and efforts to restore injured wild populations through selective harvesting of hatchery fish depend upon the availability of data pertaining to the spatial and temporal abundance of wild fish in the different fishing areas of the Sound. This project will provide accurate real-time and post-season estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to commercial harvests by date and fishing district and also to hatchery cost-recovery harvests. This information is important for fisheries managers who must anticipate the effects of fishing strategies on injured populations.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Highly valuable on-going project. Technically excellent. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Trustee Council funding will be provided again in FY 98 to ensure two years of overlap with the Otolith Thermal Mass Marking Project (/188). Only close-out funds will be provided in FY 99. The project provides information that allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks.								
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$122.4	\$120.1	\$120.1		\$108.4	\$55.0	\$0.0	\$283.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop otolith marking as a stock separation tool. All hatchery-produced salmon will be marked using this technique. Recoveries of these marks from returning adults caught in mixed-stock fisheries in Prince William Sound will allow improved estimation of the hatchery/wild composition of the catch. Improved estimation will enhance the fishery manager's ability to protect damaged wild pink salmon stocks in mixed-stock fisheries. The project will be conducted over two pink salmon life cycles. Experience with two life cycles is needed to fully develop a program that integrates induced banding code quality, otolith processing rates and costs, and statistical designs for catch sampling.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent ongoing project. The increased funds requested for purchase of equipment appear necessary to process otoliths in a timely manner. Fund at \$120.1.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Trustee Council funding will be provided again in FY 98 to ensure two years of overlap with the Coded Wire Tag Project (/186). Only close-out funds will be provided in FY 99. The project provides information that allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks. Otolith marking is a more accurate and less expensive technology for providing the information now obtained through coded wire tags.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$267.5	\$254.5	\$254.5					\$254.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will 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 recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing whether marine survival has a genetic basis.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The project proposes sound technical approaches. However, there is inadequate description of the experimental design for application of the developed genetic markers to management questions. Long-term applications of the developed genetic markers could be very valuable, although a specific link to restoration objectives is not well established in proposal. The investigators are qualified and talented, but new to this line of work, and it will take time for them to get the new techniques implemented. No commitments should be made at present to funding beyond FY 97. Concrete evidence of cost sharing by non-EVOS sources is essential for future commitment of EVOS funds. Fund in FY 97 and then review again.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will provide fundamental information which will likely aid restoration of wild stocks of pink salmon and benefit pink salmon management in the future. It is a long-term project with national importance. Trustee Council commitment at this time is to provide funding through FY 97 only.						
97191A	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities that Persist in Pink Salmon Populations in PWS	M. Willette/ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 9th yr. 11 yr. project	\$283.4	\$283.4	\$208.5	\$74.9	\$164.2	\$58.7	\$0.0	\$506.3
<u>Abstract</u> Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the oil spill. These increased rates of mortality persisted annually through the 1993 field season, suggesting that genetic damage may have occurred as a result of exposure to oil during early developmental life-stages. The consequences of this putative genetic damage include physiological dysfunction of individuals and reduced reproductive capacity of populations. The 1994 field results show no statistical difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams. This project will continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field and would verify and identify the occurrence of genetic damages.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The recovery of pink salmon streams is planned to be followed through two even-year and two odd-year life cycles, and thus objectives A and B of this proposal should go forward. However, the genetic objectives (C and D) were to be closed out in FY 96, and there is no compelling evidence to change this plan. The project should be funded at a reduced level that reflects elimination of objectives C and D.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund stream sampling and embryo mortality component contingent on approval of a revised Detailed Project Description. Defer decision on funding genetics portion (Objectives C and D), for which close out funds were provided in FY 96, pending more information on status of the closeout. This project represents the major monitoring project for the ongoing injury to and recovery of pink salmon.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Recommended Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	M. Murphy/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$138.3	\$138.3	\$138.3			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project will examine the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and 1995 by analyzing sediment samples collected in 1989-90 by ADFG and similar samples collected in 1995 by the Auke Bay Laboratory/NOAA. Analysis and comparison of the 1989-90 and 1995 data will complete the understanding of the injury to pink salmon by documenting the initial exposure level and subsequent habitat recovery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good proposal and it may provide the final results that clarify the impact of the spill on early life stages of pink salmon. The proposal could have been stronger if there was a greater overlap between sediment samples and streams that were studied for embryo mortality. However, comparison of the data from this project with similar data from laboratory experiments will allow greater understanding of whether field conditions in pink salmon streams in 1989 and 1990 were toxic to early life history stages of pink salmon. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will tie actual concentrations of oil obtained from field samples in 1989, 1990, and 1995 in pink salmon streams to embryo mortalities and will illuminate the role of direct exposure in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos. The level of funding recommended includes funds for preparation of the final report in FY 97.						
97196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project	\$236.0	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$130.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$375.5
<u>Abstract</u> Wild-stock pink salmon suffered direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound 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 the Sound.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good continuing project that potentially will contribute much to the restoration of pink salmon stocks in Prince William Sound. However, there is a need to define what level of genetic variability is important for management of the stocks. There is need for more information on the methods for analysis for the mitochondrial DNA work and to identify which of the 70 polymorphic loci are most useful or promising to pursue. The investigators are technically well qualified but application of the information would benefit from closer integration with agency managers. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (1) approval of revised Detailed Project Description that addresses technical questions raised by Chief Scientist and (2) receipt of report on Project 95191A. This project is designed to determine geographic extent of genetic differences in Prince William Sound pink salmon. Knowledge of the location of pink salmon stocks and genetic differences among the stocks in Prince William Sound could help refine pink salmon management areas and goals, aiding in the recovery of wild stocks.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97209	Examination of Straying of Hatchery Pink Salmon into Wild Populations in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$123.9	\$123.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak wild pink salmon returns to Prince William Sound. The most direct way to restore the wild pink salmon population is through intense fisheries management targeting hatchery fish while restricting the harvest of wild salmon. An understanding of the straying rate of hatchery fish into wild salmon systems is important for the development of fishery management plans and the evaluation of remote release programs for hatchery fish.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The objectives of this study can be met by examining fish returning to hatcheries for lesser cost. The critical issue in straying, whether there is gene flow between salmon populations in different streams, is not addressed by the nominal straying measurements proposed for this project. This project seems more related to normal agency management and aquacultural operations than to the restoration program, and some of its objectives will likely be achieved by Project 97076.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project is intended to provide additional information to fisheries managers. However, the project is closer to normal agency management than to restoration. In addition, some of the objectives duplicate efforts currently being funded under Project /076.								
97228	Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Embryo Mortality and Developmental Stability in Offspring of Oiled Pink Salmon	B. Smoker/UAF	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$96.7	\$96.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> A quantitative genetic analysis of embryonic mortality and other measures of developmental stability will be carried out. Estimates of genetic parameters for mortality (heritability, genetic correlation, non-additive and maternal sources of variation) will be important for management of pink salmon resources during restoration because they predict the rate at which genetic change can be expected to occur. This project is an augmentation of Project /076 being carried out by NOAA.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal should not be funded without further expansion of technical approach to discuss quantitative genetic methods and alternative approaches to measuring developmental instability. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's evaluation of the project's technical approach.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97284	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon through Test Fishery Project	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$511.8	\$511.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would conduct surveys of salmon streams in Prince William Sound in order to locate populations of pink and chum salmon to use in developing hatchery runs with altered location and timing. Altered runs could alleviate harvest pressure on wild stocks in western Prince William Sound. An alternative approach would be to use aggressive time and area fishery closures. Until a policy decision is made on whether altered run timing and remote releases should be pursued, this proposal is premature. The proposers are qualified to carry out the work. To be most cost effective, any future proposals should indicate the extent to which existing information at ADFG can be used to identify the desired wild brood stock. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.								
97321-BAA	Model Integration of Pink Salmon Restoration	C. Coutant and W. VanWinkle/Oak Ridge National Laboratory	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$221.8	\$221.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop a population model of pink salmon to integrate field-based knowledge of oil-spill effects. The first year will develop a model to predict the recovery rate of pink salmon populations in response to oil spills and similar disturbances by integrating impacts on incubation success, straying, adult mortality, and changes in food web dynamics. The second year will use the model to evaluate restoration and management strategies including variation in the size of hatchery smolt releases, supplementation of spawning habitat, and regulation of fishing.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically sound proposal to integrate much of the available information from ADFG studies into a pink salmon production model for Prince William Sound. This model should provide some of the synthesis effort needed to bring the results of past studies to bear on future management of this important resource. This project will make its greatest contribution if it can be coordinated with other synthesis efforts planned for 1998 and beyond. Do not fund at this time.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. It may be appropriate to consider this project in the future.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
Pacific Herring					\$1,222.7	\$1,157.2	\$717.7	\$204.5	\$627.8	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$1,572.4
97162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/Univ. Wash., C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ.	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$538.3	\$517.7	\$517.7		\$437.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$955.3
<u>Abstract</u> Field and controlled laboratory studies will focus on viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus and <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> , a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease(s) and mortality observed in Prince William Sound herring since 1993. Herring will be monitored throughout the year for signs of disease and immune status, while 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.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically excellent ongoing project that is contributing greatly to our understanding of the causes of the population crash of herring in 1993-94, and the recovery of the population from pathogenic effects. The investigators are well qualified, with laudable publication records. The project appears to be cost-effective. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project investigates the potential link between oil exposure and disease in herring, and between disease and the herring population decline in Prince William Sound. Understanding the causes of the decline and the lack of recovery is important for restoration of the herring population in Prince William Sound and resumption of the herring fishery.								
97165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$121.9	\$103.8		\$103.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.8
<u>Abstract</u> The Prince William Sound herring fishery has been in catastrophic decline since 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating knowledge of genetically-derived population structure into harvest management. This continuing project is delineating the structure of Prince William Sound 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 conducted.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Similar to the pink salmon genetics project (/196), there is a need to identify at what level genetic variability is important for application of these results to management. This is a good proposal and it should go forward. However, the proposal does not provide enough detail on how the microsatellite data will be analyzed. This project appears to be more expensive than necessary. Fund, but at a reduced level.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer until FY 96 results have been analyzed. If continuation of the project is recommended, funding will be contingent on receipt of the report due on Project 95191A. Project 97165 is intended to address basic questions about the genetic composition of Prince William Sound herring in relation to other North Pacific populations. When setting harvest limits, it is important to know whether there exists one or more genetically distinct populations.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project	\$260.7	\$260.7	\$200.0	\$60.7	\$190.2	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$473.3

Abstract

The oil spill coincided with the spring migration of Pacific herring to spawning grounds in Prince William Sound. Studies of oil spill injuries to herring documented damage from oil exposure in adult herring, reduced hatching success of embryos, and elevated levels of physical and genetic abnormalities in newly hatched larvae. The Prince William Sound herring spawning population has drastically declined since 1993, and pathology studies have implicated viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) and *ichthyophonus* as potential sources of mortality as well as indicators of stress. This project will monitor the abundance of the herring resource in Prince William Sound using SCUBA and hydroacoustic techniques.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project has been carried out for several years since the oil spill to provide basic information about the spawning biomass of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. The proposal for FY 97 would compare egg-based estimates of biomass with biomass estimates obtained from acoustic methods. This may be desirable to identify the most cost-effective and useful measure of herring stock abundance in Prince William Sound. However, a method for predicting or developing an index for future stock strength, based on juvenile abundance, may also come out of the herring research being carried out under the SEA project (/320). In the absence of a benchmark measure of abundance, it is not clear for how many years hydroacoustic and egg-based biomass estimates of stock should be carried out. I recommend delaying a decision on funding the hydroacoustic estimates for FY 97 until a more extensive examination can be made of the relationship between the two estimators and its value to future herring management.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund herring spawn deposition survey. Defer a decision on the hydroacoustics component pending further review. This project continues basic spawn deposition work on Pacific herring, which has not had a commercial opening in Prince William Sound since 1993. The PI has been responsive to reviewer concerns, and ADFG has now provided a plan to take over full support of this work after FY 98. [NOTE: FY 98 budget includes hydroacoustic component. If a decision is made to discontinue this component, the budget will be reduced accordingly.]

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97168-BAA	Restoration of Commercial Fishing Services: Social Ecology of the Herring Fishery in Prince William Sound	M. Downs/Impact Assessment, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$235.0	\$235.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Commercial fishing was disrupted by the oil spill. This project addresses the restoration of that service by developing data about pre- and post-spill commercial fishing activity, focusing on the Prince William Sound herring fishery. The working hypothesis of this proposal is that restoration of commercial herring fishing services is based on socioeconomic as well as biological factors. Statistical data about the fishery will profile the pre- and post-spill patterns of fishing. Interview data with fisheries participants will describe the dynamics of the fishery and the social and economic factors that affect restoration of the herring fishery and commercial fishery services.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The socioeconomic impact of the collapsed herring fishery in Prince William Sound is of interest. However, the Trustee Council has chosen to restore the resources themselves as the primary means of restoring services, such as commercial fishing. Although this project's methods seem reasonably sound, the reviewers were not persuaded that a project of this depth and scope is necessary. Indeed, its primary value is to document the socioeconomic history of the herring fishery with respect to the oil spill and to aid in the evaluation of whether the service of commercial fishing is restored following restoration of the herring resource (when that happens). However, this project would do nothing to directly restore either the resource or the service. Do not fund.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would investigate factors affecting the recovery of the herring fishery, including adaptations that fishers and processors have made to the lack of a harvestable resource, but would not contribute significantly to the restoration of either the herring resource or the commercial fishery.					
97248	Collection of Historical Data and Local Environmental Knowledge of Forage Fish and Herring	J. Seitz	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$66.8	\$40.0	\$40.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0
<u>Abstract</u> Using personal interviews, surveys, and mapping, this project will collect historical and contemporary knowledge about the ecology of herring and other forage fish and map information on their distribution; create an ascii file of mapped data; and create a subject index of textual information on the ecology and life cycle of the fish by species. Data and reports will be provided to participating projects – SEA (/320) and APEX (/163).		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project could contribute to the redevelopment of confidence in fish resources by subsistence users, and possibly provide information on recovery using traditional and local knowledge of pre-spill abundance. The institutional arrangements and project management responsibilities are inadequately defined, and it may be beneficial to formally link this project with other efforts attempting to develop traditional ecological knowledge. Reconsider revised proposal after assessment of all traditional ecological knowledge projects.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until Project 97352/Traditional Ecological Knowledge is underway and a determination has been made as to how the objectives of this project can best be achieved. This project is designed to address restoration objectives for herring and seabirds by contributing indigenous and local knowlege on herring and other forage fish.					

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
SEA and Related Projects					\$4,834.8	\$4,839.9	\$3,733.6		\$2,062.2	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$5,985.8
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$115.3	\$115.3	\$115.3		\$115.0	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$420.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project will continue to monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring and to identify critical pink salmon and herring marine habitat in Prince William Sound.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent proposal that holds good promise for development of a measurement for the annual importance of copepod production in the Prince William Sound food web, and therefore in interannual variability of larval fish (Pacific herring and pink salmon) production. The investigator has a good track record in the EVOS process and the work promises to be publishable in a first line journal. Progress to date has been excellent. The cost of the work is very reasonable. Fund, but commit to five rather than six years of Trustee Council support, pending subsequent evaluations of progress.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of the report on Project ST8 (due 9/30/96). Collecting and measuring pristane in mussels may provide a simple measure of marine productivity, thus allowing predictions about future fisheries production and harvest levels. Project has good community involvement component, working with the participants in the Youth Area Watch (Project /210) and producing an informational brochure.					
97243	Water Resources of Prince William Sound	J. Dorava/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$814.5	\$814.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide a baseline of existing water resource conditions using an integrated hydrology, water chemistry and biological health indicators approach. This information will permit analysis of long-term trends of both water quantity and quality in order to monitor recovery of streams that may have been affected by the oil spill. Along with assessing present conditions and establishing a baseline for monitoring trends, this study will provide information needed for damage assessment and restoration.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While some of the results of this work might be useful for some restoration projects, much of this proposal is not directly related to EVOS objectives. The results that are related to EVOS objectives are not critical to these projects. This project is very expensive, and there are questions about sample and analytical design. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which would assess the quantity and quality of freshwater discharging into Prince William Sound, is not clearly linked to restoration of an injured resource. In addition, the project is very expensive and the Chief Scientist has raised questions about its technical design.					

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97303-BAA	Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock in the Greater Prince William Sound Area	G. Thomas, T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$120.5	\$120.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>						
This project will improve stock assessment information on walleye pollock in Prince William Sound. Improved stock information will reduce the risk of over-exploitation, promote sustainable harvests, and examine the possibility of setting multiple species exploitation rates as a recovery tool for injured resources. A hydroacoustic-midwater trawl survey will be conducted in the late winter to estimate the pollock biomass in locations that have been previously recognized as spawning areas. By using commercial vessels as partners to assess the biomass of spawning concentrations of fish, the people fishing will be involved in the decision-making process. Local knowledge and scanning sonars will be used to locate and map the walleye pollock stocks.			The personnel and institutions are well qualified, and the concept of a sentinel fishery of this nature is a good idea. Although this project is basically sound, there are a number of technical questions, such as likely difficulties in detecting among-survey differences and in comparing the efficacy of the fishery against the acoustic survey. There also is fundamental concern that basic stock assessment for pollock should be a normal agency management function and there is little connection between this project and restoration objectives identified by the Trustee Council. Do not fund.			Do not fund. This project, which would conduct population assessments of adult walleye pollock, is not clearly linked to the restoration objectives identified by the Trustee Council. In addition, the Chief Scientist raised questions about the project's technical efficacy.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							<u>Recommended</u>	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	T. Cooney, et al.	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project	\$3,613.2	\$3,618.3	\$3,618.3		\$1,947.2			\$5,565.5

Abstract

This project is describing mechanisms of mortality for juvenile populations of pink salmon and Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. This information is being used to create a series of dynamic numerical models and an attendant nominal monitoring program to affect the restoration of these species through management options. The mechanisms influencing the distribution and growth rates of juveniles are being investigated by oceanographic studies. Mechanisms of predation and starvation are being studied by fisheries scientists and marine ecologists.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an excellent program that has undergone independent and thorough technical review annually. The program should better articulate the practical benefits and applications to be derived from the research, including a schedule for production of potential management tools. Key parameters for routine monitoring of the system to determine likely productivity of pink salmon and herring need to be identified. Continued improvement of the interaction between the modelers and the field scientists is required, as is a plan to integrate the results of SEA with the work of APEX(/163) and NVP(/025). In terms of the long-range scope of the program, resolution of the major hypotheses will be necessary over the next year prior to decisions about funding after the FY 99 closeout.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. Significant progress has been made to address the central SEA hypotheses. The program is now at a point when field work is transitioning to modeling and analysis. FY 98 will be the final year for most of the present SEA projects and only modest closeout funding is anticipated in FY 99 as a final synthesis year. Further herring research beyond FY 98 is uncertain and must be reevaluated in the context of other herring work and other restoration proposals. A key issue to be addressed in FY 97 is ensuring that SEA predictive models are useful to/used by resource managers. Further interaction between SEA investigators and resource managers appears needed. Clarification of any long-term data collection and monitoring to support predictive models is also critical to ensure that models can be maintained over time. On-going efforts to integrate the major ecosystem research projects (SEA, NVP and APEX) should be pursued during FY 97 and used to guide future funding decisions. In recognition of funds included in the FY 97 recommendation for additional data/modeling work (\$207.0) and for PWSSC's FY 98 report writing of FY 97 results (\$445.8), total SEA funding in FY 98 is projected to be \$1,947.2 (including agency administrative costs).

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97322-BAA	Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors of Age-0 Fishes	T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center, J. Purcell/U of Maryland	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$171.3	\$171.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
At high densities, jellyfish can seriously affect populations of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton, and may be detrimental to fisheries through direct predation on the eggs and larvae of fish as well as by competition for food with fishes. This project would examine the roles of jellyfish as predators and competitors of fishes, especially Pacific herring and pink salmon, whose populations have not recovered from injury due to the oil spill. This will be accomplished by participating in ongoing SEA research cruises in Prince William Sound in which zooplankton, ichthyoplankton, and gelatinous zooplankton distributions and densities will be determined.		This is a good project, but there are significant questions about sample design. The importance of jellyfish as a predator on juvenile pink salmon and juvenile herring is highly speculative, and there is not sufficient evidence presented in this proposal to justify a full-scale investigation. A more limited preliminary survey might be justified, but is a lesser priority in FY 97. Do not fund.		Do not fund. The justification for investigating the role of jellyfish as a predator on juvenile pink salmon and juvenile herring is not clear. In addition, the Chief Scientist has raised questions about the project's technical design.								
Sockeye Salmon					\$1,390.1	\$750.6	\$419.1	\$292.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$711.7
97048-BAA	Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	G. Ruggerone/Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 1 yr. project	\$31.9	\$31.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
Overescapement of sockeye salmon occurred in several areas of Alaska following the oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival in freshwater. However, the lack of information on marine survival of salmon confounds the interpretation of oil spill effects on adult sockeye returns. Research has shown that scale growth of Chignik sockeye salmon during the first and second years at sea is correlated with adult returns. This project will analyze marine growth of nine populations, including five populations affected by the oil spill, in an effort to separate freshwater and marine effects on adult returns.		This project is a continuation of a program that was highly rated on technical merit at its initiation and provides benefits in terms of understanding damages to sockeye salmon populations. However, this project was proposed only for a single year of funding, and any additional support should be a lower priority. Do not fund.		Do not fund. This project, which is synthesizing information on overescapement of sockeye salmon, was funded by the Trustee Council as a one-year project in FY 96. Although the project has worthwhile objectives, the funds requested for FY 97 are primarily to cover cost overruns experienced since the Trustee Council took action in FY 96 and should be covered by other funding sources.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook Salmon Production in the Kenai River Ecosystem	D. Schmidt/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$136.8	\$134.5		\$127.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.5
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
This project will investigate the role sockeye salmon carcasses play in primary and secondary production within the Kenai River and the potential symbiotic role sockeye salmon escapements have on nutrients and secondary productivity. An ecosystem approach to restoration of this system requires examination of the role salmon carcasses play in freshwater life history of other species. Chinook salmon production may be positively influenced by nutrient additions to the Kenai River. An important feature of the Kenai River studies is to ascertain if there are significant benefits to chinook salmon juveniles with increased escapements.		This is an innovative proposal that would examine the sources of carbon and nitrogen for juvenile chinook salmon production in the Kenai River system. The proposal hypothesizes that the nutrients released from sockeye salmon carcasses may provide a significant source of nutrients for juvenile chinook salmon. This approach may provide insight into the importance of sockeye carcasses to the Kenai River ecosystem, but it is somewhat narrowly focused on one species. Although the project would evaluate the broad effects of large sockeye escapements, which may benefit the economically important chinook fishery, the management value of the project is not clear. Defer decision.		Defer decision on funding until December, pending re-evaluation of funding priorities in the fall. If funded, funding should be contingent on approval of a reduced budget not to exceed \$127.5. This project is intended to contribute to an ecosystem-level understanding of the Kenai River system by examining the benefits of sockeye escapement to other in-river processes, for example production of chinook salmon. The results of this project potentially would aid fisheries managers in the restoration of injured sockeye stocks and in the enhancement of recreation and commercial fishing services.								
97251	Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	C. Swanton/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$388.7	\$42.0		\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
This project will substantiate that the Akalura Lake sockeye salmon stock is naturally recovering from damage caused by the oil spill through continued increased production of sockeye salmon smolts. This will be accomplished if the size of the 1997 smolt emigration is at or above approximately 200,000 fish. Funding will be for a single year of field studies identical to what was conducted during 1996 and a report coupling previous findings (Project /258-Sockeye Overescapement) with those of the 1997 field studies.		This project is appropriate for sustained salmon management. However, it is not clear that the current low escapements to Akalura Lake are related to the spill. Zooplankton levels and smolt production in the lake are at good levels as is marine survival of sockeye from Kodiak Island. Fund only if sufficient funds are available.		Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. If funding for this work is approved, FY 97 would be the final year, inclusive of a final report.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	N. Dudiak/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$129.3	\$123.1		\$123.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.1
<u>Abstract</u> The project is intended to accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed wildstock sockeye salmon of Delight and Desire lakes through lake fertilization. Application of liquid fertilizer would increase the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry through nutrient enrichment. The expected result would be larger, more numerous sockeye smolt with a corresponding increase in marine survival rates.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This appears to be, in theory, a reasonable resource replacement proposal. However, there is a risk that the fertilization may not work and the fish may not actually be harvestable at a time that would make them suitable replacements. Funding may be appropriate if enough questions can be answered to reduce the risk of project failure.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. If funded, the Trustee Council's role will be to fund the pre-fertilization study only (one year of funding, plus report writing costs in FY 98), with the lake fertilization phase itself to be funded from other sources. The project is designed to restore Delight and Desire lakes to their former roles in the commercial and sport fisheries in lower Cook Inlet. The lakes are located on Port Graham Corporation lands, and the project has been endorsed by the corporation.						
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	L. Seeb, J. Seeb, K. Tarbox/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$193.3	\$158.3	\$158.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$158.3
<u>Abstract</u> This is the close-out of a five-year project to restore Kenai River sockeye salmon through improved stock assessment capabilities and more accurate regulation of spawning levels. Results from this study are currently being used in the management and restoration of Kenai River sockeye salmon injured in the oil spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically sound proposal. However, the stock assessment and stock identification products are those which salmon harvest management programs routinely require. The Trustee Council has supported the development of the tools being applied by this project over several years on the theory that their application would be essential to harvest management of depressed and damaged salmon stocks. At this time, the risk of catastrophically low salmon runs which warrant further restoration efforts would appear extremely remote. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out (completion of data analysis and preparation of final report/manuscript). This concludes a 5-year effort to more accurately regulate spawning levels using improved sockeye salmon stock assessment capabilities. Continuation of effort should be taken over by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as part of its normal management responsibility. The information provided by this project is being used by fisheries managers to modify fishing areas and openings in order to improve management of Kenai River and other Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon stocks, which were injured when escapement goals were greatly exceeded following the oil spill.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97258A-CLO	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	D. Schmidt/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$289.9	\$214.0	\$214.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$214.0
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal will close out the sockeye salmon overescapement work. Tasks include final report preparation, including analysis of samples collected in FY 96 for the Kenai River only. The Kenai studies will focus on evaluation of the existing data. Funding will be directed at completing the FY 96 sample analysis and evaluation of the existing database. The 1996 Kodiak samples will not be processed. These studies are developing production models for restoration of the system being evaluated.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has produced much scientific evidence relevant to the evaluation of the effects of overescapement. Our ability to gain additional understanding is limited by the uncertainty of estimates achieved with state-of-the-art data acquisition technologies. Development of a production model for the Kenai River sockeye salmon that accounts for trophic interactions is not relevant to restoration objectives. Harvest management control of the system appears to be adequate in the absence of the work products identified in this proposal. The strategy for the recovery and restoration effort of the Trustee Council was to develop enhanced management capabilities for damaged resources; that goal has been achieved. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out only (analysis of FY 96 Kenai samples, and preparation of final report on Kenai and Kodiak studies) contingent on approval of a revised budget. This concludes a 3-year effort to examine the effects of sockeye overescapement in the Kenai River system and in Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island. The project has met its primary objective, which was to develop enhanced management capabilities for sockeye populations injured by the oil spill.						
97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	G. Kyle/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$220.2	\$46.8	\$46.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.8
<u>Abstract</u> Coghill Lake has been historically the major producer of sockeye salmon in Prince William Sound and a mainstay of commercial and sport fisheries. Beginning in 1993, the Trustee Council has funded a program to fertilize Coghill Lake to increase zooplankton levels, which in turn benefits juvenile sockeye growth and survival. After three years of lake fertilization, primary and secondary productivity have increased, the smolt migrations have increased five-fold, and the escapement goal in 1995 was achieved. This does not constitute a complete recovery as the zooplankton density is lower than desired. However, sockeye production in this lake has increased to attain adequate escapement. A fifth year of lake fertilization originally envisioned and two years of post-fertilization assessment will not be completed, as the Chief Scientist has recommended that this project be closed out in FY 97.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This program was initiated in 1993 to restore the sockeye salmon run in Coghill Lake through fertilization and supplementation. Primary and secondary productivity in the lake are now at acceptable levels; smolt production is at an acceptable level; and adult escapements within the optimum range are being produced. Restoration objectives have therefore been achieved. In addition, the harvest of high levels of returning adults (see Table 1 in project's 1995 annual report), which compromises the restoration benefits, continues to be a major concern. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out (preparation of final report). This concludes a 4-year effort to increase the productive capacity of Coghill Lake. Although the Trustee Council originally planned to fund five years of fertilization, the project has met its primary objectives — primary and secondary productivity in Coghill Lake are at acceptable levels; smolt production is at an acceptable level; and adult escapements within the optimum range are being produced.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden				\$1,113.1	\$934.2	\$266.5		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$366.5
97043B-CLO	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$24.0
	<u>Abstract</u> This project provides for monitoring of habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995 under Project 95043B. There has been concern raised that habitat structures may inadvertently increase coho salmon populations, and thereby increase competition stress on Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations. This monitoring will seek to address those questions and concerns.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> FY97 funding for this project will complete this multi-year study and allow determination of the performance of habitat improvements made to restore injured fish species. Fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out. This project monitors the effectiveness of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden habitat improvement structures installed in FY 95. The structures were monitored in FY 96 and should be monitored one additional year.				
97145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$229.7	\$229.7	\$229.7		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$329.7
	<u>Abstract</u> This project will determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout within the same watershed and between watersheds in Prince William Sound. It will examine genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group in FY 96 and FY 97. Results from this study will allow development of a long term, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is extremely critical for developing a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Several other very good proposals have been made for work on these species, but they cannot be implemented until their relationship to an overall recovery strategy is identified. Therefore, this project's contribution to the development of this strategy is important. It will be important to review results obtained after FY 96 field work and data analysis are complete. Fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project defines relationships among stocks and life history forms (e.g., anadromous and resident), refines understanding of the nature and extent of oil spill injury and may confirm whether recovery has occurred. The results of this study will be used to develop a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. This 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.				

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97172	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Recovery in Prince William Sound	A. Hoffman/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$402.3	\$402.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will evaluate recovery of stocks of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden exposed to petrogenic hydrocarbons through estimation of growth and survival at oiled and unoiled sites in Prince William Sound. A study conducted by Hepler, et al. showed statistically significant reductions in growth at oiled sites, but did not demonstrate statistically significant differences in survival. This study will examine fewer oiled sites than Hepler and will separately address both marine and fresh water components of annual growth and survival that were not addressed in earlier studies.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good proposal that should be reconsidered once information on the population structure of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been used to devise an overall strategy for restoration of these injured species. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Reconsider after a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been developed. The restoration strategy, which depends on the results of Project 145, will be developed during FY 97.						
97174	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden in PWS: Restoration Project Support and Coordination	A. Hoffman/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$157.5	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will conduct field work to collect data required to support other Trustee Council projects and work to coordinate the development and implementation of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden restoration strategies. Involvement and information has been requested from ADFG on previous studies on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden funded by the Trustee Council. There is currently no mechanism for coordinating these projects or integrating the results into a management plan.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Strategic planning portion of this project (objective 1) would be very useful during FY 97 as plans for recovery actions for field seasons in FY 98 and beyond are formulated. Objective 2 is a good proposal that should be reconsidered once information on population structure of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been used to devise an overall strategy for restoration of these injured species. Fund, but only objective 1.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Proposal withdrawn.						

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97242	Characteristics of the Cutthroat Trout Resources of Prince William Sound	J. Dorava & B. Black/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$265.4	\$265.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> The characteristics of the cutthroat trout population and the available habitat in Prince William Sound will be investigated following the protocols of the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program. Twenty sites around the Sound will be investigated during the first year of this project as a supplement to a water resources monitoring program proposed as part one of a two-part NAWQA-style study. Additional characterization of seasonal variations in cutthroat trout populations and habitat will be investigated at five index sites in the second and third years.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good proposal that could be reconsidered once information on population structure of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been used to devise an overall strategy for restoration of these injured species. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Reconsider after a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been developed. The restoration strategy, which depends on the results of Project /145, will be developed during FY 97.								
97302	Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory.	K. Hodges/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$34.2	\$12.8	\$12.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8
<u>Abstract</u> The status of anadromous Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout populations in Prince William Sound is not known. Consultation with local residents revealed that these species are more widespread than previously believed. This project will investigate a number of remote stream and lake systems to determine whether these species are present and their relative abundance. If these species are more widespread or abundant than previously believed, additional enhancement efforts may not be necessary. This project will also provide information for ongoing genetics studies by determining how isolated the populations are from each other and whether interbreeding is likely.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project contains good ideas, but it is competing with far more sophisticated proposals to do the same type of work. The site determination phase of this proposal, if coordinated with other concerned state and federal entities, could make a valuable contribution to development of a recovery strategy during FY 97. Consider funding the other element of the project later at a reduced level.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund the site determination element. Local knowledge will be used to determine which streams in Prince William Sound are known to have populations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. This information could be useful in developing a restoration strategy for these species. The restoration strategy, which depends on the results of Project /145, will be developed during FY 97. Reconsider the other element of the project, estimation of the relative abundance of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden, after a restoration strategy for these species has been developed.								

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Marine Mammals					\$814.1	\$810.6	\$654.6	\$156.0	\$260.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$1,120.6
97001	Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$195.5	\$192.0	\$192.0			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$192.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound. Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue and expand work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood metabolites, 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. In FY 97, the project greatly expands collaborative work with Native hunters through the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and will initiate work in FY 98 at the Alaska SeaLife Center.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This ongoing project is measuring the body condition and health of harbor seals in the oil spill area. Considerable progress is being made and an additional year of data in FY 97 is needed. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will document the body condition and nutritional status of harbor seals to help explain the decline in the Prince William Sound harbor seal population. This project complements Project /064 and will enable managers, subsistence hunters, and others to focus their concerns and efforts on the most probable sources of population decline. In FY 97, the focus of this project will shift to the health of juvenile harbor seals.						
97012-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$157.5	\$157.5	\$1.5	\$156.0				\$157.5
<u>Abstract</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 provides further analysis of a GIS database on killer whales. When coupled with genetic and acoustic data, the analysis will evaluate recovery of killer whales, recognize changes in behavioral ecology, estimate killer whale predation on harbor seals, and estimate impacts of the harbor seal decline on the potential recovery of killer whales. Year round residency of killer whales will be assessed using a remote hydrophone system. Environmental contaminant levels in the blubber of specific whales will be determined and potential effects on recovery evaluated.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is excellent, combining well-established techniques and some innovative methods. The publication record of the principal investigator is improving. In keeping with the recommendations of the Chief Scientist in FY 96, a review of killer whale recovery is necessary before committing additional funds. Defer decision on funding until after review in fall of 1996.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding all but interim amount until a review of the recovery status of killer whales has been completed (expected November 1996). Interim funds will continue the remote hydrophone monitoring effort by the residents of Chenega Bay.						

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97064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$317.8	\$317.8	\$317.8		\$150.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$517.8
<u>Abstract</u> This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in Prince William Sound and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project continues to investigate the decline of harbor seals in the oil spill area. The research addresses the most potentially useful lines of investigation. The investigators are well qualified and the costs of the research appear reasonable. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This study explores reasons for the long-term decline in harbor seals: food limitations, disease, reproduction and killer whale predation. The results of this study will enable resource managers, subsistence users, and others to focus their efforts and concern on the most probable causes of harbor seal population decline. In FY 97, the focus of this project will shift to the survival and health of juvenile harbor seals.						
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	D. Schell/UAF Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$143.3	\$143.3	\$143.3		\$110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project uses natural stable isotope ratios to assess trophic structure and food webs in Prince William Sound and contributes to the studies by ADFG personnel to determine the reasons for the decline of harbor seal populations. Through a mix of captive animal studies, comparison of isotope ratios in archived and current marine mammal tissues and their potential prey species in Prince William Sound, insight into environmental changes causing the decline may be possible. In addition, by providing analytical services for mass spectrometry the project contributes to the SEA (/320) program's effort to describe the food chains supporting commercial fishes impacted by the oil spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent proposal that holds good promise for an independent perspective on structure of the Prince William Sound food web supporting Pacific herring, pink salmon, harbor seals, and other injured species. This work is by its nature highly integrated with many other ecological projects being conducted in the oil spill area, including the harbor seal work in Project /244. The investigator has a good track record in the EVOS process and the work promises to be publishable in top-notch journals. Progress up to now is excellent. The cost of the work is very reasonable, given the costs for commercial analyses of stable isotopes. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides technical support for 97064, which may help explain why harbor seal populations have declined. The project will also assist the SEA program (/320) by describing the food chains that support important commercial fisheries in Prince William Sound.						

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Nearshore Ecosystem					\$3,616.8	\$3,341.2	\$2,186.4	\$115.7	\$1,753.7	\$524.8	\$224.4	\$4,805.0
97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels, et al/NBS-DOI	DOI	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$2,044.8	\$1,821.5	\$1,705.8	\$115.7	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$0.0	\$3,940.9
<u>Abstract</u> The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP) makes an integrated assessment of trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of apex predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and to improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses are: 1) Recovery of nearshore resources injured by EVOS is limited by recruitment processes; 2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey organisms has had a limiting effect on the recovery of benthic foraging predators; and 3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of benthic foraging predators.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project uses an ecosystem approach to examine recovery of injured species in the nearshore ecosystem. It was reviewed in depth at a workshop in February 1996. Requests for funding the avian copredator component should be deferred until the first-year data can be examined to determine if copredation effects are significant. In addition, funds to prepare pre-NVP sea otter publications should be contingent on acceptance by the Chief Scientist of outstanding reports from Project MM6. Budget increases over previous projections for on-going components (i.e., not including the avian copredator component) were substantial, but the project proposers have reduced these budgets. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund all components except avian copredator (USFS \$115.7) contingent on submittal of the final report on Project 95106 (due 9-30-96). In addition, funding for preparation of sea otter publications (\$10.0) is contingent on acceptance by the Chief Scientist of the outstanding reports from Project MM6. Defer decision on funding avian copredator component until FY 96 data has been examined; if funded, funding will be contingent on submittal of the final report on Project 95320Q. The researchers conducting sea otter surveys under this project should explore ways of involving local sea otter hunters in their research/monitoring efforts (see Project 97282). In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, was the area hardest hit by the oil spill. This project monitors recovery of intertidal organisms and closely linked vertebrate predators and addresses the question of whether continuing contamination is slowing recovery of vertebrate predators.								
97090-CLO	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	M. Babcock/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$17.6	\$10.0	\$10.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal is for finalizing three additional manuscripts from the four-year, comprehensive final report due September 30, 1996.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a solid proposal to publish the results of important work on oiled mussel beds. The investigator has a good record of producing results and publications. Recommend funding at \$10.0.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on receipt of report on 95090 (due 9-30-96). This project will complete reporting/publication requirements for the five years of studies funded by the Trustee Council on the persistence of oiling in mussel beds in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska and restoration of 12 of these beds.								

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97157-BAA	Intertidal Monitoring Using Carbon and Oxygen Isotope Indicators of Bivalve Impact and Recovery in Nearshore Ecosystem Habitats	M. Morgenstein and D. Shettel/Geosciences Mgt., Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$85.3	\$85.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop a method to assess the AMS and standard 14, 13, 12C and 18, 16O isotope compositions of selected bivalve species from three different shoreline sensitivity-type environments within Prince William Sound to acquire a direct measure of the degree and duration of injury to mussels and clams. If the method developed in the first year is successful, the second to fifth years will acquire impact and recovery data on more species and in a wider area of nearshore environments including the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Archipelago.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an interesting idea, but one that is unproven in concept. Funding this exploratory work, even if it were to yield an historical record of the spill in the shells of bivalves, does not appear to be an investment that will pay off for the on-going restoration program. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Weak link to restoration objectives adopted by Trustee Council. In addition, Chief Scientist raised concerns about project's technical approach.						
97158	Monitoring Nearshore Ecosystems in Katmai National Park, Alaska Peninsula	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$56.4	\$56.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Nearshore ecosystems of the Alaska Peninsula have not recovered seven years after the oil spill. Understanding basic aspects of key nearshore species' life histories is critical to interpreting ongoing studies, assessing recovery, and prescribing further restoration activities. This proposal focuses on development of integrated monitoring protocols for several nearshore species injured by the oil spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Since we do not have solid prespill data from the Katmai coast, it is unclear how recovery can be gauged in this area. The sampling and analysis of prey could be greatly improved, and the details of a power analysis are not presented. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The primary value of this project is as an inventory and status assessment of coastal resources, and this work is largely a normal agency responsibility. In addition, because there are no prespill data from the Katmai coast, it is unclear how recovery can be measured in this area.						

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97161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$104.4	\$98.8	\$98.8		\$9.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.3
<u>Abstract</u> Restoration efforts for harlequin ducks require an assessment of spatial population structuring and movements among geographic regions to understand the extent of past and ongoing injury, to interpret measures of recovery, and to determine limitations to recovery and restoration strategies. This project will use genetic analyses and color-marking to determine the degree of spatial population structuring among harlequin ducks from broad geographic regions throughout their North Pacific molting and wintering ranges, including areas directly affected by the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a promising attempt to determine population differentiation in harlequin ducks in the northern Gulf of Alaska using two complementary techniques (genetics and banding). I am interested in successful completion of this two-year project. Fund, but there may be need for additional guidance based on a review of FY 96 results.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will improve understanding of the population differentiation and movement among geographically separate groups of 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 spill area.					
97181-BAA	Prince William Sound Intertidal Recovery Monitoring	J. Houghton/Pentec Environmental, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$299.4	\$299.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> By the end of FY 96, eight years of data on the recovery of intertidal assemblages will have been collected at various beaches in Prince William Sound under an ongoing NOAA program. This program provides significant insight into the bio-physical factors affecting recovery and has documented considerable instability in community structure on hot-water washed beaches. This project will extend the sampling protocol of the NOAA program to intertidal areas sampled under the 1990-1991 Coastal Habitat Restoration Project (R102). This approach would establish the state of recovery over a broader area of Prince William Sound and increase the ability to generalize about factors affecting recovery rates and processes.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project could add to our understanding of the status and processes of recovery in the intertidal area, but there is a question of whether the likely results are cost effective at a price exceeding \$1.2 million over four years. In addition, the non-random design and difficulty in establishing the treatment history of the NRDA sites make interpretation of the results difficult. This project is strong on synthetic integration, but is not as rigorous as the competing proposal, 97227. Do not fund.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposal was submitted in response to Invitation and would contribute to the understanding of injury and recovery in intertidal areas. However, the Chief Scientist has technical concerns, including the difficulty in establishing the treatment history of NRDA sites. An intertidal proposal will be solicited again in the FY 98 Invitation, at which time more direction will be provided regarding the structure of the desired study.					

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97223-BAA	Analysis, Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-Spill Data on Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$79.0	\$43.0	\$43.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will result in new analyses, integration, and comparison of pre- and post-spill data, and the publication of four papers needed to understand spill damage to sea otters and assess the current status of affected sea otter populations. These four papers will result in a) data on the reproduction, development, and survival of sea otter females, pups, and weanlings; b) generation of benchmarks against which to gauge sea otter population status relative to recovery; and c) information key to evaluating response strategies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Demographic information already existing in final reports delivered by the PIs represents a potentially valuable contribution to the literature on population biology of sea otters in Alaska. Therefore, it is recommended that a modest amount of funds be provided to convert these reports into peer-reviewed publications. Funding levels should be at 1.5 months/publication for manuscripts #1, #2, #4, and #5, with progress payments made upon completion of each manuscript.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund data analysis and preparation of four manuscripts (Health, development, and survival of sea otter pups and weanlings; Length-mass relationships in sea otters; Survival and reproduction of female sea otters; and Age-specific reproduction of female sea otters) for publication in the peer-reviewed literature. Analysis of these data will directly aid interpretation of current studies (NVP-Project /025).								
97227	Status and Recovery of Intertidal Communities	M. Stekoll and R. Highsmith/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$276.0	\$276.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Two major studies involving intertidal organisms impacted by the oil spill have been carried out by the University of Alaska (Project CHIA) and by NOAA. This proposed study will investigate the current recovery status of intertidal communities impacted by the oil spill through integration and comparison analyses of these existing databases for Prince William Sound and through supplemental monitoring of selected oiled habitats in Prince William Sound, Kenai-Cook Inlet, and Kodiak-Alaska Peninsula regions.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will help document injury and recovery status in intertidal areas, which were hit hard by the oil spill. The project would set up two parallel databases of intertidal injury and recovery and assess whether these can be integrated. While this would be valuable, there is concern that this would be a risky investment without first assessing the compatibility of the data sets. In addition, the on-going NOAA Hazmat monitoring does provide insight into intertidal recovery processes in Prince William Sound. This is clearly a rigorous, well conceived project, but I cannot recommend funding at this time. Reconsider in FY 98 if costs can be reduced for assessing data compatibility between the two intertidal programs.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposal was submitted in response to Invitation and would help document injury and recovery in intertidal areas. However, the Chief Scientist has concluded that there would be questionable benefit in conducting the work as proposed. An intertidal proposal will be solicited again in the FY 98 Invitation, at which time more direction will be provided regarding the structure of the desired study.								

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97233	Body Condition of Sea Otters in Prince William Sound	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$11.8	\$11.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will result in acquisition of data on the body condition of sea otters in Prince William Sound, acquisition of samples to evaluate whether sea otters continue to be exposed to EVOS hydrocarbons, and acquisition of samples to evaluate sea otters' overall health. Because of pre-spill baseline information on body condition from the proposers' previous studies, body condition information will be a useful index of whether sea otters in the spill-affected area are recovering.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although the authors have extensive experience with sea otters, this proposal presents little in the way of methods to be evaluated. In addition, there apparently is considerable overlap with work on sea otter body condition in NVP (Project /025), and this proposal would rely on NVP for costs of sample analysis. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project objectives are currently being funded under Project /025.								
97240	Clam Recruitment: Investigation of Settlement Limitation and Mechanisms Related to Successful Recruitment	G. Irvine/NBS-DOI	DOI	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$237.9	\$237.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project proposes, as a companion to the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025), to examine whether clams are settlement and/or recruitment limited and to determine what environmental and ecological factors promote successful recruitment. Clams are very highly preferred prey of sea otters and some sea ducks, and their recovery from the oil spill is unknown. This project also has linkages to the SEA project (/320) and should support restoration activities aimed at increasing local populations of clams for subsistence.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal contains several good ideas, including gathering more information on the life history of little-neck clams in the spill area and linking the variability in the pelagic and nearshore ecosystems. However, the effort required in physical oceanography and understanding recruitment processes is likely to be much greater than estimated in the proposal, and critical details of the research plan are missing. A more limited proposal, closely tied to the NVP project (/025) to understand supply of juvenile clams, could be considered in FY 98. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has concerns about the project's technical design and the relationship of its objectives to the clam studies currently being funded through the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025). A more limited proposal more closely tied to /025 could be considered for FY 98.								
97290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	B. Nelson/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr. 11 yr. project	\$77.3	\$76.3	\$76.3		\$74.8	\$74.8	\$224.4	\$450.3
<u>Abstract</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 Council hydrocarbon database. A summary report for investigators and managers will be produced along with an electronic copy of the database that will allow easier access to this information.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an essential project for overall success of the Restoration Program. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> 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.								

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							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$254.6	\$252.5	\$252.5					\$252.5
<u>Abstract</u> Harlequin duck populations have not recovered from injuries sustained from the oil spill. Proposed surveys are designed to assess the extent of recovery of ducks inhabiting oiled areas and determine if low reproductive success has resulted in changes in population structure and productivity that may limit recovery. Shoreline boat surveys will be used to compare population age and sex structure, distribution, abundance, and productivity between oiled and unoiled areas in Prince William Sound in late-winter, spring, and late-summer. Changes in population size, structure, and production in oiled and unoiled areas within and between years will be compared. Continued population monitoring and brood surveys will allow us to assess trends and suggest factors limiting recovery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There continues to be concern about the status of harlequin ducks, especially in regard to reproduction and survival, and this is an important project to track populations of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound. The additional cost for winter surveys that have the potential to increase knowledge of the dynamics of different sectors of the population is a justified effort that may help explain population dynamics in western Prince William Sound.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project continues basic assessment of the recovery status of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound, and includes funds for soliciting traditional knowledge from local residents. In the future (FY 98 and beyond), work on harlequin ducks needs to be more tightly integrated and consolidated into one or two projects.						
97429	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Efficiency	T. Bowyer/UAF	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$72.3	\$72.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project is designed to experimentally explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses of river otters. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to three levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological and pathological examination. In addition, behavioral observations on foraging efficiency will be conducted to explore the effects of oil contamination on foraging success.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically good proposal to validate the use of biomarkers in river otters. It would be desirable to investigate the necessity of sacrificing animals in order to validate previous non-lethal work done in the field. The foraging efficiency portion of the work seems quite weak both methodologically and conceptually. It is likely that the Alaska SeaLife Center will not be able to accommodate this proposal until FY 98, and we invite the investigators to resubmit this proposal at that time with attention to the above comments.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. The Chief Scientist has raised technical questions about this project, which could help interpret contaminant-biomarker data coming from the NVP project (/025). This project should be reconsidered for possible funding in FY 98 when the Alaska SeaLife Center will be available, provided that the technical questions can be resolved.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects					\$3,655.8	\$2,947.7	\$2,172.3	\$282.3	\$1,880.0	\$1,820.0	\$176.4	\$6,331.0
97142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$188.5	\$188.5	\$188.5			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$188.5
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal would fund a second year of investigations on the status and ecology of Kittlitz's murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound. The study would continue to evaluate the abundance, distribution, habitat use, productivity, and trophic position of this little-known seabird in northwestern Prince William Sound. Given uncertainty about the effects of the oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project gathering basic information on a species recently added to the injured species list, which is also being considered for listing under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The proposal has been supplemented to describe the nature of correction factors to be applied to survey data and the rationale for the statistical model (paired t-test) to be used. Fund, but additional recommendations for this project may be provided after review of FY 96 results.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The project may be further modified after review of FY 96 results. This study will gather basic information on the Kittlitz's murrelet, which is a rare, poorly known seabird. According to one estimate, a substantial fraction of the world population of this species was killed in the spill. The results of this study may lead to identification of restoration measures.								
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/DOI-FWS	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$73.8	\$73.8	\$73.8		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.8
<u>Abstract</u> This project continues a population monitoring study that will be conducted in 1996. Murres will be counted at Barren Islands nesting colonies during FY 96 and FY 97. An optional third year of census work at the Chiswell Islands murre colonies is also proposed to supply complementary data from another injured nesting location that will help evaluate the overall recovery status of common murres in the spill area.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would continue monitoring murre colony attendance in the Barren Islands. This is a solid, continuing project, and the researchers are very strong. This work will help bring closure to the recovery status of common murres, which were hit hard by the spill. The proposers recommend visiting the Chiswell Islands in FY 98, and I endorse this recommendation. The reviewers also attach great importance to a population trends manuscript slated for preparation in FY 98. This project complements and aids the APEX project (/163). Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal to Chief Scientist of revised report on Project 94039. This project will monitor common murre populations on the Barren Islands. Population censuses at the Barren Islands will be very helpful in terms of the APEX study (/163), as well as to track murre recovery at this critical group of colonies. Murre colonies on the Chiswell Islands should be monitored in FY 98.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97159-CLO	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer: Report and Publication Writing	B. Agler/DOI-FWS	DOI	Cont'd 4th yr. 9 yr. project	\$83.0	\$45.1	\$45.1					\$45.1
<u>Abstract</u> In FY 97, this project will fund report and publication writing. Data collected since 1989 will be used to examine trends by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. Overall population trends for Prince William Sound from 1989-96 will also be examined.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is developing a valuable long-term dataset regarding recovery status of injured species, and the statistical power to detect trends in these highly variable datasets should be reached with FY 96 data. The out-year budgets seem excessive, and any future commitments must be considered annually. Fund at level of revised request.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund preparation of a final report (including 1 month to conduct regression analysis) and two manuscripts (# 4 and #6 in the proposal). The surveys provide basic information on the status and recovery of seabirds (and sea otters) in Prince William Sound and should now be adequate to detect trends in seabird populations. The need for future surveys should be determined after review of the final report.								
97163	APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	D. Duffy, et al/UAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 6 yr. project	\$2,287.8	\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0	\$176.4	\$5,576.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project will compare the reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet, of seabirds in Prince William Sound with similar measurements from Cook Inlet, an area with apparently a more suitable food environment. These measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance, in an effort to determine the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds. Fish will be sampled to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one fish species over another.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The APEX project is an important, innovative project examining the relationship between the availability of forage fish and productivity in marine birds. The study is fundamental to the restoration strategy adopted by the Trustee Council. The PIs are highly qualified and the project has strong leadership. The cost of this project has been reduced in response to earlier concerns, and the modeling component (from Project 97253) has been included as requested. There are still several issues which need to be addressed, but these can only be considered following a review of 1996 results. These issues include the retention of the forage fish diet overlap component (subproject C). In addition, recommendations on related, new projects – 97231/Marbled Murrelets and 97305/Stable Isotopes – may need to be revised in light of APEX priorities following the review this fall or winter.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund; project incorporates the modeling effort proposed in 97253-BAA (\$69.8). Funding for the field sampling component of subproject C (forage fish diet overlap) is contingent on the results of the APEX review session, scheduled for fall 1996 or winter 1997. Funding for subproject H (proximate composition of forage fish) is contingent on submittal of the report on Project 95121. Funding for subprojects J (Barren Island murrelets and kittiwakes) and K (fish as samplers) is contingent on submittal of the late report on Project 94039. The APEX project investigates the link between forage fish and seabird productivity. This work may yield results that will benefit the marine ecosystem in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97167-BAA	Preparation and Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from the Exxon Valdez Spill	S. Rohwer/University of Washington Burke Museum	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$41.0	\$32.1	\$32.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1
<u>Abstract</u> In 1992 the Burke Museum received emergency funds from the National Science Foundation to salvage about 1,500 of the most valuable bird carcasses from the oil spill. A year later the museum received another NSF grant to support the preparation, curation and storage of these specimens; unfortunately, that funding was not adequate to complete these tasks. This proposal seeks funds to complete the preparation and curation of the remaining birds salvaged from the spill for the Burke Museum.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The project will establish a biological legacy that could be very valuable to restoration studies that require a sampling of birds killed by EVOS. Potential applications of genetic and other techniques to these samples could uncover additional information about injured bird populations. If there are not enough funds to salvage all of the specimens, as many as possible should be salvaged, giving priority to a combination of carcasses that has the greatest value to the restoration program. Fund at approximately \$30.0.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will complete the preparation, cataloging and labeling of a sample of bird carcasses from the spill. This collection has value for restoration studies, including studies under consideration in this Work Plan (e.g., Project 97169) that require a sample of birds that died in the spill. If the reduced budget is not sufficient to salvage all of the carcasses, as many as possible will be salvaged giving priority to those with the greatest value to the restoration program. If these carcasses are destroyed, there will be an irretrievable loss of materials to aid restoration studies.						
97169-BAA	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets to the Gulf of Alaska	V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/DOI-FWS	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$153.0	\$67.3		\$67.3				\$67.3
<u>Abstract</u> Populations of common murres, pigeon guillemots, and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets from the Gulf of Alaska are failing to recover from the oil spill. This project will use state-of-the-art genetic techniques to aid in their restoration by 1) determining the geographic limits and structure of populations, i.e., the extent to which colonies are genetically isolated or comprise metapopulations, 2) detecting cryptic species and subspecies, 3) identifying sources and sinks, 4) providing genetic markers for the identification of breeding populations of birds killed by the spill, 5) identifying appropriate reference or control sites for monitoring or reintroductions, and 6) determining the role of inbreeding and small effective population sizes in restricting recovery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council is interested in application of genetic techniques to questions about seabird biology. This project has been revised in response to peer review comments with regard to narrowing the objectives, clarifying use of various genetic methods, and reducing travel costs. This project is now recommended for funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. The Invitation encouraged proposals on the genetics of common murres, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots in order to better understand the relationship between different populations of these species. This proposal was responsive to the Invitation and the PIs have responded to concerns about the objectives and methodologies of the study.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97182-BAA	Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	R. Burns and L. Prestash/Pelagic Environmental Services	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$247.0	\$247.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Kittlitz's murrelets will be captured and radio tagged from June through August, 1997 in Prince William Sound. Radio tracking individual murrelets during the breeding season will identify the relationship between the murrelets' nesting and foraging habitats. Radio tracking after the breeding season will determine murrelet dispersal patterns out of Prince William Sound. Spatial data obtained through radio tracking will be analyzed using GIS.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The investigators have pioneered work on the capture and radio-tagging of murrelets. As a stand-alone effort, however, this project is not strong. It could be a useful complement to Project 97142, the core project on Kittlitz's murrelets, but this new work is not a priority at this time. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Complete Project 1142 and develop a restoration strategy for Kittlitz's murrelets before considering new proposals to study this species.						
97224	Forage Fish Assessment of the Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait, and Gulf of Alaska Oil and Gas Development Assessment Areas	V. Elliott/DOI-MMS, A. Bennett/DOI-NPS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$110.0	\$110.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide a means for collecting and collating information on the abundance, density, distribution and stock/population status of forage fishes in the nearshore areas of western Gulf of Alaska, Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet adjacent to National Park Service areas. Additional inventory and monitoring of forage fish biomass and quality will be done to establish a trend index for ecological change and provide a baseline. Subsequent long-term monitoring could enable the differentiation between natural fluctuations of forage fish biomass and nutrient quality and large or abrupt changes that may occur from local human disturbances, such as oil spills.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The purpose and technical approach of this proposal are vague, with no apparent linkage to identified restoration objectives. It is unlikely that this project would provide useful information to the Trustee Council. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would contribute little to achieving restoration objectives.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity Relative to Forage Fish Availability and Environmental Parameters	K. Kuletz/FWS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$217.7	\$180.0		\$180.0				\$180.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project investigates the hypothesis that forage fish abundance is limiting marbled murrelet reproductive success and thus recovery. It compares forage fish abundance, as determined by APEX (/163) and SEA (/320) studies, to an index of murrelet productivity. Intra- and inter-annual comparisons will be made among six sites in Prince William Sound and between the Sound and Kachemak Bay. Data on terrestrial and marine habitat use will be integrated to make a descriptive model of adult and juvenile murrelet distribution. Historical data will be examined for changes in the present distribution of murrelets indicative of ecosystem-level changes.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project investigates the hypothesis that forage fish abundance is limiting marbled murrelet reproductive success and recovery. This work would complement the APEX project (/163) and is important in its own right, given the EVOS injury to murrelets. This is a good project from a solid investigator, but I am uncertain whether there is need for a four-year project. The PI has reduced the cost of the project. Defer decision on funding pending review of APEX and priorities.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding this project until incorporation of the project into the APEX project (/163) is explored. This project would investigate the link between forage fish and marbled murrelet productivity and thereby help explain why the population is not recovering. The proposal is responsive to the Invitation, which encouraged proposals that would integrate marbled murrelet field work with the APEX project. If Project 97231 is funded as a separate project, the funding level should not exceed \$180.0 in FY 97, \$180.0 in FY 98, and \$50.0 in FY 99.						
97235	Sand Lance Literature Review and Synthesis	B. Nelson and S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$42.3	\$42.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> The SEA (/320) , APEX (/163) and NVP (/025) programs are predicated on understanding how the Prince William Sound ecosystem functions. Sand lance have been identified as an important prey item in the nearshore environment, but these programs have not focused on the abundance and distribution of this species. This proposal would summarize the existing literature on sand lance into a comprehensive review and identify datasets which may contain information on sand lance distribution and abundance in the spill area. An electronic annotated bibliography will be produced.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a reasonably good proposal for documenting the biology of the sand lance in the northern Gulf of Alaska. However, there are several competing proposals that could incorporate a thorough literature review on a more cost effective basis. The TEK component is also addressed elsewhere. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project 97306 proposes a more cost effective study of sand lance.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97253-BAA	Factors that Limit Seabird Recovery in the EVOS Study Area: A Modeling Approach	D. Ainley/H.T. Harvey & Associates, R. Ford/Ecological Consulting, Inc.	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$93.8	\$93.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will use models to assess ways in which food supply could be affecting recovery of seabirds in the EVOS study area. Models of foraging effort and success as it relates to breeding productivity will be developed. Results will test the degree to which food limitation is affecting recovery, indicate the mechanisms by which this could come about, and identify the scale at which interactions are occurring between food availability and the colonies being studied by APEX (Project /163). Moreover, results should help to "aim" the APEX research effort so that sufficient data are collected to fulfill the overriding APEX objective: to understand the ways in which food supply is limiting seabird recovery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This technically sound proposal would augment the APEX project (/163) by creating a model to integrate the observations of APEX investigators and develop predictions that can be tested. Investigators are highly qualified, although labor costs are high. This proposal should only go forward as a portion of the APEX program, and at least some funds have already been made available in APEX budget for this purpose. Do not fund as separate project, but fold into APEX (subject to concurrence of APEX leadership and proposers).		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. This project has been incorporated into the APEX project (/163).								
97305	Monitoring Response of Seabirds to Changing Prey Availability Using Stable Isotope Analysis	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$90.1	\$35.0		\$35.0				\$35.0
<u>Abstract</u> A key component of the ecosystem-level study (APEX-/163) designed to evaluate the response of seabirds to fluctuations in forage fish density following the oil spill is the accurate evaluation of seabird diet through time. Recent advances in the use of naturally occurring stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen to trace food webs can be applied to seabird communities. This technique will allow trophic dynamics and location of feeding to be traced in association with intra- and inter-seasonal changes in seabird prey. Moreover, the measurement of several tissues of seabirds, including those of their eggs, will be used to establish diet of birds integrated over various time periods.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Stable isotope measurement of seabird tissues could contribute much to our understanding of declines of seabird populations relative to food sources. It is recommended that samples gathered in the APEX program in 1995 and 1996 be initially analyzed under Project /170. The interpretation of these data will provide a basis for future work in this area.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding this project. Review whether samples gathered in the APEX project (/163) are being analyzed under Project 97170 using stable isotope analysis. Consider in context of overall APEX priorities following completion of FY 96 field season.								

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							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$27.8	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$82.8
<u>Abstract</u> The purpose of this project is to characterize the basic ecology, distribution and demographics of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet. Recent declines of upper trophic level species in the Gulf of Alaska have been linked to decreasing availability of forage fish. Sand lance is the most important forage fish in most nearshore areas of the northern Gulf. Despite its importance to fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, little is known or published on the basic biology of this key prey species.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a novel and exceptionally useful contribution to understanding of a forage fish species that is very important to injured resources and the marine ecosystem. The project relies on a graduate student under good supervision and is very cost effective. Fund, including a literature review on sand lance biology.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project would study sand lance, an important forage fish in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Sand lance populations have been in decline in recent years and should be studied in order to understand marine ecosystems as they may affect injured seabirds and marine mammals.								
Archaeological Resources					\$633.2	\$549.7	\$231.2	\$318.5	\$201.3	\$158.9	\$415.0	\$1,324.9
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 3rd yr. 8 yr. project	\$192.2	\$145.0	\$145.0		\$135.0	\$145.0	\$415.0	\$840.0
<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 reintroduced oil. The project will end in FY 99 if monitoring shows no continued injury.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Conceptually, this is a good project that continues to address "recovery" at injured archaeological sites. This project should be funded as now proposed.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continuation of index site monitoring program, which provides for monitoring of archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling. The original proposal also included monitoring an additional four sites on Kodiak and Shuyak islands newly acquired through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program. This concept has merit, but warrants further deliberation.								

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							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97007B-CLO	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	L. Yarborough/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$27.2	\$19.9	\$19.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$19.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide funding for an additional phase of the Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. The final report on the restoration project having been completed in FY 96, this phase of the project will complete presentation of the results to the professional and general public. The Principal Investigator will disseminate the findings of the excavations of SEW-440 and SEW-488 through a peer-reviewed journal article and presentations of results at a major professional conference and to community groups.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an on-going and successful project to assess and extract information from archaeological sites. This project deserves continued support. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on receipt of the final report for Project 95007B (due 8-31-96). This project will disseminate the findings of the excavations of SEW-440 and SEW-488 through a peer-reviewed journal article and presentations of results at a major professional conference and to community groups. These excavations provided significant insights into early occupants of Prince William Sound.						
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$95.3	\$66.3	\$66.3		\$66.3	\$13.9	\$0.0	\$146.5
<u>Abstract</u> The archaeological site stewardship program will provide training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards will protect damaged sites on the Kenai Peninsula, 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.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Vandalism of archaeological sites was a serious concern in the aftermath of the oil spill. Long-term protection and restoration of injured sites will be most successful if undertaken by local people. This successful project is testing and fostering this approach, and it should be continued. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This is a pilot project that provides training and coordination for volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the oil spill area. This effort is currently beyond the ability of normal agency monitoring. After FY 98, expenses will be assumed either by volunteer stewards or agency budgets, except for a small amount of closeout funds in FY 99.						

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							<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Defer</u>				
97277	Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay	C. Totemoff/Chenega Corporation	USFS	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$318.5	\$318.5		\$318.5				\$318.5
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will fund an archaeological repository in Chenega Bay. Additional programming under the project will include stewardship of the facility, preservation and curation of artifacts, and educational/cultural programs. During 1997, the work planned for the period includes site control, architectural and engineering final proposals, and program development (in league with Chugach Heritage Foundation), as well as artifact and site inventorying, cataloging, and collecting. Completion of the operations and maintenance plan is also expected during this phase.			Although this project would contribute to archaeological restoration objectives with respect to Chenega Bay, there are major long-term issues to be resolved in regard to operation of the facility. This raises both financial and policy questions, which must be addressed by others. Based on this limited proposal and the unresolved long-term issues, I cannot recommend funding at this time.				Defer decision on funding until after completion of the comprehensive community plan for archaeological restoration (96154). If the Trustee Council subsequently issues an invitation for local heritage preservation projects (see p. 42 of the Invitation), submission of a more detailed proposal will be invited through a process separate from the FY 97 work plan process.					

Subsistence					\$6,386.3	\$4,547.0	\$1,352.2	\$204.6	\$1,175.1	\$349.0	\$825.0	\$3,905.9
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	D. Scheel/Prince William Sound Science Center	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$53.3	\$48.0	\$48.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.0
<div> <div> <u>Abstract</u> This project addresses concerns that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired. In this proposal, close-out costs are requested for FY 97, the third year of the project. The first year (FY 95) was to establish the feasibility of working with octopus in Prince William Sound, identify suitable study sites, and evaluate techniques. The second year (FY 96) is focusing on the factors in nearshore habitats that are important to octopus, and on the turnover rates of octopus in those habitats. </div> <div> <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good project to analyze and report data on a two-year study of octopus in PWS. It has addressed the concerns of local people about the abundance of octopus and chitons and has identified octopus habitat in Prince William Sound. Fund. </div> <div> <u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides close-out funds for a two-year survey of octopus designed to address the concern that octopus stocks were depleted by the oil spill and that subsistence use of this resource is impaired. Funding is including for providing study results to communities who participated in the study. </div> </div>												

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97052	Community Involvement	P. Brown/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 8 yr. project	\$378.8	\$248.4	\$248.4		\$250.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$1,498.4
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
This project will increase community involvement in the restoration process. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator's work will continue through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC). Through direct communication with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator will continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program, particularly ongoing scientific studies.		This is a key program for fostering participation of local residents of the oil spill area in the EVOS restoration program. The program is successfully organized and functioning and needs to turn its attention to concrete achievements in FY 97. Fund.		Fund, including addition of a community facilitator in Seldovia and additional travel for community facilitators to EVOS workshops. The proposal has been revised to eliminate funding of a computer network (a decision on this should be deferred until the communities and their regional organizations – in particular, Chugach Regional Resources Commission, Chugach Heritage Foundation, Kodiak Area Native Association, and Kodiak Island Borough – come forward with a collaborative plan to establish a network, train communities to use the network, and provide for maintenance and other operational costs of the network). In addition, the traditional knowledge component of the project is now included in Project 97352/TEK. Project 97052 continues a program to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill.								
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$12.0	\$11.1	\$11.1		\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$35.1
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
This project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 50,000 smolt will be collected from an ADFG 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.		This is a good replacement resource project. Fund.		Fund. Fund through FY 99 (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.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	D. Daisy/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$401.4	\$365.0	\$365.0		\$365.0			\$730.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project's objective is to establish safe, easily accessible subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams and cockles. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and what method to use. Total seeded area during the project will not exceed five hectares. Development work will be confined to areas near the Native villages of Eyak, Tatitlek, Nanwalek, and Port Graham.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> FY 1997 is the third year of a 5-year project. The proposers have shown that they can spawn and grow little-neck clams in a nursery environment. There are substantial concerns about the grow-out phase of the project, but the proposers have been responsive to these concerns. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is intended to establish subsistence clam populations as replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.								
97156	EVOS Restoration Public Access & Education Program	H. Tomingas/Ocean Explorers	ADFG	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$267.5	\$267.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide funds for traditional knowledge holders, educators, coastal community representatives, and the like to be aboard research vessels contracted for use on EVOS projects.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> It is not possible to determine if this project is feasible or will contribute to recovery objectives. High costs are not justified, and no presentation of the proposer's TEK qualifications or experience is made. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. In general, this project would pay for community members to be transported to and stay aboard research vessels under contract to EVOS projects. Such participation of spill-area residents in ongoing research projects should be coordinated with individual EVOS principal investigators and the Community Involvement Coordinator (Project /052).								
97210	Youth Area Watch	R. Sampson/Chugach School District	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$203.4	\$150.0	\$150.0		\$150.0			\$300.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project links students within the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded through the Trustee Council. The goal is to involve students in the restoration process and give them the skills to participate in restoration activities now and in the years to come. Youth conduct activities identified by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Youth Area Watch is an outstanding project for fostering community participation in the EVOS restoration program. The proposal is well thought out and sufficient detail is present to see that this will likely be a successful project. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, including expansion of program to Whittier, Seward, Valdez, and Cordova. This project is designed to involve local youth in ongoing restoration projects.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97214-CLO	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	B. Simeone/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$12.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1
<u>Abstract</u> This is a close-out of a project begun in FY 96. The video will document all facets of harbor seal hunting, including the ecological and biological knowledge hunters use to hunt seals. In FY 96, Taylor Productions of Anchorage was awarded the contract to produce the documentary, which will be completed by February 1997. Funds requested for FY 97 will supplement a subcontract with Tatitlek to support village participation in the project and one month of ADFG staff time to assist with review of the project and final report completion. Funds will also support participation by Tatitlek residents in a public screening in Anchorage of the completed documentary.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> These funds are for close-out of a project to document subsistence use of harbor seals. This promises to be a very successful video that will have great educational value. It will be popular among the rural residents of Alaska, and will contribute to the restoration of subsistence services. With these funds, the principal investigators should make sure that the video receives extensive distribution.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is designed to contribute to the restoration of harbor seals and subsistence uses by transmitting local knowledge and observations about harbor seals to the scientific community.						
97220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$118.0	\$115.0	\$115.0		\$12.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in eastern Prince William Sound. Instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily the installation of log structures, will be employed by local subsistence users to increase the capability of selected streams to produce additional salmon. The project is being developed and implemented cooperatively by the Native Village of Eyak and the USFS.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuation of an ongoing project to provide replacement subsistence fish resources. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continuation of work on Eyak-area streams. A separate proposal to enhance streams near Tatitlek may be considered in FY 98. This project is designed to replace subsistence services lost due to the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in Prince William Sound.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97222	Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$78.8	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project seeks to help the recovery of subsistence in Chenega Bay by installing a fish pass in Stream 667 (known also as Anderson Creek). This creek flows through the community of Chenega Bay but is inaccessible to salmon because of a waterfall just above the upper intertidal zone. Installation of a fish pass at the waterfall will allow chum and coho salmon access to spawning and rearing habitats in the creek and will increase the number of salmon available for subsistence use.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The feasibility study has reported that Anderson Creek now flows through a garbage dump. This situation can be changed by rerouting the stream. Until such time, do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The investigation of feasibility conducted by the USFS in July 1996 resulted in the discovery of serious hazardous material contamination within Anderson Creek. The USFS cannot participate with instream activities until the stream contaminants are properly cleaned up and the stream certified as safe. There is additional concern of direct contamination to the fish within the stream.						
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$80.4	\$74.4	\$74.4		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$299.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area while maintaining the Port Graham hatchery's broodstock development schedule. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels, pink salmon are being heavily relied on for subsistence. The project will supplement ADFG monitoring of the Port Graham hatchery's pink salmon return, and will enhance the juvenile-to-adult survival of hatchery-produced pink salmon through an extended rearing program.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal will generate replacement pink salmon subsistence resources. This version is much improved over the previous proposal (FY 96), as close attention to the reviewer's comments has produced a well thought out proposal with very good probability of success. Fund.			<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.						

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							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$155.7	\$114.9	\$114.9		\$85.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project will expand the biological sample collection program funded by the Trustee Council in FY 96 in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet to two Kodiak Island communities and Valdez. Village-based technicians will be selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) and trained to collect samples and transport the samples for analysis. The traditional knowledge database distributed in FY 96 will be updated and produced on CD-ROM. Maps depicting harbor seal subsistence harvest areas will be prepared. The ANHSC will organize a workshop and produce and distribute a newsletter.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The technical approach for this project is very clear; it seems feasible, and makes excellent use of local residents' talents that have been historically underutilized. Good collaboration with Youth Area Watch project (/210). Proposers need to follow through on plan to find non-Trustee Council funding. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This pilot project will serve as a prototype for a long-term sampling program that will involve Native hunters in the management of harbor seals. In the near term, this project will enable Native hunters to provide harbor seal samples for projects 97001, 97064, and 97170, which seek to explain why harbor seals are not recovering. In FY 97, the biosampling program will be expanded to include Valdez and two sites in Kodiak.						
97245-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$274.3	\$274.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will aid restoration of harbor seals and subsistence by developing fundamental data sets needed to (1) evaluate factors affecting the harbor seal decline and (2) strengthen monitoring of subsistence takes. This project involves the knowledge and expertise of subsistence users and other community members to survey seasonal changes in harbor seal distribution during the fall-winter-spring, develop detailed annotated harbor seal distribution maps, and work with the Community Involvement project (/052) to record observations of local marine occurrences and summarize observations in regional newsletters.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project addresses significant community concerns about what is happening to the harbor seal population in the spill area. It proposes to train and use local residents in surveying harbors seals, particularly in the winter months. The level of experience of the investigators is good, and the proposed collaboration with local residents is desirable. However, this proposal does not address the extensive existing database and how these data would be utilized. It is not explicitly stated how the results of this project will augment the understanding of seal declines or aid in their recovery. Do not fund, but consider revision in FY 98 after overall assessment of harbor seal program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Reconsider this proposal in FY 98 after the assessment of the recovery status of harbor seals and continuing research needs.						

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							Fund	Defer				
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	J. McCullough & L. Scarborough/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 7 yr. project	\$46.2	\$46.2		\$18.9				\$18.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project is a continuation of a project funded in 1996 through the EVOS criminal settlement. The 1996 work is an assessment of what method would be best suited to restore the Kametolook River's coho run to historic levels. This project will provide funding through FY 2002 for ADFG to try conservative and safe enhancement methods. Instream incubation boxes and habitat improvements for spawning and rearing habitat will be evaluated.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal does not have a proper technical foundation in relation to EVOS supplementation policy and ADFG genetics policy and needs additional planning.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until evaluation phase of project, which was funded through the state's criminal settlement with Exxon Corporation, is complete. Future funding of implementation phase of project would be contingent on approval of (1) a revised Detailed Project Description that addresses technical concerns raised by the Chief Scientist and (2) a reduced budget (this same proposal was also submitted to the criminal settlement fund, and the cost identified was \$18.9). This project is designed to enhance a coho salmon run near Perryville as a replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.						
97256A	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 7 yr. project	\$34.4	\$34.4		\$34.4				\$34.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of northern Prince William Sound by stocking sockeye salmon in Columbia Lake. The lake is a predominantly clearwater lake that has recently become accessible to anadromous fish as Columbia Glacier has retreated. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase of the project (FY 96 and FY 97) will determine the ability of Columbia Lake to support a resident population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 of the project will be to stock the lake with sockeye salmon. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1999. The stocking program will take five years to establish a self-sustaining run.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is relatively inexpensive, although potentially substantial out-year costs are not identified. If habitat is suitable, sockeye will colonize the lakes anyway. Defer until review of the feasibility report from Project 96256A.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until feasibility work being conducted in FY 96 (the ability of the lake to support a sockeye salmon population) is evaluated and out-year costs are identified. If feasible, this project could provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for subsistence and sport fishing resources injured by the oil spill, particularly for the residents of Tatitlek and Valdez.						

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 7 yr. project	\$16.8	\$16.8		\$16.8				\$16.8
<div><div><p><u>Abstract</u></p><p>This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of Prince William Sound and especially residents of Chenega Bay. Habitat improvements were made in 1978, 1980 and 1981 to provide access to Solf Lake for anadromous fish. Investigations suggest that the lake is fishless and has adequate zooplankton biomass to support a salmon population. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase (FY 96) will verify the ability of Solf Lake to support a population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 will stock the lake with sockeye salmon and ensure adequate anadromous access to the lake. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1998.</p></div><div><p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p><p>Defer until review of the feasibility report from Project 96256B.</p></div><div><p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p><p>Defer decision on funding until feasibility work being conducted in FY 96 (the ability of the lake to support a sockeye salmon population and what type of habitat improvements might be necessary to ensure salmon have access to the lake) is evaluated and out-year costs are identified. If feasible, this project could provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for subsistence and sport fishing resources injured by the oil spill, particularly for the residents of Chenega Bay.</p></div></div>												
97261	Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence Enhancement	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$443.6	\$443.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<div><div><p><u>Abstract</u></p><p>The Port Graham Village Council will serve as a leader to develop a cooperative land ethic and resource stewardship plan for the 36 parcels of private land (native allotments) and village council lands that total 5,300 acres, as well as for Seldovia Native Association, state, and Port Graham Corporation lands and the land within the Port Graham village itself. This plan will be designed to protect and enhance the subsistence resources that will substitute for the subsistence resources lost and damaged due to the oil spill.</p></div><div><p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p><p>This proposal puts forth an important idea that has the potential to make a positive contribution to subsistence resources. However, the proposal is vague with few concrete or measurable objectives and an inadequate presentation of methods. In addition, the proposal has not made an adequate link to restoration program objectives, and lacks adequate justification for proposed costs. Do not fund.</p></div><div><p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p><p>Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified.</p></div></div>												

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							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97262	Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on PGC Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$595.7	\$595.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will inventory and assess all shorelines on Port Graham Corporation lands (210 miles) on the coastline from the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The project will assess damaged shoreline habitat, study methods of enhancement and recovery of damaged populations, determine protection needs, determine productivity and value, and prepare special land use plans for protection and enhancement and increasing subsistence resources for Port Graham residents. The study area will be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important shorelines.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project proposes to inventory and assess biological resources and classify shorelines in the Port Graham area. While this is an excellent idea that will support the efficient and intelligent use of resources, the proposal lacks sufficient detail to determine if objectives can be achieved. The proposal is vague, particularly with reference to use of existing data and how protection and enhancement recommendations will be developed. High costs are poorly justified. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified.								
97263	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$1,404.6	\$102.0	\$58.0		\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$185.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by conducting an inventory and assessment for ehancement projects on the four major salmon streams in the Lower Cook Inlet spill area. In FY 98 and FY 99, protection and enhancement projects will be implemented using instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily creation of spawning channels, removal of natural barriers to spawning, and construction of wall-based rearing structures. Local subsistence users will be employed as technical assistants during field surveys and construction. Port Graham Corporation will share costs of this project.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will survey major salmon streams on Port Graham lands and develop protection and enhancement projects for pink, chum, and coho salmon on four streams. It is unlikely that the instream enhancement methods would have negative effects overall, and the project should achieve some of its goals with respect to enhanced fisheries. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on approval of a reduced budget. This project will protect and enhance salmon streams important to the restoration of subsistence in the Port Graham area. This project will also serve as a model for protection of other salmon streams that cross land owned by Port Graham Corporation.								

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97264	Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on PGC Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$417.8	\$417.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will inventory all wetlands on Port Graham Corporation lands on the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay, assess wetland riparian habitat, and study methods of enhancement and recovery of wetland riparian areas. The study area will be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important wetlands and lakes.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While this proposal might contribute to the efficient and intelligent use of resources, the proposal lacks sufficient detail to determine if objectives can be achieved. The proposal is vague, particularly with reference to use of existing data, survey methods, and how protection and enhancement recommendations will be developed. There is no indication that proposers have the experience or qualification to do the work, and high costs are poorly justified. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified.								
97265	Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Uplands: Planting of Willows for Moose Browse	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$334.0	\$334.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will inventory all moose habitat on Port Graham Corporation lands from the Rocky and Windy rivers to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The planting of specific willow species will increase the moose browse on the fall-winter and spring range of the moose. Plantings will be along the existing logging road system, which totals over 100 miles. The enhancement of moose habitat will increase the moose population for subsistence users, and will allow Port Graham residents to substitute this resource for the lost and damaged marine subsistence resources caused by the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> No cogent argument is presented that the project will actually increase subsistence resources, and the potential ecological implications of the planting program have not been considered. The lack of detail in the proposal makes it impossible to judge feasibility. The link to restoration objectives is poor, and the high cost of the program is poorly justified. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified. The objective of replacing subsistence resources lost or diminished because of the spill is an important one. However, two continuing projects seem to be more effective than the proposed project in replacing subsistence resources identified as important for Port Graham. The objective of Project /131 is to supply a safe, easily accessible source of clams for subsistence use near Port Graham and the objective of Project /225 is to ensure that pink salmon are available for subsistence use until coho and sockeye salmon runs are rejuvenated.								

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							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97267	Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$62.5	\$62.5		\$62.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will fund a floating skiff dock for the residents of Port Graham to store skiffs used for subsistence activities. At present, skiffs must be stored on land, often far from the water. This makes it difficult for residents to take advantage of good harvesting weather. This further limits subsistence use, which was injured by the oil spill. Storing skiffs on the water, where they are ready for use, will allow subsistence users to make better use of harvesting opportunities. This will partially mitigate the local impacts of the spill on subsistence resources and uses.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would allow more efficient use of skiffs, allowing access to replacement subsistence resources further from the village of Port Graham. This is consistent with restoration objectives, and proposers appear to be well qualified to complete the project. It also appears to be cost-effective. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until this project's legal permissibility is reviewed. Providing a skiff dock in Port Graham Bay is intended to allow more efficient use of skiffs, thereby improving residents' access to replacement subsistence resources farther from the village and reducing the harvest pressure on injured subsistence resources near the village, such as clams.						
97268	Funding for Educational Harvest Trips: Port Graham	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$22.0	\$22.0		\$22.0				\$22.0
<u>Abstract</u> Since the oil spill, there is a scarcity of some key resources close to Port Graham. Subsistence users have been forced to travel farther to harvest sufficient resources. Because such trips are expensive, participation in these trips has been limited to the most experienced and productive harvesters. Youths have had less of a chance to participate and gain experience than was the case before the oil spill. This project would provide funding for additional trips, which will reduce the pressure to harvest as much as possible on each trip and provide for the inclusion of youths on harvesting trips.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has merit, but the technical approach lacks sufficient detail to evaluate. Some budgeted expenses seem unnecessary, and more in-kind contributions appear warranted.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until this project's legal permissibility is reviewed. The project is intended to increase access by residents of Port Graham to alternate subsistence resources as a replacement for resources injured by the oil spill.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97271	Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay Region	F. Elvsaa/Seldovia Village Tribe	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$116.0	\$116.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project is directed toward marine mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay region of Alaska - specifically sea otters, Steller sea lions and harbor seals. While there have been several studies conducted since the oil spill attempting to document its environmental impact, there have been few studies conducted in the Seldovia area. Under this proposal, Seldovia Village Tribe, in association with Nanwalek and Port Graham communities, will conduct a comprehensive population study of marine mammals in their region with the view to managing the resource on a sustainable basis.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal has the potential to develop a good community-based program, and follows a model that has been used successfully in many regions of the US and Canada to develop natural resource management programs by cooperation between scientists and local communities. Inadequate support is provided, however, for the hypothesis that sea otter populations are declining in the region, which makes the project's relationship to restoration objectives questionable. The technical approach for the surveys is not well developed. The Trustee Council is already funding harbor seal harvest monitoring, bio-sampling, and community involvement under Project /244. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant technical concerns about the objectives and methodology of this project.								
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	J. Milton/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$45.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$45.0
<u>Abstract</u> Chinook salmon incubated and reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will be released in Crab Bay, adjacent to the Native community of Chenega. Adult salmon returning to the site of release will provide replacement resources and associated services injured by the oil spill. Two releases have taken place (1994, 1995) as part of this multi-year project. Adult salmon will begin returning in 1996 and 1997, with larger numbers projected at nearly 1,000 adult fish returning in 1998 and thereafter.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project with a sound technical approach. The annual report looked good, and the program is likely to produce 1,000-2,000 adult fish through 2002 as replacement subsistence resources for the village of Chenega Bay. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund final year of Trustee Council contribution. Project is designed to provide replacement resources for subsistence salmon injured by the oil spill.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Recommended Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97276	Access Road to Donor Bay as Replacement for Chignik Lake Subsistence Clam Harvest	J. Lind/Chignik Lake Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will construct a road from the Chignik villages to Donor Bay for subsistence use. Subsistence clamming in the Chignik Lagoon area is no longer occurring because of recent incidents of shellfish poisoning.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would upgrade a rough access track to subsistence resources (clams) at Donor Bay, which is on the Alaska Peninsula. The residents had previously dug clams at Chignik Lagoon, but the clams there have made people sick and the residents believe that there is a linkage to the oil spill. If it is appropriate to provide increased access to subsistence resources, it may be appropriate to support this proposal. However, there would need to be a more detailed proposal and budget. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund unless project is found to be legally permissible and more detailed information is provided that demonstrates a link to restoration of injured resources. This proposal is for construction of a 15-mile road in place of an existing rough track. The intent of the proposal is to provide residents of Chignik Lake easier access to subsistence resources at Donor Bay.						
97281	Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops	R. Ott/Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council	USFS	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$115.8	\$50.0		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will promote habitat improvement by providing Alaska Natives and community leaders with tools for self determination of culturally appropriate economic development of forested lands. These tools will be provided through a series of facilitated workshops that will reexamine all possible land use options in light of the effects of logging on the ecosystem. Cultural needs of the traditional and customary users of the natural resources associated with those lands will be prioritized at the same time as recognizing the priority for maintaining a strong economic base for the land owners. These land use options will provide a much more cost effective way to provide habitat improvement than outright acquisition.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While reforestation and sustained uses of forests have a link to habitat protection as a restoration objective, this proposal gives little detail as a basis for technical evaluation. To be successful, any work along the lines of what is proposed would need full support and participation of the Eyak Village Corporation and the Chugach Native Corporation, which are the land owners/managers. Based on the merits of the proposal as presented, the reviewers cannot recommend funding.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding this project until the project proposer confirms joint sponsorship by key stakeholders (e.g., Chugach Alaska Corporation, the village corporations, and other village councils). The project consists of a 3-day conference in Cordova, followed by two workshops. These sessions would bring together people from spill-affected Chugach region villages and four residents from the Chignik Area and Ivanoff Bay to develop a vision for the future development of private land and communities in the spill area. The results of the workshop may increase protection of habitat for resources and services injured by the spill and complement the Trustee Council's land acquisition efforts.						

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							Fund	Defer				
97282	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$287.5	\$287.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will involve Alaska Natives in monitoring the sea otter population in Prince William Sound. While sea otters appear to be recovering region-wide, during the past two years the sea otter population in the Cordova area has experienced reduced population viability. Native hunters believe the problem is due to reduced resource availability. Local monitoring of population distribution and abundance will be accomplished through boat surveys. In addition, hunters are organizing a local permitting system to monitor harvests.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is an attempt to deal with an apparent sea otter population management problem near the city of Cordova. The problem is real. However, it is unrelated to the EVOS restoration program. It is outside the directly oiled area. Further, the technical design of the surveys is weak. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The sea otter population proposed for study is outside of the area that was directly oiled. In addition, its decline appears to be related to the inability of prey populations to sustain such a large number of sea otters. However, the project proposer and the researchers conducting sea otter surveys under Project /025 should explore ways of involving local sea otter hunters in the Trustee Council's ongoing sea otter monitoring/research efforts.						
97286	Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$131.7	\$15.8	\$15.8		\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$126.9
<u>Abstract</u> Building on the recommendations from the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill sponsored by the Trustee Council in October 1995, this project will bring together elders and youth from all of the oil spill-affected communities to focus on the positive outcomes of the first conference's action items. FY 97 funds are for preliminary planning. Funds requested in FY 98 will be for holding the conference itself, which is scheduled to be held in Cordova in the fall of 1997.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council has sponsored previous conferences on subsistence and the oil spill, and is continuing to implement community interactions through Project /052 and other projects. The need for another conference should be evaluated in FY 97 based on a survey of what has been accomplished since the last conference. Fund at reduced request.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund conference planning in FY 97; the conference itself will be recommended for funding in FY 98. The conference, which will involve subsistence users from throughout the spill area and EVOS researchers, will focus on means to assist in the recovery of injured resources. The Trustee Council sponsored a similar conference in October 1995.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge	D. Mortenson/ADNR	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$172.5	\$172.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will work with the Community Involvement Project (/052) to provide technical training, software, and information to enable local communities to collect and present local and traditional ecological knowledge in a geographic information system. The project will provide tools useful for increased communication and exchange of information between local residents, the scientific community, and the Trustee Council.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a very creative idea to put GIS information within the reach of local residents. This proposal is unproven, however, and is proposed on a scale that seems unrealistic and unwarranted. If this proposal were submitted on a limited pilot basis, it may be appropriate to consider a revised proposal. However, as written, I cannot recommend funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Recommendations on the Trustee Council's role in development of a TEK database will be forthcoming in FY 97 under Project 97352. In addition, the spill-area communities and their regional organizations (in particular, Chugach Regional Resources Commission, Chugach Heritage Foundation, Kodiak Area Native Association, and Kodiak Island Borough) are discussing a collaborative effort to establish a computer network, train communities to use the network, and provide for maintenance and other operational costs of the network. Any decision on the Trustee Council's involvement in a computer information system should await this local plan.						
97352	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	New 1st yr.	\$94.5	\$94.5	\$94.5					\$94.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will hire a Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Specialist to (1) compile a reference guide to existing TEK data on resources injured by the oil spill, (2) provide technical assistance to restoration project PIs who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use, TEK, (3) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill-area-wide coordinator hired under Project /052, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK, and (4) evaluate the feasibility of developing a comprehensive TEK database. The TEK Specialist will work under the guidance of an Advisory Group.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> It is desirable to combine the traditional ecological knowledge elements of the various natural resource projects into one project that can coordinate the way in which this information is gathered and treated. This project will accomplish that goal. The emphasis of the project should be on how traditional knowledge and that from scientific studies can inform each other. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project would continue work begun under Project /052 to explore and facilitate the use of traditional knowledge in the restoration of injured resources.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
Reduction of Marine Pollution					\$3,233.1	\$3,163.9	\$1,435.4		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,510.4
97115	Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System	P. Roetman/Prince William Sound Economic Development Council	ADEC	New 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project will help prevent marine pollution that is generated from land-based sources within the five Prince William Sound communities. The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to address community-based sources of marine pollution. This project will provide a portion of the funding needed to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the plan: 1) construction of Environmental Operation Stations to improve the overall management of solid and oily wastes; and 2) creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each community. The communities will provide substantial funding to help implement the recommendations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a logical and effective proposal to implement the planning work on management of chronic wastes that affect the marine ecosystem and injured species. The communities involved have done an outstanding job, and they propose to contribute significant in-kind resources to this project. Further justification of costs and more specifics that link personnel to identified objectives are needed before funding should be reviewed. Fund after further review of budget.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will decrease pollution entering Prince William Sound by providing a sheltered space and equipment necessary to safely collect and store used oil, household hazardous wastes and recyclable solid wastes in Valdez, Cordova, Tatitlek, Chenega and Whittier. Environmental Operations Stations ("EVOS" stations) will be modular structures erected in convenient locations in each community to encourage residents and visitors to properly dispose of wastes. By reducing chronic pollution, this project will reduce stress on recovering resources and services. <i>NOTE: This is a capital project that will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i>						
97229	City of Cordova - Solid Waste Disposal Site	S. Janke/City of Cordova	ADEC	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$918.3	\$918.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will prevent wastes generated in the city of Cordova from entering Prince William Sound. This project will provide funding needed by Cordova to realize one of its primary waste management goals (as articulated in the recently completed Sound Waste Management Plan): to determine how and where the community's municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term. Based on the Sound Waste Management Plan's findings, and in consultation with resident experts, Cordova leaders determined that the community's most cost-effective and responsible solid waste disposal option is to develop a new landfill site at Mile 17 of the Copper River Highway. The proposed project covers capital costs for the first year of that public works venture.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> No scientific review conducted.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although this project has restoration value and would reduce potential marine pollution, solid waste management and disposal would appear to be a municipal responsibility. This does not appear to be an appropriate use of Trustee Council funds. <i>NOTE: This is a capital project which, if funded, will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i>						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97260	Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$616.5	\$616.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Under this project, the Port Graham Village Council will supervise the complete cleanup of the existing and potential pollution of the marine ecosystem of Port Graham. This cleanup will include out-of-use boats and vessels, cars, trucks, construction equipment and the associated waste material. Port Graham Village residents will be the main work force. All of the material will be transported to Kenai Peninsula Borough Approved Sanitation Sites.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although the concept has some merit, the proposal is not strongly linked to marine pollution and injured resources. The dimensions of the problem, the means of proceeding to rectify the problem, and justifications of cost are not well presented. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified. However, the long-term reduction of marine pollution in lower Cook Inlet may have value for restoration. If the communities of lower Cook Inlet (Homer, Seldovia, Port Graham and Nanwalek) are interested in developing a regional waste management plan, a proposal should be considered in FY 98.						
97283	Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	ADEC	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$193.7	\$193.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project has two parts. One part is the gathering of fishing nets through a beach cleanup. The beach cleanup will gather the debris during a one-month period. The second part is establishment of a year-round center so that nets and other recyclable items can be brought to the center to be sorted and prepared for transport to an urban recycling plant.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would clean up beaches and construct and operate a recycling facility in Cordova. The proposers have not demonstrated the magnitude of the problem, and, therefore, the benefits to injured marine resources are uncertain. Further, the recycling component of the project is covered under the Sound Waste Management Plan (Project /115). Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposal identifies a potential problem, entanglement of wildlife in fishing nets and other marine debris. However, this debris poses the greatest danger in marine waters and not once it reaches shore. Consequently, the proposed beach cleanup and recycling would not significantly improve the survival rate or condition of injured resources.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>	Defer				
97304	Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan	J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough	ADEC	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$336.7	\$267.5	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop an island-wide waste management plan for Kodiak Island in order to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the oil spill. The plan will focus on the six remote coastal villages which currently do not have adequate waste management practices and facilities. The master plan will be oriented towards achieving practical, measurable results through a project approach that involves the villages working together with the Kodiak Area Native Association and the Kodiak Island Borough to identify and implement opportunities for cost-effectively reducing sources of marine pollution.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There is need to reduce sources of chronic marine pollution in the Kodiak area, as was done for communities in Prince William Sound. Those types of waste that end up in the marine environment and which conceivably could affect injured species are most appropriate for Trustee Council action. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project would reduce chronic pollution in the marine environment near communities on Kodiak Island and thereby reduce stress on recovering resources and services. The focus of the project will be the six remote villages on the island. The waste streams that will be addressed in this regional plan are used oil generated by vessels and communities, household hazardous waste, solid waste, and sewage.						
Habitat Improvement					\$2,088.0	\$1,949.8	\$1,882.0	\$67.8	\$1,529.6	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$4,259.4
97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS	ADNR	Cont'd 4th yr.	\$1,195.6	\$1,282.6	\$1,282.6		\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$2,832.6
<u>Abstract</u> This project provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes 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.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is intended to provide baseline data that enables comparison of resource values on different lands under possible consideration for acquisition by the Trustee Council. This support is essential to the Trustee Council's small parcel acquisition program. The budget should receive additional review, and the on-going role of the Habitat Work Group, if any, needs clarification. Fund after further review.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides funds to support the habitat protection program, i.e., negotiation staff, appraisals, closing costs, etc. NOTE: Funds for this project will be provided through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program, not through the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement	M. Rutherford/ADNR, M. Kuwada/ADFG	ADNR	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$621.8	\$599.4	\$599.4		\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,359.0
<u>Abstract</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 oil spill. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation, and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a concrete, on-going proposal for habitat restoration on degraded portions of the Kenai River, which are important for recreational services in the oil-spill area. The personnel appear to be well-qualified to do the work, though professional personnel costs seem high relative to the number of sites to be addressed in this project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will aid restoration of habitat along the Kenai River for the benefit of sockeye salmon and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.						
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration Project	J. Winchester/PWS Economic Development Council	ADNR	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$270.6	\$67.8		\$67.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8
<u>Abstract</u> The Alaska Department of Natural Resources has identified the waters of Valdez Duck Flats and nearshore waters east to the mouth of the Lowe River as crucial estuarine habitat in the Prince William Sound Area Plan. Wildlife species injured by the oil spill are threatened by crowding, disturbance, plastics pollution, and active human disturbance. The area provides important habitat for water birds, anadromous fish, and other estuarine and intertidal species. This proposal will further identify injured resources, aid in the recovery of spill impacted populations, mitigate effects of visitor traffic, design a local volunteer monitoring program, and educate the public about the value of tidelands.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The apparent goal is to prevent loss of habitat values on the Valdez Duck Flats, an area which has some link to injured resources, including pink and sockeye salmon. Several tracts on the Duck Flats are under consideration for possible small-parcel acquisitions by the Trustee Council. The proposal has a heavy up-front emphasis on engineering and construction, but the proposers will first assess wildlife habitat needs and alternative ways of addressing those needs in the face of increasing development and visitor pressures. To their credit, the proposers seem to have the interest and cooperation of a number of key agencies and constituencies. Defer decision on funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall and the status of small parcel acquisition efforts. If funds are available at that time, consider funding development of a concept plan for protection of habitat on the Valdez Duck Flats. The Valdez Duck Flats are a large and complex intertidal mudflat and salt marsh that offer valuable habitat to several injured resources and services. A locally developed plan for protecting habitat on the Duck Flats will increase the probability that future use of the flats will promote the recovery of injured resources and services given increased public usage.						

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							Fund	Defer				
Ecosystem Synthesis					\$738.0	\$738.0	\$64.9		\$260.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$324.9
97054-BAA	A Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	D. Pauly/University of British Columbia	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$148.0	\$148.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will construct, validate, and disseminate a model of trophic interactions among the organisms of Prince William Sound, as required to synthesize the vast amount of information gathered before and after the oil spill, and to evaluate its impact at the ecosystem level. Project components are: 1) an initial workshop devoted to model specification by Prince William Sound researchers, 2) an extended study by project staff, and 3) a dissemination phase consisting of a training workshop for potential users of the software implementing the model, and the production of a CD-ROM for the public domain, incorporating an interactive graphic version of the software and an extensive database on the biology and local/traditional knowledge of the fishes of Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a two-year project which would integrate ecosystem-level data being generated from EVOS projects and present it in an understandable format. This is an excellent proposal and the investigators are among the best in the world at modeling fisheries ecosystems based on energetics. This proposal deserves further consideration as the Trustee Council develops an overall approach to modeling and synthesis needs. I recommend that it receive partial funding to enable continued participation in and development of a modeling program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. Efforts to develop ecological models that integrate the enormous amount of information gathered in EVOS studies will be initiated under Project 97300.							
97215-BAA	Modeling Trophic Webs to Achieve Synthesis in SEA, NVP, and APEX Ecosystems	S. Pimm/University of Tennessee	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$75.6	\$75.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will formulate simple, large-scale trophic models of, and uniting, the communities of the APEX (/163), SEA, (/320) and NVP (/025) projects. Using the data they gather and data from the literature, the project seeks a broad synthesis of the larger Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska ecosystems and the complex changes within them. It asks how do the changes in species' densities interact to produce the short- to long-term changes in species' densities that we observe? To what extent do different components resist changes elsewhere in the food web? How far and how quickly can we expect the effect of a change in one species' density to stretch through the food web?		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would integrate information from most EVOS projects and provide a means of understanding how well we can predict cause-and-effect ecosystem interactions. This ability is at the heart of management needs at an ecosystem scale. This project deserves further consideration in relation to certain other of the ecosystem modeling proposals, in particular, Project 97054. Ideally, it should be possible to initiate modeling work in FY 97 on a modest basis, involving several key participants, including Dr. Pimm. I recommend that it receive partial funding to enable continued participation in and development of a modeling program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. Efforts to develop ecological models that integrate the enormous amount of information gathered in EVOS studies will be initiated under Project 97300.							

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97234	Ecosystem Synthesis Model of EVOS Restoration Findings for Resource Management	A. Hooten/ Environmental Services Corporation of the Americas	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$198.4	\$198.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Previous research has generated considerable data on the abundance and distribution of species and the productivity of ecological communities throughout the spill-affected area. This project will integrate study results into a model (SYNOPSIS) to provide an ecosystem-level assessment capability. The approach discussed here builds on previously supported work and synthesizes results from various damage assessment and restoration studies, combined with expert analysis and interpretation.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal unsuccessfully responds to the request for a broad ecological synthesis, as it is vague and expensive. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund, based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.						
97249	Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling	I. Show/SRA, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$251.1	\$251.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will bring field results and local, traditional knowledge together in a single model. The modeling effort will progress through a logical sequence of steps, including verbal conceptual modeling, static and dynamic numerical modeling, and stochastic modeling. The final model will be a coupled physical-chemical-biological model; it will be driven by the physical environment and have parallel chemical and biological sub-models addressing interactions between petroleum hydrocarbons and the biota. The model will be designed to serve as a platform for description, prediction, and hypothesis development and testing.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project proposes to build a single model that would couple physical, chemical and biological processes. The emphasis on the effects of petroleum hydrocarbons is probably not appropriate for understanding how the ecosystem is operating presently unless there is another spill in the near future. The proposer has wide experience but his peer reviewed publication record could be stronger. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund, based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97300	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program	R. Spies/Applied Marine Sciences	ADNR	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$64.9	\$64.9	\$64.9		\$260.0			\$324.9
<u>Abstract</u> There have been numerous in-depth studies of injured species since 1989, on single species as well as the pelagic ecosystem (SEA/320), forage fish (APEX/163), and the nearshore ecosystem (NVP/025). Their results constitute an enormous amount of information on the northern Gulf of Alaska. This information should be synthesized for the public and management agencies. It is the goal of this project to carry out such a synthesis.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council's research program is at a stage where efforts to synthesize information on the injury and recovery of injured species are strongly needed. This project would work with PIs that have done restoration projects and with ecological modelers to facilitate synthesis of existing information into both mathematical and written descriptions of the spill area ecosystem and how it changes in response to anthropogenic and natural events.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The core peer reviewers feel strongly that a synthesis effort needs to occur. A consolidated approach seems to make the most sense.						
Administration, Science Management, and Public Information					\$5,594.7	\$5,470.8	\$2,857.1	\$137.5	\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$4,700.0	\$12,994.6
97100	Administration, Science Management, and Public Information	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd Annual	\$2,857.1	\$2,857.1	\$2,857.1		\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$4,700.0	\$12,857.1
<u>Abstract</u> This project provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program through the Restoration Office. It includes funding for the Trustee Council's core staff working at the direction of the Executive Director, management of the scientific peer review process, public involvement efforts including the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), and support for Trustee agency participation in the restoration program process as part of the Restoration Work Force.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program. The budget has been significantly reduced from the FY 96 authorization of \$3,439.6.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97183	Placement of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a Permanent, Alaska Exhibition Site	M. O'Meara/Pratt Museum	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project			\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will result in acquisition and placement of the traveling version of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a permanent, Alaskan exhibition site.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> "Darkened Waters" was a fine exhibit that deserves a permanent home. The exhibition could have on-going value by increasing awareness of and participation in the restoration process. However, this proposal does not shed much light on what is required in the way of a permanent home, nor the feasibility of actually finding such a home. There is no cost estimate. Apparently the Pratt Museum is not in a position to serve as home for this exhibit. Based on the information provided here, no funding can be recommended.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although "Darkened Waters" is an excellent exhibit on the history of the spill, its link to restoration is weak. Furthermore, the cost of this project is unknown because it relies on negotiation over the cost of purchasing the exhibit.								
97221-BAA	Developing a Trustee Council Information Infrastructure	L. Thomas/Mitretek Systems	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$214.0	\$214.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop an information framework and infrastructure that will serve the needs of the researchers, resource managers, educators, and local citizens involved in and affected by the restoration effort resulting from the oil spill. The purpose of this information infrastructure is to help maximize the benefit from the Trustee Council's investment in research, monitoring, restoration, and public education directed at understanding and restoring the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound region affected by the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The management and maintenance of EVOS data in ways that are useful and accessible to researchers and the public is an important problem. This type of project would probably be beneficial and the approach outlined in this proposal seems appropriate. The cost is very expensive, however, and does not include on-going costs. The proposers also do not demonstrate any awareness of existing data management efforts funded by the Trustee Council. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal has some overlap with the Trustee Council's Information Management System that began in FY 95 as part of Project 95089 and continues to be funded in Project /100.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97232	Endowment of an Engineering Research Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage	G. Baker, H. Schroeder, C. Woodard/UAA	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$2,256.5	\$2,256.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Proposed is a plan for the establishment of an endowed engineering research and community education center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. The program will be created within the Environmental Quality Engineering program of the School of Engineering. Establishing the center will achieve two goals. First, it will provide a mechanism for funding continuing recovery work and community education long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by the Trustee Council. Such activities will help Alaska develop local expertise and permanent solutions for the protection and restoration of areas affected by the oil spill. Funding the center at UAA will also serve as a test program for endowed academic centers and chairs.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is premature, as there are legal and policy questions about creation of endowments, and this proposal will do nothing to resolve them. In addition, the substance of the proposal is oriented toward engineering issues, such as oil spill response and prevention, not restoration of living resources and ecosystems. The proposed subject of the endowment would also seem to conflict with the mission of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, which was established by Congress. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although the Engineering Research Center may benefit restoration, its primary purpose appears to be preparation for future spills and student education, uses which are not eligible for restoration funding. Previous proposals for endowments have been rejected by the Trustee Council.								
97275	Rural Development Applied Field-Based Research Program in Oil Spill Affected Areas	G. Pullar/UAF-College of Rural Alaska	ADFG	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$161.4	\$37.5		\$37.5			\$0.0	\$37.5
<u>Abstract</u> Human resources will be strengthened through an interdisciplinary Bachelor's degree program in Rural Development and community restoration through applied research, distance education, and mentoring. Trustee Council priorities will be addressed integrating western science and indigenous knowledge. Students will be provided with a broad understanding of rural development in a global economy and a mastery of specific tools for effective community leadership. Specialization in one of five areas is linked to jobs in communities. Coursework will be delivered through interactive video and other distance delivery techniques and intensive rural development seminars.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is an excellent idea with a sound technical approach. However, it is justified based on an implied lack of leadership in the community, which does not seem to be apparent. There would be more incentive to fund this proposal if village leaders had requested it from the Trustee Council. In addition, the proposal lacks sufficient relationship to restoration objectives. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding pending further review of the revised Detailed Project Description and commitments from PIs to incorporate student research into specific restoration projects.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97301	<u>The Alaska Laboratory Series</u> Television Pilot	G. Bolar/Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc.	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$105.7	\$105.7		\$100.0			\$0.0	\$100.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will create a television program that will document ongoing restoration and rehabilitation efforts in Prince William Sound and other spill affected areas. This program will be a pilot to launch <u>The Alaska Laboratory</u> , a national science education series on science and research in Alaska. Many episodes, including the pilot, will center on marine research, rehabilitation, and restoration efforts in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and the Gulf of Alaska. APTI, in cooperation with the Alaska SeaLife Center, will produce and distribute the series through national networks, cable, and on Alaska's PBS stations.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The proposed television program could increase awareness, both within and beyond Alaska, about the restoration program. This particular proposal is more of an idea than a full proposal. I do not know what priority the Trustee Council wants to give to educational projects such as this television program, but the idea does have merit and may deserve going forward. If deemed appropriate by the Trustee Council, a more complete proposal should be invited. As written, however, I cannot recommend funding.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. This project would develop a one-hour television program about the restoration and recovery of the spill area, distribute copies of the program throughout Alaska, and distribute the program nationally. An in-depth television program could be an effective means of informing the general public about the restoration effort and would complement other components of the Trustee Council's information program, which includes OSPIC, written reports, radio spots, an automated database, and a website. Because several firms are capable of producing these programs, a request for proposals would be issued and a contract would be competitively awarded.								
Research Facilities					\$1,686.4	\$1,486.9	\$545.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6
97151-BAA	Facilities Improvement to the Prince William Sound Science Center	G. Thomas/Prince William Sound Science Center	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$537.6	\$537.6						
<u>Abstract</u> This project will expand the Prince William Sound Science Center facility to include more office and laboratory space, and additional rooms for educational activities. Phase 1 of the expansion will result in consolidation of all current staff in one building and can be completed by the end of 1997. The Center has 27 people working at three different sites in Cordova; organizational efficiency and annual operating costs are impaired by this fragmentation. Phase 2 will enhance the facility to meet the needs of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Phase I of the proposed construction would both expand and consolidate office and meeting space used by the Science Center investigators for Project /320 (SEA). In some measure, construction of this facility could duplicate the investment already made at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. However, the facilities have substantially different purposes. A decision to fund this proposal is largely a policy matter best addressed by others. However, it does appear that this facility would be beneficial to the productivity of the SEA project if it can be constructed before the end of the program in FY 98.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> No recommendation. Because the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (/320), which is the primary EVOS work being conducted by the Prince William Sound Science Center, is winding down, the benefit to restoration of the additional space that this project would provide is questionable. If funded, only that part of the Phase I expansion necessary to improve working conditions for SEA researchers should be funded by the Trustee Council (estimated cost \$380.0). NOTE: This is a capital project which, if funded, will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97171	Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mariculture Technical Center Operational Funding	T. Rutz/ADFG, J.Cochran/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$271.8	\$271.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will operate a facility where bivalve shellfish and aquatic plant research can take place. The ability of the Mariculture Technical Center to hold large culture phytoplankton and to rear large numbers of bivalve shellfish will be unique within the State of Alaska. This capability will open new avenues for research and funding beneficial to the restoration of subsistence shellfish resources lost or diminished as a result of the oil spill.			This is a good project that is difficult to judge by the mainly scientific criteria used to evaluate the FY 97 proposals. Defining a common set of criteria to judge this and other nonresearch proposals requires a venture into the policy arena. In my judgment, success in aquaculture requires momentum that builds with success. My concern is that if the Mariculture Technical Center never gets off the ground with solid achievements, and is therefore unable to attract other long-term sources of revenue, the Trustees may be saddled with operational support of this facility for many years. The reviewers cannot recommend either substantial or extended funding of facility operations. Do not fund as proposed.				Do not fund. General funding of operation of the state's mariculture facility is not related to the restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council.					

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$745.1	\$545.6	\$545.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6
<u>Abstract</u> This project will design, construct, and install a fish pass at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The fish pass will be used to propagate experimental runs of Pacific salmon for new and ongoing genetic studies to be conducted at the Center. A cooperative agreement, similar to the agreement for the SeaLife Center, will be written by ADFG with the City of Seward to implement this project.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically excellent idea that will benefit basic research on genetics of salmon and provide an experimental run that is not available in this portion of the state. It also has significant positive benefits for public education. The Trustee Council should fund through non-work plan sources after engineering review.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on approval of a revised budget. A fish pass at the SeaLife Center will enhance EVOS research and improve the restoration of injured resources and services. It will allow the effects of variables experienced during early life history to be studied throughout the life cycle of salmonids. Research on the long-term effects of oil, hatchery-wildstock interactions, ecology, disease, genetics, and conservation biology of salmonids requires experimental runs of fish. Without a fish pass, such studies cannot be done efficiently and effectively at the SeaLife Center. The Trustee Council contribution to this project is for the research components of the structure only. Visitor enhancements to the structure should be paid for with other funds. <i>NOTE: This is a capital project which, if funded, will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration.</i>						
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery Culture Project	M. Bradley/Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 year project	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Through shellfish nursery research at aquatic farms and other facilities in Kachemak Bay, this project will aid in the restoration of subsistence resources or services lost or diminished by the oil spill. This project will complement the shellfish hatchery being constructed in Seward as a component of the Mariculture Technical Center. The project will construct an upwell nursery facility and develop techniques specific to Alaska to improve the survival and growth rates of hatchery produced bivalves.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would build and test a floating, electrically powered bivalve nursery system. In the on-going Project 97131, the Trustee Council already is supporting testing of a tidally-driven facility at Tatitlek. In addition, as proposed, this project has little to do with EVOS restoration objectives, since it would experiment primarily with oysters, which are not an injured resource. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project has a weak link to restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council and, to a degree, duplicates other work already supported by the Trustee Council.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97252	Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Species Inhabiting the EVOS Area	J. Seeb, L. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 7 yr. project	\$49.8	\$49.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will plan the consolidation of all of the Trustee Council-funded projects of the ADFG Genetics Laboratory into the facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. This project will eventually become the principal project into which all other oil spill-related studies conducted by the ADFG Genetics Laboratory will be integrated. The Genetics Laboratory developed through this project will also provide core facilities for the genetic analysis of populations of marine fish and non-fish vertebrates and invertebrates for principal investigators conducting research at the SeaLife Center.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council has made a major investment in fisheries genetics because of the benefits to long-term restoration and mangement. The Trustee Council has also made a major investment in construction of a state-of-the-art marine research facility in Seward. This proposal, which is to plan for the consolidation of Trustee Council sponsored genetics work at the Alaska SeaLife Center, has merit, though some of what is proposed here would appear to be normal agency management. The products are not well defined. Some funding seems appropriate. Fund at 3 months and modest expenses. No commitments to out -year funding should be made until a better plan for consolidation of the genetics program is presented. It would be particularly appropriate for the PI to discuss in some detail how the most promising new tools in this rapidly evolving field can be folded into this program in a cost-effective manner given the capabilities of present ADFG staff and subcontractors.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposal for FY 97 is to plan for the transfer of ADFG genetics studies to the Alaska SeaLife Center and to plan for future genetics investigations. These planning efforts are worthwhile and responsive to the FY 97 Invitation, but upon further consideration appear to be a normal agency responsibility.								
Project Management					\$641.5	\$641.6	\$641.6		\$560.0	\$480.0	\$960.0	\$2,641.6
97250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd Annual	\$641.5	\$641.6	\$641.6		\$560.0	\$480.0	\$960.0	\$2,641.6
<u>Abstract</u> Project management represents those costs incurred by the state and federal trustee agencies in fulfilling their responsibility to ensure that individual projects are managed consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the Restoration Plan, and Trustee Council authorization. Prior to FY 97, the costs associated with project management were included in each individual project's budget.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project management provides essential accountability and oversight of projects funded through the work plan. The FY 97 funding will be allocated as follows: Alaska Department of Fish and Game - \$304.9 Alaska Department of Natural Resources - \$41.9 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - \$153.4 U.S. Department of the Interior - \$89.9 U.S. Forest Service - \$51.5 The recommendations for future years' funding reflect a reduction in project management effort consistent with the decline in the annual funding targets for the overall work plan.								

PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED FY 97 DRAFT WORK PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE:

97115 Sound Waste Management Plan

97166 Herring Natal Habitats

97188 Otolith Thermal Mass Marking

97210 Youth Area Watch

97223 Publication of Sea Otter Data

97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Sampling

97245 Community-Based Harbor Seal Research

97254 Delight/Desire Lakes Restoration

97259 Coghill Lake Restoration

97276 Chignik Lake Access Road

Various Subsistence projects

97115 Sound Waste Management Plan

97229 Cordova Solid Waste Disposal

97230 Valdez Duck Flats Restoration

97275 Rural Development Applied Research

97281 Habitat Improvement/Forestry Workshops

Various Subsistence projects

SUBMITTED WRITTEN COMMENTS:

City of Valdez

Chenega Bay IRA Council

Cordova District Fishermen United

Cordova District Fishermen United

Frances Evanson, Cordova

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission

Robert Hoffman, Marine Mammal Commission, Washington, DC

Donald Siniff, University of Minnesota

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (proposer)

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (proposer)

Nathan and Virginia Wise, Homer

John Wise (no address)

Thomas M. Buchanan, Seward

Perry Buchanan, Seward

Cordova District Fishermen United

Chignik Lake Village Council (proposer)

Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

Copper River/PWS Native Fishermen's Association

Tatitlek Village IRA Council

TESTIFIED AT PUBLIC HEARING:

James Winchester, PWS Econ. Development Council (proposer)

George Keeney, Public Works Director, Cordova

George Keeney, Public Works Director, Cordova

James Winchester, PWS Econ. Development Council (proposer)

Karen Goodberlet, Valdez

Gordon Pullar, University of Alaska Fairbanks (proposer)

Riki Ott, Cordova (proposer)

Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

NATURE OF COMMENTS:

Support (resolution and letter)

Support

Support, including hydroacoustics

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support continue, not closeout

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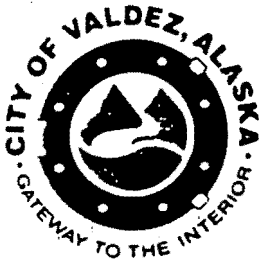
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

TRUSTEES

RECEIVED

AUG 28 1996

CONCERNED about pollution there



RECEIVED
AUG 12 1996

August 6, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Ms. McHammond:

The City of Valdez would like to reiterate its support for the full funding of the EnVironmental Operation Station and the Used Oil management system included in the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP) proposal. This project will reduce the chronic pollution in Prince William Sound and make the communities of Prince William Sound better places to live. This project fits the goals of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and the City of Valdez.

If you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact William L. Wilcox, Director of Public Works.

Sincerely,

John Harris
City of Valdez Mayor

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CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 96-26

97115
RECEIVED
FEB 23 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, TO ENCOURAGE THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATION THROUGH THE SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP);

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez has worked cooperatively with the Cities of Cordova and Whittier, Village of Chenega, Village of Tatitlek and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council on the Sound Waste Management Program (SWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Program was funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) trustees in 1995; and

WHEREAS, these communities have problems identified in the Sound Waste Management Plan such as municipal solid waste, used oil, oily waste, and household hazardous waste; and

WHEREAS, all communities participating in the Sound Waste Management Plan could use additional equipment and space to centralize the collection of waste oil, oily waste, household hazardous waste, and recyclable material; and

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez would like to consolidate all waste handling at the Baler Facility with other collection stations around town to allow ease of participation by the citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan members have developed a proposal to construct a Environmental Operations Station in each of the communities; and

WHEREAS, members of the Sound Waste Management Plan committee have worked with the EVOS staff to submit a proposal to the EVOS trustees for funding of the Environmental Operation Stations; and

WHEREAS, EVOS has asked for a resolution of support for the proposal and a commitment to operate the Environmental Operations Station after it is completed

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, that:

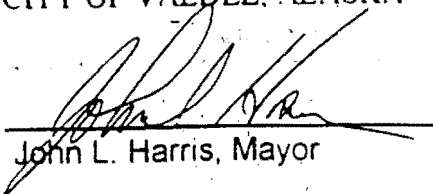
SECTION 1. The Valdez City Council of the City of Valdez encourages EVOS to fund the Environmental Operation Station to help improve the waste management

practices throughout Prince William Sound.

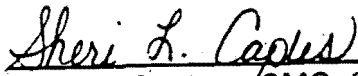
SECTION 2. The City of Valdez will own and operate the Environmental Operation Station located in Valdez.

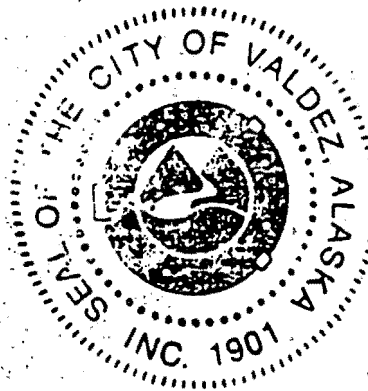
PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ ALASKA, this 20th day of February, 1996.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA


John L. Harris, Mayor

ATTEST:


Sheri L. Caples, CMC, City Clerk



97115

CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

July 29, 1996

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

Dear Molly,

This letter is in reference to recent correspondence from James Winchester, Executive Director, Prince William Sound Economic Development Consortium dated 7/25/96.

As you know, this western part of Prince William Sound encompassing the Community of Chenequa is one of the richest in the sound.

Due to the amount of commercial fishing and other activities occurring in this area, we of the Chenega Bay IRA Council support the SECOND KASAI LAKE WETLAND PROTECT SWAMP submitted by the PWSEDC.

Through this SWMP project, better water management service will be added to a service to all the marine traffic entering Chesapeake thus eliminating oil, gas and diesel pollutants from entering the water near our oyster farm.

We thank you for considering funding for the SWAMP Proposal.

Sincerely,
CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL


Donald P. Kompkoff, Sr. President

Mike Eleshansky, member

Pete A. Kompkoff
Pete A. Kompkoff, Jr. Vice-President


Gail K. Evapoff, Treasurer

Carol Ann Kompkoff
Carol Ann Kompkoff, Secretary


Larry Evanoff, Tribal Administrator

cc file



Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 15, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Ste. 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fund Project 97166

Dear Ms. McGammon:

After the collapse of the Prince William Sound (PWS) herring population in 1993, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funded the herring natal habitats project (97166). The goals of this project have been to monitor recovery of PWS herring which was injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to aid in its restoration through improved management of human usage. The herring natal habitats project has accomplished this by providing accurate and precise estimates of the biomass of herring spawning within PWS. In addition, this project funds development of hydroacoustic assessment techniques that may provide a similar level of accuracy and precision at a lower cost.

In 1994, the Alaska Board of Fisheries established a threshold of 22,000 tons below which a commercial herring harvest would not occur in PWS. Eliminating harvest below the threshold is expected to reduce the risk of population collapse and increase the long-term productivity of the resource. The success of threshold management strategies is highly dependent on the accuracy of population estimates. Without project 97166, ADFG's only other established measure of spawning population biomass is from aerial surveys. Peak biomass estimated from aerial surveys may represent a fraction of total biomass because migrations to and from the spawning grounds are spread over time and because poor weather often reduces visibility during surveys. Clearly, management precision will be reduced if the greater level of accuracy and precision provided by the spawn deposition biomass estimates is not available. A reduction in management precision when the population is near the threshold may lead to inappropriate harvest levels causing, in turn, a delay in resource recovery. Management of human use is the most direct action that can be taken to effect recovery of a depressed resource.

CDFU provided funding for the purchase of hydroacoustic equipment for use by ADFG and the PWS Science Center in assessing herring biomass in PWS. Project 97166 provides funding needed to transition from spawn deposition to acoustic biomass assessments. Several years of overlap in the use of acoustic and spawn deposition assessments is needed to adequately compare the two techniques and develop a link between the two biomass time series. At present, we have acoustic biomass estimates for herring spawning in the northern Montague Island area during 1995 and 1996. The 1995 acoustic estimate corresponded fairly well with the spawn deposition estimate for the same area. The data from the 1996 surveys is not yet available, however, it is likely that there will not be good correspondence between the two estimates. This is because many of the fish had already moved into shallow water to spawn at the time the acoustic survey was conducted. Several years of experience is needed to develop an adequate understanding of the variations in weather conditions and fish behavior that affect the practicality of acoustic assessments on pre-spawning fish.

Molly McGammon

July 15, 1996

page 2 of 2

The herring disease project (97162) relies on age-specific abundance estimates provided by herring natal habitats to track changes in mortality associated with ichthyophonus and viral hemorrhagic septicemia. Dr. Gary Marty is presently working on a proposal to the National Science Foundation to continue tracking disease related mortality. These results will be used to derive variable natural mortality estimates and ultimately refine our biomass forecasts. Little will be gained from this effort if the precision and accuracy of our biomass estimates is reduced to the point that we cannot detect interannual changes in age-specific natural mortality.

In summary, we feel that project 97166 is needed to adequately monitor recovery of a resource damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This is particularly true now because the resource is near the minimum threshold for commercial harvest. Project 97166 will also provide for development of acoustic biomass assessment techniques applied to pre-spawning herring in PWS. An orderly transition from spawn deposition to acoustic assessments is needed to adequately monitor resource recovery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director



Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 16, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Ste. 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fully Fund the Otolith Recovery Project

Dear Ms. McGammon:

Cordova District Fishermen United wishes to voice its support for establishing an otolith reading laboratory in Cordova. This project was designed to replace the coded wire tag project by using a non-intrusive mark that cannot be shed. It will not affect the ability of a fish to return to its release site and can be applied to 100% of the fish released at a hatchery. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council spent over \$500,000 to have equipment purchased and installed at all of the Prince William Sound pink salmon hatcheries in order to apply otolith marks. We understand that the marks were applied and that readers in Juneau were able to easily distinguish between hatchery marked fish and wild fish in blind tests done this spring. Otoliths examined in Cordova will do two things: provide timely information to fishery managers and provide employment in a fisheries related industry in Cordova which was severely impacted by the oil spill.

As you know, coded wire tagged fish carry a visible external mark as an adipose clip. These marked fish are scanned with a magnetic tag detector for the presence of a tag and the resulting mark to tag ratio is used for preliminary stock composition in the commercial fishery. Otolith marked fish carry no such visible mark, thus the only way to make a determination as to the fish's origin is to dissect and examine the otolith. The current procedure requires the otoliths to be sent to Juneau to be examined creating several problems. Sending otoliths to Juneau would mean several days after a fishery closure before the results will be available to fishery managers in Cordova. Managers often must make decisions regarding opening commercial common property fisheries within hours after a previous fishery.

Otolith reading in Juneau will not be timely enough to help those managers. Added weather complications that often occur in Juneau (preventing jet aircraft from landing) could further delay this fishery information. In order to manage the rapid pace of the mixed stock pink fisheries in Prince William Sound, otoliths must be read in Cordova.

Reading otoliths in Cordova not only makes sense from a fisheries management point of view, but also from an economic point of view. The otolith recovery project will initially employ eight people on a seasonal basis in Cordova. If otoliths are sent to Juneau for examination, the employment figure in Cordova will be reduced to four. Otoliths examined in Cordova would also save the shipping costs. Cordova was impacted at a much higher degree than Juneau from the oil spill and needs all the economic stimulus available.

Apparently, in the initial planning process for the otolith project, some of the equipment needed to process and read otoliths was inadvertently left out of the budgets. Last year's annual budget only included one

Molly McGannon
July 16, 1996
page 2 of 2

compound microscope. One complete otolith reading station requires a grinder, a dissecting microscope, a compound microscope and computer equipment.

Initially, two stations will be required to read otoliths in Cordova. We at CDFU request that you fund the purchase of the needed equipment to establish an otolith laboratory in Cordova. It seems that after spending such a large sum of money on equipment to apply the marks, spending \$20,000 now to insure that the marks can be read and utilized for management in a timely fashion makes good sense.

It is our understanding that your preliminary recommendations to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council does not include a budget that will allow the otolith project to purchase the necessary microscopes and grinders to prepare and read otoliths in Cordova. We acknowledge the many demands being made on the Trustee Council to fund the various EVOS projects, but we at CDFU feel that the otolith project is very important and a one time expense for equipment purchase is well justified.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED


Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

96/97210

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

P. O. Box 834
Cordova, AK 99574
April 18, 1996

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

RECEIVED
APR 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Our family continues to enjoy reading the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Newsletters and Reports.

I am writing on behalf of our family to thank the Council for supporting the Youth Area Watch.

Our son, a ninth grader with the Chugach School District, participated in this program this school year. He gained practical hands-on science experience with many aspects of the PWS ecosystem including the pristine mussel study, seal necropsy, ocean water chemistry, salmon marking, herring studies, meteorology and more. We were astounded by the in depth studies, Mr. Mel Henning, Chugach District Youth Area Watch Co-ordinator had arranged for the students.

Our son, Even, has collected mussels for two years prior to YAW but this year he can knowledgeably explain the pristine study with many of its ramifications on the health status of the PWS.

Besides the actual science, the students learned of career options in science, the interrelationship of man and the PWS and the fellowship of students working together to accomplish specific tasks, as well as, learning to respect each individual's unique skills and knowledge.

Thank you!

Sincerely,

Frances A. Evanson

Mrs. Frances Evanson

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. #512
WASHINGTON, DC 20009

16 May 1996

RECEIVED

AUG 28 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon
Anchorage Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Dr. Charles Monnett sent me a copy of a proposal (#97223) that he and Dr. Lisa Rotterman have submitted to your office for funding consideration. The proposal seeks funds to complete and publish the results of analyses of data on sea otter distribution, abundance, movements, survival, and reproduction collected before, during, and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The proposal indicates that the investigators began intensive studies of sea otters in Prince William Sound in May 1984 and that, following the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in March 1989, they were funded as part of the damage assessment program to collect data needed to assess the immediate and long-term effects of the oil spill on the Prince William Sound sea otter population. It indicates that funding for the EVOS-related field studies was terminated in November 1991 and that no funding was provided to complete the data analyses and publish the study results.

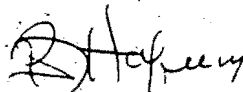
It is evident from the proposal that more detailed assessment and comparison of data collected by the investigators before, during, and after the oil spill likely would provide a much better picture than currently is available of how the Prince William Sound sea otter population was affected by and is recovering from the spill. It also would provide additional information and insight into the effectiveness of efforts to capture, clean, rehabilitate, and release oiled sea otters. From the descriptions of the unpublished data described in the proposal, it would appear that the data analyses and publications proposed would lead to better understanding and documentation of both the immediate and long-term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on sea otters and their habitat in Prince William Sound. For those reasons, I think it would be highly desirable to have the data analyses and publications done as proposed.

The copy of the proposal sent to me did not include a budget justification. Therefore, I cannot comment on whether the requested funding may be high, low, or about right to do what is proposed. Also, it is not clear whether Drs. Monnett and Rotterman plan to submit manuscripts to you or others for review and comment before they are submitted to peer-reviewed journals for publication. In my view, the value of the publications might

be enhanced by ensuring that they are reviewed, before publication, by other individuals with first-hand knowledge and expertise regarding sea otter population dynamics and the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Reviewers selected by journals may or may not have the required expertise. Therefore, if the funding request is judged reasonable, you may want to consider requiring that Drs. Monnett and Rotterman identify and provide the manuscripts to relevant experts for peer review before they are submitted to journals for publication.

I hope that these comments are helpful. If you have questions about any of them, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Hofman, Ph.D.
Scientific Program Director

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Campus

Department of Ecology, Evolution
and Behavior

College of Biological Sciences

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

15 May 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon
Anchorage Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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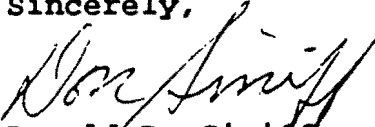
Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter is in response to a proposal submitted by Lisa Rotterman and Chuck Monnett to the Anchorage Restoration Office under the BAA No. 52ANF600073, entitled Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-spill Data on the Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health. For your information, I was involved with the Exxon Valdez event as a scientific advisor, to both the federal and state governments for several years after the spill but since then have been inactive in the restoration process. Further, I conducted research in Prince William Sound prior to the spill.

The proposal referenced above will go a long way in pulling together data that are available, and would be extremely important should another oil spill occur. The publications that Drs. Rotterman and Monnett are proposing to produce from the funds requested I feel are extremely important to our understanding of the effects of the spill on the sea otter population, to answer questions that may arise about the recovery process, as well as to help with future questions should another oil spill event occur. The funds they are requesting are very modest compared to the benefits that will be coming from this work. As I have interpreted some of the recent focus that the Trustee Council has recommended, publication of past research endeavors is a high priority and clearly this proposal falls within that category. At this point, it would seem immaterial to suggest that these data should have been published under previous funding as obviously this did not occur; these data and these publications are much needed as we consider future decisions that will be made and future events that may occur.

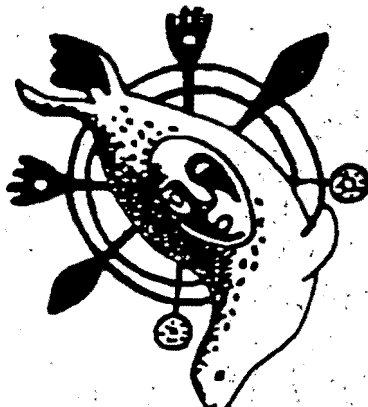
I would be happy to provide a further input if you or the trustees feel that it would be appropriate. I can be contacted by e-mail at siniff@ecology.umn.edu. Thanks for considering this important proposal. I hope the Trustee Council is able to fund this work.

Sincerely,



Donald B. Siniff
Professor
Ecology, Evolution and Behavior Dept.

97244



ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

Public Advisory Group
EVOS Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street Suite 401
Anchorage, Ak 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL June 5, 1996
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monica Riedel
Chair
Chugach Region
Harold Martin
Vice-Chair
Southeast Region
Alfred Quijance
Sec'y/Treas.
Cook Inlet Region
Flore Lekanof
Aleutian/Pribilof
Mitch Simeonoff
Kodiak Region

Dear PAG members,

I am writing in behalf of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission in regards to Project # 97244: Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling.

Over the course of the past few years the Trustee Council has funded several workshops to bring Community Representatives together to discuss how Native Hunters can help the Restoration efforts for the Harbor Seal, one of the most commonly used subsistence resources.

One way the hunters have been directly involved, is by supplying the scientist with fresh samples from subsistence harvested harbor seals.

This has worked very well, even though it is still a pilot program. We have been able to have an opportunity to discuss the various levels of harbor seal research and results face to face with the scientists involved. 11 hunters have been trained to collect samples and two videos have been produced both of which have been broadcast by ARCS to the outlying villages in Alaska. Through this program the villages have been linked with the best marine mammal biologists in the State and the hunters are getting scientific technical training in what they already do well.

I wish to express my gratitude in behalf of the ANHSC to the Trustee Council for funding this program and I look forward to expanding this program to the other spill impacted villages which have been out of the State-wide biosampling loop. With funding at the proposed level more hunters will be trained and the rest of the impacted villages will be served.

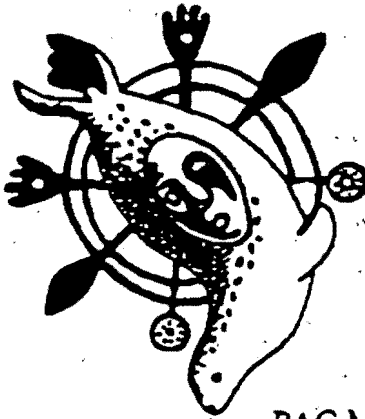
Sincerely,

Monica Riedel

Monica Riedel, Chair, ANHSC
Project Co-Leader, # 97244

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being



ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD June 5, 1996

PAG Members
Trustee Council
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Cook Inlet Region
Flore Lekanof
Aleutian/Pribilof
Mitch Simeonoff
Kodiak Region

Dear PAG Members and Trustee Council,

I am writing in behalf of Projects #97245-BAA and #97210 Youth Area Watch.
Project # 97245-BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research:

This project idea came directly from a Prince William Sound Seal Hunter. After being involved in previous workshops regarding Harbor Seals, and much discussion on how to blend local traditional knowledge with western science, this project proposal was developed. This project will hire 6 local boats, 2 native hunters per boat, 5 community based data managers and a project leader for a total of 18 local people. With a reputable marine mammal biologist to train and further develop the program, this will be a source of fundamental data sets to fully evaluate the winter, spring and fall distribution of harbor seals. It falls within the realm of what the hunters are already doing in the winter months, which is observing the area and looking for seals. The hunters can collect the data sets needed for the restoration efforts for the harbor seal and subsistence.

With the trained data base technicians in the villages the traditional knowledge of the local people can be well documented for local residents by local residents. This will truly leave a legacy in terms of directly involving Native Residents in the restoration process. This will also allow for the development of stewardship values for the future generation in the villages.

I cannot say enough about how great Project #97210 helped transfer subsistence knowledge from elders to the youth. Due to the lack of hunting success because of the declining seal population, through coordinating this program, it directly involved youth with hunters in a planned technical training session. Not only did it allow the training of collecting seal tissue for research, it doubled as a setting for the transfer of valuable traditional knowledge to the youth from the expert hunters from their respective areas. I would like to encourage you to expand this program to the other villages which if funded, will be expanded through the Harbor seal biosampling program.

Sincerely, Monica Riedel, Chair ANHSC

Monica Riedel

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being

97254

RECEIVED

May 26, 1996

AUG 28 1996

JUN 1

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am a Lower Cook Inlet seine fisherman who urges your support for Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254. As graphically displayed by the map on the cover of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan, Lower Cook Inlet--especially the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula--was second only to Prince William Sound in environmental damage suffered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Since the oil spill in 1989, the Lower Cook Inlet has experienced run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area--most notably the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula. Prior to this time, the Lower Cook Inlet supported healthy salmon fisheries that provided economic benefits for the entire region. It is time to bring the area back to its prior health. Fertilization of Delight and Desire Lakes will provide significant movement in that direction by helping to rehabilitate wild stocks of sockeye salmon in Delight and Desire Lakes as well as restore the commercial catch of East Nuka Bay to former levels.

In summary, I urge your support of Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project--# 97254. The Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project addresses restoration needs in the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, which was radically affected by the 1989 spill and, so is clearly within the Trustee Council's mandate. It is a reasonable and viable proposal that is based on sound biology and makes good economic sense.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan A. Wise

LCI Seiner

Nathan & Virginia Wise
1930 East Road, Apt. B
Homer, AK 99603-7305

97254

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

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AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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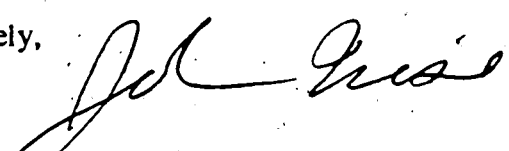
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Thank you. John G. Wise

Sincerely,

LCI Seiner



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JUN 6 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

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Thank you.

Sincerely, *Thomas M. Buchanan*

Thomas M. Buchanan

LCI Seiner

47254
RECEIVED

AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

T. BUCHANAN
Box 925
JUNEAU, AK 99801

97254

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am a Lower Cook Inlet seine fisherman who urges your support for Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254. As graphically displayed by the map on the cover of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan, Lower Cook Inlet--especially the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula--was second only to Prince William Sound in environmental damage suffered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Since the oil spill in 1989, the Lower Cook Inlet has experienced run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area--most notably the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula. Prior to this time, the Lower Cook Inlet supported healthy salmon fisheries that provided economic benefits for the entire region. It is time to bring the area back to its prior health. Fertilization of Delight and Desire Lakes will provide significant movement in that direction by helping to rehabilitate wild stocks of sockeye salmon in Delight and Desire Lakes as well as restore the commercial catch of East Nuka Bay to former levels.

In summary, I urge your support of Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project--# 97254. The Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project addresses restoration needs in the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, which was radically affected by the 1989 spill and, so is clearly within the Trustee Council's mandate. It is a reasonable and viable proposal that is based on sound biology and makes good economic sense.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Perry D. Buchanan

LCI Seiner

P O Box 1306

Seward, AK. 99664

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

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JUN 25 1996

June 24, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Nutrient Enrichment for Coghill Lake

Dear Ms. McGammon:

In 1993, the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council approved the restoration plan (nutrient enrichment) for Coghill Lake to supplant fishery resources damaged by the EVOS. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, initiated a 5-year nutrient enrichment project. The project plan also called for two years of post-fertilization monitoring to assess lake productivity after the termination of the five-year lake fertilization project.

According to the latest annual report on this project, during the first three years of fertilization, nutrient concentrations and phytoplankton significantly increased, producing a greater biomass of zooplankton. The increase in zooplankton biomass contributed to increased smolt production in 1994 and 1995, an average of 1.4 million, compared to the average of 275,000 before fertilization.

While productivity of Coghill Lake has increased during fertilization, restoring the run is contingent upon obtaining adequate fry recruitment and continued improvement of the zooplankton food base. The plan to restore Coghill Lake sockeye salmon relies on lake fertilization to increase productivity, and attaining adequate numbers of rearing fry. Specifically, the restoration plan is to expand the food base (zooplankton biomass) for sockeye fry and to attain adequate fry recruitment (commensurate with the food base) by achieving the escapement goal of 25,000 through changes in management of the commercial fisheries or by hatchery stocking if the escapement goal is not reached for two consecutive years. Nutrient enrichment is a proven technique to increase a lake's capacity to produce zooplankton for rearing sockeye salmon, which results in greater smolt biomass and higher adult returns.

This summer, the fry from the 30,000 escapement in 1995 (which was the highest since 1989) will be rearing in the lake when the lake is being fertilized. In 1996, Coghill Lake is expected to also receive an escapement of this level, and the fry will be rearing in the lake in 1997 when no fertilization (or post-fertilization monitoring) would occur if the project is terminated. Thus, only one year of lake rearing data at the optimum escapement will be available; this does not provide much confidence that the lake can sustain this level of production and that the lake has been restored according to your project recommendations for continued funding. We feel that another year of lake fertilization or, at the very least, one year of post-fertilization monitoring is needed to determine if this stock is indeed restored and that the lake can support fry from the optimum escapements of about 25,000 to 30,000 sockeye.

page 2 of 2

The effects of nutrient enrichment in Coghill Lake to date have been positive, but achieving restoration depends on the system's capability to sustain fry production from adequate escapements. We feel that one year of positive effects on all trophic levels does not constitute complete or satisfactory restoration of this stock. **We request the project be done as planned for five years of fertilization and at least one year of post-fertilization monitoring.**

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning CDFU's interest in the ongoing viability of this project, please do not hesitate to contact us any time. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Dome Hawxhurst, Executive Director

cc: Cordova ADFG

97276

Chignik Lake Village Council**P.O. Box 33****Chignik Lake, Ak. 99548****(907)845-2212 PHONE****(907)845-2217 FAX****RECEIVED**

AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

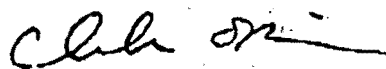
June 4, 1996

Molly McCammon, Exxon Valdez Oilspill Trustee Council,
Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator,

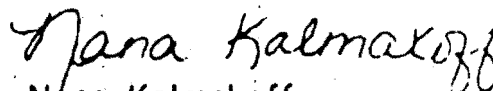
The Chignik Lake Village Council and residents of Chignik Lake give full support to the proposal on the road project to Portage at Dorner Bay.

The residents at Chignik Lake rely on subsistence. It would help our lively hood a great deal to get this road for easier access to the subsistence clamming grounds.

Sincerely,



Charles O'Domin,
Vice-President



Nana Kalmakoff,
Secretary/Treasurer

The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

P.O. Box 1388

Cordova, Alaska 99574-1388

(907) 424-7738 • Fax (907) 424-7739

RECEIVED

June 2, 1996

AUG 28 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Molly

The Native Village of Eyak would like to express their support for the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
- 97220 Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration
- 97222 Chenega Bay Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)
- 97225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
- 97245 BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
- 97262 Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97263 Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97264 Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97265 Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Unplands Planting Willows for Moose Browse
- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips, Port Graham
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97277 Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay
- 97281 Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops
- 97282 Sea Otter Population Monitoring
- 97283 Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration
- 97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery
- 97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bob Henrichs", written over the typed name.

Bob Henrichs
President, Traditional Council
Native Village of Eyak

b.

COPPER RIVER/PWS NATIVE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1388-CORDOVA, ALASKA 9957

TEL 907-424-7738-FAX 907-424-7739

June 2, 1996

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AUG 28 1996

Molly McCannon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Molly

The Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association supports the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
- 97220 Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration
- 97222 Chenega Bay Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)
- 97225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
- 97245 BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Self Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
- 97262 Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97263 Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97264 Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97265 Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Unplands Planting Willows for Moose Browse
- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips, Port Graham
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97277 Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay

97281 Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops
97282 Sea Otter Population Monitoring
97283 Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and
Restoration
97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery
97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill
97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours

Bob Henrichs

Bob Henrichs
President
Copper River/PWS
Native Fishermen's Association

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

May 22, 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RE: FY 97 EVOS Restoration Project Proposals

Dear Molly,

Greetings from "God's Country". I hope that this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

I am writing today to voice our comments regarding restoration proposals for FY '97. I will briefly address each of the projects that we support and why they are important to the Native of Tatitlek.

Project Number 97220 - "Eastern FWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration"

Many of the subsistence resources that were adversely affected by the EVOS are still in various stages of recovery, many of the resources have not gained much ground since 1989. Many of the salmon returns have been created through enhancement efforts, not necessarily in traditional harvesting areas. This project will replace lost subsistence resources and will assist in restoring natural salmon returns. This project is also important to us because it will allow village residents to work directly on the project, providing their own input and experience.

Project Number 97210 - "Youth Area Watch"

This project is in it's second year. Conversations with Tatitlek youth that have participated in the project have shown that they are very excited about the project. With the villages becoming more involved in the management of some of the resources that are so important to our lifestyles, it is vital that we strive for as much youth involvement as possible - this project is perfect for this.

Project Number 97220 - "Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound"

I had a great deal of involvement in this project, really enjoyed working with the production firm that was selected to produce the documentary. I think that the final product will be very beneficial to everyone, especially those unfamiliar with the importance of subsistence to Native villages. Contract costs were a little more than expected for the production.

Project Number 97052 - "Community Knowledge/Traditional Ecological Knowledge"

In it's third year, this project is just realizing it's potential. I think that we all know the potential that it has and how beneficial it can be to both residents and scientists.

Project Number 976127 - "Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release"

This project has been extremely successful, a good working relationship has been established with the Valdez Fisheries Development Corp. and residents are much more involved in ensuring the success of this project. We hope that the Trustee Council will continue to support the project.

Project Number 97131 - "Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration"

Restoration of one of the most popular subsistence resources while utilizing local residents and knowledge has made this one the most popular projects in Tatitlek. The project also has created a more closer working relationship between the Chugach communities and residents.

Project Number 97244 - "Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling"

We have received much community support for this project, both from hunters and youth. There are several people in the village that are trained to take samples. This provides the opportunity for our people to be directly involved in research efforts and also to learn more about the impacts that the oil spill has had on the seal populations. The ANHSC has done an excellent job in facilitating the project. Monica should be commended for her good work.

Project Number 97245-BAA - "Community-Based Harbor Seal Research"

This project will allow for an even greater degree of involvement by the people most affected by any declines or adverse impacts of the oil spill on its population. We strongly urge support of it.

Project 97256A - "Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake"

As always, we support any efforts to restore or replace subsistence resources damages or destroyed by the oil spill. This project will introduce red salmon in an area that is perfectly suited for it and will do much to enhance subsistence harvests of a salmon species that is becoming more and more difficult to find in northern PWS. The residents of Tatitlek wholeheartedly support this proposal and urge the Trustees to fund it.

Project Number 97115 - "Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System"

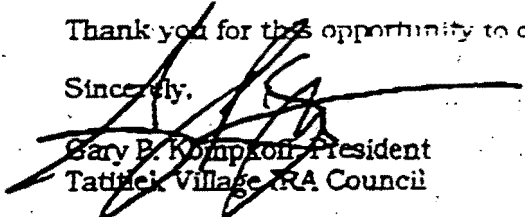
It makes no sense to fund projects that will restore damaged resources or environments if efforts will not be made to prevent marine pollution that may adversely affect their success. This project, which we have participated in for the past three years has come a long way and will soon realize its goals and objectives with more funding. The two recommendations contained in the overall plan that are to be addressed are construction of Environmental Operation Stations that will improve the overall

management of solid and oily wastes and creation of used oil management systems in each community.

Again, these are just brief narratives of our opinions of the projects listed, all of which we strongly support and urge the support of the Trustee Council of them. I hope that you will call me if you have any questions regarding these statements.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. take care.

Sincerely,


Gary B. Kompf, President
Tatituck Village IRA Council

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEARING/TELECONFERENCE
RE: FY' 97 WORK PLAN ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Tuesday, August 6, 1996
7:14 o'clock p.m.

Fourth Floor Conference Room
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF/PAG MEMBERS PRESENT:

MS. MOLLY McCAMMON	Executive Director EVOS Trustee Council
MR. ERIC MYERS	Director of Operations EVOS Trustee Council
MS. REBECCA WILLIAMS	Executive Secretary EVOS Trustee Council
MR. STAN SENNER:	Science Coordinator EVOS Trustee Council
MS. SANDRA SCHUBERT	EVOS Trustee Council Staff
MR. VERN McCORKLE	Chairman, Public Advisory Group
MS. BRENDA SCHWANTES	Public Advisory Group, Kodiak
MR. DAVE COBB:	Public Advisory Group, Valdez
MR. JIM KING	Public Advisory Group, Juneau
MR. JIM DIEHL	Public Advisory Group, Girdwood
MS. SHERI BURETTA	Public Advisory Group, Anchorage
MS. PAM BRODIE	Public Advisory Group, Homer

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF PRESENT (Continued):

MR. RAY THOMPSON	U.S. Forest Service
DAVE GIBBONS	U.S. Forest Service
JOE SULLIVAN	State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

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MS. KAREN GOODBERLET	27

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording. Transcript produced by transcription service.

1 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA - TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1996

2
3 (Tape No. 1 of 1)

4 (On record at 7:14 p.m.)

5 MS. McCAMMON: We're going to get -- go ahead and get
6 started on this teleconference. My name is Molly McCammon, and
7 I'm Executive Director of the Oil Spill Trustee Council. And
8 with me here tonight is Vern McCorkle, who is Chairman of the
9 Public Advisory Group, and we're kind of doing this as a two-
10 way public hearing.

11 As part of the process for development of the 1997
12 work plan, the Trustee Council is sponsoring a public hearing,
13 and the PAG is also using this as a chance to also hear from
14 the public about various proposals before us for Trustee
15 Council action.

16 And I think, Vern, with your indulgence here, I'd
17 like to just recap a little bit of the process of the work plan
18 and highlight where we are now in that process.

19 The work plan actually starts with a workshop in
20 January here in Anchorage where we have all of the
21 investigators on all of the various projects come into town and
22 share the results of their prior work. This gets reviewed by a
23 number of core peer reviewers and others, and based on the
24 input from that workshop, we start to develop an invitation for
25 project proposals.

1 That invitation went out to the public in mid-
2 February; there was a 60-day period to submit proposals. On
3 the basis of that invitation for FY '97, the Trustee Council
4 received 126 proposals, totaling a request of more than \$38
5 million. And of these projects, 120 of the proposals are for
6 research, monitoring, and general restoration projects, which
7 are the subject of the draft work plan. The remaining six
8 projects are things that are outside of the annual work cycle.
9 These are things that we consider more like capital projects or
10 major construction projects.

11 For this year, the Trustee Council has targeted
12 approximately \$16 million for research, monitoring, and general
13 restoration projects in FY '97. In mid-June, on the basis of
14 the review, the technical review, that was done by our
15 Scientific Advisory Group and the Chief Scientist, based on
16 agency review, based on input from the Public Advisory Group
17 and others, I developed a draft recommendation for potential
18 Trustee Council action. That draft recommendation was printed
19 and circulated to the entire mailing list, and we're going
20 through now a public comment period.

21 Now I should emphasize that even though we like to
22 get public comment as early as possible in the process, we do
23 take public comment up until the time that the Council actually
24 votes. So even if we get public comment two minutes before the
25 vote, we make every effort possible to get that comment to the

1 Trustee Council. Even if it's a simple phone call, we usually
2 take notes or summarize the phone call, and we make sure that
3 all the Council members get that input.

4 I should emphasize the Council takes these comments
5 very seriously. They do read all of them; they do listen to
6 people. So I want to emphasize that whatever anyone says does
7 get heard, and this is basically an opportunity tonight for the
8 public to share their thoughts, concerns, comments,
9 observations, whatever, about the proposals that will be acted
10 on on August 29th. And I guess in the draft work plan we had a
11 tentative date for the Council meeting on the 28th, and I
12 should say that it is scheduled now for August 29th.

13 And Vern, would you like to say anything?

14 MR. McCORKLE: No. I guess we should proceed.

15 MS. McCAMMON: Okay.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Welcome to everybody along the net.
17 We have a network tonight of Cordova and Valdez and a large
18 group of people here in Anchorage. I understand there will be
19 others joining us as we go along. Is that right, Molly?

20 MS. McCAMMON: That's correct. And we should
21 introduce the other Public Advisory Group members here.

22 MR. McCORKLE: I thought I would do that. In fact, I
23 thought what we might do is just start to your right and go
24 around the table, includes those who are here at the table,
25 then we'll catch those who are in the rest of the room. And

1 then we will have our first testimony here from James
2 Winchester and one or two others perhaps from Anchorage, and
3 then we'll go to Cordova, and then we will go from Cordova back
4 to Anchorage, then from Anchorage to Valdez, and then we'll
5 sort of follow that process as we go through.

6 So Molly, you have spoken, and next.....

7 MS. SCHWANTES: Hi. My name.....

8 MS. McCAMMON: You have to make it turn green. You
9 have to press the button.

10 (Indiscernible - Simultaneous speech)

11 MS. SCHWANTES: Green means go. Hi. My name's
12 Brenda Schwantes, and I'm on the Public Advisory Group, and I'm
13 from Kodiak.

14 MR. McCORKLE: Just.....

15 MS.. McCAMMON: Ray?

16 MR. McCORKLE:each person who's at the table.

17 MR. THOMPSON: Ray Thompson, Chugach National Forest.

18 MS. SCHUBERT: Sandra Schubert. I'm on the Trustee
19 Council staff.

20 MR. SENNER: Stan Senner, the Science Coordinator on
21 the Trustee Council staff.

22 MR. COBB: Dave Cobb, Public Advisory Group for
23 Valdez.

24 MR. KING: Jim King, Public Advisory Group from
25 Juneau.

1 MR. DIEHL: Jim Diehl, Public Advisory Group
2 representing recreational users of Girdwood.

3 MS. BURETTA: Sheri Buretta, Public Advisory Group
4 from Anchorage.

5 MS. BRODIE: Pam Brodie, representing environmental
6 organizations on Public Advisory Group; I'm from Homer.

7 MR. MCCORKLE: Thank you very much. It's delightful
8 to see so many members of the Public Advisory Group here this
9 evening. There are others on staff and in the public who are
10 at the edge of the room, and as you speak, we'd ask you to come
11 forward and give us your name and address. And now I'd like to
12 have some verification that we have anybody on line from
13 Cordova. Cordova, are you there?

14 CORDOVA MODERATOR: Yes. We have one observer and
15 three to testify.

16 MR. MCCORKLE: Thank you very much. Valdez, are you
17 there?

18 VALDEZ MODERATOR: Yes, we're here.

19 MR. MCCORKLE: And do you have people to testify from
20 Valdez?

21 VALDEZ MODERATOR: I'm the only one listening in
22 tonight, and yes, I have a short testifying (sic).

23 MR. MCCORKLE: Okay. Thank you. We'll be back to
24 you in a few minutes. Now I'd like to -- is there anybody else
25 along the line that did not get identified? Cordova and

1 Valdez?

2 (No audible response)

3 MR. McCORKLE: If not, then we're going to return to
4 Anchorage and we'll ask James Winchester, of the Prince William
5 Sound Economic Development Council, to come forward to our
6 little chair right here and address us. If you'd give us your
7 name, and spell the name, and your address, please, would be
8 very helpful.

9 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES WINCHESTER

10 Good evening. My name is James Winchester. I'm from
11 Valdez, Alaska. I'm the Executive Director of the Prince
12 William Sound Economic Development Council, and my address is
13 Post Office Box 2353, Valdez, 99686. And the Economic
14 Development Council is a regional economic development
15 organization. It's an order recognized by the state as one of
16 the 13 regions of Alaska organized as such.

17 We have two projects up for review, hopefully for
18 approval, with the Trustees this year. The first is a
19 continuation of an ongoing project work, the Sound Waste
20 Management Plan. And the last couple of years have really
21 shown some excellent planning, good community work. We're
22 finally down to the -- to the business end of the Sound Waste
23 Management Plan, and this is to restrict the amount of marine
24 pollution going into the water in the communities and to
25 thereby restore the general environmental health of Prince

1 William Sound.

2 I believe this to be an important project, a
3 significant project, even a ground-breaking project, and I look
4 for support from the Public Advisory Group for the Sound West
5 (sic) -- Waste Management Plan. I guess the project number, I
6 should probably have said, is 97115. And specifically, the
7 Sound Waste Management Plan would have two portions: the
8 construction of environmental operation stations to improve the
9 overall management of solid and oily waste, and secondly, the
10 creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each
11 community.

12 What this would do -- and the fact that communities
13 of Prince William Sound really don't have anything this
14 comprehensive or this specific. They all do something; some do
15 it better than others. This would put all of the -- the -- of
16 the hazar- -- household hazardous waste, the -- the solid waste
17 eggs in one basket and make it very easier (sic) -- much easier
18 to deal with them. Right now a lot of stuff is going in the
19 water.

20 I was walking down the street in Cordova by the
21 harbor the other day; somebody just tossed a battery out on the
22 riprap. That kind of thing goes on all the time, and one of
23 the reasons is it's just -- there's no good way to get rid of
24 the stuff. This is a good way. This is an excellent project,
25 and I look for your support in putting it forward.

1 Anybody have any questions about the -- this year's
2 edition of the Sound Waste Management Plan? Yes?

3 MS. SCHWANTES: I just have one question. How is the
4 material going to be picked up? Is it going to be picked up
5 once a year or twice a year, and by who, from the.....

6 MR. WINCHESTER: The -- it's interesting. There's
7 some -- we're working with some -- the communities in the Sound
8 to get some cooperative agreements between the towns who have
9 facilities to manage this -- this sort of material and the
10 towns that don't. This fall we're going to be doing a
11 household hazardous waste project; it's actually part of the
12 scope of work of the first Sound Was- -- Sound Waste Management
13 Plan, and Chenega and Tatitlek will be sending their waste
14 either to Valdez or to Cordova for processing. And it looks
15 like perhaps we can look down the road and see something like
16 that happening.

17 Actually, how often it will be picked up will depend,
18 I think, on how much there is and what it is, and how much of
19 it can be disposed of locally by -- by burning or whatever.

20 MS. SCHWANTES: Okay. Thanks.

21 MS. BRODIE: I'm very supportive.....

22 MR. McCORKLE: Could we have your name?

23 MS. BRODIE: Pamela Brodie. I'm very supportive of
24 this project. I think it's one of the really good things
25 that's come out of the EVOS process. But I'm also concerned

1 about the communities becoming self-sufficient with this, and
2 they're not getting to the point where -- where you don't need
3 EVOS funding, and I.....

4 MR. WINCHESTER: Right.

5 MS. BRODIE:was wondering when you expect that
6 to happen for Valdez.

7 MR. WINCHESTER: I think Valdez is there.

8 MS. BRODIE: Oh, yeah.

9 MR. WINCHESTER: I think Cor- -- Cordova is probably
10 there. This -- these will -- this will be for the construction
11 of the facilities and some training in their use. I don't
12 expect that the Trustees will be responsible for ongoing
13 funding and maintenance of the facilities.

14 MS. BRODIE: Thanks.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Further questions for Mr. Winchester?

16 (No audible response)

17 MR. McCORKLE: If not, you wanted to talk about
18 another project?

19 BY MR. JAMES WINCHESTER (Resuming):

20 Yes. We have a second project, a much smaller one,
21 but no less important in my mind. It's -- it specifically
22 concerns Valdez and the Valdez duck flats, Project 97230. The
23 Valdez duck flats are -- are an important intertidal resource
24 in Valdez, and they are under increasing pressure from
25 development, material pollution, human invasion. There's a lot

1 going on down there.

2 If -- if you've been to Valdez you know what I'm
3 talking about. They're right in town; it's a significant area,
4 and that's where the tourism development that -- is going.
5 It's moving down into that area. There's a camper park being
6 developed basically in the flats. The Forest Service has an
7 interpretive center there, and more and more people are using
8 them. There already is environmental damage, and they are
9 significant habitat for oil-spill-impacted species.

10 What this project would do would be to get sufficient
11 funds for the first year to do an environmental work-up of the
12 duck flats, to take a look at where the damage is, what the
13 damage is, what species are there, and then come up with a
14 preliminary conceptual plan to address the difficulties. It
15 isn't simply that there are difficulties now; there are. It's
16 that -- it's also that on down the road the pressure's going to
17 increase, more people are coming. There are more people going
18 down there chasing the birds around and poking the fish, and
19 all the rest of the stuff that goes on, than there ever has
20 been before.

21 So what this would do would allow us to take a look
22 at what's there, where the damage is, and then what can be done
23 to -- to mitigate the damage to the environment and prevent it
24 from -- from escalating. And this -- the bottom line for this
25 project is much, much smaller than a swamp, but -- but this --

1 this is also an important and significant project, not just for
2 Valdez but for the -- the whole Prince William Sound. It's --
3 it's a rich est- -- estuary, and there are many impacted
4 species resident there.

5 MR. McCORKLE: Any questions for Mr. Winchester on
6 this project?

7 (No audible response)

8 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. If not, we appreciate you
9 coming to see us. Thank you.....

10 MR. WINCHESTER: Thank you.

11 MR. McCORKLE:very much for.....

12 MR. WINCHESTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.....

13 MR. McCORKLE:being here.

14 MR. WINCHESTER:Molly.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Are there any other people in
16 Anchorage who would like to talk at this time before we go to
17 Cordova?

18 (No audible response)

19 MR. McCORKLE: You'll have a chance again, so you can
20 be thinking of your comments. Right now, good evening,
21 Cordova. We'd like to entertain your first bit of testimony,
22 and if the person who will speak from Cordova would give us
23 their name, and spell the name, if you would, please, and your
24 address. Thank you. Hello Cordova?

25 MR. KEENEY: This is Cordova.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE KEENEY

This is George Keeney. I'm the Public Works Director and Planner for the City of Cordova.

MR. McCORKLE: George, would you spell your last name for us, please?

MR. GEORGE KEENEY: Yes. It's K-e-e-n-e-y, and my mailing address is P.O. Box 151, here in Cordova, zip code 99574.

MR. McCORKLE: Please continue.

BY MR. KEENEY (Resuming):

The -- the first project that I'd like to comment on is your Project 97229. It's with the City of Cordova for the solid waste disposal site. And in our proposal to the EVOS Trustees, we had asked for a sum of money to help start out this project, and in looking at some of the questions that the EVOS Trustees Council did have was the concern of the distance from the airport. The tank that we have located is approximately 17 miles from the city, and it's 4 miles actually from the airstrip itself.

The (indiscernible) that control landfill sites, we'll have to end up compacting and covering each day's refuse as it goes into the pit or the area that's being filled. This will create hardly any impact on gathering of birds or anything in the area. We know that was a concern.

Also, as far as the water control, or water in the

1 area, yes, this whole area is a -- more or a less a glacier
2 chill area, and the soils in specific areas is actually gravel
3 to a depth of over 30 feet. The new landfill site we've
4 already looked at is most likely going to have to be a line
5 landfill site. It will have most likely a leachate collection
6 system.

7 We've gathered up the information on this whole
8 project, also in the SWAMP group, which was the Solid Waste
9 Management Plan that you actually helped finance. We gathered
10 the information up on this -- this project itself. This is one
11 that was split with the SWAMP ground as far as our end result
12 of that project so far.

13 I would answer any questions that you have for me.
14 The -- the one thing I'll tell you, the Manager and our City
15 Mayor were tied up tonight with a delegation from Taiwan, so
16 they are busy with them, and they would have been glad to be
17 here, but at this time, if you have any questions on this one
18 project, I'd sure like to answer them.

19 MR. MCCORKLE: Thank you. You've done very well, Mr.
20 Keeney. Molly McCammon, any questions you'd like to address?

21 MS. MCCAMMON: (No audible response.)

22 MR. MCCORKLE: Any members of the Public Advisory
23 Group? A question for Mr. Keeney?

24 (No audible response)

25 MR. MCCORKLE: I think we have no questions from this

1 end, Mr. Keeney. Is there further testimony you'd like to
2 give?

3 BY MR. KEENEY (Resuming):

4 Yes. Yes, I will. Also on the one that James
5 Winchester also gave, which was the SWAMP land, the 97115, that
6 project, I think it's still, as the Public Works Director and
7 part of the group that got together on that plan, it's probably
8 some of the best money I've seen the EVOS Trustees spend. It
9 actually helped us identify all those loose -- through a lot of
10 the problems in the Prince William Sound, and I highly respect
11 everybody there as far as their ideas on this plan.

12 I think it's going to be fantastic. I hope you do
13 fund this. It will mean that it will take the construction
14 cost and help us get these established. It also should set up
15 a precedence all over the world as far as how you take care of
16 these pollution forces. I've heard from quite a few people now
17 that we've got this plan started out, and all over Alaska and
18 in the Lower 48, as far as the harbor areas, are really asking
19 questions on how we intend to work these facilities.

20 These facilities, as they are constructed, they are
21 going to be the sole more or less operation and maintenance of
22 each community as they are built. So truthfully, once they're
23 constructed, we as a -- as a group, as a SWAMP group, were
24 planning on having each community take over the maintenance and
25 upkeep of those facilities. So we shouldn't really be coming

1 back to you, the EVOS Trustees, other than to thank you a
2 million for -- for helping funding it.

3 If you do have questions on that, I can sure answer
4 about any question you can toss my way as far as the SWAMP
5 group.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Winchester is grinning and
7 nodding, saying yes, he knows that you can. Any other
8 questions from the Anchorage end?

9 (No audible response)

10 MR. McCORKLE: If not, we'll thank you very much for
11 your testimony, Mr. Keeney, and coming out this evening.
12 Please give our fondest regards to the Mayor and the
13 delegation, and we hope you have very much success in that. Is
14 there anybody else to testify from Cordova?

15 MR. KEENEY: Let me give you to Riki Ott.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Riki Ott?

17 MS. OTT: All right.

18 MR. McCORKLE: Good evening, Mr. Ott. Would you give
19 us your name, and spell your name, and address.....

20 MS. OTT: It's Riki Ott, and it's.....

21 MR. McCORKLE:Ms. Ott?

22 MS. OTT: Actually, it's doctor, but we'll let that
23 slide. It's R-i-k-i O-t-t.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Can I have your address, please?

25 MS. OTT: Box 1430, Cordova, 99574.

1 MS. OTT: Okay.

2 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. RIKI OTT

3 I'm here to testify -- or to give input on Project
4 No. 97281, which is habitat improvement through redesigned
5 forest workshops. And I'm just going to give an overview of
6 where -- how -- how they arrived at this project, and then I'm
7 going to turn it over to Bob Henrichs, who is with the Eyak
8 Tribal Council and could speak to the Native participation in
9 this grant.

10 Basically, after the oil spill, there was -- it
11 really became obvious in Cordova that there was a tremendous
12 need to diversify their regional economy. And the second thing
13 that happened after the oil spill, that there was an
14 opportunity to use funds from the EVOS settlement to buy back
15 timbers placed for clearcutting. And not all the Native groups
16 saw this as an opportunity. And specifically, in this area,
17 Eyak Corporation, and until recently, Tatitlek and Chenega
18 also, resisted efforts to -- to buy back their land.

19 The EVOS Trustee Council had, and still has, no
20 backup plan for unwilling sellers to promote land stewardship
21 and alternate options for forest management other than simply
22 buying the land or leaving the land with the corporations and
23 the corporations clearcutting. There was a citizen effort to
24 fill this void, which became -- which is the Copper River Delta
25 Project. And this is a project for a sustainable development

1 in this region. It was initially led by the Alaska Clean Water
2 Alliance.

3 There was a series of meetings held this spring in
4 Cordova concerning sustainable development and potential
5 sustainable forestry. This led to a very loose formation of a
6 Copper River watershed forum, which has all the major
7 stakeholders in the area at the table. And that in turn, this
8 process, this ability for us all to talk together, led to
9 several local groups wanting to get involved -- more involved
10 in the project. And this is where Eyak Tribal Council stepped
11 in to sponsor one of the two major undertakings this year.

12 The one undertaking is this -- these workshops, these
13 two workshops through this Project 97281, the EVOS workshops,
14 to basically have a -- a -- a facilitated process to bring
15 Natives and non-Natives together to vision a future. And
16 then -- and then this is where we mesh with the second major
17 undertaking, which is an EPA sustainable res- -- sustainable
18 development challenge grant.

19 This project has also just been submitted. But these
20 two projects mesh because the EPA one is the research component
21 the EVOS one is the public process that will set the framework
22 for the research component. The idea is to have a visioning
23 conference this fall, possibly as early as October, and six
24 months later -- well, conduct the research during the
25 intervening six months, and then in the spring have another

1 workshop to prioritize the options for forestry use, fishery,
2 tourism. I mean, this is a -- a -- a comprehensive plan for
3 this area.

4 Let's see. Those elements, the workshops, the EVOS
5 workshops, and the research are critical to the overall success
6 of this project. But Native participation is also critical to
7 the success of both. And to meet that end, I've been having
8 meetings with Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Land Use
9 Committee, and also Eyak Corporation. And both of these
10 corporations, at this point, are very seriously considering
11 contributing to both of these projects at this time, but
12 because of the summer schedule, it's been really hard to get
13 people together and they're still in the process of discussion.

14 There's no longer any discussion that either of
15 these -- that these projects don't have merit. The -- the
16 question now is how much and where are we going to get the
17 money from. And it's my understanding that Chugach Corporation
18 and Eyak Corporation will be trying to get boards together to
19 make decisions sometime in the next two to three weeks.

20 So in summary, I hope that the EVOS Trustee Council
21 does not limit itself only to land acquisition projects, but
22 would also consider funding projects such as this to promote
23 forest stewardship by facilitating, providing a -- a process to
24 get resident Natives and non-Natives to work together to
25 identify options for forest management.

1 identify options for forest management.

2 And if anybody has any questions, I'd be happy to
3 answer them.

4 MR. MCCORKLE: Are there questions for Dr. Ott?

5 (No audible response)

6 MR. MCCORKLE: Molly, anything from you?

7 MS. MCCAMMON: (No audible response.)

8 MR. MCCORKLE: How about the Public Advisory Group?
9 Yes, Brenda?

10 MS. SCHWANTES: Hi. My name's Brenda, from Kodiak.
11 I have a question about ongoing meetings between this -- the
12 group that you're trying to -- to form and discuss options
13 with. Are you planning on having meetings in the future after
14 the initial two meetings?

15 MS. OTT: I have currently another separate grant, a
16 \$10,000 grant, both -- well, actually nine, from EPA and Alaska
17 Conservation Foundation, to do public scoping and help set
18 the -- the framework for this -- for this workshop, and that
19 would help get people to this workshop. Then I would basically
20 cut the consultants loose, and each team of consultants in
21 forestry, fisheries, and tourism, and science would be meeting
22 with the stakeholders that would be affected by their research.

23 So there would be like in-house meetings during the
24 research phase and then again another public meeting in the
25 spring. So I -- I guess I see this as -- it's -- I mean,

1 public participation is like a critical component to both the
2 workshops and the research phase.

3 MR. McCORKLE: Jim?

4 MS. SCHWANTES: Okay. Thank you.

5 MR. DIEHL: This is Jim Diehl, representing
6 recreational users. You said that is -- is this one project,
7 or are there two project numbers to this? Or it's just one?

8 MS. OTT: There's one project from the Exxon -- from
9 EVOS Trustee Council, and that is through the Eyak Tribal
10 Council. The second undertaking, the research phase, is
11 through EPA, and that is -- would be to the Alaska Clean Water
12 Alliance. So these groups are working together.

13 MR. DIEHL: I see. Thank you.

14 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, Doctor Ott. I understand
15 that Mr. Henrichs is there and would like to testify next.

16 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. BOB HENRICHS

17 Yeah, okay. My name is Bob Henrichs, P.O. Box 1000,
18 Cordova, Alaska, 99574. I'm President of the Native Village of
19 Eyak Traditional Council. I'm also a Chairman of the Board
20 of -- a Chairman of the Lands Board, or a Chairman of the Lands
21 Committee for Chugach Alaska. And on this forest workshop
22 proposal that we submitted, we felt that it was time to get
23 everybody to sit down and talk about this stuff instead of
24 being at each other's throats.

25 It looks like a real good use of some of this

1 I know that Chugach, we had a Lands Committee two weeks ago --
2 meeting two weeks ago, and the three members that were there
3 agreed that something like this should take place, but they
4 wanted more time to digest the information. And we're trying
5 to get another Lands Committee meeting together, but people are
6 scattered all over the country at this time, and it is the
7 middle of summer, but we will get one.

8 One of the thoughts that were -- was brought up at
9 the meeting was that it was felt that EVOS should fund the
10 whole workshop because of -- it looked like a pretty good deal
11 for them to reach some of the names that they wanted, and that
12 the -- the corporations would be putting a lot of time and
13 effort into it. And if they can get away without having to
14 cough money up, because money's kind of short. You have to
15 realize that while the state and the federal government has
16 settled their claim against Exxon many years ago, all of these
17 corporations are still in litigation with Exxon, and that
18 money's kind of short. But they will -- we -- we will hash it
19 out.

20 It -- I believe -- personally believe this is
21 something that should take place. We should get everybody
22 together and start hashing all this stuff out. It would be a
23 good -- good way to spend some of this money. And while I'm
24 adding here, I'll -- I'll quickly go down this list of projects
25 that I support:

1 97284, a test fishery project; 97001, harbor seal
2 condition and health status; 97064, monitoring habitat
3 (indiscernible) of harbor seals; 97052, community involvement;
4 97210, youth area watch; 97214, a harbor seal documentary;
5 97220; eastern Prince William Sound habitat restoration; 97244,
6 community-based harbor seal management sampling; 97245,
7 community-based harbor seal research; and, of course, 97281,
8 forest workshops; 97282, sea otter population monitoring;
9 97286, elders youth conference; 97295, decim- -- decimation of
10 traditional (indiscernible), 97283, Eyak beach cleanup.

11 And I'll end my testimony on -- I know that the
12 Public Advisory Group has a mind of its own and they don't feel
13 like they're bound by the Chief Scientist's or the Executive
14 Director's recommendations.

15 MS. McCAMMON: I should say neither is the Trustee
16 Council. Thanks, Bob.

17 MR. McCORKLE: Anybody else there to testify before
18 we come back to Anchorage?

19 MS. OTT: No.

20 MR. McCORKLE: Okay. Well, now don't go off the air
21 because we will be returning again one more time before we
22 close out. Now I'd like to return to Anchorage and invite
23 members of the Public Advisory Council or the public or other
24 staff persons to talk to us if they would like to do that.

25 Yes? If you'd come forward and have a chair by the

1 microphone. Give us and spell your name, and also let us have
2 your address, if we may, please. Thank you.

3 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. GORDON PULLAR

4 Thank you. My name is Gordon Pullar. That's spelled
5 P-u-l-l-a-r, and I'm the Director of the Department of Alaska
6 Native and Rural Development, which is a component of the
7 College of Rural Alaska at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.
8 Our office address is 2221 East Northern Lights Boulevard,
9 Suite 213, Anchorage, 99508. I'd just like to briefly talk
10 about a -- a project that we have proposed. It's applied field
11 base project and rural development for individuals who may wish
12 to complete a degree in rural development but still live in
13 rural communities.

14 We would like to be able to expand this project in
15 a -- at a small level as a kind of a pilot effort into the oil
16 spill area to reach communities that may have people that would
17 be interested and qualified for this project. And we've had a
18 number of inquiries, so we believe that those people are there.
19 It would be related to the restoration effort in that one of
20 the requirements of the project -- or two of the requirements.
21 One of them is an internship and the other is a research
22 project, in that the students would be able to work with some
23 of the projects that will be funded or that are funded.

24 We have spoken to a few of the principal
25 investigators of existing projects. They all seem receptive to

1 the idea of having students work with them. The result would
2 be that not only the -- the students would be able to complete
3 their degree, but they would be able to do work that is
4 directly related to the restoration project. The other part of
5 the program involves a course of individual study, a -- a -- a
6 credit for prior learning. And it's -- it's a -- a fast -- a
7 fast-track degree program for mid-career people. I'd be glad
8 to answer any questions if.....

9 MR. McCORKLE: Molly, have you any response you care
10 to make?

11 MS. McCAMMON: No.

12 MR. McCORKLE: Other members from the Public Advisory
13 Group for Mr. Pullar, or others in the room? Yes?

14 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: What's the project
15 number?

16 MS. McCAMMON: 275.

17 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: 275?

18 MS. McCAMMON: Yeah. It's under public information
19 and education.

20 MR. PULLAR: Thank you again.

21 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, Mr. Pullar. We appreciate
22 you coming down to be with us this evening and to discuss your
23 project and let us know of its important points. Anybody else
24 here in Anchorage who would like to be next?

25 (No audible response)

1 MR. McCORKLE: If not, then we'll go back along the
2 network and see -- we are going to Valdez -- to Cordova next,
3 returning to Cordova. Anybody in Cordova who would like to
4 speak to us just now?

5 MS. OTT: No. That's it for Cordova.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Well, really? We were hoping for one
7 or two more comments from Cordova, but thank you for.....

8 MS. OTT: Be careful, Ricky's still here. You might
9 get him.

10 MR. McCORKLE: Well, we'll be here a while longer. I
11 guess we'll maybe skip Anchorage and go back to Valdez and see
12 if there's anyone who's come in that would like to talk to us
13 from there. We'd be very much interested in hearing from you.

14 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. KAREN GOODBERLET

15 Yes. My name is Karen Goodberlet. That's spelled
16 G-o-o-d-b-e-r-l-e-t, Box 2923 here in Valdez. And I'd like to
17 make one comment on the duck flats in Valdez here, and I see
18 reference to plastic pollution.

19 In the last month I've talked to a friend of mine who
20 three years ago went in and did a private study with a -- a
21 colleague of hers, and they came out with finding oil there.
22 And I was hoping that that project was an extending look toward
23 pollution as far as oil went in the duck flats.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. Are there any
25 questions for Karen Goodberlet?

1 (No audible response)

2 MR. McCORKLE: Well, then let me say thank you very
3 much for coming out to be with us this evening and to give us
4 your testimony. We really appreciate that. And it looks like
5 I'll give one final call for Cordova. Anybody there from
6 Cordova?

7 (No audible response)

8 MR. McCORKLE: And then a final call for Anchorage.
9 Anybody here in Anchorage who would like to address us?

10 (No audible response)

11 MR. McCORKLE: Any comments from the Executive
12 Director?

13 MS. McCAMMON: No, Mr. Chairman, other than just to
14 say that all of -- that the testimony tonight has been recorded
15 and will be transcribed and given to the Trustee Council
16 verbatim. So I did want you to know that, and it will be
17 summarized for the rest of the Public Advisory Group members
18 who were not able to attend tonight.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. Any member of
20 the Public Advisory Group who would like to have a final word
21 this evening?

22 (No audible response)

23 MR. McCORKLE: And anybody else?

24 (No audible response)

25 MR. McCORKLE: If not, then we declare the public

1 hearings are over, with great thanks to everybody who did come.
2 to participate, and we always are glad to have your opinion.
3 Remember, they do not need to end this evening; they can be
4 taken up to the last moment before the Trustee Council votes,
5 which I understand will be August 29th.

6 MS. McCAMMON: 29th.

7 MR. McCORKLE: So thank you very much, and good night
8 Cordova and Valdez and Anchorage.

9
10 (Whereupon, the proceedings in the above matter were
11 adjourned at 7:45 p.m.)
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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
_____)

I, CINDY S. CARL, do hereby certify:

(1) That the foregoing pages contain a full, true, and correct transcript of proceedings in the above-entitled matter, transcribed by me, or at my direction and supervision, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

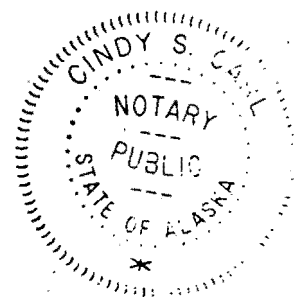
(2) That I have been certified for transcript services by the United States Courts.

(3) That I was certified for transcript services by the Alaska Court System prior to January 1, 1993.

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED:

BY: Cindy S. Carl
Cindy S. Carl
Certified Court Reporter

DATE: 8/14/96



Administration, Science Management and Public Information

Project Number: 97100

Restoration Category: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management

Proposer: Restoration Office

Lead Trustee Agency: All Trustee Agencies

Alaska SeaLife Center: n/a

Duration: Ongoing

Cost FY 96: \$3,439,600

Cost FY 97: \$2,857,100

Cost FY 98: \$2,800,000

Cost FY 99: \$2,500,00

Cost FY 00: \$1,700,000

Cost FY 01: \$1,500,000

Cost FY 02: \$1,500,000

Geographic Area: Oil spill area

Injured Resource/Service: Multiple resources and services

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

ABSTRACT

Project 97100 provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program through the Restoration Office. This includes funding support for the Trustee Council's core staff working at the direction of the Executive Director, management of the scientific peer review process, public involvement efforts including the active participation of the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), and support for Trustee agency participation in the restoration program process as part of the Restoration Work Force.

8/16/96

INTRODUCTION

The Trustee Council, established under the terms of a court approved civil settlement, is comprised of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game; the Attorney General of the State of Alaska; the Secretary of the Department of the Interior; the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; and the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In order to manage the Settlement as directed by the Trustee Council, the Administration, Public Information and Science Management project (97100) provides for overall implementation of the restoration program through the Restoration Office and the Trustee agencies.

Project 97100 supports administration, the scientific peer review process management, and public communications for the Trustee Council's restoration program. This project makes extensive use of existing Trustee Council agency structures to keep administrative costs to a minimum. The proposed Project 97100 budget continues the effort to make reductions in administrative and management costs in parallel with reductions in the overall work plan as directed by the Trustee Council. Two full time staff positions in the Restoration Office have been eliminated in this budget and funding for restoration work force liaison funding has also been reduced to six months for each liaison agency.

Specific components of the 97100 Administration, Public Information & Science Management project include:

Oil Spill Public Information Center — The Oil Spill Information Center (OSPIC) currently serves as the central access point for information generated through the Trustee Council process and as a public repository for reports and other materials generated as a result of the cleanup, damage assessment and restoration efforts following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Trustee Council's Public Record is also maintained by OSPIC. Staff librarians respond to inquiries from local, state, national, and international users, including but not limited to students (preschool to graduate level), educators, scientists, government agency personnel, state and federal legislators, conservationists, commercial and sport fishing interests, recreationists, spill area community residents, the business community, the media, the legal profession, and other libraries and information providers. OSPIC also maintains the Council's Internet homepage connection which has significantly increased use of OSPIC services (<http://www.alaska.net/~ospic>).

This project reflects a continuation level of funding for OSPIC in FY 97. The long-term future of OSPIC is under active review as part of an ongoing federal, state, university and local government effort to establish a combined Resources Coalition Library. In concept, the Coalition Library would merge collections of various resource libraries in the Anchorage area. OSPIC would join this Coalition Library with funding support from the Trustee Council for maintenance of oil spill and restoration program materials as part of the larger collection. Whether the Coalition Library concept will be implemented has not yet been determined although prospects for a merger appear strong.

Synthesis and Dissemination (Information Management) — This component, initiated in FY 95, further augments the information management system that began with establishment of the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) in September 1990. When fully developed, this project will make information pertaining to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program readily available for use by managers, scientists, and the public in a user-friendly electronic format. This will include access (via the Internet) to a database/geo-bibliography of Trustee Council reports and other information concerning restoration activities. This project will allow for on-line searches regarding various restoration issues or topics (e.g., a listing of all final reports that address a particular injured resource). This on-line database/geo-bibliography will provide better public access to restoration information as well as help support restoration planning, resource management, scientific research and coordination. It is intended to be largely completed in FY 96 with maintenance, updating and refinement expected in FY 97.

Chief Scientist and Peer Review Process — The Trustee Council and the Trustee Council-supported principal investigators need access to the best possible scientific knowledge and understanding concerning injured resources and services. This information has been provided continuously by the Chief Scientist and expert peer reviewers since the injury assessment process started in 1989. The Chief Scientist is independently contracted to assist the Executive Director and the Trustee Council in order to provide unbiased scientific expertise on an upon-request basis. The Chief Scientist also uses a variety of other individuals with expertise in specific fields who provide their individual reviews of project proposals and assist in the peer review and approval of final reports. The Science Coordinator, who works in the Restoration Office and reports directly to the Executive Director, works closely with the Chief Scientist in facilitating the scientific review and evaluation process.

Operations — The budget for Operations includes funding for the Executive Director and the core Restoration Office staff that provide the basic planning, coordination, communications and overall restoration program management functions of the Trustee Council. These core staff members work on behalf of all six Trustees collectively rather than for any one particular agency. This budget also includes funding for an annual external audit, public meetings and workshops including the Annual Restoration Workshop; Trustee Council meetings and transcription services; travel expenses to support participation in various meetings; teleconferences; Public Notice advertising expenses; publication of the restoration program's *Annual Report*, preparation of annual work plan documents (i.e., annual *Invitation*, Draft Work Plan, final Work Plan); the *Restoration Update* newsletters; community bulletins and other publications; and postage for mailings. The Operations budget also provides funding to support and maintain the Trustee Council's financial records including the preparation of quarterly and annual financial status reports. This budget includes funding for the lease and operating costs for offices in Anchorage (645 G Street) and a small Juneau office (in the Federal Office Building). In FY 97, in response to guidance from the PAG, the Operations budget includes funding for an enhanced public information effort including topical radio broadcasts on restoration projects. Also included is funding to support initial planning in anticipation of the *Exxon Valdez* 10th anniversary in 1999. In keeping with guidance from the Trustee Council to reduce overall administrative costs, in FY 97 this budget component reflects the elimination of two full-time positions.

Public Advisory Group — The Public Advisory Group (PAG) consists of 17 members, plus two *ex-officio* members from the Alaska State Legislature. The membership of the PAG includes

representatives of 12 principal interest groups (e.g., tourism/recreation, commercial fishing, Native land owners) and five members from the public-at-large. The role of the PAG is to help provide for meaningful public involvement including guidance and input to the Trustee Council on such items as the annual work plans, budgets, and overall implementation of the *Restoration Plan*. The budget reflects the administrative support expenses for the PAG, including travel expenses to participate in various meetings. The FY 97 budget proposed for the PAG reflects a continuation-level of funding with some minor reductions.

Restoration Work Force — The FY 97 budget for the Restoration Work Force reflects support for the six Trustee agency liaisons and travel funding for Trustee members to attend Council meetings. This funding will be used to support staff designated by the Trustees (liaisons) who assist in the development of the annual work plan and generally represent the Trustee Council members in matters related to implementation of the restoration program. In FY 97 this component of the budget has been reduced in parallel with reductions to the overall work plan budget and the Operations component.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The project will provide the essential management and administration necessary to efficiently implement the restoration program developed by the Trustee Council.

A. Statement of the Problem

Implementation of the restoration program as directed by the Trustee Council and guided by the *Restoration Plan* requires overall administration, meaningful involvement of the public, and management of the scientific peer review process.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

Project 97100 provides essential support to implement the restoration program as directed by the Trustee Council and guided by the *Restoration Plan*.

C. Location

Project 97100 will be implemented throughout the spill area. The Trustee Council maintains a small office in Juneau (709 West 9th Street, Juneau, Alaska, 99801) and the Restoration Office in Anchorage (645 G Street, Anchorage, 99501).

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Project 97100 provides support for various aspects of community involvement. This includes public information efforts that will assist the general public and spill community residents to learn about and more effectively participate in the restoration program process. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator for the Community Involvement Project (Project /025) shares office space with the Trustee Council staff in the

Anchorage Restoration Office in order to ensure close coordination of community involvement efforts.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

The fundamental objective of the Administration, Public Information and Science Management project is implementation and management of the Trustee Council's direction to pursue a comprehensive, balanced approach to restoration.

Specific objectives for FY 97 include:

1. Implement the approved FY 97 Work Plan.
2. Provide access to local, state, national, and international users of restoration program information through the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC).
3. Continue implementation of the strategies and tools necessary to compile, manage, synthesize, and disseminate currently available information about the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the Trustee Council (including results and findings from damage assessment and restoration projects) in a manner which can be easily used and understood.
4. Continue oversight and management of the Trustee Council science program, including the peer review and project evaluation process, under the direction of the Chief Scientist.
5. Sponsor the Annual Restoration Workshop that brings together scientists, agency staff, Trustee Council staff, academia, and members of the general public to review the status of injured resources and services in order to refine restoration strategies through the adaptive management process.
6. Further refine recovery objectives for injured resources as warranted on the basis of restoration project results and findings.
7. Complete habitat evaluations, appraisals and negotiations with willing sellers under both the Large Parcel and Small Parcel Habitat Protection Programs.
8. Conduct regular meetings and continue frequent interaction with the Public Advisory Group (PAG) as a means of gathering public input into the Trustee Council process.
9. Work closely with the Community Involvement Coordinator and Community Facilitators.
10. Begin planning for the Tenth Anniversary Symposium (1999) and related events.

11. Produce the restoration program's *Annual Report*.
12. Publish the *Restoration Update* newsletter 6 times/year regarding restoration program activities.
13. Develop the FY 98 Work Plan, including the initial *Invitation* for project proposals, while providing for meaningful public involvement in the development and review of the work plan.
14. Continue oversight and management of the Trustee Council's on-going FY 92-97 Work Plan projects and expenditures, including the production of quarterly reports that track the status of Trustee Council authorized projects.
15. Complete a second independent audit.
16. Continue to improve management and inventory of equipment purchased with Trustee Council funds.

B. Methods

All Trustee Council operations are governed by the state and federal laws and regulations that apply to the respective agencies that comprise the Trustee Council.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts and Other Agencies

Multiple agencies are involved in the implementation of Project 97100. All Trustee agencies receive funding for liaison support. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is the administering agency for most of the Operations functions, although the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration receives funding to pay for lease costs for the Juneau office. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources administers the contract for the Chief Scientist/peer review process and also receives funding for the Information Management project. The U.S. Department of the Interior receives a small amount of funding for work in support of the Public Advisory Group as a well as funding for participation of a federal budget officer.

A variety of contracts will be administered under Project 97100, including the Chief Scientist/peer review contract. A number of small contracts will be administered under 97100 for services associated with equipment maintenance and publication of documents (see detailed budget form for additional information).

SCHEDULE

The Trustee Council operates on the federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30).

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY 97 (October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997)

Measurable project tasks include successful development of the FY 98 Work Plan including publication of the initial *Invitation*, followed by a *Draft Work Plan* for public comment and then a final Work Plan following Trustee Council action. Other measurable project tasks include holding meetings of the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group, regular meetings of the Restoration Work Force, preparation of quarterly financial reports, quarterly project status reports, habitat program status reports, completion of a second independent audit, publication of the *Restoration Update* newsletter and the restoration program *Annual Report*.

B. Milestones and Endpoints

Project milestones and endpoints for Project 97100 include:

Annual Restoration Workshop	mid-January
Publish annual <i>Invitation</i>	mid-February
Receipt of FY 98 Project Proposals	mid-April
Scientific/Technical/Policy/Legal Review of Proposals	mid-April (through mid-August)
Publish <i>Draft Work Plan</i>	mid-June
Trustee Council action on FY 98 Work Plan	mid-August

C. Completion Date

Project 97100 will be complete at the end of federal fiscal year 1997.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

See above (Measurable Project Tasks).

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

The Project 97100 budget reflects funding support for Restoration Office representatives to attend four national conferences to present information regarding the status of the restoration program. This includes funding for the Science Coordinator to attend the annual meeting of the Pacific Seabird Group in order to meet with a wide range of experts in seabird ecology and restoration; for Restoration Office staff to attend the annual meetings of the Outdoor Writers Association of America and the annual conference of the Society for Environmental Journalists in order to provide information concerning the restoration program, and for the Executive Director to attend a national oil spill restoration conference. It is anticipated that in each case a presentation will be made concerning the restoration program.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

Funding for the Project 97100 budget supports the core administrative, science management and public information functions that are required to implement the *Restoration Plan*. The Restoration Office and the functions included within the Project 97100 budget are budgeted for the sole purpose of supporting restoration program activities and may not be used for other agency purposes.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

At the direction of the Trustee Council, the Executive Director implements Project 97100 to provide for the overall coordination and integration of the restoration program. As part of an adaptive management process, the Trustee Council sponsors the annual restoration workshop that brings together scientists, agency staff, Trustee Council staff and members of the general public to review the status of injured resources and services and refine current and proposed restoration strategies. In addition, all project proposals are peer reviewed in regard to their coordination and integration aspects.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

The most significant changes between FY 96-Project 96100 and FY 97-Project 97100 concern the reduction in funding for staff support to administer and manage the restoration program in parallel with reductions in funding for the overall work plan. In the Operations component, two full-time positions have been eliminated. Funding for Restoration Work Force liaison functions has also been reduced with each agency now receiving the equivalent of 0.5 FTE (six months) support, plus expenses associated with that position.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Not applicable to this project.

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$59.2	\$1,916.2	\$631.9	\$68.8	\$97.2	\$83.8
Personnel	\$1,702.4	\$1,289.5						
Travel	\$190.0	\$167.8						
Contractual	\$1,158.2	\$1,092.0						
Commodities	\$50.8	\$38.3						
Equipment	\$17.1	\$19.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$3,118.5	\$2,606.6	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$321.1	\$250.5						
Project Total	\$3,439.6	\$2,857.1	\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$1,700.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	21.9	16.6						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management
 Agency: Multiple

FORM 2A
 MULTI-TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

PREPARED: 8/14/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997							
Personnel	\$163.4	\$169.2							
Travel	\$1.3	\$0.0							
Contractual	\$90.1	\$101.6							
Commodities	\$13.0	\$10.0							
Equipment	\$1.5	\$4.0							
Subtotal	\$269.3	\$284.8	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS						
General Administration	\$30.8	\$32.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002		
Project Total	\$300.1	\$317.3							
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	3.0	3.0							
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.									
Other Resources									
Comments:									
Note: Budget includes an estimate of one-time moving/transition costs related to the merger with the Coalition Library.									

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Building Lease/Parking (includes 5% increase per lease terms)		42.6
Telephone		6.6
Equipment Maintenance and repair (copier, postage meter/scale, reader/printer, fax)		12.5
Postage		6.0
Western Library Network		2.4
LaserCat		2.6
Dialog Database		1.2
Subscriptions		8.0
Document Reproduction (including copyright fees)		0.6
Freight and cartage of materials		0.6
Training		3.5
One time moving costs associated with Coalition Library merger relocation		15.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$101.6
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Office and postal supplies		5.0
Data Processing Supplies		1.0
Library Acquisitions		4.0
Commodities Total		\$10.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$14.0	\$6.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$175.0	\$48.0						
Commodities	\$3.0	\$1.3						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$192.0	\$55.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$14.4	\$4.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$206.4	\$59.6						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	0.2						
Other Resources								
Comments:								

Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.

1997

Project Number: 97100

Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Synthesis and Dissemination (Information
Management)

Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Production costs for update of CD-Rom, 200 copies		10.0
Database management support, update of geobibliography, integration with GIS		30.0
Software licensing agreements		2.0
Hardware maintenance agreement		2.0
Equipment repairs		1.5
Telecommunications		1.0
Training		1.5
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$48.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Supplies including plotter paper, data cartridges, recordable CDs		0.5
Software upgrades		0.8
Commodities Total		\$1.3

1997

Project Number: 97100

Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management - Synthesis and Dissemination (Information Management)

Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$7.0	\$0.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$400.0	\$380.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$407.0	\$380.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$21.6	\$20.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$428.6	\$400.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.1	0.0						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100

Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers

Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Subtotal			0.0	0.0	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$0.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Travel Total						\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
<p>Contract to provide scientific support to the Trustee Council, including the services of the Chief Scientist and for Peer Reviews. A contract is currently in place with annual options for renewal. The contractor is paid monthly based upon services rendered monthly, throughout the entire fiscal year.</p>		380.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$380.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$0.0	\$1,428.1	\$118.0		\$40.0	\$17.1
Personnel	\$935.4	\$800.4						
Travel	\$82.0	\$77.8						
Contractual	\$455.5	\$546.7						
Commodities	\$27.0	\$18.0						
Equipment	\$15.0	\$15.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$1,514.9	\$1,457.9	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$164.4	\$145.3						
Project Total	\$1,679.3	\$1,603.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	11.3	9.3						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Operations
Agency: Multiple

SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	FFY 1996	FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$749.5	\$681.6						
Travel	\$82.0	\$77.8						
Contractual	\$408.0	\$510.7						
Commodities	\$27.0	\$18.0						
Equipment	\$15.0	\$15.0						
Subtotal	\$1,281.5	\$1,303.1	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$133.1	\$125.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$1,414.6	\$1,428.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	9.0	8.0						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/	Months	Monthly		Proposed
Name	Position Description	Step	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1997
McCammon	Executive Director		12.0	10.2		122.4
Cramer	Director of Administration	24F	12.0	8.1		97.2
Senner	Science Coordinator	24F	12.0	8.1		97.2
Myers	Director of Operations	26C	12.0	8.1		97.2
Schubert	Project Coordinator	23C	12.0	6.9		82.8
Hunt	Communications Coordinator	20A	12.0	5.7		68.4
Williams	Executive Secretary	16J	12.0	5.1		61.2
Yockey	Administrative Assistant II	14D	12.0	4.1		49.2
Unanticipated overtime					6.0	6.0
Subtotal			96.0	56.3	6.0	
Personnel Total						\$681.6
Travel Costs:		Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	Proposed
Description		Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	FFY 1997
In-State Travel						
Anchorage to Juneau (4 staff to attend 3 TC meetings)		0.3	12	36	0.2	10.8
Anchorage to Juneau (administrative travel)		0.3	12	45	0.2	12.6
Anchorage to Kodiak (4 staff to attend TC meeting)		0.3	4	12	0.2	3.6
Anchorage to PWS Community (4 staff to attend TC meeting)		0.2	4	12	0.2	3.2
Community Meetings		0.5	10	22	0.2	9.4
PAG Field Trip (restoration office staff participation)		0.5	4	18	0.2	5.6
Other Community Involvement/Meetings		0.3	10	23	0.2	7.6
Car rental (daily rate of \$40.00)				20		0.8
Out-of-State Travel						
Anchorage to Washington D.C.		1.6	5	15	0.2	11.0
National conferences (includes OWAA, SEJ annual meetings @ 2 ea.		1.4	6	20	0.2	12.4
Car Rental (daily rate of \$40.00)				20		0.8
Travel Total						\$77.8

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:	
Description	Proposed FFY 1997
1997 Audit Engagement	60.0
Phone and fax	38.0
Postage	10.0
Courier service	5.0
Building Lease/Parking	101.9
Off-site storage space (@ \$120/month)	1.4
Annual Restoration Status Report	21.7
Newsletter (6 issues)	12.0
Annual Invitation	6.0
Final Work Plan	4.0
Draft Work Plan	9.8
Community/user group oriented bulletins/brochures	8.1
Miscellaneous Printing	4.0
Equipment Maintenance Agreements (copiers)	19.5
Local Area Network maintenance contract (out source)	25.0
Public Notice Announcements (TC meetings 7.6, annual Invitation 2.0, annual restoration workshop 1.5)	11.1
ADA Compliance (special access to meetings)	2.5
Transcription Services	10.0
Teleconferencing	12.0
Staff training	7.5
Aircraft Charters within the Spill Area	18.0
Annual Restoration Workshop	16.0
Other technical review sessions/workshops	10.0
Bulk Mail postage	8.0
Meeting space rental (out of building)	10.0
56KB Line/DIS-WAN Access (12 months)	3.6
Topical radio broadcasts/news column contract	55.0
Notebook series	3.6
Tabloid map/public info project	7.0
10 Year Anniversary Planning Project	10.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.	
Contractual Total	\$510.7

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Commodities Costs:	Proposed
Description	FFY 1997
Office Supplies	10.0
Computer Software and Upgrades	5.0
Data Processing Supplies	3.0
Commodities Total	\$18.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Operations
Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$87.9	\$0.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$87.9	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$13.2	\$0.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$101.1	\$0.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environment and Conservation

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
		Commodities Total
		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$63.0	\$84.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$25.0	\$20.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$88.0	\$104.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$11.2	\$14.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$99.2	\$118.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.8	1.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100

Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Operations

Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Mapping products		20.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$20.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.			New Equipment Total	\$0.0
Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency	
Description				

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$35.0	\$34.8						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$35.0	\$34.8	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$5.3	\$5.2	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$40.3	\$40.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.5	0.3						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
		Commodities Total
		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.			New Equipment Total	\$0.0

Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency
Description			

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$22.5	\$16.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$22.5	\$16.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$1.6	\$1.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$24.1	\$17.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.0	0.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Juneau Federal Building - lease (estimate)		16.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$16.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
				\$115.8			\$6.9	
Personnel	\$55.2	\$56.4						
Travel	\$40.0	\$41.0						
Contractual	\$23.5	\$15.7						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$118.7	\$113.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$9.9	\$9.6						
Project Total	\$128.6	\$122.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.1	1.1						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100

Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Public Advisory Group

Agency: Multiple

SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$49.2	\$50.4						
Travel	\$40.0	\$41.0						
Contractual	\$23.5	\$15.7						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$112.7	\$107.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$9.0	\$8.7						
Project Total	\$121.7	\$115.8						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	1.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
<p>Comments:</p> <p>As proposed, expenses associated with phone costs, printing and copying are included in the Operations budget.</p> <p>The budget was developed based on 5 meetings of the Public Advisory Group.</p>								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Womac	Administrative Assistant II	14E	12.0	4.2		0.0 50.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			12.0	4.2	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$50.4
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Member travel from various locations						0.0
Regular Meetings (4 one day meetings/1 two day meeting)						0.0
Special Meetings/Reviews						21.0
Field Trip						4.0
						16.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Note: Assumptions for "regular meeting" costs include travel for 7						0.0
PAG members @ \$500 (travel \$300, per diem \$200). Other member						0.0
per diem estimated at \$500 (ie., 10 members at \$50 per member).						0.0
For a 2 day meeting, add \$1,000 in per diem costs.						0.0
Travel Total						\$41.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Public Advisory Group
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

**FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Postage and Courier		4.0
Teleconferencing		4.0
Public Notice/Announcements		4.7
ADA Compliance		1.0
Other meeting costs		2.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$15.7
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$6.0	\$6.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$6.0	\$6.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$0.9	\$0.9	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$6.9	\$6.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.1	0.1						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
		Commodities Total
		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$59.2	\$55.0	\$54.2	\$68.8	\$50.3	\$66.7
Personnel	\$527.4	\$257.5						
Travel	\$66.7	\$49.0						
Contractual	\$14.1	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$7.8	\$9.0						
Equipment	\$0.6	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$616.6	\$315.5	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$80.0	\$38.7	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$696.6	\$354.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	6.2	3.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force

SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$85.4	\$43.2						
Travel	\$5.0	\$8.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$90.4	\$52.7	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$12.8	\$6.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$103.2	\$59.2						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Piper	6 Month Liaison		6.0	7.2		0.0
		43.2				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
Subtotal			6.0	7.2	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$43.2
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Trustee Travel Liaison travel						0.0
						5.0
						3.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$8.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.		New Equipment Total		\$0.0
Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency	
Description				

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$93.0	\$39.6						
Travel	\$10.7	\$8.0						
Contractual	\$1.3	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$106.0	\$49.1	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$14.0	\$5.9	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$120.0	\$55.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.1	0.5						
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed
Name	Position Description					FFY 1997
Slater	Liaison		6.0	6.6		0.0
		39.6				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
Subtotal			6.0	6.6	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$39.6
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed
Description	FFY 1997					
Trustee Travel Liaison travel						0.0
						5.0
						3.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$8.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

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FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.		New Equipment Total		\$0.0
Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency	
Description				

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$84.0	\$43.2						
Travel	\$1.5	\$3.0						
Contractual	\$12.8	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$1.5	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$99.8	\$47.7	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$13.5	\$6.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$113.3	\$54.2						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Fries	6 Month Liaison		6.0	7.2		0.0 43.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			6.0	7.2	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$43.2
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Liaison travel						3.0
Travel Total						\$3.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

DRAFT

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
		Commodities Total
		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$93.6	\$49.8						
Travel	\$15.6	\$10.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$1.5	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$110.7	\$61.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$14.0	\$7.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$124.7	\$68.8						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

**FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Gibbons	6 Month Liaison		6.0	8.3		0.0
		49.8				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
Subtotal			6.0	8.3	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$49.8
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Trustee Travel Liaison travel						0.0
						5.0
						5.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$10.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$75.4	\$33.7						
Travel	\$28.9	\$10.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$3.8	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.6	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$108.7	\$45.2	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$11.3	\$5.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$120.0	\$50.3						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.1	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B Equipment DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$96.0	\$48.0						
Travel	\$5.0	\$10.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$101.0	\$59.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$14.4	\$7.2						
Project Total	\$115.4	\$66.7						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed
Name	Position Description					FFY 1997
Morris	6 Month Liaison		6.0	8.0		0.0
		48.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
Subtotal			6.0	8.0	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$48.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed
Description	FFY 1997					
Trustee Travel Liaison travel						0.0
						5.0
						5.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$10.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.				New Equipment Total
				\$0.0
Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency	
Description				

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

Project Management

Project Number: 97250.
Restoration Category: Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration
Proposer: All
Cost FY 97: \$641.6
Cost FY 98: \$560.0 (estimate)
Cost FY 99: \$480.0 (estimate)
Cost FY 00: \$400.0 (estimate)
Cost FY 01: \$320.0 (estimate)
Cost FY 02: \$240.0 (estimate)

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

ABSTRACT

Project management is an important element of the Trustee Council's restoration activities. Project Managers perform tasks which include coordinating the activities between the Principal Investigators and the Restoration Office, reviewing project expenditure activity, assisting in the development of project budgets, tracking of project reporting, and ensuring that each project is implemented consistent with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the Council's operating procedures.

INTRODUCTION

FY 97 is the first year that Project Management is reflected in a single budget. In prior years, project management funding was contained in individual restoration project budgets as approved by the Trustee Council. The recently completed external audit recommended that the Council define the Project Management function and develop a budget to be approved separately from the restoration projects.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The Project Manager provides an essential link between the Restoration Office and the Principal Investigators. Under supervision of the agency Liaison, the Project Manager:

- coordinates and tracks the progress of restoration projects;
- ensures that projects meet their stated goals, objectives, and schedules;
- monitors project expenditures to ensure that funds are expended consistent with project authorization;
- obtains information from and/or facilitates the exchange of information between the Restoration Office, the public, cooperating agencies, and project investigators;
- attends meetings relating to planning and progress reviews;
- ensures that all reports, documents, and contract deliverables are acceptable;
- facilitates the printing and distribution of project reports to Oil Spill Public Information Center;
- helps to track the inventory of equipment purchased with Joint Settlement funds;
- assists in the preparation and review of project proposals and budgets; and
- ensures National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Project Managers for each project are available to the public to answer questions and provide information on the restoration projects that they manage. Project Managers also work with the Community Involvement Coordinator and Community Facilitators as appropriate to ensure that community involvement objectives are met.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

Project Managers ensure that studies funded by the Trustee Council are accomplished on time and consistent with the legal and regulatory requirements governing each project as well as Trustee Council procedures including any applicable conditions or requirements at the time of authorization.

B. Methods

Project Managers track project expenditures and status information and provide progress updates to their respective Liaisons and the Restoration Office.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

The organizational structures and administrative structures vary by agency. Certain projects have multiple agencies involved; others don't. Some projects involve contracts; others do not. Individual project DPDs should be reviewed for project-specific information.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY 97 (October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997)

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| October 31: | Submit prior year fourth quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office |
| December 31: | Submit updated inventory of equipment purchased with Joint Settlement funds to the Restoration Office |
| late January: | Attend Annual Restoration Workshop |
| January 31: | Submit first quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office, submit the final expenditure report for the prior year to the Restoration Office |
| April 15: | Submit Detailed Project Descriptions and detailed budgets for FY 1998 proposals to the Restoration Office, submit annual and/or final reports consistent with the report writing procedures |
| April 30: | Submit second quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office |
| July 31: | Submit third quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office |

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

Funding for Project Management will be necessary in each year in which restoration projects are funded.

C. Completion Date

Funding for Project Management will be necessary in each year in which restoration projects are funded.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

The Project Managers ensure timely completion of annual and/or final reports and do not prepare reports themselves.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

All Project Managers are required to attend the Annual Restoration Workshop.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Project Managers perform tasks specific to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program that are not part of normal agency management.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

Project Managers facilitate communications between projects as well as between the researchers and the Restoration Office.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

FY 97 is the first year that Project Management are being shown in a single budget. In prior years, the funding was contained in the various individual work plan budgets approved by the Trustee Council.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, IF KNOWN

Not applicable for this project.

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$0.0	\$304.9	\$41.9	\$51.5	\$89.9	\$153.4
Personnel	\$0.0	\$557.9						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal		\$557.9	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$83.7	FFY 1998	FFY 1999	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$641.6	\$560.0	\$480.0	\$400.0	\$320.0	\$240.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		7.3						
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:								
In FFY 96, project management costs were budgeted within individual restoration project budgets. In order to further strengthen accountability for project management costs, the 97250/Project Management budget was created in FFY 97.								
Of the total funding reflected for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, \$85.4 in personnel and \$12.8 in general administration will be allocated to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to support the Interagency Personnel Act agreement that assigns the Project Manager to NOAA. The balance of \$50.0 in personnel and \$7.5 in general administration will be retained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.								
Long Range Funding Requirements reflect estimated Project Management costs scaled in proportion to overall projected workplan funding.								

1997

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Lead Agency: Various Agencies

FORM 2A
MULTI-TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$265.1						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$265.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$39.8						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$304.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		3.5						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Title					
W. Hauser	FB IV	20L	12.0	7.166		86.0
D. Moore	FB III	18K	12.0	6.123		73.5
Vacant	FB III	18K	12.0	6.123		73.5
Celia Rozen	LIB II	17F	6.0	5.352		32.1
Subtotal			42.0	24.8	0.0	265.1

1997

2 of 6

red: 8/8/96 rev

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

8/16/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$36.4						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$36.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$5.5						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$41.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.4						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997	
Name	Position Title							
C. Fries	Project Manager		20	3.0	7.200		21.6	
J. Bittner	Chief, History & Archaeology		21	2.0	7.400		14.8	
Subtotal				5.0		0.0	36.4	

1997

3 of 6

Prepared: 8/8/96 rev

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

8/16/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$44.8						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$44.8	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$6.7						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$51.5						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.6						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Title					
TBD	Project Manager	13	7.0	6.400		44.8
Subtotal			7.0		0.0	44.8

1997

4 of 6

ared: 8/8/96 rev

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Forest Service

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

8/16/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$133.4						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$133.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$20.0						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$153.4						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		1.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Title					
B. Wright	Project Manager	23D	12.0	7.117		85.4
B. Morris	Project Manager		6.0	8.000		48.0
Subtotal			18.0		0.0	133.4

1997

Project Number: 97250
 Project Title: Project Management
 Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 (ADF&G)

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$78.2						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$78.2	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$11.7						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$89.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		1.3	Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997	
Name	Position Title							
D. Irons	Project Manager - FWS/MBM	GS-12	5.0	6.300		31.5		
L. Thomas	Project Manager - NBS	GS-9	6.0	4.000		24.0		
C. Berg	Project Manager -FWS/NRDAR	GS-12	3	5.700		17.1		
B. Rice	Project Manager - NPS	GS-12	1.0	5.600		5.6		
Subtotal			15.0		0.0	78.2		

1997

5 of 6

Prepared: 8/8/96 rev

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Department of the Interior

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

8/16/96

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support

Project Number: 97126

Restoration Category: Habitat Protection

Proposer: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

Lead Trustee Agency: ADNR, USFS

Cooperating Agencies: ADF&G, USFS, DOI

Duration: FFY 1997 - TBD

Cost FY 97: \$ 1,282.6

Cost FY 98: \$ To be determined

Cost FY 99: \$ To be determined

Cost FY 00: \$ To be determined

Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska Peninsula
Kodiak Archipelago

Injured Resource/Service: Multiple Resources

ABSTRACT

Project 97126 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, with Eyak Corporation for timber rights in the Orca Narrows watershed and with the Kodiak Island Borough for lands on Shuyak Island. Negotiations are nearing completion with Chenega Corporation for habitat protection rights in western Prince William Sound.

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. The Trustee Council is currently moving forward with acquisition of 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.

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.

SCHEDULE

This project is a continuation of 93064, 94126, 95126, 96126, 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.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

There is no substantive change anticipated for FY 97. It is anticipated that the approach to habitat protection acquisitions pursued by the Trustee Council will remain essentially the same. Negotiations are ongoing with both large and small parcel landowners.

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 Leaders

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1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996	PROPOSED FFY 1996 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	NPS	FWS
				\$18.3	\$396.4	\$413.9	\$24.7	\$429.3
Personnel	\$468.4	\$488.6						
Travel	\$34.8	\$74.6						
Contractual	\$1,668.9	\$600.0						
Commodities	\$5.5	\$8.2						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$2,177.6	\$1,171.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$133.3	\$111.2						
Project Total	\$2,310.9	\$1,282.6	\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	10.0	7.7						
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

NOTE: This project is a continuation of Project 96126.

This budget is based upon the current status of ongoing negotiations as of August 2, 1996. It is expected that negotiations will continue throughout the summer causing further revisions of this budget as the status of these negotiations change. This budget is based upon the assumption that negotiations with Afognak Joint Venture, Chugach Alaska Corporation, Eyak, Koniag, Port Graham, Tatitlek, and several small parcels will require additional work, and that Chenegn, if approved by shareholders, is closed in this fiscal year.

Note: If survey, posting and boundary marking are required for acquired lands additional funding will be requested.

Note: Mineral appraisals will be needed for all subsurface. Costs will be determined by the August Trustee Council meeting.

1996

Project Number: 97126
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, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$20.4	\$35.4						
Travel	\$3.5	\$4.5						
Contractual	\$674.9	\$331.6						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$0.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$699.8	\$372.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$29.1	\$24.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$728.9	\$396.4	\$300.0	\$200.0	\$100.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	2.0	0.4						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					

1996

Prepared:

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
AGENCY
PROJECT
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996

Project Number: 97126
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, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Printing and Map Production, maps and data analysis for negotiators, appraisers, land status verification		20.0
Aircraft charters to uplands to further refine parcel boundaries (24 hours @ \$400.00/hour)		9.6
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.		146.0
Advertising		1.0
Document production and printing costs.		5.0
Small Parcel Title Insurance		30.0
Small Parcel Appraisals		50.0
Closing and recordation of final title documents, surveys, purchase agreements. This will involve travel to local recording districts.		35.0
Hazardous Materials Review - AJV, Small Parcels		35.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$331.6
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office and field supplies (toner cartridges, data cassettes, waterproof notebooks)		0.5
Commodities Total		\$0.5

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996	Project Number: 97126 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources	FORM 3B Equipment DETAIL
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1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996							
Personnel	\$13.0	\$13.0							
Travel	\$3.5	\$2.8							
Contractual	\$1.0	\$0.3							
Commodities	\$0.5	\$0.2							
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0							
Subtotal	\$18.0	\$16.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS						
General Administration	\$2.0	\$2.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002		
Project Total	\$20.0	\$18.3	\$20.0	\$15.0	\$15.0				
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	0.2							
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.									
Other Resources									
Comments:									

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3A
 AGENCY
 PROJECT
 DETAIL

Prepared:

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

8/16/96

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Document reproduction.		0.3
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total \$0.3
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Office supplies, paper, toner cartridges.		0.2
		Commodities Total \$0.2

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996

Project Number: 97126
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, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$11.8	\$11.8						
Travel	\$2.6	\$2.6						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$8.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$14.4	\$22.4	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$1.8	\$2.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$16.2	\$24.7						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	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: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3A
AGENCY
PROJECT
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Title Insurance and Closing Costs		8.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$8.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996	Project Number: 97126 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service	FORM 3B Equipment DETAIL
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1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$290.1	\$255.2						
Travel	\$8.4	\$42.2						
Contractual	\$91.5	\$86.1						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$391.0	\$385.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$49.9	\$44.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$440.9	\$429.3	\$150.0	\$150.0				
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	5.6	4.8						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1996

Prepared:

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3A
AGENCY
PROJECT
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEES COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/	Months	Monthly		Proposed
PM	Name	Position Description	Step	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1996
		Appraiser	12/4	6.0	5,970		35.8
		Review Appraiser	13/7	4.0	5,133		20.5
		Realty Specialist	12/8	12.0	5,909		70.9
		Realty Specialist	9/2	12.0	3,769		45.2
		Realty Assistant	6/2	7.0	3,073		21.5
		Carto Tech	7/1	11.0	3,290		36.2
		Biologist	11/4	5.0	5,017		25.1
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				57.0	32,161	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *							Personnel Total \$255.2
Travel Costs:			Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	Proposed
PM	Description		Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	FFY 1996
	Kodiak - Includes 10 acre parcels, AKI Exchange, AKI 4th Closing, Koniag 3rd closing, Koniag, phase 2.		0.2	19	45	0.14	0.0
							0.0
	Kodiak - Charter air service to specific tracts		1	12	12	0.14	10.1
							0.0
	Kenai - KNA and Salamatof		0.1	5	7	0.14	13.7
							0.0
	Kenai - Charter air service		0.8	2	2	0.14	1.5
							0.0
	Travel from Washington D.C. to Anchorage and or Juneau		2.0	6	20	0.15	1.9
							0.0
							0.0
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *							Travel Total \$42.2

1996

Project Number: 97126
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, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Title Insurance and related fees.		66.1
Survey of 14 (C) sites - Kodiak (about 10 sites for exclusion from AKI - 4th closing and exchange)		20.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$86.1
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

○

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$133.1	\$173.2						
Travel	\$16.8	\$22.5						
Contractual	\$901.5	\$174.0						
Commodities	\$3.0	\$6.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$1,054.4	\$375.7	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$50.5	\$38.2	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2001	
Project Total	\$1,104.9	\$413.9	\$300.0	\$200.0	\$100.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	2.0	2.1						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
<p>Comments: This project is a continuation of project 96126. This is an estimated budget prepared for the April 15 submittal. The budget is based upon negotiations continuing with Eyak Corp. and Chugach Alaska Corp. and one small parcel. This budget will be refined before the August Trustee Council meeting, based upon progress in Habitat Protection activities.</p> <p>NOTE: If posting and marking are required for acquired Chenega and Tatitlek lands additional funding will be requested.</p> <p>Note: Mineral appraisals will be needed for all subsurface. Costs will be determined by the August TC meeting.</p>								

1996

Prepared:

Project Number: 97126
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, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/	Months	Monthly		Proposed
PM	Name	Position Description	Step	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1996
	J. Harmening	Negotiator	13.0	2.0	7500.0		15.0
	Harmening replacement	Realty Specialist	13.0	4.0	7500.0		30.0
	J. Wolf	Negotiator	15.0	2.0	8700.0		17.4
	R. Goosens	Appraiser	13.0	2.0	6100.0		12.2
	Jim Pierce	Timber appraiser/reviewer	13.0	1.0	6100.0		6.1
	L. Keeler	Lands Specialist	12.0	3.0	5400.0		16.2
	Kennedy	Realty/Land parcel specialist	12.0	5.0	5300.0		26.5
	D. Gibbons	Natural Resource Manager	14.0	6.0	8300.0		49.8
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				25.0	54,900	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total \$173.2
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.		444.00	15	41	230.00	0.0
	RT Juneau to Washington DC.		2500.00	2	6	225.00	16.1
							0.0
							6.4
							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 \$22.5

1996

Project Number: 97126
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, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Title documents, title reports, purchase agreements, hazmat surveys.		46.0
Air Charters (20 hours @ \$400/hour)		8.0
Title Insurance and closing costs for Eyak, Chugach Alaska Corp. and small parcels..		20.0
Appraisals (timber, land, minerals)		100.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$174.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies including paper, toner cartridges, software upgrades, binders, etc.		2.0
Duplication		2.0
Maps		2.0
Commodities Total		\$6.0

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

[illegible]

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

*From Homer to
New Zealand*

Nick C. Varney tells all

Page 6

Seining for Salmon

RECEIVED

AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

HOMER NEWS

Homer, Alaska, Vol. 23, No. 31

Thursday, August 1, 1996

Salmon returning to restored stream

by Michael R. Dudash
Staff Writer

Prior to 1989, the coastline encompassing Port Dick was teeming with wildlife.

Thousands of salmon annually headed up the many freshwater streams as black bears gathered to take their share, and commercial fishing in the area was strong.

The funnel-like opening of the bay naturally protects it from the often severe conditions of neighboring Gulf of Alaska, particularly on its west side around Port Dick Creek, where a good deal of spawning occurred.

But what stemmed the tide of the open seas was no match for what happened in 1989, when oil from the spill in Prince William Sound crept its way into every corner of the bay, clogging the many arteries utilized by the fish.

Now, after seven years, salmon have returned.

"We've had the first good sign," said Mark Dickson, fisheries technician with the Department of Fish and Game and manager of the Port Dick project. "Chum have entered the creek and are moving upstream."

At the



Russell Baldon of San Diego, Calif., peers through a pair of the 2,600-foot summit of Poot Peak. The peak, known also Kachemak Bay State Park.

Restoration pays off as salmon return to stream

FROM PAGE ONE

project to excavate and restore two tributary streams along Port Dick Creek where salmon spawning can occur. The project, including pre-excavation monitoring, construction, data collection and future monitoring, has a total cost of about \$230,000, Dickson said.

Money for the project came out of a trust fund intended for use in projects to restore areas adversely affected by the spill. However, even though oil lined the shores and spawning activity practically ceased, funding was not easy to obtain, Dickson said.

"We had to argue for it and defend it the way," he said.

Part of the reason Fish and Game had to fight for the project was because that although the department believes the spill

administered the final blow to the freshwater system, activity in the streams was already declining before the accident, Dickson said.

The creek, located in Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park on the Kenai Peninsula's southernmost side, was damaged by the earthquake in 1964, which harmed several tributaries supplying water to it. Logging and clear-cutting on neighboring private land might have had a negative effect as well, Dickson said.

Also, there was a lack of scientific data about the area, so even though it appeared obvious to some that "heavily oiled" Port Dick was adversely affected by the spill, it was difficult to prove, he said.

"We didn't have the facts to show salmon were harmed," Dickson said.

Nevertheless, in 1991 the Homer office of the Department of Fish and Game

led by Dickson, argued successfully that it could be restored. The Anchorage-based trustee council, which is in charge of distributing the money, made funds available for a restoration survey in 1991, Dickson said. Funding for the project was also approved the following year.

The winning contractor, D&L Construction Co., Inc., was given 15 days in June to complete the construction phase of the project at a cost of \$25,000, Dickson said. However, construction was complete in only four days.

Engineers tried to simulate the natural path of tributaries the best they could, Dickson said, and added "meandering turns" and varying depths to facilitate the "natural" flow of water.

"You can't just excavate a straight line," Dickson said. "We had to carefully design each tributary for a 20-year flood."

They also restored the banks by transplanting willows, native grass seed and other plants, he said.

Recently, biologists have seen the first indication that they may be correct in their assertions.

Dickson said that the department is required to continue monitoring for the next several years, but if all goes according to plan, fishing in the area may again be possible in about four years.

"The first chums went directly into the restored tributaries," Dickson said. "It's prime habitat. They invaded it first. We were prepared to plant them in there ourselves. We were going to make them, but we're pretty satisfied with what's happened so far."



Infant Learning Program

Do you have questions about your child's development in any of these areas?

Speech/Language

Movement Skills

Social/Behavior

Thinking/Reasoning



Seward Phoenix Log

August 8, 1996

Anglers concerned about reduced access for fishing

By Jim Vohs

Some of Seward's concerned sport fishermen have recently learned that the SeaLife Center intends to stop sport fishing from the shore in the whole area controlled by the SeaLife Center. This will include such locations as the old ferry dock that has historically been used by shore fishermen.

The reason given by Darryl Schaefermeyer, project administrator, when asked why, was for "safety" and "he did not want a lawsuit" and that "probably commercial" boats "would use the dock anyway." And, this "decision" can not be changed. Also, as was stressed to this writer by Administrator Schaefermeyer, "millions..." of dollars have already been spent on "this" and it would "cost too much" to change anything. Further, that I should have spoken up during the environmental impact phase.

Well, la-dee-da-da say!! Where were our fine politicians and commercial folks then? And come it's safe enough for commercial purposes but not safe for sport fishing? And no lawsuit would come if things are done correctly in the first place! And why can't this "decision" be changed?

Commentary

I herewithin publicly propose and request a change order be issued by the new SeaLife Center for the benefit and use of sport fishing as follows: 1. Older Alaskans' use of the shore and beach area. 2. Handicapped use of the shore and beach area. 3. Holding tanks be constructed and available for stocking sport fish. 4. Old ferry dock replaced with a fishing platform. The scope of this to include but not be limited to: 1. stocking of various salmon. 2. sport fishing along the entire length of shoreline under control of the Center. 3. The sea floor and/or beach be improved and made accessible and safe, as required.

The cost of something like this is less now than later and the cost will come back to Seward many, many times with improved sport fishing. The benefit would not be directed toward commercial docking or fishing but toward sport fishing and would ultimately fill many additional pockets than only commercial interests as now targeted.

If more docking space is needed in Seward, then why not take all the old junk cars in Seward (and the whole state) and compact

them and make a manmade lagoon or spit (like the Homer Spit) and build commercial buildings on it and enlarge the harbor and so on and so on. We pay for the removal of these cars now anyway! Why not use them for another purpose? Where, but wouldn't that put a lot of folks to work in Seward and raise the tax base for the administration to spend on stupid lawsuits of the administration's own making? Why not get insurance coverage to pay for the stupid mistakes?

Hey, politicians of Seward, watcha gonna say to we, the people of Seward, when the feds come marching into town and you have to pay out the big bucks and make the whole damn beach accessible to disabled folks? Which tourist is gonna pick up the phone and call Washington when he or she can't duck and run fast enough to get away from some lead-slinging snagger? Who will sue to get their medical bill paid by Seward the next time someone falls on the rocks of the harbor?

Without sport fishing, guess what's gonna happen to Seward if you don't do something?

My ideas are not the only ideas around, and certainly are not the best. There are enough of us around to get things done and we can work together on many things. Call, write and bug

the federal, state and local politicians, and the merchants know you buy from them and get them involved.

The Air Force and the Army have a huge investment in Seward and should be involved in local sport fishing. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has some investment in Seward, too. Where do they hide out at high tide though?

I seek your concerned involvement in this issue and encourage your commitment to the future of sport fishing. Please get involved and please write to the editor of the Phoenix LOG and communicate your concern(s). Also, write to us about your sport-fishing concerns and join us and volunteer some time and effort.

A drop-off box for your written words, ideas, and to volunteer has generously been offered by the following Seward locations: please address to Concerned Sport Fishing and hand deliver to: Seward Tesoro, Seward Highway; Marina Restaurant, corner of Fourth and Harbor Street; Don's Kitchen, 405 Washington; or Seward Senior Center, 336 Third Avenue.

Thanks everyone. Let's not just do the talk, but let's also do the walk.

Jim Vohs is a resident of Seward.

Two disturbing issues

Dear Editor,

I am frustrated and disheartened by the way your paper has covered two current issues and their effects in Homer.

The first is the newly decreed critical habitat area around the airport. I oppose the formation of this area for two reasons: 1) This decree disallows the development of any of this land (which is not all wetland and is zoned General Commercial II) for any purpose including future parking areas or staging areas to alleviate congestion on the Spit; 2) and most importantly, the permanent exemption of this property from any possibility of tax generation resulting in direct maintenance cost to the taxpayers without the opportunity for the city residents to vote on the issue is wrong.

I have already paid a personal price for my stand on this issue. I have volunteered the past three years for helping with the elections at the precinct which votes at the Senior Citizen Center. This year the city clerk's office asked if I could help at city hall during the elections — I said that was fine with me. Last week I received a call from city hall that I had been cleared to work on the borough, state and federal elections, but not the city's. The reason? Susan Kernés and at least two others made it clear to the city staff that they would not accept the list of election workers with Ralph Clendenon and myself on the list because we supported using the traditional democratic method of deciding whether or not this section of property needs to be a critical habitat area. The result being that there will be separate check-in areas, one where I can go and one where I cannot, because of the possibility of either Ralph or I counting the count. However, the borough, state and federal officials trust Ralph and me enough to help during the election process.

The second issue which frustrated me was the NERR-NERDS editorial cartoon a few weeks ago. No matter what your opinion is of an estuary reserve, many critical facts were unknown at the time of the vote and may still be unknown. First, since NOAA states they can require the repayment of all monies plus interest if the management plan and Environmental Impact Statement are not met, what is the management plan and who is in control of the project? As a member of the Economic Development Committee with the city of Homer, I and another member of the committee were told by a sponsor of NERR that he did not know who or how the management of the NERR would be ... on the night after the city council meeting! It also does not help that a NERR in Hawaii wants to "undo" its designation as a NERR. If this designation is as harmless as we have been led to believe, why would a state want to "undo" it? On the surface the NERR looks like a great way to collect at least \$100,000 a year from the federal government, but first make the "details" public before asking for a vote of support.

I do support the conservation and managing of our resources wisely. However, a balance needs to be found in our city between land protectionism vs. land development, zoning regulations vs. private property rights, and tax-exempt property vs. taxable property. There are only 6,611.2 acres within the city limits (population 4,133) with which to pay for water (currently 1,069 customers on 36 miles of line providing 2 million gallons a day and is at 70 percent capacity) and sewage treatment (currently there are only 997 sewer utility customers on 41 miles of line at 55 percent capacity), 21.5 miles of road upkeep (of which the city has no replacement fund for poor-condition roads), a police force, a volunteer fire department, port and harbor maintenance, partial library funding, partial Chamber of

Commerce funding, parks and recreation ding, etc.

The fact is that in spite of the intentions of many, there is not a plan for managing the resources and for fiscally paying for the present and future conservation of the natural resources. Those of us who have chosen to make Homer home need to take the responsibility of putting in the infrastructure (water, sewer, natural gas, roads, erosion controls, etc.) in a planned, fiscally responsible and environmental way so as to protect the natural resources around us. Until a plan is made to expand the infrastructure to meet our current population we will continue to have raw sewage dumped on the ground and into Kachemak Bay, an increasing number of contaminated wells on both East and West Hill Roads, ever-increasing road problems, erosion problems, port and harbor problems, etc.

These problems are all solvable if they are given priority. However, from the actions taken by some city council members it appears that infrastructure planning is not a very high priority. Or if it is, they sure don't put their money where their mouth is.

Luke Welles

Homer News
Aug. 8, 1994

Kachemak Bay - NERRS Nomination

Kodiak Daily Mirror 8-1-96
front page



Nell Waage Parker photo

Kodiak National Refuge manager Jay Bellinger, left, hands a \$240,000 check to Borough Mayor Jerome Selby at the refuge headquarters on Buskin River Road.

Refuge land acquisitions put money in borough coffers

By NELL WAAGE PARKER
Mirror Writer

Kodiak Island Borough taxpayers are the latest beneficiaries of land purchases that are returning thousands of acres to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Refuge manager Jay Bellinger presented a \$240,000 check to the borough Tuesday. The money represents payment by the federal government in lieu of taxes on some 109,000 acres acquired by the refuge during 1995 from three Native corporations.

The lands, which were part of the original refuge and later claimed by Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), have never been on borough tax roles.

"This is a win-win situation," Bellinger said.

Borough Mayor Jerome Selby commented, "It doesn't get any better than this."

Bellinger, however, thinks it will. He says negotiations are under way for the refuge to re-acquire still more lands, including some 56,000 acres on the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers.

"If we are successful, we can continue to add back (all) the old refuge," he said.

Most of the funding for buying back the lands came from the \$900 million Exxon Valdez oil spill

settlement. The purchases have totalled almost \$63 million to date.

The Native corporations have used proceeds from the sales to establish permanent trust funds from which their members will receive benefits.

The 1.9 million-acre refuge was established in 1942 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to protect Kodiak's brown bear population. Since it encompassed much of the island, local Native corporations were forced to select refuge lands as part of their settlement under ANCSA. The question of how they would be permitted to develop those lands was never settled.

Conservation groups and others concerned with maintaining Kodiak's healthy bear population began the movement to re-acquire the lands. A portion of the buyback funds have been donated by some of these groups.

The payment-in-lieu-of-taxes on federally owned lands applies to lands that have been acquired from private sources, Bellinger said. If the newly re-acquired lands had never left federal ownership, there would be only a minor monetary benefit to the borough. The only benefit in lieu of taxes in that case would be 25 percent of refuge receipts.

The payment to the borough will go into the general fund.

Alaska for we

ANCHORAGE (AP)

The federal welfare bill will put Alaska in a position of training and finding for the long-term unemployed. But the legislation will have widespread effect in Alaska because the majority of recipients are welfare for very long, officials said.

President Clinton has will sign the measure, cleared the U.S. Wednesday.

In rural areas where the hardest to find, state officials said that public jobs or other programs wide work may have to be developed to maintain employment stability. But most encouraged that this could break long-held pattern of dependency.

"I don't think it will make a change in people's lives," Gov. Tony Knowles said. "The welfare legislation is a state welfare reform bill recently signed in paved the way for many changes the new federal will require. He said it is a reform effort while not problems should flow spending on public as while improving the many current recipients."

Under the legislation, can receive welfare for longer than five years. Two years, the law requires most recipients be actively looking for work or be enrolled in a job training program.

Jay Livey, deputy commissioner of the state Department of Health and Human Services, said most welfare recipients in Alaska are not on the rolls enough for the work requirement to be a concern.

Since 1983, Livey's average number of welfare recipients has been around 10,000.

Researchers claim breakthrough in cod fis

ORONO, Maine (AP) — Researchers say a recent breakthrough in cod aquaculture.

first time we've been able to raise enough to make an aquaculture operation possible," said Linda Kling, associate professor.

Norway has been successful in raising cod, but Kling said cod here does not respond to the same conditions and techniques.

Kodiak
Daily Mirror

August 8, 1994

Conservation groups coming to look over more land acquisitions

By NELL WAAGE PARKER
Mirror Writer

Several conservation heavyweights will spend next week on Kodiak and Afognak Islands.

Representatives of nationally and internationally known conservation groups will attend the Kodiak Archipelago Conservation Summit Aug. 12-17.

"They are coming to evaluate habitat conservation opportunities and to submit their recommenda-

tions to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the U.S. Congress, President Bill Clinton and Alaska Gov. Tony Knowles," said Tim Richardson, executive director of the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust.

The Kodiak Brown Bear Trust is sponsoring the week-long visit, along with the Afognak Native Corporation and Koniag, Inc.

The sponsors hope the visitors will support acquiring additional Native lands for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, as they have done in the past for previous acquisitions.

To be considered are 56,000 acres in the Karluk and Sturgeon river drainages and 140,000 acres along the northern and western coast of Afognak Island. These areas, Richardson said, have "enormously important resource values." Both parcels scored at the top of the Exxon Valdez priority list, he said.

Represented at the summit will be the Wildlife Management Institute, Safari Club International, the National Rifle Association, the Izaak Walton League of America, the Audubon Society, the Oregon Hunters Association, the N.Y. Sportsmen Conservation Council, the International Bear Research and Management Association and Wildlife Forever.

Also here will be John Rogers, acting director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an aide to Sen. Frank Murkowski and an aide to Don Young, who will represent the House Resources Committee.

John Merrick of Koniag, Inc., Ole Olsen of the Afognak Native

Corporation, Jay Bellinger of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Vic Barnes of the National Biological Service, Larry Malloy of the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association and Gary Muelenhardt of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Realty will also attend.

Richardson said the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust and its allies, including the groups attending the summit, have already been successful in re-acquisition for the refuge and state park system of 278,890 acres. The cost of \$169.7 million has largely come from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

The tour will begin Monday with the Afognak properties, move on to Shuyak Island and Karluk Lake and continue to Old Harbor for a tour of land already retained and protected, including small parcel acquisitions.

A business meeting will be held Saturday, during which a recommendation is to be adopted and formalized.

THE VALDEZ VANGUARD

Valdez, Alaska

Volume 21 Number 21

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

75 cents

Duck Flats for sale unless EVOS, state move quicker, says land owner

Vanguard Staff

Eight-and-a-half acres of Valdez Duck Flats off Loop Road, the only undeveloped wetlands in the area zoned commercial-residential, are up for sale to the highest bidder, despite the fact that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council is under contract to buy the land under its wetlands-conservation project.

Local lot owner Philip Heyward said he put up the for sale sign Friday because he's become frustrated with the council's and state's lengthy paperwork and permit process, which he said is draining his bank account.

"I'd rather see EVOS protect the

land than see a gravel pit landscape there," said Heyward, a former Alaska Fish and Game wildlife biologist. "But I have limited income now and can't sit on those lots anymore."

Molly McCammon, executive director of the EVOS Trustee Council, said Heyward's land was selected as part of the council's small parcel purchase project in February 1995. She said it's not uncommon for the closing process to last this long.

"Each parcel is unique and it takes time to go through the process," McCammon said. "We're following the process. It's going through all the

paperwork."

Heyward said he assumed the process would not drag on a year-and-a-half, during which time he has removed rental trailers from the property, eliminating a main income source. He was recently told he must also remove storage garage to comply with Fish & Game's hazardous waste clearance requirement, a chore that entails more paperwork, time and money.

"I thought I was over the hump," he said. "But if it ain't one thing it's another."

The land was among 20 parcels

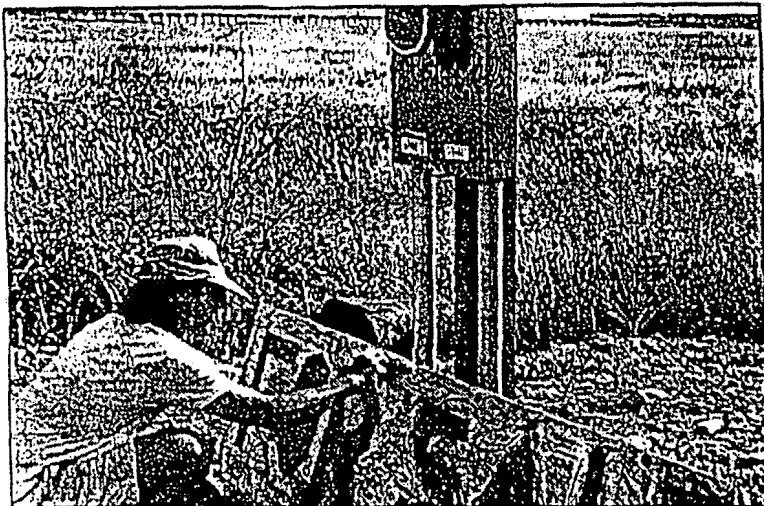
See Flats, page 6

Flats...

From page 1

selected from 200 applications in Prince William Sound in 1994 in an effort to restore ecosystems damaged by the oil spill, and to protect other ecosystems from development. The council does not actually buy the land, but authorizes state agencies, such as the Department of Natural Resources and, in this case, Fish and Game, to rate the parcels and make the purchase. EVOS authorized \$150,000 for Heyward's land.

"It was ranked very highly in terms of habitat restoration value," McCammon said. "It's in that area where there isn't a lot of private land available. Fish and Game was very interested in it in order to keep that portion of the duck flats from being developed." Heyward said the five subdivided lots are for sale to the public at \$25,000 to \$35,000 apiece, or in full for \$130,000, minus one lot he would keep for himself.



Tony Bickert/Valdez Vanguard

Philip Heyward says he put his wetlands property up for potential commercial sale because he's tired of waiting for EVOS and the state to buy it.

■ **WELCOME VISITORS!** The pink fishing is so hot it's comical.
Page 8

■ **MAGIC** 17 softball teams to compete in Valdez journey.
Page 12

■ Calendar.....page 7
■ Classified.....page 10
■ Crime.....page 5

THE VALDEZ VANGUARD

Valdez, Alaska

Volume 21 Number 21

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75 cents



**None injured
as fire guts
drummer's
apartment**



State inspector files whistleblower charge against state

By Tony Bickert
Valdez Vanguard

A former state electrical inspector at the Alyeska Marine Terminal has filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor against the state DOL, claiming he was harassed and eventually laid off in June for refusing to follow state orders to squelch safety violations at the terminal and along the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Gerald C. Newton, who worked as a Joint Pipeline Office electrical inspector in 1993 and 1994, filed a federal retaliatory discharge complaint July 10, marking the first time an Alaska state employee has filed such a complaint against his employer under federal statutes, including the Clean Air Act, Toxic Substance

Control Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act and Clean Water Act.

He wants his job back with back pay and benefits, attorney fees and a guarantee that the alleged harassment will stop.

His attorney, whistleblower advocate Billie Garde of Tennessee, wrote into the complaint that if a USDOL investigator does not complete the investigation by Aug. 10, she will file a suit on Newton's behalf and have the case heard by an Administrative Law Judge.

In his complaint, Newton alleges that his boss, Alaska DOL Director of Labor Standards and Safety Al Dwyer, failed to permit him to require Alyeska to comply with electrical codes which, if not adhered to, could result in electrical shocks and

See Charge, page 2

The Valdez Star
July 24, 1996

Solomon Gulch Hatchery Ends Harvest

HATCHERY—The Solomon gulch hatchery has completed its harvest of pink salmon in the Port of Valdez, taking 2.3 million pink salmon—a total of 9.1 million pounds—for its cost recovery program.

The harvest leaves the Valdez Fisheries Development Association about \$500,000 short of its budget, says business manager Dave Cobb.

The shortfall will be made up, he says, by selling off roe stripped from some of the 400,000 pinks that are now swimming into the raceways at the hatchery.

In addition to the cost recovery harvest for the fisheries association, commercial fishermen have taken more than 5.6 million pink salmon for sale to local processors.

The fisheries association is selling its pink salmon catch this year to Peter Pan Seafoods at 27 cents a pound. Its operating budget is 2.7 million annually.

Commercial fishermen, by contrast, are getting between 5 and 12 cents a pound, barely enough to meet their costs

and pay their crews.

As of Sunday, the pink run into the port had generated 5.6 million pink salmon for the common property fishery for commercial fishermen.

In addition, the fisheries association has taken some 2.5 million salmon for its cost recovery program and broodstock.

Harvest data and sex ratio data indicate that the pink salmon run into the port is now 95 percent complete, though stragglers will continue for several more weeks for sports fishermen, including those at the lucrative Allison Point site.

"The sports fishermen have really been banging them at Allison Point," says Cobb.

The pinks this year are slightly larger and firmer than in past years, giving them more commercial value, according to Cobb.

On Wednesday of this week, the Solomon Gulch hatchery began its "egg take" program—the long process of stripping the roe and

sperm from the 400,000 pink salmon that are now entering the hatchery raceways.

The discarded carcasses will be given to the organization Earth for free distribution in Anchorage. Carcasses will also be distributed free at the hatchery for human consumption, dog food or whatever.

The laborious task of stripping the roe from the female and squirting it with male sperm will take about a month.

The salmon eggs will fertilize in incubated tanks in the hatchery over the winter before their release into salt water receiving pens in the port next March. After a 45-day pause in the pens, the hatchlings will be released into open waters for their trek into the North Pacific.

After a year at sea, the mature pinks will return to their spawning waters in the Port of Valdez.

The hatchery plans to release about 210 million fry in March with an anticipated return next year of 8 to 9 million harvestable fish.

Jenniter Jolis will serve as restaurant manager for the Ester Gold Camp near Fairbanks. She is the owner of Bread and Roses Catering and A Moveable Feast Restaurant.



Martin

Debbie Tilsworth has joined the Riverboat Discovery as executive vice president. She previously served as executive director of the United Way.



Simmons

Ken Collison has been appointed vice president and general manager of Coeur Alaska. He previously served as vice president of engineering and environment for Crandon Mining Co. of Rhinelander, Wis.

Bob Loeffler has been appointed as large mine project manager for the state Department of Natural Resources. He most recently served as planning director with the DNR to organize funding for studies for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council.

Ruth Richardson was re-elected chairman of the board of the Bethel Native Corp. Other officers elected were Arvin Dull, vice chairman; Michael Shantz, treasurer; Bing Santamour, secretary; and Glen Watson, assistant secretary.

Jolie Simmons has been named art director for Bombeck Advertising and Design Inc.

Keith Loveless has been elected as corporate secretary of Alaska Air Group and its subsidiary, Alaska Airlines. He also will continue as associate general counsel of Alaska Airlines.

Premier Mortgage has added two new members as a loan representative, and Murray has been

Deborah Bonito was voted chair-elect at the Alaska is the founder and president of Sourdough Mercantile

Jack White Real Estate has added four new properties. They are Charles and Letha Ashcraft,

Regular exercise helps

Continued from Page 13

fitness and health at The Alaska Club in Anchorage. "I hope it helps have the same effect as the surgeon general's report on smoking. Now the whole nation knows it is hazardous to your health," she said.

Gustafson believes people must change their behavior. "A lot of people view exercise as a chore and that it is difficult."

By learning to exercise regularly, Alaskans can prevent possible health problems and reduce costs of health care, Douglas said.

Inactivity increases with age, and older adults can work to strengthen muscles to reduce risks

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IRELAND

Handgun legislation

Continued from

beverage dispensary licenses providing the permit process did anyone argue for the right to use a fire

In his veto message the governor chose to ignore have allowed a private property owner the right to would provide the tool for excluding by statute the important provisions protect private property rights

Alaska Journal of Commerce
7/27/96

Lab tests predict where salmon will be running

Spill money funds Fish and Game genetic work

By NATALIE PHILLIPS
Daily News reporter

As the sun was rising over Anchorage on Tuesday, a Cessna Caravan landed at the Anchorage airport to deliver a cooler crammed with hundreds of laboratory vials packed on dry ice.

Each vial held the heart, liver, eyeball or muscle tissue of Cook Inlet red salmon caught by commercial fishermen a few hours earlier.

The cooler was rushed to the state Department of Fish and Game genetics laboratory, where a dozen lab techs in white coats and blue latex gloves were waiting.

For five years, using roughly \$2.2 million of the \$900 million settlement from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, they have been working



Spill Science

A look at research funded by the Exxon Valdez spill settlement

on a way to pluck returning salmon out of the Inlet and determine exactly where the run is headed — the Kenai, the Kasilof, the Susitna, or the Yentna rivers.

They now have their science perfected.

It is called genetic stock identification, and it's a tool that could help

defuse the long-standing battles



Bruce Whelan, a technician with the state Department of Fish and Game, checks the progress of starch gels that are subject to steady electrical current and freezing for four hours to separate proteins within each salmon sample.

LAURENT DICK / Anchorage Daily News

Continued from Page A-1

over Cook Inlet's bounty between the commercial fleet and sport fishermen in the Mat-Su area and on the Kenai Peninsula.

"We applaud it," said Ben Ellis, executive director of Kenai River Sport-fishing Inc.

About 24 hours after receiving the salmon tissue samples early last week, state Fish and Game geneticist Lisa Seeb called managers in Soldotna with preliminary results. About 61 percent of the 347,000 fish caught by the commercial fleet on Monday was headed for the Kenai River.

Fisheries managers spent Wednesday and Thursday poring over that information — along with sonar counts, and off-shore tests of fish movement — and announced Thursday that there would be no restrictions on the Friday commercial fishing opening.

Two weeks ago, they went through the same steps and discovered about 30 percent of the commercial catch was Kenai River fish. So during the next opening, the commercial fleet was ordered to stick to the east side of the Inlet with hopes that salmon bound for the upper reaches of Cook Inlet, where runs in some streams have been weak, would get through.

Now that the genetic stock identification program is perfected, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council won't be funding the study any further. State officials must decide if they want to fund

the program.

"So it may be one of those great inventions that sits on the shelf," said Paul Ruesch, a state Department of Fish and Game management biologist based in Soldotna.

Because salmon instinctively return to their natal stream, those from a certain stream maintain distinctive characteristics. Scientists have long been looking for a foolproof way to say where returning salmon are headed.

One study focused on fish scales. The thinking was that like rings on a tree, the scales would show growth rates and could be tied to various river drainages. But after a few years' work, the theory proved flawed. Another study focused on parasites. Maybe salmon from different streams sported unique parasites. That theory didn't hold up, either.

But the genetic fingerprinting — which involves analyzing protein structures in the fish tissue — is a proven method first tried back on the Kenai River in the 1970s and currently being used by the Pacific Salmon Commission in the battle between Canadians and the state of Washington over pink salmon.

The early genetic studies of Kenai salmon didn't go anywhere because they didn't have comparative data from salmon in all the Cook Inlet drainages.

Seeb and a crew of state Fish and Game scientists proposed using oil spill settlement money to build the genetic data base needed to make the program work.

They also thought that the lab work could be turned around quickly enough to be used while salmon were running.

The United Cook Inlet Drift Association lobbied hard for funding, said Theo Matthews, the organization's executive director. "We promoted it as a management tool from day one."

The work began in 1992, with dozens of Fish and Game biologists and technicians traveling to spawning beds on 35 river systems in Cook Inlet. A helicopter was used to reach some remote places, including the West Fork of the Yentna River in Denali National Park. They collected samples from 7,700 fish, at least 100 from each site.

"It took three years to gather all the data, because they all spawn at the same time and we couldn't get to them all at once," said Ken Tarbox, a Soldotna-based research biologist for Fish and Game.

"It is exciting when you start seeing the differences," Tarbox said.

One discovery was that the red salmon that spawn above the falls on the Russian River are genetically very different than the salmon found below the falls, Seeb said. And above the falls, the early run and late run salmon are genetically different, too.

"The genetic diversity among Kenai River populations is clearly far greater than previously documented," Seeb wrote in a report.

By 1994, their data base

was taking shape and they were ready to randomly pluck returning fish from Cook Inlet to see if they could make a match. Tarbox once threw sample from a chum salmon in with the mix of fish headed for the Anchorage laboratory just to see if the genetics lab techs could spot the deviant. They did.

This is the second summer the genetic mapping is being used to help manage fisheries.

When the commercial fleet brings its fish to processors, Fish and Game techs are on hand. They work through the night gathering samples from 10 fish from 40 commercial boats. By 4 a.m., some of their samples are ready for a chartered flight for Anchorage.

At the state Fish and Game laboratory on Persimmon Road, lab techs use a process that produces a hardened gel with a series of dots and dashes resembling the Morse Code. Geneticists translate that information and plug it in to a computer. At the end of the day, they compare the information to the data base. They check and recheck their work.

Cook Inlet commercial fishing periods are generally open for 12 hours on Monday and Friday. Returning salmon tend to linger in Cook Inlet for four to 19 days before heading for their spawning grounds. So samples collected on Monday are processed, translated and back to fisheries managers quick enough for them to restrict Friday's opening, if necessary.

FOCUS

Environmental Notes

Spill cleanup plan targets Chenega

More than seven years after the Exxon Valdez spill in Prince William Sound, restoration crews will be returning to selected beaches in a final effort to remove tar-like pockets of oil. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

has approved a plan to spend up to \$1.9 million to conduct a targeted cleanup near the Village of Chenega in western Prince William Sound. Detailed plans for the cleanup are due to be finalized by the end of the year with work to begin next summer.

Chenega residents say residual oil is a significant problem, affecting the recovery of injured resources. The residue is not a high environmental risk, but the council endorsed the plan to boost public confidence in subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

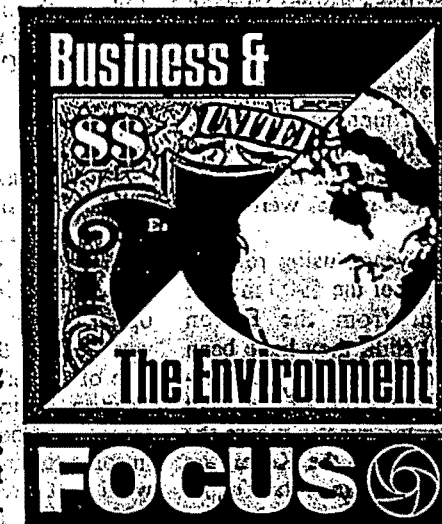
Hart Crowser creates web site

Hart Crowser, an environmental engineering consulting firm, has created a web site outlining its sediment assessment and remediation capabilities.

The address is <http://www.hartcrowser.com/> and nine other cities.

The web site contains links to major sediment and dredging-related sites including the Corps of Engineers Experiment Station, the Environmental Protection Agency Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments program, Center for Dredging Studies, and many others.

Founded in 1977, Hart Crowser specializes in marine and freshwater contaminated sediment services, with headquarters in Seattle and offices in Anchorage



Genetic science moves into Cook Inlet salmon management

By NATALIE PHILLIPS
Anchorage Daily News
An Alaska AP Member
Exchange

ANCHORAGE (AP) — As the sun was rising over Anchorage Tuesday, a Cessna Caravan landed at the Anchorage airport to deliver a cooler crammed with hundreds of laboratory vials packed on dry ice.

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Power outages not related

THE SEWARD PHOENIX LOG



Oil
645
ANC

Seward, Alaska

Volume 30 Number 45

Thursday, July 18, 1996

City seeks developer for waterfront acreage

By Eric Fry
LOG Staff

The city is looking for a master developer for some prime waterfront land ranging from just south of the harbor's boat launch to the ballparks.

"This is, without a doubt, the largest and most valuable commodity the community has," City Manager Ron Garzini said at a City Council work session Monday.

The city wants a developer to create a master plan for those leaseable properties, get the Planning and Zoning Commission and the council's approval, and then market the parcels to others or develop some of them itself.

The city would get planning and marketing for free. The developed land would broaden the tax base, create jobs and generate lease revenue for the city, Community Development Director Kerry Martin said in a memo.

The alternative is doing it piecemeal, Garzini said, and ending up with a hodgepodge of unplanned development.

From north to south, the land includes the parcel just south of the boat launch, Seaview Beach Campground, Boulder Field, and the Little League field.

The city wouldn't remove the ballfields until new ones were built elsewhere, Garzini said. And the

public would still have access to the beach, according to a draft of the request for proposals.

The city also is considering throwing in the old fuel dock, with the state's approval, and the south breakwater itself, with the Army Corps of Engineers' permission.

And if the city develops the small-boat harbor eastward, as it hopes to do, it might use the dredged fill to create more land in front of the campground.

But even that large package is just part of the request for proposals that the city plans to issue next month.

It includes the old railroad depot downtown, land near the northeast boat launch, tidelands behind the national park visitor center, a boardwalk spot between the Landing and Ray's Restaurant, and about 400 acres of a forested plateau 700 to 900 feet up Mount Alice.

All of that would be available for lease. The city would even consider leasing Hoben Park downtown as part of the railroad depot package.

The request for proposals would include criteria to restore the depot and maintain its historic character, Martin said.

The city would look for a use that complements the depot, Hoben Park and the nearby Alaska SeaLife Center, he said. It would be an

attraction, "something special." Garzini suggested that a panel of citizens should judge the proposals.

At the northeast corner of the harbor, the city would lease about 10,440 square feet created when the harbor was dredged after the September 1995 flood.

The land is near the northeast boat launch, a transient-boat float, a new fuel float, and a parking lot for trailerable boats.

The city is looking for propos-

als there in support of trailerable boats, Martin said. The city wants to encourage boat launches there, to relieve congestion at the south launch and nearby parking lots.

The city wants to lease a 2,675-square-foot parcel on the water side of the boardwalk just east of the national park visitor center. And it would accept proposals to widen the boardwalk between the Landing and Ray's for a vendor.

The biggest site offered for proposals is a forested plateau just above Nash Road where it curves toward the defunct sawmill. "This is actually a grand site," Garzini said.

"I think Seward's really experiencing something of a revitalization," said Chris Stephens, an Anchorage commercial real estate broker who visited Seward recently with his family. "You're certainly getting your share of the tourism."

But tourism-related development is seasonal, he said. "Whatever you do has to work out economically with that type of development."

And it has to fit in with the schedules of the two tour companies that control where many tourists go — Westours and Princess Tours. Stephens said.

FUND: State wants oil taxes to stay in Alaska

Continued from Page B-1

based environmental activist who monitored response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

Steiner said safe above-ground tanks are a supplier's responsibility, not an added task for government. And he said the fund should cover social and environmental restoration within Prince William Sound and other regions polluted by the Exxon Valdez spill.

"Ethically, it should be used for the purpose it was collected," he said.

Mandated by Congress in 1973, the trans-Alaska pipeline liability fund was set up as an alternative to the civil courts for claim-

ants damaged by a spill of North Slope crude.

Claims are processed by a 10-member board of trustees, including representatives from seven Alaska oil producers.

Over the years, the fund has approved tens of millions of dollars in payments stemming from three accidents — the Glacier Bay spill in Cook Inlet in 1987, the Exxon Valdez tanker wreck in 1989 in Prince William Sound, and pending claims from the American Trader spill off Huntington Beach, Calif., in 1989.

Once American Trader claims are resolved, Alaska's fund will roll over to the government under terms of the 1990 Oil Pollu-

tion Act, which dissolves Alaska's account and combines it with a nationwide oil-spill liability fund valued at more than \$1 billion.

"That was an unfortunate part of OPA '90," Steiner said. "We all missed it."

American Trader claims could be completed this year, fund trustees say. Aides say Stevens wants liability fund legislation ready before October, when Congress is slated to adjourn for the year.

Lack of time isn't the only hurdle. Earl Comstock, a Stevens' legislative director, said budget rules require a liability fund bill to find replacement dollars since the gov-

ernment was counting on Alaska's money as income.

Comstock said Stevens' highest priority for the Alaska fund — if it's returned to the state — would be for western Alaska's faulty fuel storage tanks.

"There's a lot of support from other members to fix the problem," he said.

Richardson, the Knowles spokeswoman, said tank upgrades were being considered along with other interests, such as marine research.

But she said above-ground tanks were a top concern because state records showed 149 gasoline or diesel spills in Alaska over the past few months.

Alaska

wants

oil fund

Lawmakers scheme to keep \$164 million

By ROSANNE PAGANO
The Associated Press

A \$164 million liability fund built up through nickel-a-barrel taxes on Alaska crude oil reverts to the federal government as soon as next year unless Congress acts to leave the account here.

The prospect of Alaska money being absorbed by the federal Treasury has mobilized the Knowles administration and U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, who is preparing legislation to stop the rollover.

"We're actively looking at it now," Stevens' aide Mitch Rose said Tuesday.

"I would think everybody wants the money to come back to Alaska," Knowles' spokeswoman Claire Richardson said.

Environmental activists also agree that tax money raised in Alaska should stay put. But agreement splinters as Stevens and Gov. Tony Knowles quietly pursue plans to use money from the liability fund to fix Alaska's decrepit above-ground storage tanks, a chronic source of fuel spills in the Bush.

Critics say that would be an improper use, because the industry tax was meant to compensate victims of North Slope oil spills.

"The initial purpose of this fund was clear," said Rick Steiner, a Cordova-

Thursday, July 18, 1996

Editorial

Rejection of Bay-research resolution is a victory for ignorance

The Homer City Council voted last week, in a 3-3 tally broken by the vote of Mayor Harry Gregoire, to reject a resolution favoring the designation of Kachemak Bay as a research reserve. It was an unsettling outcome that is perplexing not just because the notion has a wide base of support but because Kachemak Bay is an element of our community that is so vast and so influential in its good health. Failing to do whatever can be reasonably done to learn about it and protect it is beyond explanation.

Kachemak Bay is a natural companion in Homer that exists in everyone's psyche no matter where they are or what they do. It is a playground, providing for recreational opportunities that range from boating to fishing. It is a benefactor, delivering to us waterways, and commercial fishing and shellfish harvests. It teams with life.

Kachemak Bay shapes the way we hold our community in everyday life but also in our minds and hearts, from simple geographic orientation to the humbling yet enriching contribution that something so huge, so natural and so untamed can give us.

Those who voted against the resolution, councilmen Eryc Peterson, Brian Sweiven and Sam Matthews, voiced concerns that many have in Homer. Their concerns appeared based on the fear that additional restrictions

might be placed on property owners and that, without a clear indication that new restrictions are not possibly a result of the designation, the resolution should not be approved.

Yet, the Homer Advisory Planning Commission, the Port and Harbor Commission, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Homer Chamber of Commerce and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly among others favor the designation — which would make Kachemak Bay part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Such a designation would encompass the Bay and much of the surrounding land but would include only state-owned land, not private property. Supporters say it would open the door to research money and create jobs, but not foster new regulations. Yet, they cannot say that is indisputably the case. But that's not a salient issue here.

Peterson, Sweiven and Matthews, along with Gregoire, should reconsider their vote, but not because they should drop their concerns about limits on private-property rights. They should change their votes because the issue before them is one of seeking knowledge upon which to base good decisions.

No one can say what research might reveal about our Bay. What such a designation would do, however, is pro-

vide the prospect of giving us more facts. If studies show that activities on private land are destroying the Bay's vitality, then only those with a questionable interest in this community would want to stand up so completely for private-property rights as Peterson, Sweiven, Matthews and Gregoire. As these naysayers stand, they don't need facts and they don't want facts. They oppose any restrictions well ahead of any reasons for them, and that is blindly unwise.

What the designation of Kachemak Bay in the National Estuarine Research Reserve would do is increase the likelihood of learning more about the health of Kachemak Bay. If the dissenting members of the city council and Mayor Gregoire are afraid that more knowledge and its consequences are something to be feared, then that is a sad commentary on their role as leaders of this community.

Homer needs more knowledge about Kachemak Bay. If that knowledge leads to efforts to put more restrictions on private property, so be it. Let that battle be fought when it exists and when new knowledge might warrant it. Fifty years from now our grandchildren will thank us for having the vision to learn what we can about this beautiful, bountiful and spiritually enriching corner of the world.

City council refuses to back Kachemak Bay research proposal

by Hal Spence

Staff Writer

Mayor Harry Gregoire broke a tie vote Monday and said no to a resolution supporting a proposal to designate Kachemak Bay as a research reserve.

The Bay is in line to become part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve, a federally funded research effort administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. According to an ad hoc group of supporters, it would encompass the Bay and much of the surrounding land. It would include only state-owned land, not private property.

Supporters have said inclusion of the Bay in the national system would open the door to research money to study the Bay and provide for full-time jobs. It would not include new regulations, supporters said.

However, opponents warned that the city knows too little about the overall project to set its stamp of approval on the idea. Some have said regulation might not come right

away, but could in the future.

The proposal, which would include a core area of about 229,000 acres plus additional buffer zones surrounding it in the system, already has the support of a large number of Homer-area individuals, businesses and organizations. The Homer Advisory Planning Commission, the Port and Harbor Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission, as well as the Homer Chamber of Commerce and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly have backed the reserve.

However, Councilmen Sam Matthews, Eryc Peterson and Brian Sweiven were not convinced the proposal was free of the possibility of future restrictions on property owners and voted against the resolution. Council members Susan Kernes, Dennis Leach and Jack Cushing voted for the measure.

With no comment, Gregoire added his fourth "no" vote, killing the resolution.

In his comments at the end of the meeting, Cushing told NERR supporters not to

give up the push to have the Bay named to the reserve system. He said there is a lot of support locally for the proposal, despite the division on the council.

"This is far from dead," he said.

Actually, the formal application to become part of the national system was due in early June. Action by the city on its supportive resolution was delayed when the council sought more information about the system.

The resolution asked the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to select the Bay over other proposals from around the state.

Will Files, a spokesman for the ad hoc group pushing for the Bay's inclusion, said the council vote would send a mixed message about local support for the reserve that might have an effect on the decision by a Department of Fish and Game committee that is considering proposals from Homer and Cordova.

Overall, however, Files said he doesn't

think the council's vote will make that much difference because of the level of support among the general population.

"I would encourage the council to reconsider its action after hearing from the EDC," Files said.

Files, one of three people who have spent time pitching for support among Homer-area organizations while others actually wrote the proposal, said he did not think Matthews, Sweiven or Peterson understood the issue.

He said he's convinced some real skepticism on the commissions and believes the concerns of the council members can be eased as well, given enough information.

"I'm not sure they know what they are voting against," he said.

Files said the committee is expected to reach a decision on which area to recommend to as Alaska's research reserve by the end of the year.

To keep the Kenai running strong



BILL ROTH / Anchorage Daily News photos

Anita Merkes waters grass seed and vegetation from a metal walkway near the Kenai River Center in Soldotna.

Leaders call for ways to fish and fortify river

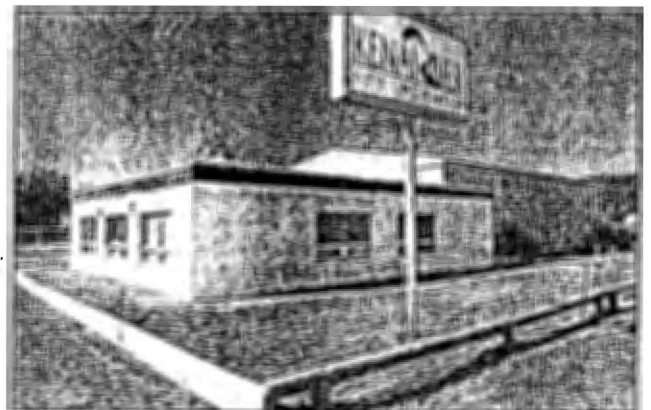
By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

SOLDOTNA — Delicate bank habitat along the Kenai River can be protected without forcing the public to give up using the popular river, officials and business leaders said Friday at several public ceremonies here. Gov. Tony Knowles, in Sol-

■ **CLASSIC:** Governor, senators fish to raise money for the river. B-1

dotna to participate in a river-habitat fund-raiser, spoke of protection and increased use in the same breath when

Please see Back Page,
KENAI RIVER



The Kenai River Center, dedicated Friday, is part of a project to maintain the health of the river.

Continued from Page A-1

he dedicated a new center designed to help riverfront property owners with habitat-friendly construction.

"We're seeing a whole new attitude and approach to the enhancement, protection and promotion of one of Alaska's most unique and important resources," said Knowles.

State and borough habitat-protection laws should be seen as model development tools rather than anti-development restrictions, said Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor Don Gilman. He said the Kenai River Center, a joint state-borough office, will make it easier for landowners to obtain information and permits for riverside construction.

Others also stressed greater use of the river at the dedication of a new walkway in Soldotna designed to allow fishermen to use the banks without trampling vegetation necessary for rearing juvenile salmon.

"It's a place that (says), 'Yes, you can come fishing here,'" said Bob Penney, chairman of the Kenai River Sportfishing Associa-

tion, the group that built the new \$63,000 riverbank walkway. The association also sponsored the Kenai River Classic, the two-day fishing tournament that drew Knowles and other politicians to Soldotna.

State officials said 20 percent of Alaska's sportfishing effort every year is concentrated on the Kenai River. This year the state Board of Fisheries voted to allow more red salmon past commercial nets and into the Kenai River, but required that the expanding sportfishery cause no additional damage to riverbank habitat.

At a time when some riverbanks are being closed to fishing to protect habitat, other areas need to be prepared for an onslaught of foot traffic, sportfishing activists say.

The development of walkways for intensive fishing use is being balanced by acquisition of untrammelled riverbank for protection, Knowles said.

The state has just completed the first two major purchases of habitat along the Kenai River, Knowles announced. The 100-acre Cone property in Kenai and the 110-acre Girves

parcel in Soldotna are being purchased for \$600,000 and \$1.8 million, respectively, using funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Negotiations to protect nearly 5,200 acres at a cost of more than \$11 million are under way, Knowles said.

In a day largely devoted to sportfishing concerns, Knowles slipped away to visit a commercial fishing setnet site. On a bluff above the beach north of Kenai, he heard three fishing families complain that sportfish activists want to put them out of business.

"We've been cut to the bare bones," said Wendell Honea, 73, a 35-year setnet veteran. "How can they get rid of an industry that contributes as much as us, for tourists?"

Knowles, whose support of sportfishing has alienated many commercial fishermen, said the family values of setnetting are important, but must be balanced against the needs of a growing state and a growing sportfishery.

"People with equally strong values want to take their kids from the city and want to go down to the

river and fish," Knowles said.

"Isn't there a point where the river can't absorb any more pressure?" said Honea's wife, Joyce, as her teenaged grandchildren sat nearby. "It's so crowded most local people don't go anymore. We feel like we lost our river and now we're about to lose our fishery."

Knowles also met with his appointees to the Kenai River Special Management Area board, a group that advises the state Division of Parks on how to manage the river. Board members said they are concerned about several new or recurring problems, including:

- Wetlands along the Kenai River are being filled under permits approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- Budget cuts have forced the state Department of Environmental Conservation to cease reviewing subdivision plats, making it possible for poor riverfront developments to affect water quality.

- Public demands are rising for limits on fishing guides along the Kenai River. The board asked for legal advice.

FOCUS

Fleet of contractors dig in to build Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward

By Ingrid Martin
Alaska Journal of Commerce

SEWARD — Community and financial supporters joined planners and contractors in a dedication ceremony to launch construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center, a \$50 million project slated for completion within two years.

Strand Hunt Construction, which in May won the \$27.5 million general construction contract for the 120,000-square-foot facility, already has begun work at the seven-acre waterfront property, on the heels of site and marine work completed last fall by Heery International Inc. and Sandstrom and Sons of Anchorage, and Metco of Seward.

The finished center will include a public plaza, parking, research pools and landscaping. The center, geared toward both ongoing research and public education, is dedicated to understanding and maintaining the integrity of the marine ecosystem of Alaska through research, wildlife rehabilitation and public education. Its mission includes conducting long-term research and monitoring programs to rehabilitate and restore the marine environment and wildlife affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Strand Hunt will perform about 30 percent of the construction work, according to Executive Vice President Thomas W. Presnell, who attended the June 20 dedication. Among the larger subcontracts were life support and mechanical systems, which together accounted for 13 percent of the construction budget, and electrical and control systems, worth 15.5

percent, according to local carpenters, laborers and cement finishers unions and also will use union operating engineers on the SeaLife Center, Presnell said. In all, close to 60 percent of the construction force will be union workers, he said. An estimated 220,000 manhours of labor will be required to build the center, which when open will employ 69 full-time and 13 part-time staff.

"This is a very complex collection of systems and habitats that are going to support cold-water mammals and birds," Presnell said, calling it "the most unique and most exciting project that we have been able to be involved in." Strand Hunt subcontractors include: Graham Steel of Kirkland, Wash. (rebar); Ogilvie Co. of Astoria, Ore. (structural steel); Independent Steel of Anchorage (steel erection); Starnet of Florida (space frame and bird screen); Denemroe Inc. of Spokane, Wash. (joist and decking); Allen & Petersen Home Decorating of Anchorage (flooring, glass and glazing); Enco of California (zinc siding); Chilkat Electric of Anchorage (electrical); Superior Plumbing & Heating of Anchorage (mechanical); Blackhawk Waterproofing of North Carolina (waterproofing); Glass, Sash & Door of Anchorage (doors and hardware); and Jolly Miller of Seattle (specialty rock work).

Construction activity will be at full throttle by early July when concrete is poured and the building itself begins to take shape.

The project's only detractors are the weather and logistics that are part and parcel of construction in Seward, which is 120 road miles from Anchorage and known for its chilly, overcast climate, Presnell said.

According to project manager Leif Selkregg,

participants promises to be instrumental in building consensus, monitoring progress, resolving problems and achieving goals.

"It jump-starts the process," Selkregg said. "This was team-building in terms of problem-solving."

Roe Sturgulewski has been named the on-site construction manager, working with project administrator Darryl Schaefermeyer, who represents the nonprofit Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, which will operate the city-owned center. Troy Stafford, who also joined the effort this spring, is assistant project manager. An executive director will be hired within the coming year, said Selkregg, who will work with the center board in conducting the search.

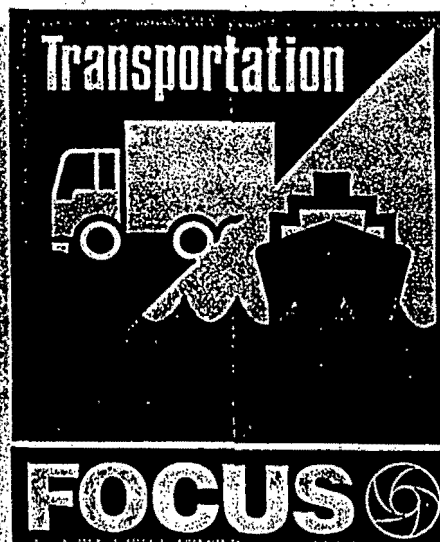
Selkregg also will continue spearheading

the private fund-raising campaign that so far has raised \$2.2 million of an initial \$6 million goal. That money will go toward enhancing features already part of the basic center package, such as videoconferencing and other communications capabilities, educational programs, exhibits and research equipment; operating reserves; and endowing re-

search chairs. Another \$6 million will be raised later, also to fund a research chair endowment.

Basic funding for the center includes \$25 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council; \$12.5 million appropriated by the Alaska Legislature in 1993; and \$13 million raised by the City of Seward through the sale of revenue bonds. Another \$4.5 million in capitalized interest and

reserves was raised through the bond sale. The Seward community, in answer to in-





Strand Hunt Construction has begun work on the \$50 million Alaska SeaLife Center on the Seward waterfront. The 120,000-square-foot research complex will be completed in two years.

PHOTO BY GARY

creased tourism and visitor traffic expected with the center's opening, has several projects of its own on tap, according to City Manager Ron Garzini.

"We're working with the Alaska Railroad to upgrade the cruise ship dock," he said, where 120 ships or more already stop each summer.

The city also is working with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Park Service toward construction of a visitor conference facility. The search for a designer will get under way this fall, said Garzini, who anticipates having a plan in hand by December.

The Sisters of Providence have committed to building a \$7.5 million health-care facility in town and, in cooperation with the Seward Downtown Business Association, the city will conduct a traffic and parking study in the interest of improving transportation throughout the area.

Beverly Dunham, a 53-year resident of Seward, said locals are enthusiastic about the center project, which can only serve to boost the town's economy. Dunham's husband, Willard, is president of the association that will operate the center.

"I think we've got the healthiest economy of any small town in Alaska," because it is diverse, she said. Tourism, a coal terminal, sawmill, fisheries, government, a vocational-technical training center and even a prison contribute to the economic landscape.

Most locals are enthusiastic about the center, Dunham said, but may not be fully aware of the impact it will have.

"We're geared up for a lot of things," she said, such as sewer and water requirements, but (lodging) could be a problem.

"But it always is," she said. Bed and breakfasts may be part of the solution, along with renovated apartment houses-turned-motels to accommodate an influx of tourists.

For last month's dedication, a party of more than 100 people sailed the Kenai Fjords Tours Glacier Explorer into Resurrection Bay to toast the center, following remarks by former Gov. Wally Hickel, under whose administration the vision for the SeaLife Center was conceived. Revelers included about 50 people shuttled into Seward from Anchorage aboard an ERA Classic Airlines restored DC-3.

METRO

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1996

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

Sound towns should get money

The 1989 Prince William Sound oil spill did not pollute the Sound like the news media, tree huggers and lawyers would like you to believe. Less than 1 percent of the Sound's shores were affected, and one would be hard-pressed to find any oil still out there. Crude oil is biodegradable over time. More wildlife is killed by hunters and fishermen yearly than were killed by the spill. I don't believe anyone or any community was really hurt by the spill itself. If anything, the spill created jobs, especially for the beachcombers (scientists).

The oil companies were and are generous to the communities. Yet the city of Seward gets a Sealife Research Center, which is designed to be a tourist attraction and create jobs. The University of Alaska had been studying the Sound for years, and probably continues to do so.

Here in Valdez, we barely were able to get a medical clinic built, with funds generated by taxpayers. The city of Val-

dez was impacted with the increase in population, resulting in the increase in city services as the effect of the spill. To me, human life is more important than keeping a bunch of scientists employed. Yet there is a group of people in charge of the spill trust fund located in Anchorage deciding how to spend this money for us. This money should be divided among the communities of Prince William Sound.

— Larry McIntosh
Valdez

Oil cleanup in Prince William Sound will resume

Cleanup crews will be back in selected areas of Prince William Sound next summer in an effort to remove more oil still left on high-use beaches by the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill, the director of oil spill trustee council said this week.

Seven years after the ill-fated tanker struck Bligh Reef and dumped a reported 11 million gallons of North Slope crude into the sound — the start of the worst oil spill in American history — the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council has agreed to revisit beaches near Chenega, some of those hardest hit by the oil spill. Director Molly McCammon said.

Residents of Chenega have told the council that residual oil, mostly old mousse and asphalt, still affects the recovery of injured resources and the confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines, the council said in a press release. Although the residual oil is not considered a high environmental risk, the council agreed to a \$1.9 million plan to attempt further cleanup to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

"It's clear that the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," McCammon said. "We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches. However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A 1993 shoreline survey found 225 locations with residual surface oiling, asphalt and mousse, the council said. The Chenega cleanup will target eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Heavy oil is thought to be lingering beneath large boulders that protect the oil from wave action, the council said.

In other action, the council voted to offer \$375,000 for 76.3 acres along the Kenai River near Soldotna. It also agreed to offer \$338,700 for three parcels totaling 290 acres in Kiliuda Bay and Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island.

The council, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources and human services injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

Homer News
Thursday, July 11, 1996

News

City seeks money for tidal flushing

The city of Homer will spend \$5,000 to write a grant seeking Exxon Valdez oil spill money for a project to re-establish tidal flushing on the mud flats near Mariner Park at the base of the Homer Spit.

The council voted unanimously to approve the expenditure from a budget set aside for such grant proposals.

Tidal flushing necessary to maintain the habitat of the flats west of the Spit Road ceased in November 1994 after a storm closed a channel. Councilman Jack Cushing, an engineer who lives on the bluff overlooking the area, said the lack of flushing with fresh saltwater eventually will cause the area to become stagnant.

Natural tidal flushing ended years ago with the construction of the raised Spit Road. Tidal flushing was re-established by opening a channel through the storm berms on the west side. Over the years, storms have periodically closed the channel. It was also closed on purpose shortly after the Exxon Valdez spill when it was thought there was a chance large amounts of oil might penetrate Kachemak Bay. Before the road, natural flushing had reached the west side flats through Mud Bay on the road's east side.

With oil spill money, the city hopes to find a workable solution to recreate active flushing. Proposals range from opening the berms on the west side, to building large culverts beneath the roadway to allow flushing from the east side.

Valdez Vanguard 7/3/96

Cleanup crews return to oiled Alaska beaches

By Rosanne Pagano

The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE — Trustees overseeing Alaska's \$900 million oil spill settlement have approved a \$1.9 million cleanup aimed at removing clumps of asphalt from rocky beaches in Prince William Sound.

Friday's unanimous vote by the Exxon Valdez oil spill trustees sets aside money for work at roughly eight sites

near the Alaska Native village of Chenega.

The village, home to about 70 people, depends on subsistence hunting and fishing in a region among the hardest hit following the Exxon Valdez tanker wreck in 1989.

Ernie Piper, a Department of Environmental Conservation program manager, said the state and villagers were satisfied that residual oil did not pose an ecological hazard.

Piper said the state urged action after agreeing with villagers that tarry remains amounted to litter in a food-gathering area.

"It's easy for me, living in Anchorage, to say what's a little asphalt on a remote shoreline?" Piper said. "But if you live there it's like having trash all over your neighborhood."

Piper said contamination in the sound

See Cleanup, page 8

Cleanup...

From page 1

probably would not qualify as a cleanup priority if it had to compete with other Alaska sites awaiting attention.

He said the project is feasible because funds already are set aside for restoration within the oil spill zone.

Residual oil ranges from asphalt slabs the size an office desk to a continuous band of oiling about three-fourths of a mile long and less than 3 feet wide, Piper said.

Molly McCammon, trustees council executive director, said cleanup could never remove 100 percent of oil from Alaska beaches.

"However we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use, and haul out

the mousse and asphalt even if we have to do it one bucket at a time," she said.

Exxon has said it spent \$1 billion on cleaning oiled beaches. Piper said the state would seek contractors in the fall for work to begin next summer.

Work will concentrate on Evans Island, Elrington Island and the northern end of LaTouche Island. Sites are all within a short ride by small boat from Chenega.

Shades Of A Busy Past...

Oil Spill Cleanup Efforts Underway

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☆

Valdez Star
7/3/96

Trustees endorse cleanup proposal in Prince William Sound

Times staff

Nearly seven-and-a-half years after the Exxon Valdez spilled its cargo in Prince William Sound, restoration crews will be returning to selected beaches in a final effort to remove tarlike pockets of oil, according to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Trustee Council approved a plan June 28, agreeing to spend up to \$1.9 million to conduct a targeted cleanup near the village of Chenega in western Prince William Sound. Detailed plans for the cleanup are due to be finalized by the end of this year with the actual work scheduled to begin next summer, the council said.

Residents of Chenega, a village which is centered in the hardest-hit area of the Sound, requested the cleanup, saying the presence of residual oil is a significant problem for the community. Residents told the Trustee Council that remaining oil affects the recovery of injured resources and confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines, the

Trustee Council said.

The residual oiling is not considered a high environmental risk to the resources, but the council endorsed the plan in an effort to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreation use of the tidelands, according to a press release issued by the Trustee Council Friday.

"It's clear the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the Trustee Council.

"We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches," McCammon said. "However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A 1993 shoreline survey of Prince William Sound identified 225 locations with residual surface oiling asphalt or mousse, the council said. The Chenega-area cleanup will target surface oil found at eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Those shorelines are covered with heavy boulders that have served to hide the oil and protect it from the natural cleaning action of waves.

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Corp. will coordinate contracting for cleanup, using local companies and local labor. The corporation is the Alaska Regional Development Organization for the area.

In their action, the Trustee Council authorized the Alaska Department of Natural

Resources to offer to purchase three small parcels on Kodiak Island and one parcel along the Kenai River near Soldotna. The Council will offer \$375,000 for 76.3 acres along the Kenai River, known as the Patson parcel. The Kodiak parcels include 160 acres in Kiliuda Bay, valued at \$155,200; 65 acres in Uyak Bay, valued at \$110,000; and 65 acres in Kiliuda Bay, valued at \$73,500, according to the Trustee Council.

The EVOSTC, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources and human services injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

Oil cleanup in Prince William Sound will resume

Cleanup crews will be back in selected areas of Prince William Sound next summer in an effort to remove more oil still left on high-use beaches by the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill, the director of oil spill trustee council said this week.

Seven years after the ill-fated tanker struck Bligh Reef and dumped a reported 11 million gallons of North Slope crude into the sound — the start of the worst oil spill in American history — the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council has agreed to revisit beaches near Chenega, some of those hardest hit by the oil spill, Director Molly McCammon said.

Residents of Chenega have told the council that residual oil, mostly old mousse and asphalt, still affects the recovery of injured resources and the confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines, the council said in a press release. Although the residual oil is not considered a high environmental risk, the council agreed to a \$1.9 million plan to attempt further cleanup to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

"It's clear that the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," McCammon said. "We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches. However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A 1993 shoreline survey found 225 locations with residual surface oiling, asphalt and mousse, the council said. The Chenega cleanup will target eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Heavy oil is thought to be lingering beneath large boulders that protect the oil from wave action, the council said.

In other action, the council voted to offer \$375,000 for 76.3 acres along the Kenai River near Soldotna. It also agreed to offer \$338,700 for three parcels totaling 290 acres in Kiliuda Bay and Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island.

The council, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources and human services injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

Dome News 7/4/96

*Kodiak Daily Mirror
7/1/96*

Crews to return to clean up beaches

By ROSANNE PAGANO
Associated Press Writer

ANCHORAGE — Trustees overseeing Alaska's \$900 million oil spill settlement have approved a \$1.9 million cleanup aimed at removing clumps of asphalt from rocky beaches in Prince William Sound.

Friday's unanimous vote by the Exxon Valdez oil spill trustees sets aside money for work at roughly eight sites near the Alaska Native village of Chenega.

The village, home to about 70 people, depends on subsistence hunting and fishing in a region among the hardest hit following the Exxon Valdez tanker wreck in 1989.

Ernie Piper, a Department of Environmental Conservation program manager, said the state and villagers were satisfied that residual oil did not pose an ecological hazard.

Piper said the state urged action after agreeing with villagers that tarry remains amounted to litter in a food-gathering area.

"It's easy for me, living in Anchorage, to say what's a little asphalt on a remote shoreline?"

Piper said. "But if you live there it's like having trash all over your neighborhood."

Piper said contamination in the sound probably would not qualify as a cleanup priority if it had to compete with other Alaska sites awaiting attention. He said the project is feasible because funds already are set aside for restoration within the oil spill zone.

Residual oil ranges from asphalt slabs the size of an office desk to a continuous band of oiling about three-fourths of a mile long and less than 3 feet wide, Piper said.

Molly McCammon, trustees council executive director, said cleanup could never remove 100 percent of oil from Alaska beaches.

"However we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use, and haul out the mousse and asphalt even if we have to do it one bucket at a time," she said.

Exxon has said it spent \$1 billion on cleaning oiled beaches. Piper said the state would seek contractors in the fall for work to begin next summer.

Developer Wrangles With State Regs

VALDEZ—Chuck Dennis is an even-tempered kind of guy with a touch of the Old Southern charm, a remnant of his upbringing in Georgia where one is taught to be soft-spoken, polite and treat one's peers and elders with respect. But Dennis' patience has been worn down, wafer-thin, and he is turning characteristically angry against what he perceives are the all-powerful government bureaucracies allied against him.

At issue is his 29-acre RV park along the Richardson Highway, east of the Totem Inn where he hopes to lay out planned 130 RV spaces. In his haste to get into operation and begin recouping his investment, Dennis had hoped to have 16 acres dedicated to habitat and a 3-acre strip set aside for a 900-foot public boardwalk along the edge the wetlands, and build on the remaining 11 acres along the highway.

It's not going to happen. He describes his walk through bureaucracy as "frustrating and costly."

Dennis has been wrestling with various state, federal and local agencies for

Continued from Page 1

More than \$77,000 spent so far, he says, on time, travel, surveys and engineering in pursuit of federal and state permits.

His latest target is the state Department of Conservation. "What's set me back in the last few days is waiting for the DEC to review and approve the sewage plan. We're hooking up to the city sewer and it should have been a problem left up to the city."

"You've got too many levels of government to deal with and none of them is sympathetic to problems that a small businessman can have," says Dennis.

"In fact, I had one agency look me right in the eye and tell me that cost to the landowner is not even a consideration," he added.

"To hell with it, I'm just going ahead," he said Friday.

But those are fighting words to Paul Pinard, the DEC manager for this area.

"It's extremely shocking to hear that," says Pinard. "We bent over backwards for Mr. Dennis."

In an effort to expedite Dennis' project, Pinard says the Mat/Su office of the DEC put Dennis' sewage plan at the top of the list and completed its review in three days, in contrast to the normal span of 15 to 30 days.

Furthermore, says Pinard, Dennis' design plans were incomplete and submitted weeks late and Dan Lawn (of the Valdez office) summoned an engineer to help bring them into compliance.

"We pulled out all the stops for Mr. Dennis," says Pinard. "It's very frustrating to hear those kind of complaints."

It's apparent that part of the problem is communication. Public agencies, says Dennis, are not always clear about what is required. "You get a permit, then there's a mile long of conditions attached to it."

He said, for example that, he was "unaware" he would require DEC approval to hook into the city's sewer

system. "I assumed I had to deal only with the city."

He learned of DEC's authority only belatedly and that required another delay, though Pinard says any "delay" amounted to three days.

Dennis' assumption about the city of Valdez may be correct. City planner Dave Dengele says the city can assume the function of plan review and inspection of sewer systems in place of the DEC. The city, Dengele said, would have to meet all the state requirements, something that he plans to put on his study agenda this fall.

Frustration is the operative word in Dennis' book and, for that matter, in Pinard's book too.

It appears that Dennis' bureaucratic trials, as he sees them, may be near to an end, although he still believes that "it just appears that they would rather I would quit, even now, and just go away."

Would he have gone ahead knowing what he knows now?

"Had I known all this 24 months ago, today I would be in Mississippi sitting beside a crick just enjoying life. I would not be in business in Valdez at all."

Valdez Star 7/3/96

Inmates to carve totems for prison, SeaLife Center

By Gail Richards

LOG Staff

Native inmates at Spring Creek Correctional Center spent \$2,500 of their own money on special woodcarving tools for a totem pole project scheduled to begin in August.

Members of the prison Native Heritage Club raised funds for the tools by selling cards, candy and smoked salmon to other inmates. Candy and salmon were purchased locally for resale, inmate Ken Gardner said.

"As far as I know, this is the first time totem poles have been made in a prison," he said, noting the only similar project he's heard of — a canoe made by Native inmates at Ketchikan Correctional Center a few years ago.

"It's my understanding one of the totem poles will be donated to the Alaska SeaLife

Center and one will be on display at the prison," said Spring Creek superintendent Larry Kincheloe.

"This is much larger than the projects we normally do. I don't know about the other facilities — but this totem pole project is the first of its kind at Spring Creek."

Seward Mayor Louis Bencardino, who helped usher the program into place, said a lot of hoops had to be jumped through at the state level to get a nod on the project.

Draft designs for the totem poles include animal figures that represent several Native groups. Permission to use the images on a totem pole must be given by the leader of each clan before carving may begin in August.

Morris White, chief of the Eagle-Frog Clan of the Haida Tribe in British Columbia, has already granted permission to use his group's symbols, according to

Gardner.

Images carvers plan to use on the totem poles include the killer whale, seal, otter, eagle and frog.

Two red cedar logs — donated by Ketchikan Pulp Co. — were chosen from Thorne Bay and shipped by barge to Seward, said KPC contract manager Paul Slenkamp.

"They're about 800 board feet apiece — 40 feet long, 20 inches at the top," he said of the logs valued at \$600 each.

"Right now the logs are drying," Gardner said. "They've been peeled and treated — now we just have to wait."

Gardner said the Native Heritage Club wants to donate the totem poles as an act of giving — an offering for spiritual healing and drug-free youth in the community, and on behalf of the spiritual welfare of animals scheduled to be held at the SeaLife Center.

Award Phoenix Log 7/3/96

Kodiak Inholdings Purchased

Gary Muehlenhardt, Anchorage, Alaska

Secretary Babbitt has signed final agreements with three Alaska Native corporations for the purchase of 166,000 acres of land within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. An additional 102,000 acres will be protected by conservation easements. The Kodiak land acquisition effort is the largest such project ever attempted on Alaska refuges.

Funds to purchase these large blocks of pristine habitat came from settlements stemming from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. However, several government and private partners have given significant time and money to the effort. The Conservation Fund, The Brown Bear Trust, and Wildlife Forever have all contributed to the purchase of individual parcels. Also, Orvis Company, Inc., a sporting goods retailer, is raising money to buy parcels.

The Kodiak (or brown) bear, the people of Kodiak Island, and the salmon they both depend on are among the winners of the completed land deals. The economy of Kodiak Island centers around the abundant salmon stocks produced on these lands. Kodiak Island residents gain directly by the protection of salmon spawning habitat and through Native corporation shareholder dividends. Access to the land by local residents for traditional uses was guaranteed in the purchase agreements.

These large land purchases do not assure complete protection for all of Kodiak refuge's critical areas. Nearly 300 small private inholdings, scattered throughout the 1.8-million-acre refuge, are increasingly being sold for development, which threatens the unique resource values and wilderness character of Kodiak Island.

Anchorage Daily News
June 28, 1996

Council approves \$1.9 million for oil spill cleanup at Chenega

By NATALIE PHILLIPS
Daily News reporter

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council approved a plan Friday to spend up to \$1.9 million next summer to continue cleaning up oil near the village of Chenega in Prince William Sound, according to a written statement.

Residents of Chenega requested the cleanup. They told the Trustee Council that oil remaining from the 1989 spill makes them feel that subsistence harvests might not be safe.

Even though the oil is not considered a high environmental risk, the Trustee Council's statement said the panel decided to fund the cleanup to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

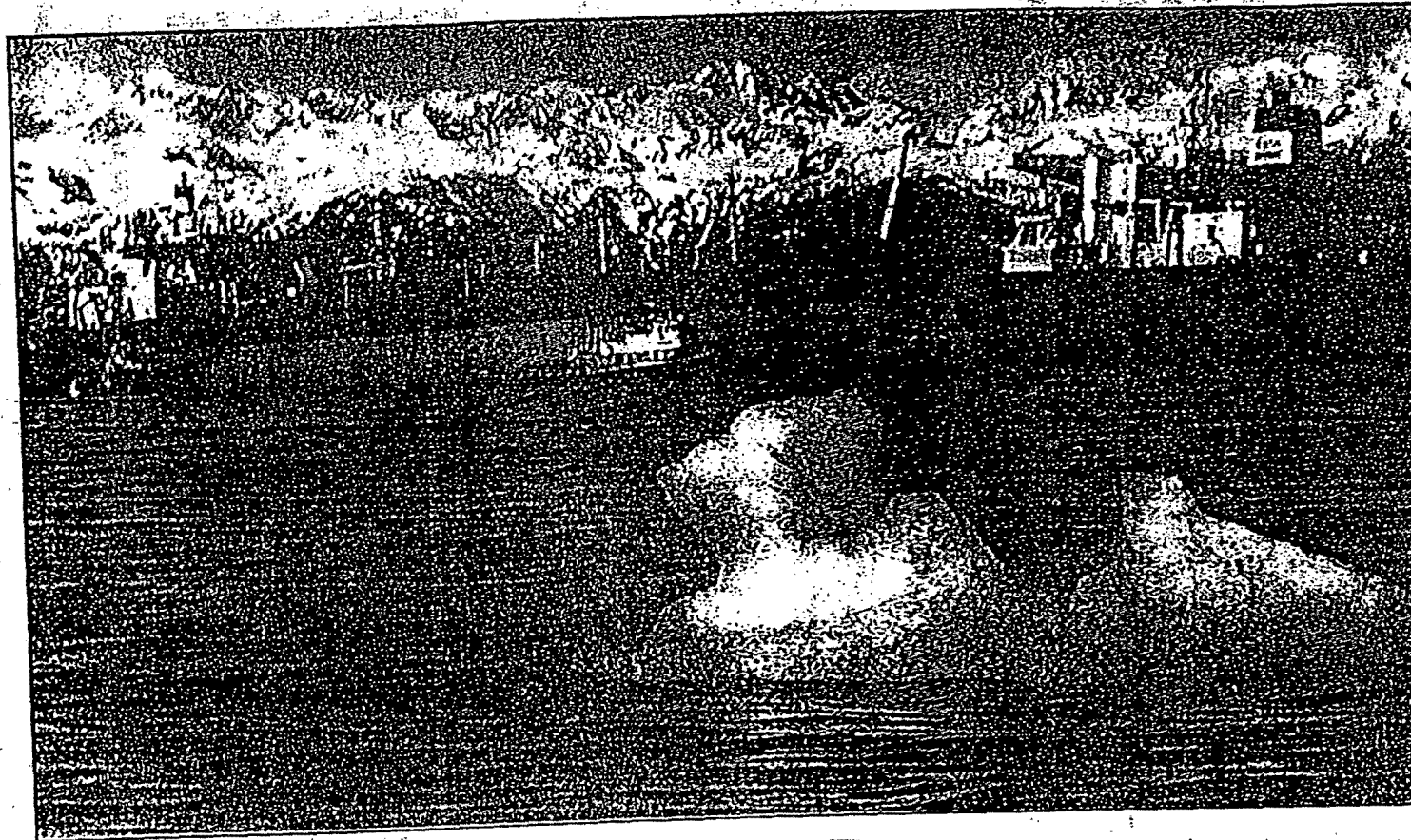
"We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from the beaches," said Molly McCammon, the council's

executive director. "However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A study conducted four years after the Exxon Valdez spilled 11 million gallons of oil in Prince William Sound showed that 225 locations still have some oil. The Chenega-area cleanup will target oil found at eight sights on Latouche, Evans and Elrington islands. Those shorelines are covered with heavy boulders, which have protected the oil from the natural cleaning action of waves.

The council is funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon. The settlement money is used for scientific studies and land purchases to help restore natural resources and human services damaged by the spill.

SPECIAL REPORT



Tankers pump oil in Prince William Sound days after the Exxon Valdez disaster in March 1989. The repercussions of the 11 million gallon spill are still being felt, seven years later.

Associated Press
file photo

Nature fights a stubborn stain

EDITOR'S NOTE: Seven years after the Exxon Valdez grounded on Bligh Reef and pumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the spill's devastating legacy continues.

I think it (the program) should be a model of how to deal with environmental damage.

Pamela Brodie, Sierra Club

Kim Murphy
Los Angeles Times

LATOCHE ISLAND, Alaska — The sliver of beach looks like one of the many forlorn paradises that stretch uncataloged across the Alaskan wilderness: a small, frigid bay of sharp blue, a narrow crescent of rocks along the shore, then the hard wall of the forest.

It is pristine, except when Ernie Piper begins prying up boulders, uncovering a large chunk of black asphalt and petroleum muck. The water under the stones runs rainbow with oil sheen. Piper shrugs.

"Unfortunately, this wasn't such a success story," he says, recounting the weeks of cleanup on this island in Prince William Sound that followed the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. "This beach got absolutely hammered. We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now, we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach."

In the coming weeks, \$2 million in cleanup work will begin at Sleepy Bay on Latouche Island and at nine other remaining oiled beaches — an effort that, seven years after the disaster, will close the book on cleanup from the deadliest spill in North American history.

But it is the second chapter of the story that is perhaps most remarkable and least remarked.

After the last beach-washers go home, more than 30,000 acres of verdant islands around Sleepy Bay and nearby Chenega Island will become national forest and state marine parkland — signed over or sold, if the deal goes through, by a Native Alaskan corporation to help mitigate the damage from the spill.

An additional 30,500 acres will be forever protected from logging and development.

As scientists, lawyers, public officials and corporate representative battled over cleanup and compensation, the \$900 million that the Exxon Corp. agreed to pay in civil damages has quietly funded a huge new trust of public lands — designed to shelter the dozens of species decimated by the spill and protect this part of rural Alaska from the logging and construction boom that washed in with the oil.

It is a program unprecedented in its conception and scope. Never before has government been given such an overwhelming conservation mandate — restore an entire devastated ecosystem — and so much money with which to do it.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust Council has launched negotiations with Native Alaskan shareholders to protect up to 1 million acres of land in southeastern Alaska, so far significant or initialing deals for purchase or permanent resource protection of 422,290 acres.

The land purchases, so far tentatively committing \$195.3 million of the trust fund, are creating state parks, expanding wildlife refuges, acquiring key privately held land in popular destination spots such as Kodiak Island and Kenai Fjords National Park, and establishing a land barrier to a major wave of logging that has crept northward into still-virgin forests — a phenomenon environmentalists say ultimately could prove as disastrous for wildlife as the oil spill.

"It's unique in the history of the environmental movement to be able to have hundreds of millions of dollars to buy some of the most spectacular land, rich in fish and wildlife habitat on the North American continent. I think it should be a model of how to deal with environmental damage," said Pamela Brodie of the Sierra

Please see OIL SPILL on 3.

EXXON VALDEZ: SEVEN YEARS LATER

Trust fund to pay for parklands

OIL-SPILL from Page 25A

Club, a member of the trustee council's public advisory group.

Ironically, the spill turned out in some ways to be a benefit," said Ralph Eluska, who heads the Akhiok Kiguyak native corporation on Kodiak Island, which deeded over 76,646 acres and barred development on an additional 43,239 acres of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge — parts of which have the most dense populations of brown bear on Earth.

"On the one hand you say, no way, you can't let a disaster of this kind happen. There's no value you can place on the harm that happens to the Earth, to people's emotions. But spending the money to restore the habitat, it comes a little bit of the way toward justice," he said.

The social consequences of such vast acquisition program are only beginning to be felt.

Nearly all the land belongs to Alaskan natives who won huge concessions from the government in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

That legislation ceded native tribes 44 million acres — 10 percent of the state of Alaska — to be held by profit-making native corporations.

Although the contracts protect subsistence-hunting rights, the large Exxon Valdez buys represent the most important shift of native land ownership back to the government since the hand-over — reversing, in the eyes of many native Alaskans, the bitterly fought gains of the past half-century.

"Our land is the center of who we are, of what we are. You can't put a price on culture and heritage and tradition," said Gail Evanoff, a Chenega Bay resident and shareholder who has vowed to fight the sale of land. "I'm sorry, but I can't even begin to fathom . . . how they think they're going to give this area better stewardship than we ever did."

Here are some of the lingering impacts:

■ Harbor seals, Harlequin ducks, killer whales and several species of seabirds have not recovered and, in some cases, continue to decline.

■ Pacific herring populations crashed inexplicably in 1993 and have not sprung back, further harming hundreds of fishermen already impoverished by the spill's first lean years.

■ Pink salmon, once the staple of Prince William Sound's canneries, has just begun to recover. And its price on a world market, in part dubious about oil spill fish, remains one-thirteenth of what it was. Natives don't trust biologists' assurances that mussels and clams can be safely eaten.

"It's kind of an emotional thing. For a lot of the people here, it's like losing their faith," said Claire Holland, an Alaska state parks ranger on Kodiak Island. "It was no longer, 'Well, I'm going to wake up and go fishing.' That wasn't something they could believe in anymore."

In Cordova, fish-based revenues have declined more than 50 percent since the spill. Many fishermen have abandoned pink salmon fishing in the sound and have gone after other fisheries further afield, in the Copper River.

Exxon has long argued that the ecological problems plaguing Prince William Sound can't all be blamed on the spill, and the dilemma for trustees trying to rebuild the ecosystem is that Exxon may be at least partly right.

The number of seals, for example, was in decline long before the spill.

Declines in oiled areas have been sharper. But did the spill affect their food supply in ways that haven't been measured yet?

The herring didn't crash until four years after the spill, and the cause was traced to a virus.

But did stress from the spill make the herring more vulnerable to disease? How are declines in small forage fish contributing to the slow recovery of seabirds that ought otherwise to be stabilizing?

To answer questions like these, millions of dollars of the Exxon civil settlement money and a separate \$125 million fund in fines and criminal restitution have been devoted to research and field studies, some of which have produced findings and methodologies that will benefit marine environmental efforts around the world.

In the end, however, it was clear that simply studying individual populations and allocating money for beach cleanups would not be enough. Especially when so many of the species already reeling from the effects of the spill were seeing their habitat slowly eroding with increasing timber harvests all around Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

"You've never had such a large ecosystem and such a large amount of money to (restore) it with. It's unprecedented," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the trustee council. "But what does it mean to restore an injured ecosystem? . . . Seven years after the spill, we still don't know what restoration needs to be done. You never know for sure."

'Spillionaires' wait for Exxon funds as fishing dries up

LATOUCHE ISLAND, Alaska — "The sound is dead, and Exxon keeps trying to tell us everything's normal," said Paul Saunders, a Cordova fisherman since 1975. "You can't crab, there's no shrimp, there's no herring anymore. Before the spill, I had a coffee can, and I was stuffing \$100 bills in there till I couldn't get any more in. Now, I'm thinking about moving. The cannery doesn't even want us here anymore. The guy down there told me I shouldn't go pink fishing this year. . . . A processor telling a catcher, 'Don't go fish.' I never heard of such a thing in my life."

Fishermen damaged by the spill won a record \$5 billion punitive judgment from Exxon in 1994.

If it ever comes through, many of them will be

millionaires

"Spillionaires," they call them here. But several years more in legal appeals stand in the way of collecting. A few have died waiting. The former mayor of Cordova committed suicide. Stress levels in Cordova, five years after the spill, were measured by sociologists at the same level as a rape victim a year after the crime.

"Some people are surely thinking in the back of their mind, 'That settlement will save us.' But if you're out there planning your life on the Exxon money, I wouldn't do it," said Jerry McCune, president of United Fishermen of Alaska and of the local Cordova fishing union.

— Los Angeles Times

Hunt hired as spill council communications coordinator

Joe Hunt, a former reporter with the Anchorage Times and the Peninsula Clarion, has joined the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council as communications coordinator.

While writing for the Anchorage Times, Hunt spent three years reporting on Alaska's natural resources and environmental issues. He served as lead reporter for the Exxon Valdez oil spill before moving to Kenai to open the Times' Kenai Peninsula bureau. From 1985 to 1986, Hunt first covered school news for the Clarion, then served as Tides section editor.

Most recently, Hunt worked as a public information officer and constituent relations assistant for Gov. Tony Knowles.

As communications coordinator, Hunt will oversee development of publications and work with media representatives to provide information on restoration efforts.

Hunt replaces L.J. Evans, who resigned recently to move to Fairbanks.

Valdez spill legacy: up to 1 million protected acres

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WASHINGTON'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

BY KIM MURPHY
Los Angeles Times

LATOUCHE ISLAND. Alaska — The sliver of beach looks like one of the many forlorn paradises that stretch uncataloged across the Alaskan wilderness: a small, frigid bay of sharp blue, a narrow crescent of rocks along the shore, then the hard wall of the forest.

It is pristine, except when Ernie Piper begins prying up boulders, uncovering a large chunk of black asphalt and petroleum muck. The water under the stones runs rainbow with oil sheen.

"Unfortunately, this wasn't such a success story," he says, recounting the weeks of cleanup on this island in Prince William Sound that followed the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. "This beach got absolutely hammered. We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now, we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach."

In the coming weeks, \$2 million in cleanup work will begin at Sleepy Bay on Latouche Island and at nine other remaining oiled beaches — an effort that, seven years after the disaster, will close the book on cleanup from the deadliest spill in North American history.

But it is the second chapter of the story that is perhaps most remarkable and least remarked upon. After the last beach-washers go home, more than 30,000 acres of verdant islands around Sleepy Bay and nearby Chenega Island will become national forest and state marine park land — signed over or sold, if the deal goes through, by a Native Alaskan corporation to help mitigate the damage from the spill. An additional 30,500 acres will be forever protected from logging and development.

As scientists, lawyers, public officials and corporate representatives battled over cleanup and compensation, the \$900 million that the Exxon Corp. agreed to pay in civil damages has quietly funded a huge new trust of public lands — designed to shelter the dozens of species the spill decimated and protect this part of Alaska from a logging and construction boom that washed in with the oil.

It is a program unprecedented in its conception and scope. Never before has government been given such an overwhelming conservation mandate — restore an entire devastated ecosystem — and so much money with which to do it.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has launched negotiations with native shareholders to protect up to 1 million acres of land in southeastern Alaska, so far signing or initialing deals for purchase or permanent resource protection of 422,290 acres.

The land purchases, so far tentatively committing \$195.3 million of the trust fund, are creating state parks, expanding wildlife refuges, acquiring key privately held land in popular destination spots such as Kodiak Island and Kenai Fjords National Park, and establishing a land barrier to a major wave of logging that has crept northward into virgin

forests — something environmentalists say ultimately could prove disastrous for wildlife as the oil spreads.

The social consequences of such vast acquisition program are beginning to be felt. Nearly all land belongs to Alaskan natives, who won huge concessions from the government in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. That legislation ceded native tribes 44 million acres of land, 10 percent of state of Alaska — to be held by profit-making native corporations.

Although the contracts protect subsistence-hunting rights, the late Exxon Valdez buys representation of most important shift of native ownership back to the government since the hand-over — reversing the eyes of many native Alaska the bitterly fought gains of the half-century.

"Our land is the center of who we are, it's what we are. You can't put a price on culture and heritage, tradition," said Gail Evanoff, a Chenega Bay resident and shareholder who has vowed to fight the land sale.

The sense that something big needed to be done reflects an awareness


"We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now, we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach."

ERNIE PIPER ON LATOUCHE ISLAND

ness that, seven years after Exxon Valdez grounded on Bligh Reef and pumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the spill's devastating leg squats there like the rolling, summer rain clouds.

Harbor seals, Harlequin ducks, killer whales and several species of seabirds have not recovered and, in some cases, continue to decline. Pacific herring populations crashed inexplicably in 1993 and have sprung back, further harming hundreds of fishermen already impoverished by the spill's first lean year. Pink salmon, once the staple of Prince William Sound's canneries, has just begun to recover. And price on a world market, in part dubious about oil-spill fish, remains one-thirteenth of what it was. Natives don't trust biologists' assurances that mussels and clams can safely eaten.

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 A Department of Justice clearinghouse on Valdez cleanup efforts can be reached via the Seattle Times Top Stories Web site at: <http://seattle.times.com>

Los Angeles Times

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Valdez Spill's Sticky Legacy of Public Land

■ **Cleanup:** Award is being used to buy and preserve a million acres, but at what price to Native Alaskans?

By KIM MURPHY
TIMES STAFF WRITER

LATOUCHE ISLAND, Alaska—The sliver of beach looks like one of the many forlorn paradises that stretch uncataloged across the Alaskan wilderness: a small, frigid bay of sharp blue, a narrow crescent of rocks along the shore, then the hard wall of the forest.

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Please see EXXON, A12



KIM MURPHY / Los Angeles Times

Cleanup official Ernie Piper uncovers asphalt and muck under rocks.

EXXON: Oil Spill Funds Shift of Lands

Continued from A1

ing the weeks of cleanup on this Prince William Sound island after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. "This beach got absolutely hammered. We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach."

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\$900-Million Mandate

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can continent. I think it should be a model of how to deal with environmental damage," said Pamela Brodie of the Sierra Club, a member of the trustee council's public advisory group.

"Ironically, the spill turned out in some ways to be a benefit," said Ralph Eluska, who heads the Akhiok Kaguyak native corporation on Kodiak Island, which deeded over 76,646 acres and barred development on an additional 43,239 acres of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge—parts of which have the densest brown bear populations on Earth.

"On the one hand you say, no way, you can't let a disaster of this kind happen. There's no value you can place on the harm that happens to the Earth, to people's emotions. But spending the money to restore the habitat, it comes a little bit of the way toward justice.

"That bear habitat has got to last forever. But if it was left in our hands, over 40 or 50 years, the world's going to change. The economy's going to change. At some point . . . there's going to be urban sprawl," he said. "By the time it's over with, they'll end up paying us \$46 million. I think that's a small price to pay for the bears."

The social consequences of such a vast acquisition program are only beginning to be felt. Nearly all the land belongs to Alaskan natives who won huge concessions from the government in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. That legislation ceded native tribes 44 million acres of land—10% of the state of Alaska—to be held by profit-making native corporations.

Although the contracts protect subsistence-hunting rights, the large Exxon Valdez buys represent the most important shift of native land ownership back to the government since the hand-over, reversing, in the eyes of many Native Alaskans, the bitterly fought gains of the past half-century.

Stain on the Land

"Our land is the center of who we are, it's what we are. You can't put a price on culture and heritage and tradition," said Gail Evanoff, a Chenega Bay resident and shareholder who has vowed to fight the sale of land. "I'm sorry, but I can't even begin to fathom . . . how they think they're going to give this area better stewardship than we ever did."

The sense that something big still needed to be done reflects an awareness that, seven years after the Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef and dumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the spill's devastating legacy squats there like the rolling, early summer rain clouds.

Harbor seals, Harlequin ducks, killer whales and several species of seabirds

continue to decline. Pacific herring populations crashed inexplicably in 1993 and have not sprung back, further hurting hundreds of fishermen. Pink salmon, once the staple of Prince William Sound's canneries, has just begun to recover, and its price-on-a-world market, in part dubious about oil spill fish, remains 1/13th of what it was. Natives don't trust biologists' assurances that mussels and clams can be safely eaten.

In Cordova, fish-based revenues have declined more than 50% since the spill. Many fishermen have abandoned pink salmon fishing in the sound and have gone after other fisheries further afield, in the Copper River.

"The sound is dead, and Exxon keeps trying to tell us everything's normal," said Paul Saunders, a Cordova fisherman since 1975. "You can't crab, there's no shrimp, there's no herring anymore. Before the spill, I had a coffee can and I was stuffing \$100 bills in there till I couldn't get any more in. Now I'm thinking about moving. The cannery doesn't even want us here anymore. The guy down there told me I shouldn't go pink fishing this year. . . . A processor telling a catcher, 'Don't go fish.' I never heard of such a thing in my life."

Waiting to Be Rich

Fishermen damaged by the spill won a record \$5-billion punitive judgment from Exxon in 1994. If it ever comes through, many of them will be millionaires. "Spillionaires," they call them here. But several years more in legal appeals stand in the way of collecting. A few have died waiting. The former mayor of Cordova committed suicide. Stress levels in Cordova, five years after the spill, were measured by sociologists at the same level as that of a rape victim a year after the crime.

"Some people are surely thinking in the back of their mind, 'That settlement will save us.' But if you're out there planning your life on the Exxon money, I wouldn't do it," said Jerry McCune, president of United Fishermen of Alaska and of the local Cordova fishing union.

Exxon has long argued that the ecological problems plaguing Prince William Sound can't all be blamed on the spill, and the dilemma for trustees trying to rebuild the ecosystem is that Exxon may be at least partly right.

The number of seals, for example, was in decline long before the spill. And it's an open question whether their escalated drop-off would have happened anyway. Declines in spill areas have been slow. But did the spill affect their food supply in ways that haven't been measured? The herring didn't crash until four years after the spill, and the cause was traced to a virus. But did stress from the spill make the herring more vulnerable to disease? How are declines in small forage fish



KIM MURPHY / Los Angeles Times

Kodiak Island's Termination Point is among spots that oil spill trustees may buy.

birds that ought otherwise to be stabilizing?

To answer questions like these, millions of dollars of the Exxon civil settlement money and a separate \$125-million fund in fines and criminal restitution have been devoted to research and field studies, some of which have produced findings and methodologies that will benefit marine environmental efforts around the world.

In the end, however, it was clear that simply studying individual populations and allocating money for beach cleanups wasn't enough. Especially when so many of the species already reeling from the effects of the spill were seeing their habitat slowly eroding with increasing timber harvests all around Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

"You've never had such a large ecosystem and such a large amount of money to [restore] it with. It's unprecedented," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the trustee council. "But what does it mean to restore an injured ecosystem? ... Seven years after the spill, we still don't know what restoration needs to be done. You never know for sure."

Forests at Risk

At a series of public hearings, land acquisition was the overwhelming recommendation, focusing on key habitat for species most harmed by the spill. It took years to get underway, prompting legal challenges and a federal General Accounting Office report critical of foot-dragging and bureaucratic waste by the council. Now that the acquisition program is going forward, most of the critics have fallen back to see how it plays out.

"The irony is, the day before the spill, [former Cordova Mayor] Kelley [Weaverling] and I were sitting here in the cafe and saying, 'This is the year we've got to do something with the forest,'" said David Grimes, a former trustee council critic and environmental activist who has been one of the strongest backers of the habitat-ac-

without the oil spill and this possibility of acquiring habitat protection, probably Prince William Sound would have been clear-cut by now."

All across the narrow forest strip that blankets the band of coastline between the sea and the glacial ice fields above—the only place anything on the sound can live, really, and the lifeline for its salmon—chain saws have been cutting the forests for the past decade at rates higher than what can grow back.

Most of the cutting is the work of the native corporations, which are under mandate to return a profit to their shareholders. Ragged clear-cuts scar the hillsides around Cordova, where the Eyak corporation, failing to sell its lands to the trustees, has logged 17,000 acres since 1987.

On Afognak Island, an uninhabited wilderness where trustees acquired land for a new state park at Seal Bay and are negotiating to buy 48,700 acres more, pristine hills have been stripped bare and laced with logging roads.

The Afognak Joint Venture, a coalition of native corporations that is negotiating with the trustees, says it can make more money for its shareholders logging the land than what the trustees want to pay to protect it, with \$70 million on the table so far.

"We're obviously unapologetic loggers. We are clear-cut loggers and truly proud of it," said James Carmichael, timber manager for the joint venture. "The mission of the Afognak Joint Venture is economic value, but here [with a sale to the trustees], we have an opportunity to preserve something. I guess I'm talking about saving us from ourselves."

In the living room of his cluttered home in Cordova, Eyak activist Glen "Dune" Lankard has painted a classic native death mask overlooking a clear-cut plain. For him, it should have been an easy decision to sell a conservation easement on Eyak lands to the trustees—the Eyaks keep the land, but agree not to develop it.

But infighting on the Eyak board and haggling over price and terms pushed the

EXXON: Legacy

Continued from A12

deal off the table. The chain saws started humming again earlier this year. A new deep water port, subdivisions around scenic Eyak Lake (connected to one of the fast wild salmon stock runs in the area), a hydroelectric power plant and coal mining aren't far behind.

"I told them, 'We're clear-cutting ourselves out of house and home, driving ourselves out of our subsistence lifestyle,'" Lankard said.

Acquisition and conservation easement payments so far have been used in most cases to set up permanent trust funds from which native shareholders can draw perhaps \$1,500 or more a year in dividends. By comparison, Lankard said, each Eyak shareholder has seen a total of only \$2,000 in logging proceeds since 1989.

"To me, there's no other way to go. Let's say you get paid forever to watch your trees grow, or you cut them all down and you get nothing," he said. "The only thing we're going to be left with is a legacy of being idiots."

Settling on a price has been the biggest stumbling block in all the land acquisitions. The council has drawn criticism in the local press for the relatively large amounts it has paid for the land bought so far, often many times the value set in federal government appraisals.

The problem, said McCammon, is the appraisals count only the economic development potential, which is often negligible, not how much the land is worth in terms of habitat. Final deals have hovered at \$300 to \$400 an acre, although the trustees stretched to pay \$1,200 an acre for wilderness on Shuyak Island, the makings of a state park, and \$900 an acre to create a park on Afognak Island.

"Valdez ended up giving us the means to do it," said Jay Bellinger, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge manager, who has seen important additions to the refuge. Now he's urging trustees to complete a purchase on prime logging lands at Afognak before it's too late.

"Sure, it's more than just repairing the damage of the oil spill. The idea is to not only protect it so it could heal from the oil spill injury, but so it could be protected from other kinds of damage," Grimes said. "It's like the first point in the Hippocratic oath: First, do no more harm. And the second is, trust in nature's own healing capacities. That's exactly what we've been trying to do with the settlement."

Kodiak Mirror
June 17, 1996

Day of celebration for new science center

Under a sunny sky and amid a swarm of bugs seven shovels hit the earth on Near Island Saturday to start construction of a \$18 million salt-water research facility.

The seven dignitaries wielding the shovels represented the agencies who cooperatively put together the project. Don Collingsworth represented the National Marine Fisheries Service which will occupy 75 percent of the building. Sen. Ted Stevens, Borough Mayor Jerome Selby, Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer, Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue, Katmai National Park Superintendent Bill Pierce and University of Alaska President Jerome Komisar all dug into the dirt.

A crowd assembled on the road above the depression where the ceremonial digging took place.

Sen. Stevens drew a laugh when he began his remarks with, "I should say friends, Romans, countrymen because you must feel like you are in the Coliseum watching us down here battling the Alaskan sized mosquitoes."

The ceremony began earlier in the day with a lunch sponsored by the borough and the Akhiok-Kaguyak, Koniag, and Old Harbor Native corporations.

Speaking at the lunch Selby said he hoped the celebration would help put the Exxon Valdez oil spill behind us. About half the money for the facility came from the oil company's criminal and civil fines.

Keynote speaker Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer said the facility would help make Alaska a more significant player in the North Pacific.

Referring to recent cuts to the state budget and the Department of Fish and Game, she said the challenge is to continue management of our resources.

"We often hear about our state government in terms of cost per capita," she said. "We have 365 million acres to manage. We should be talking about the cost per acre."

"When we have the resources we have the responsibility of stewardship."

Frank Rue, Fish and Game commissioner, also questioned the wisdom of cutting the fisheries management budget. He is one of the state's representa-

tives to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Near Island Research Facility will be a two-story 45,742 square-foot building. It will provide office and lab space for National Marine Fisheries Service, lab space for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and University of Alaska as well as office space for the National Park Service.

Bob Otto, director of NMFS's Alaska Fisheries Science Center, said he was looking forward to moving into the new building.

"In 1941 the Navy built a temporary building for the Marines. We moved into it in 1971," he said.

The building will cost \$16 to \$18 million. The funds come from a combination of sources.

Three million was appropriated by the Legislature from the \$50 million criminal fine paid Exxon after the oil spill. \$500,000 came from Congress for the design. The borough contributed \$6 million from the sale of Shuyak Island land.

About \$9 million will be financed with a revenue bond against the National Marine Fisheries Service lease. Their \$1.8 million a year will pay the debt service and operating expenses. It will also contribute to a maintenance fund.

Sen. Stevens said that the government would actually be saving money by leasing room in the new facility. In a time when the government is cutting the budget this is good news, he said.

Groundwork for the building should begin later this summer and continue through fall. The roads, water and sewer will be completed by winter. Selby expects the construction of the actual building to start next spring.

Debra Williams, assistant to Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt, called the event a celebration of a resurrection.

"We've been able to turn this disaster into remarkable things," she said. "We've taken a death and made something alive."

Williams said the trustees have spent \$170 million buying 279,000 acres of land on Kodiak, Afognak and Shuyak Islands.

"And we are not done yet," she said.

After the groundbreaking most of the crowd moved to the Alutiiq Museum for a reception.

JUNEAU (AP) — A bill that would have rewritten court rules and set new limits on damages in civil lawsuits was vetoed Friday by Gov. Tony Knowles, who said the legislation was unfair and wrought with legal defects.

Supporters said the legislation would have set up a better system for civil damages and could have reduced insurance rates, but Knowles said it would not have guaranteed that insurance costs would go down.

The bill had heavy opposition in communities impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

"We had a lot of people calling with concerns about the affect tort reform would have had on the Exxon oil spill litigation," said Kodiak Senator Fred Zharoff.

"At first we were told there was no concern but later the attorney general's opinion began to run parallel to what we were thinking."

Both the Kodiak Island Borough and city passed resolutions opposing the legislation.

Knowles also said the version of the bill that passed was thrown together in the closing weeks of the legislative session without adequate public scrutiny. He said he would appoint a task force to come up with a better version of the bill.

"The current version was hastily rewritten in the dead of night and subject to little public review," Knowles said.

House Speaker Gail Phillips, who supported the bill, said the legislation was one of the most heavily reviewed issues, with lawmakers putting in hundreds of hours studying the provisions.

"This governor's favorite activity is putting a task force together to study everything under the sun," Phillips said. "There's only 600,000 people in Alaska. At some point, he's going to run out of people to put on task forces."

Supporters say the bill was intended to speed up and simplify court procedures, reduce legal costs and protect businesses from excessive damage awards.

Governor rejects tort reform

Bill would have capped damage

Knowles said some parts of the bill would have complicated court procedures, making it harder and costlier for people to receive fair awards for damages.

The bill would have capped the amount of punitive damages a court could award and would have turned most of that money over to the state. The bill also had provisions to cut down on frivolous lawsuits and require people to file lawsuits within 10 years after an incident that causes injury or damage.

Knowles' attorney general, Bruce Botelho, had said that a retroactivity clause in the bill could have affected the \$5 billion award to 30,000 plaintiffs in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Legislative leaders said state legal reform would have no effect on the Exxon case, which was a federal lawsuit. They did offer to remove that provision during a special session Knowles called on the state budget, but the governor did not expand the legislative agenda to let lawmakers take up the bill again.

Trial lawyers opposed the bill, saying it would protect businesses and insurance companies

at the expense of people suing for economic losses or accidental injuries or deaths. Attorneys also disliked a clause in the bill that would have required arbitration for small claims before a case could go to court, saying that would drag out the legal process.

Sen. Mike Miller, R-North Pole, the main supporter of the bill in the Senate, said Knowles knuckled under to trial attorneys who contributed to the governor's 1994 election campaign.

"At what point do you say this is a governor of special interest?" Miller said. "It does seem like unless his name is on the bill, he doesn't want anything to do with it."

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Kodiak Daily Mirror
June 14, 1994

Sen. Stevens also to speak at banquet

The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce board of directors has set Saturday, June 15, for the annual meeting, to be held at the Buskin River Inn.

The evening will begin with no-host cocktails at 6 p.m., dinner at 7, followed by the business meeting at 8.

The focus of the Chamber the past year was on economic development.

In keeping with that theme, the keynote speaker will be U.S. Senator Ted Stevens.

Senator Stevens will address a number of issues, including reauthorization of the Magnusen Act, the Near Island Research Facility, and Kodiak Launch Complex. His message will be of interest to local businesses as Kodiak enters a time of changing opportunities.

Business will include presentation of the Chamber's annual and finance reports, as well as board of directors elections. Call 486-5557 for more information.

Public invited to ceremony at Fish Tech

The Kodiak community is cordially invited to a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the multi-agency Near Island Research Facility, Saturday, June 15, at 2 p.m., near FITC.

Senator Ted Stevens will be guest and speaker. Other guests include Governor Tony Knowles and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill trustees.

A reception will follow at 3 p.m. at the Alutiiq Museum.

These events are sponsored by the Kodiak Island Borough, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation.

Work starts on SeaLife Center

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

Construction began last week at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The first big task is to erect the tower crane that will lift buckets of concrete mixed at an onsite batch plant. The white structure at the site is the crane's base.

"This summer our work will be concrete-intensive," said Beckie Pitts, assistant project manager for general contractor Strand Hunt Construction of Kirkland, Wash. "We'll be pouring the foundation and walls."

Afognak Logging will supply raw materials for the concrete from a

Resurrection River site, Pitts said. The project will use 10,000 cubic yards of concrete, said construction manager Roe Sturgulewski of Leif Selkregg Associates of Anchorage, the project manager.

Strand Hunt is doing roughly 28 percent of the construction work itself, mostly this year, Pitts said,

it will be a paragon
ory, Page 3.

when it expects to
get the walls up
and the roof on so
that interior work
can occur through

the winter.

The company is a union contractor and will be hiring from the carpenters' Local 1281 and the laborers' Local 341, both based in Anchorage. It expects to have as many as 80

See Work, Page 19

workers on site at the peak. "We're going to hire as many local people as we can that are in the union," Pitts said.

Subcontractors may be union or not and will have their own hiring practices. The mechanical sub, Norcoast Mechanical of Anchorage, is union and will hire four to six workers from the plumbers and fitters' Local 367, said company president Dave Bathke. The other sub onsite now is Chilkat Electrical Construction Inc. of Anchorage, and couldn't be reached by press time.

Mike Wiley, who keeps the Seward-area list for the laborers' union, said it will give priority to Alaskans and to some extent to Sewardites.

The overall list of workers is prioritized into A, B, C, and D categories, based on hours of service. Anyone statewide on the A and B lists can move ahead of Sewardites on the C or D lists. Wiley has 10 local people on the A, B and C lists.

Alaskans from out of the area may be less likely to apply for union jobs because the project will use two shifts of 40-hour weeks. Not having overtime doesn't encourage them to transfer here, Wiley said. "It doesn't pay for them to live here."

Wages are over \$20 an hour, he said.

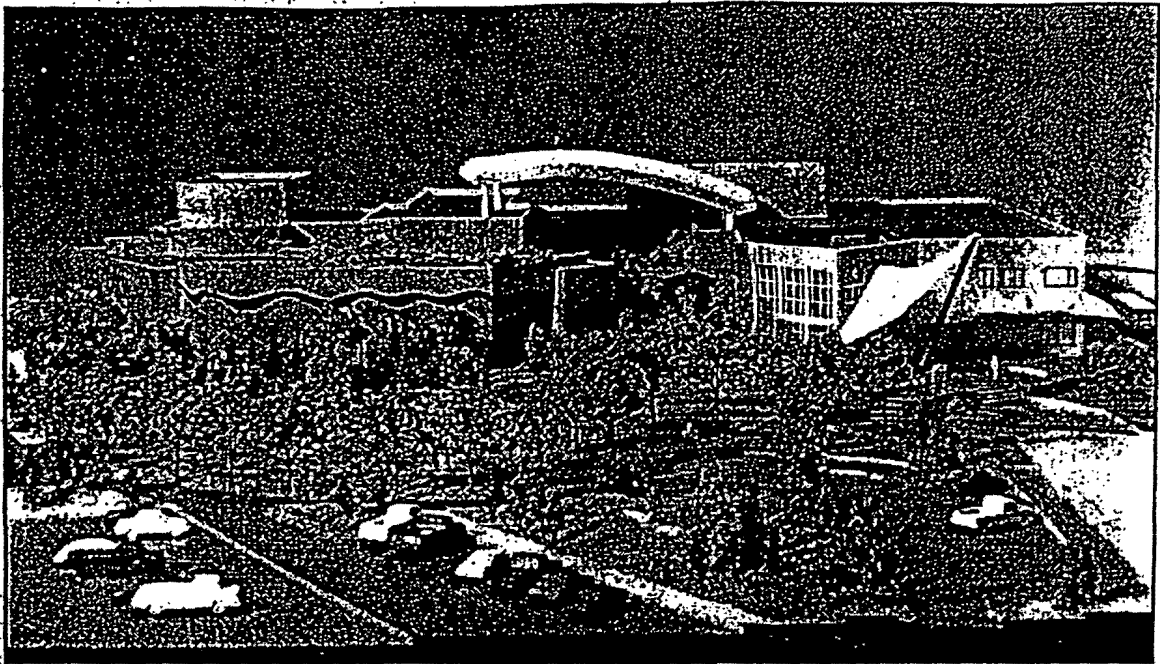
The developer, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, has signed a partnering charter with Strand Hunt and the major subs, SAAMS administrator Darryl Schaefermeyer told the City Council on Monday.

Partnering consists of meeting with in the beginning to open up communications, figure out how to resolve problems quickly, and get bills paid on time.

The goal is to get the project built on time without claims, Schaefermeyer said.

"It really does help you get to know the people you're working with," Pitts said.

Strand Hunt Log
10-13-94



Courtesy Livingston Stone Inc.

The outdoor habitats are at the left in this model of the Alaska SeaLife Center. The netted and covered bird habitat is in the center.

Edward Phoenix Log 10/13/96

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

The Alaska SeaLife Center will be the first marine research facility to include a visitor component from the beginning, says Debora Hankinson, an architect with Anchorage-based Livingston Stone Inc.

For the designers — who have spent more than 65,000 hours on the project—that means the center must accommodate scientists, 5,000 gallons of seawater per minute, several hundred thousand visitors a year, and diverse mammals, fish and birds.

The \$50.5 million, 115,000-square-foot facility includes research labs and tanks, visitor exhibits, and outdoor habitats.

A lot of the design challenges come together in the outdoor habitats that will house sea mammals and birds for research and rehabilitation, yet be visible to the public from underwater and ground-level windows and from overlooks. Visitors will be able to walk through the netted bird habitat.

The habitat construction work is a combination of art, science and craft, designers said.

The habitats have to work as homes for creatures, with safe materials and design, meet federal requirements, conceal practical aspects like plumbing and heating, serve research and veterinary needs, and yet bring visitors close to the animals.

"It's designed so we can get in there and work with the animals safely for them and safely for us," said Mike Castellini, the center's science director.

BIOS: Inc. of Seattle designed the habitats. "We basically sketched up a form," said company president Jim Peterson. "We decided where things went. We set the rules on how high it had to be for safety."

BIOS was responsible for sizing the habitats to match the budget and for meeting federal requirements for keeping animals.

Jolly Miller Construction of Seattle will build the habitats, mostly with sculpted and painted concrete. It's a \$1.3 million contract, architect Tom Livingston said.

"It has to do with making concrete look real, like rocks and trees," company president Jolly Miller said. "It's extremely artistic on the high end of it. It's heavy construction as well."

It's a specialized field with only a few major players. Jolly Miller Construction has built replicas of natural environments for zoos and aquariums across the United States since the early 1970s.

"Zoos have done a 180 turn since the 1960s, when zoos stopped being jails and started being decent habitats where (animals) can live for life," Miller said.

"We're looking to achieve landscape immersion," said Jolly Miller Construction general manager John Fulford. That can include simulated plantings like deadfall trees and beach logs, even down to painted mosses and lichens.

"To the degree that it succeeds is when the public thinks it's real," Miller said. "When the animals are jumping and diving, it works."

The company studies scientific literature and takes photographs of nature as part of its research. Right now, it's creating an African forest for the Bronx zoo. The SeaLife Center will be the first time Jolly Miller Construction has built directly in the habitat it's going to simulate, Fulford said.

BIOS drew the design, based partly on what Resurrection Bay really looks like and partly on all sorts of practical considerations. "We were out in the bay three different times and burned up massive amounts of film," Peterson said.

The design gets down to details like how chewable the edges of the rocks are, he said, or what openings in the rocks are small enough so that the mammals don't get their noses stuck in them.

Bird habitats are especially tricky. "With birds, everything you try to do, there are half a dozen reasons you can't do it," Peterson said.

Scientific consultants told them to make a lot of burrows because birds are choosy about where they nest. Puffins need plenty of walkways because they don't like to walk past each other, he said.

It's all in collaboration with the contractor, Jolly Miller Construction, Peterson said. "Because of the artistry involved, we really have to allow the contractor to bring his artistry to it."

Jolly Miller Construction has built a model that shows the massing of the artificial rocks, which will contain the creatures without looking like an enclosure.

"The Steller just took me by surprise," Fulford said. "They can climb sheer cliffs by shimmying

with 10-foot flipper widths."

Steller males average nine feet in length and 1,500 pounds. Designers solved the enclosure challenge by building the rock wall tall and with overhanging rocks, he said.

Stellers like to play king of the hill, Castellini said, so there will be a big rock in their habitat.

Jolly Miller Construction artists toured the bay recently to photograph rookeries and cliffs. They looked at the geology carefully. They have to imitate metamorphic, sedimentary and volcanic rock, Fulford said.

Then there's the live stuff: mosses and lichens and trees. "We strive to make our work absolutely correct, both geologically and biologically," he said.

But naturalistic habitats don't just look right — they let the creatures behave as they would in nature.

"There will be a wide range of birds in the habitat," Fulford said. "We'll create nesting opportunities for them like ledges for kittiwakes, ramps for common murrelets, a talus slope and nest boxes."

The seabirds will dive into 16-foot-deep pool for their food. And the sea lions will have a big rock as a haul-out. "They like to heave themselves out of the water and flop up to rocks up to 15 feet," Fulford said.

The habitats contain a story-line for people to discover as well, he said. Visitors can enter two simulated caves that were carved by the tides, with built-up sand and even animal tracks. "So that perhaps a small child will find river otter tracks leading out of the beach," Fulford said.

Eventually, Jolly Miller Construction artists will build sample panels of rockwork texture for the design team to review. Then comes the construction, expected to take eight to 10 workers seven months.

They'll craft a steel skeleton that has solid backing shaped like the rocks. They'll spray concrete against the structure to make it strong. Then comes the texture coat of concrete, which is carved, painted and stained by artists. They'll add real deadfall trees and logs, and put in some real soil and native plants, Fulford said.

In a specialized field like that,

SeaLife Center will accommodate visitors, scientists, mammals, fish, birds

Thursday, June 13, 1996

Shelene Mearns



Courtesy Livingston Stone Inc.

The outdoor habitats with their pools will be used for research and rehabilitation. Visitors can view them from several vantage points, including under water.

SeaLife ...

From page 3

companies develop their own technologies and tools. Jolly Miller Construction sometimes makes molds from real trees and presses the molds into wet concrete to give the look of bark.

The final touches are earned over time. Eventually, the animals will find their favorite resting spots and burnish the concrete, which contains iron-oxide pigments so that it doesn't whiten from use.

Real moss will grow. "One of the best things that can happen with our work is for natural biologies to grow on our work," Fulford said. "That's when this stuff comes to look exactly like it's supposed to look."

The design team has used scientific review committees of behaviorists, veterinarians and other specialists, said marine biologist

Castellini.

"Basically, we searched the country for staff that have worked with fish, marine birds and mammals," he said.

"One of the calling cards of this facility is it can hold cold-water marine birds, not only in a facility that is healthy to them but conducive to breeding."

Scientists are fascinated by the large and deep bird tank, Castellini said. They want to put instrument packages on birds and observe them diving to routine depths. "We want the birds to be as home as possible and yet be observable by scientists."

Marine mammals may not breed there, he said, but scientists will have controlled conditions to test equipment and compare it with field results. "We beat ourselves senseless out in the field to try to get our hands on animals," Castellini said.

Scientists can rehabilitate injured or abandoned animals in the

habitats. "In the process of rehabilitating them, we are researching the best way to rehabilitate them," he said.

Although the center won't keep healthy animals for display, finding animals for the habitats won't be a problem, Castellini said. "The problem will be how to accommodate the overwhelming number of animals that will come through there."

The center will start out with Stellers from the Vancouver Public Aquarium and stranded ones, he said. Plenty of harbor seal pups need rehabilitation, as do "lots and lots of birds always."

Finding scientists won't be a challenge either. "People should realize this is well beyond an Alaska project," Castellini said. "People around the world want to use it."

The twist is it's a "research facility with a rehabilitation component and allows the public to see what we're doing."

Land deal gets go ahead

Swap would put valuable property into Kenai refuge

By TONY LEWIS
Peninsula Clarion

The Kenai Natives Association has struck a tentative land deal with the U.S. Department of Interior that gives the Native corporation \$4.4 million in cash and development rights on land within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in exchange for valuable wilderness along the Moose River and Kenai River.

Congress and the corporation's shareholders still must approve the deal.

The Native corporation acquired the land in question more than 20 years ago but has not been allowed to develop the property because of refuge rules. For 14 years, the corporation has tried to get those restrictions lifted.

"I want to be optimistic but we've been here before," said KNA Executive Director Diana Zirul, who was in Washington, D.C., Thursday attending congressional hearings on the matter.

The land deal has split the Native corporation. Dissident shareholders tried to oust the corporation's leaders last winter, claiming the land to be sold has priceless cultural and historical value.

If the deal goes through, KNA will be allowed to develop roughly 15,700 acres it now owns within the refuge boundaries. Most of that land — 13,409 acres — is along the Swanson River Road north of Sterling. The other 2,300 acres is near Beaver Creek along Marathon Road.

Five acres of land in Kenai's Old Town, where the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge used to be located, will be given to the corporation.

KNA also will receive \$4.4 million already approved by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

In return, the so-called Stephanka tract — an 803-acre parcel along the

Kenai River near the outlet of Skilak Lake — and 1,243 acres along the Moose River will be turned over to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Both areas contain important fish and wildlife habitat.

In addition, roughly 37,000 acres of federal land near the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge northwest of Tanana will be managed for fish and wildlife values rather than multiple use under the deal.

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Manager Robin West said he is content with the deal.

He had hoped that the refuge would be able to purchase the land along Swanson River Road. That fell through last year, though, when it became evident that the money wasn't available to buy the land.

Moose, bears, wolves, trumpeter swans and other wildlife use the land along Swanson River Road. But with nearly 2 million acres in the refuge, West thinks the animals will have plenty of habitat left even if the corporation develops the land.

"It's not a bad deal," said West.

Zirul said the corporation has not made plans yet to develop the land. It's not clear what will happen with the \$4.4 million, either.

Some of the money likely will be invested and some paid out as a dividend to shareholders, Zirul said.

After Congress approves the deal, the Native corporation has six months to agree.

"We want to take this to the shareholders and let them see what is being offered," said Zirul.

It's going to be a hard sell to some members. The Stephanka land is the site of an old Kenaitze village and graveyard. It also is traditionally used by Natives for hunting and berry picking.

On top of that, property along the Kenai River is among the most valuable land on the Kenai Peninsula.

Emil Dolchok, who has been outspoken in his opposition to the deal, said the corporation is selling the land too cheap at \$4.4 million.

"I am upset about it," he said Thursday. "We don't think these land selections should be sold."

In 1976, the Kenai Native Association selected 23,000 acres on the central peninsula as part of an agreement under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The land was supposed to be used as an economic base for the Native corporation.

Nearly 19,000 of those acres, though, were within the boundaries of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and off-limits to development.

A few years ago, Congress mandated that the corporation and Department of Interior reach an agreement over the land.

"We could walk on the land but we couldn't do anything with it," said Zirul. "This allows us to move on."

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Lt. Governor to speak at luncheon

A crowd of high ranking officials will help celebrate the Near Island Research Facility groundbreaking ceremony Saturday.

Senator Ted Stevens, originally the speaker for lunch at the high school commons, will arrive later for the groundbreaking ceremony.

Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer is now scheduled as the featured speaker for the lunch, which starts at 11:45 a.m. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees will be represented by Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue for the state and Deborah Williams for the federal government.

The Alutiiq Dancers will perform.

The event is sponsored by the Kodiak Island Borough, Akhiok-Kaguyak Inc., Koniag Inc. and the Old Harbor Native Corporation.

The groundbreaking ceremony is scheduled for 2 p.m. near the Fishery Industrial Technology Center on Near Island. Stevens, Ulmer, Selby, Rue, National Marine Fisheries representative Don Collingsworth, Superintendent of Katmai National Park Bill Pierce and University of Alaska President Jerome Komisar will man the shovels.

A reception will be held at the Alutiiq Museum from 3 to 5 p.m.

An organizer for the events said 170 people had been invited to the lunch. People interested in attending the groundbreaking are encouraged to use bus transportation to Near Island because of the limited parking.

The buses will carry people from the high school parking lot.

Ground-breaking Saturday for saltwater research lab

The groundbreaking ceremony Saturday to celebrate the construction of a new building is another step in a plan to bring together state, federal and university scientists in a world-class saltwater research facility.

"We are building a resource center where it should be built," said Jerome Selby, borough mayor. "The facility will move us into world-class saltwater research."

The Near Island Research Facility will be a two-story 45,742 square-foot building. It will provide office and lab space for National Marine Fisheries Service, lab space for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and University of Alaska as well as office space for the National Park Service. There will also be a dorm for housing graduate students and visiting researchers.

The facility is a major piece of a plan to construct a fisheries research campus on Near Island. The Fisheries Industrial Technology Center was built in the '80s as the first step. The FITC concentrates on research for industrial applications.

National Marine Fisheries Service scientists are currently working in an old barracks on the Coast Guard base.

"We've been here since 1971," said Boh Otto, director

“We’re putting together a brain trust. This facility far exceeds a building. It will have impact on our bread and butter for years to come.”

—Jerome Selby,
borough mayor

of the NMFS Science Center on the base. "This building was originally a temporary Marine barracks. The government got its money's worth out of it," he said.

With the new lab located next to the FITC, state, federal and university scientists will all be in a central location and able to share equipment and information.

"We're putting together a brain trust," Selby said. "This facility far exceeds a building. It will have impact on our bread and butter for years to come."

A major feature of the lab will be a circulating seawater system on the bottom floor. Scientists will be able to study live animals in a saltwater environment.

"We're looking forward to having lab facilities that are commensurate with what we want to do," said Otto.

On the upper deck (street level entrance) there will be a saltwater fish tank and tide pool exhibit.

"This will be a positive thing for tourists and for school children to study fish," said Selby.

Selby said the building will cost \$16 to \$18 million. The funds come from a combination of sources.

Three million was appropriated by the Legislature from the \$50 million criminal fine paid by Exxon after the oil spill. \$500,000 came from Congress for the design. The borough contributed \$6 million from the sale of Shuyak Island land.

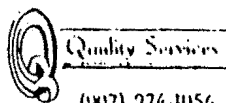
Selby said the balance, about \$9 million, will be financed with a revenue bond against the National Marine Fisheries Service lease. They will lease 75 percent of the building. Their \$1.8 million a year will pay the debt service and operating expenses. It will also contribute to a maintenance fund.

"The building will pay for itself," said Selby. "It's exciting to have this come together. The city made a major contribution by making the land available."

"We had lots of support from National Marine Fisheries Service, all the way up to the head Rollie Smitten. He couldn't be here for the groundbreaking but he said he will be here for the ribbon cutting. This is the first world-class lab National Marine Fisheries Service has opened in several years."

Groundwork for the building should begin later this summer and continue through fall. The roads, water and sewer will be completed by winter. Selby expects the construction of the actual building to start next spring.

"I hope it will be ready to be inhabited by January 1998," Selby said.



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Molly - did William Seward have
a reviewed & approved appraisal?

Oil spill habitat acquisition: It's been 7 years — step up the pace

By Sam McDowell

When the United States purchased Alaska in 1867, it took fewer than seven months for Congress to approve the agreement Secretary of State William H. Seward had signed with Russia.

The speed with which Seward and Congress acted provides a timely lesson for government officials who are in their third year of buying land in Alaska to offset fish and wildlife damages caused by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, which occurred seven years ago this week. The threats to completing the five to eight transactions still on the table are likely to multiply two- or threefold if these purchases are not concluded by the end of the year.

Four serious obstacles already threaten the pending deals: First, membership within the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council could change following the elections this fall. This could prove disastrous, depending on who is appointed to the council, since it must unanimously approve each sale.

The current trustees agree with the public's clear mandate that habitat protection is the best use of Exxon settlement funds. Expediency in completing the land purchases is the best insurance against the chance of new council appointments, should there be changes

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in elected officials later this year.

Second, the approximately \$165 million to \$195 million remaining for habitat acquisition never will buy as much land as it can right now. The longer each sale takes, the more likely land prices will rise.

The trustees already face paying a premium for uncut old-growth spruce stands on Afognak Island because of the high prices these trees command when logged. Should prices continue to escalate, the government's purchasing power will erode further.

Third, because most of the remaining parcels identified for purchase are forested, pressures mounting on landowners to use their assets will lead to additional timber harvesting. Delays in acquiring these areas — containing some of the world's last Northern Hemisphere rain forest — could mean losing the chance to set them aside for long-term, sustainable uses.

Fourth, as anyone ever involved with protracted negotiations knows, fatigue sets in when weeks of discussions turn into months, and months into years. If the remaining transactions are as long and drawn out as the completed deals have been, the sellers may call it quits and refuse to sell.

Having lived here since Alaska's territorial days - 1948 to be exact - I've seen much habitat disappear and many fish and wildlife population levels decline. For instance, the harbor seal population has collapsed throughout the spill region as has the king crab fishery. Biologists report that the only commercial fish species in the spill area not in decline are salmon.

Completing the remaining Exxon Valdez restoration habitat purchases is important because of these and other adverse impacts to the oil spill region. Acquiring coastal rain forest on Afognak Island and obtaining long-term protection for the Karluk River in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will help ensure the region's bountiful salmon fisheries continue for generations to come.

The other pending sales around Tatitlek, Chenega, Eyak and in the Kenai Fjords National Park are equally important opportunities to retain world-class natural resources. We cannot afford to lose them.

Protecting habitat with oil spill restoration funds ensures that Alaskans and all Americans receive a dividend on their investment. The return is paid year after year through such industries and activities as commercial fishing, tourism and personal use hunting and fishing. It also means restoration funds will continue to work in Alaska through the shareholder trusts

established by the native corporations whose lands are purchased.

Last fall, the trustee council closed two more purchases involving Shuyak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The trustees and landowners involved with these sales, as well as five others that preceded them, are to be congratulated. As a result, some 361,000 acres of habitat have been protected in perpetuity or by conservation easement.

Now the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and landowners need to continue to do everything they can to ensure that the pending acquisitions, which involve hundreds of thousands of additional acres, are completed by the end of 1996. When putting together a real estate deal, time is of the essence. This maxim applies just as much to public land sales as it does to commercial or residential real estate transactions.

Neither the buyers nor the sellers can afford delays. The time has come to finish the appraisals, sit down at the table, and negotiate the best deals possible. To do otherwise only cuts short this unique opportunity to turn the nation's worst oil spill into a lasting conservation legacy.

Sam McDowell is a director-at-large with the Izaak Walton League of America, a national conservation group founded by sportsmen in 1922. He lives in Anchorage.

In Washington, U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) said draft regulations issued by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture would nullify Alaska's state's rights.

"Whoever conceived of these regulations has every intention of taking over as the new czar of Alaska," Murkowski said in a prepared statement Thursday.

Mitch Demientieff, subsistence board

chairman, said the proposal did not amount to a "carte blanche" for the federal panel. He said the idea was to protect subsistence use of animals that may cross from federal to state lands during migration.

Robert Bosworth, state Fish and Game deputy commissioner, said the proposed rule would complicate subsistence management in Alaska and fails to provide a "framework" for state and federal authorities to work together.

Federal oversight would be triggered when hunting and fishing on non-federal property interferes with subsistence stock on federal lands. Not knowing when federal managers would intercede could stymie state efforts to manage game, Bosworth said.

Ulmer said the new rules could step up the Knowles administration's efforts to regain

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state control of subsistence hunting and fishing issues.

"The only good thing you could say about these regulations is that maybe they could bring some people to the table that weren't ready for compromise," Ulmer said. "It certainly explains why we need to take some action."

Alutiiq Cultural Leader To Join Sitka Symposium

Martha Vlasoff's dedication to her Alutiiq cultural heritage is clear. As evidence, one can look at the successful initiative she started to establish a village museum in the Prince William Sound Native community of Tatitlek.

Beyond that, there is the grant she received from the National Park Service to record elders speaking the Prince William Sound dialect of the Alutiiq language. And the award of funding for a two-year project to develop a regionwide curriculum for that dialect. Or her work as a subsistence usage surveyor.

These constitute only a portion of her list of accomplishments as a cultural leader among the Alutiiq people. The Island Institute co-director Carolyn Servid said in a news release today.

Vlasoff will be in Sitka as one of the leaders of the June 16-22 Sitka Symposium, "Earth Household: Community and the Natural Common Wealth," sponsored by The Island Institute.

"We're very pleased to have Martha joining us this year," said Servid. "Unlike other symposium leaders, she is not a writer by profession. What she brings instead is a grounding in the oral tradition and the particular cultural perspectives of the Alutiiq culture. We believe strongly that the unique cultural viewpoints of different Native people in Alaska are important to include in symposium discussions. Martha is our first guest faculty from the Prince William Sound area."

Vlasoff served five years on the board of the Chugachmiut non-profit organization, strengthening efforts to reserve the region's culture, heritage, and language. She has also been on the board of directors of the Alaska chapter of "Keepers of the Treasures" since its inception in 1992. That group is especially interested in the recent Congressional repatriation legislation which encourages the return of Native ceremonial objects to their original owners. She has enhanced cultural preservation through other activities as well, such as organizing elders conferences, putting together a baidarka building workshop at the Tatitlek Museum, and working as a coordinator at Native spirit camps.

Vlasoff currently works in Anchorage for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Restoration Council. In her job as community coordinator, she serves as the communications link between the council and the people of the Prince William Sound villages affected by the 1989 spill. That means helping people understand the technical and legal jargon involved in settlements from the spill as well as building bridges of understanding between villagers and agency people involved in restoration efforts, Servid said.

One of Vlasoff's special concerns has been local subsistence practices and traditions, the news release stated.

She's not only interested in how those have been affected by the oil spill, but in the historic use of subsistence resources in the region.

"Given the symposium theme of relationships between communities and the natural wealth they hold in common," said Servid, "the subject of subsistence is one we especially want to explore."

Vlasoff's work with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Council has prompted her to think more specifically about Alaskans' dependence on oil and the implications that filter down to people like the Alutiiq villagers in Prince William Sound.

"It is not only events like the oil spill," Servid said, "but the fact that the oil industry drives so much of Alaska's economy. Everyone — from people in the major metropolitan areas to the people living in villages like Chenega Bay or Tatitlek — is affected by our fundamental dependence on oil."

Vlasoff's presentation at the symposium, set for 9 a.m. June 19, will include a focus on the relationship between people and this particular part of the natural commonwealth.

Vlasoff's symposium reading on June 17 will feature excerpts from a journal she kept in the days immediately following the Exxon Valdez oil spill, documenting her own reactions and the unfolding of events in the villages, Servid said.

"The oil spill may seem like a thing of the past or something far enough from Southeast Alaska that it doesn't affect us," Servid said. "But anyone concerned about subsistence issues and the preservation of Native cultures, wherever they live in the state, can learn a lot from Martha Vlasoff. And both subsistence and cultural preservation are interwoven into the relationship between Alaskan communities and the natural commonwealth. We hope all interested Sitkans will take the opportunity to come and hear Martha speak."

Symposium events are open to the public. Registration for the full week is \$250. Some scholarship assistance is available, Servid said. Those interested in partial registration will be charged a daily fee of \$45. People may attend an individual presentation for \$35 or an evening reading for \$5.

Other activities include a community dinner at the ANB Hall on June 16, followed by faculty readings, and a solstice cruise on June 20. Further information is available from The Island Institute at 747-3794.

The Sitka Symposium is made possible by major support from the Skaggs Foundation of Juneau; Nancy Nordhoff of Langley, Wash.; the Alaska Conservation Foundation in Anchorage; and the Alaska State Council on the Arts. Additional support has come from many businesses and individuals.



Martha Vlasoff