11, 7, 11

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: November 4, 1996

SUBJ: November 8th Meeting — Small Parcel Action Item

Late last week, after the Trustee Council meeting packets had been distributed, the Restoration Office was informed that the U.S. Department of the Interior would like to have the Council take action on a small parcel at the November 8th meeting.

Specifically, the USFWS is seeking authorization to purchase the 160 acre KAP 1055/Uyak Bay - Abston parcel. The approved fair market value is $281,300. It is my understanding that the appraisal has been reviewed and approved by Carl Rasmussen and Rich Goosens for the federal government and also by Dennis Lattery on behalf of the state.

For your reference, please find attached the benefits report and location map for this parcel. If you have any questions, please let me know.

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons (w/ attachments)

Parcel ID #: KAP 1055

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 160 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Chief Cove, Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island
T28S R29W Sec 36, Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: Virginia Abston / BIA

Address: P.O. Box 294
Kodiak, AK 99615

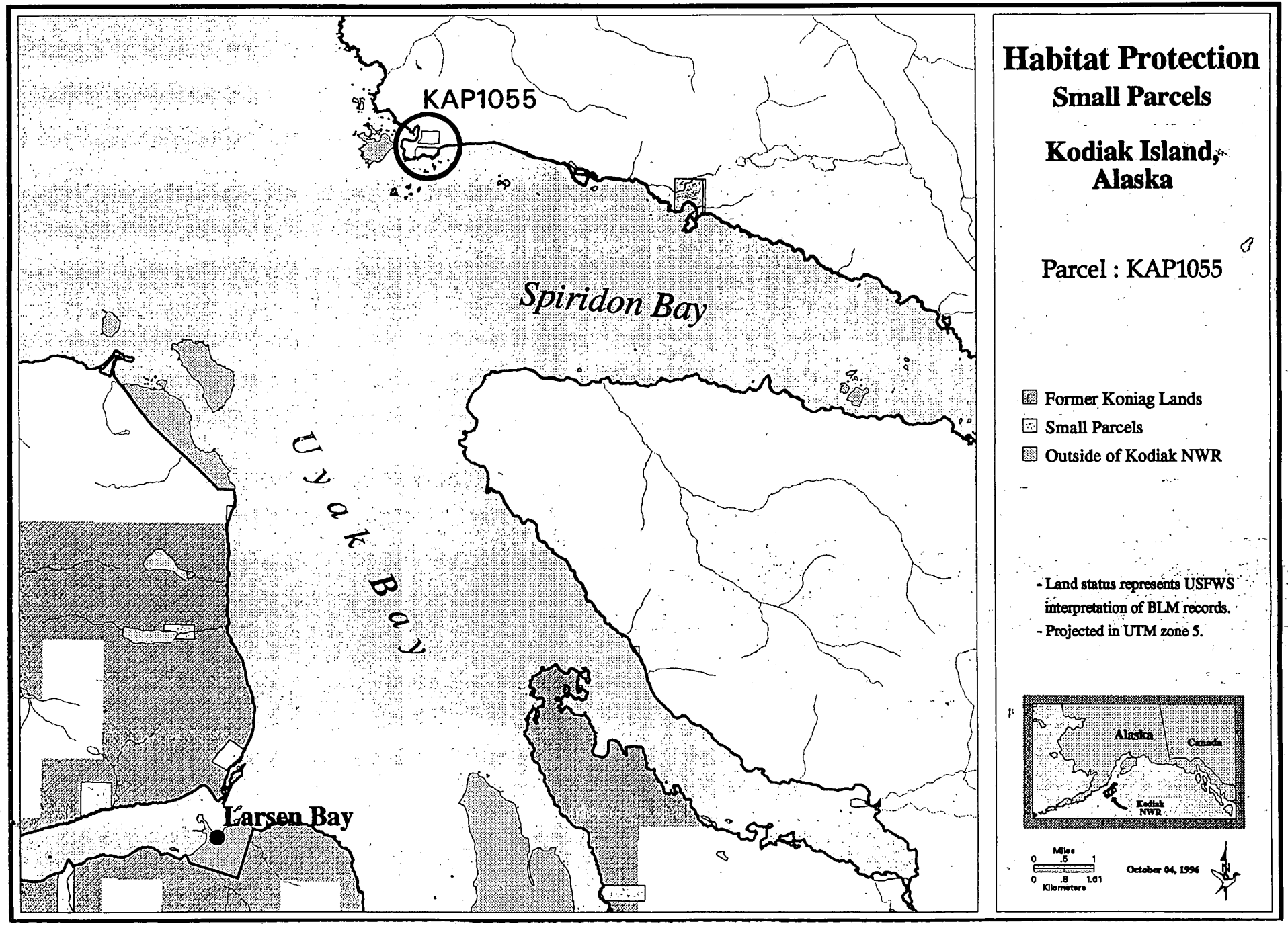
Chief Cove is well-known to Kodiak mariners as a sheltered anchorage just inside the entrance to Uyak and Spiridon Bays. The cove also offers protection from the open Shelikof Strait for marine birds and mammals. Chief Point and Chief Cove were among the few documented beaches on Kodiak Island hit with oil from the 1989 spill. A number of seabird carcasses were picked up on this site.

The Abston parcel has many features that complement the goals of the EVOS habitat restoration effort. The accessible shoreline and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes, primarily by residents of Larsen Bay. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcel. The Abston property provides key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands.

A documented cultural resource site is located near the parcel and evidence of historic and prehistoric use most likely exists on the parcel. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites. The Spiridon Peninsula has notable wilderness qualities and the Abston parcel is one of only a few private patents in the area. The Kodiak Refuge maintains a public use cabin on the parcel (the allotment was recently conveyed to Mrs. Abston). The cabin is especially popular during the fall deer season.

Two bald eagle nests are adjacent to the parcel and the birds forage along the entire shoreline. Pigeon guillemots, common murres, marbled murrelets and black oystercatchers are found in seasonal concentrations in Chief Cove, especially during rough weather. The intertidal beach supports extensive Pacific herring spawning that contributes to the commercial Spiridon Bay District harvest. River otter use of the area is high with probable denning on the site.

The acquisition of KAP 1055 would greatly enhance the restoration investment already placed on Kodiak Island.


KAP1055
Spiridon Bay
Uyak Bay
Larsen Bay
Habitat Protection
Small Parcels
Kodiak Island, Alaska
Parcel : KAP1055
Former Koniag Lands
Small Parcels
Outside of Kodiak NWR
- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
Alaska
Canada
Kodiak NWR
Miles
0 .5 1
0 .8 1.61
Kilometers
October 04, 1996
N

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[31] 19074655070	MICHELE BROWN
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	[38] 2715827	G.BELT
	[43] 19075867251	M.LISOWSKI
	[45] 12022083877	B.ROTH
ERROR		

Rebecca Williams

From: "BARRY ROTH"
To: 'SWIDERSA@fs04.law.state.ak.us'; Rebecca Williams
Subject: Re: FWS Abston Small parcel resolution
Date: Wednesday, November 06, 1996 2:48PM

<<File Attachment: SMPRABST.WPD>>

Attached is a draft of the small parcel resolution DOI hopes to consider at Friday's Trustee Council meeting. Thanks.

> Attached for Alex and Molly's review and running off for signature is a draft of the resolution.

The following is an attached File item from cc:Mail. It contains information that had to be encoded to ensure successful transmission through various mail systems. To decode the file use the UUDECODE program.
---------- Cut Here ----------

<NGM : auto-uudecoded attachment smprabst.wpd...>

11.7.11

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
REGARDING SMALL PARCEL KAP 1055

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

1.a. The Council at its meeting of October 15, 1996, authorized the appraisal by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of parcel KAP 1055 as a parcel having special merit for land acquisition and habitat protection;

b. The owner of small parcel KAP 1055 has indicated an interest in selling said parcel;

c. An appraisal of the parcel has been approved by the State and federal review appraisers;

d. As set forth in Attachment A, if acquired, this small parcel has attributes which will restore, replace, enhance and rehabilitate injured natural resources and the services provided by those natural resources, including providing habitat for bird species for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented, as well as providing key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands;

2. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammals Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse affects from logging and other development activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill present a unique situation. Without passing on the adequacy or

inadequacy of existing law and regulation to protect natural resources and services, biologists, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill affected area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will have a beneficial effect on the recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources;

3. There has been widespread public support for the protection of small parcels; and

4. The purchase of small parcels is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and services in the oil spill area.

THEREFORE, we resolve to provide funds for FWS to offer to purchase and, if the offer is accepted, to purchase all the seller's rights and interests in small parcel KAP 1055; and to provide funds necessary for closing costs recommended by the Executive Director of the Trustee Council ("Executive Director") and approved by the Trustee Council and pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) the amount of funds (hereinafter referred to as the "Purchase Price") to be provided by the Trustee Council to the United States shall be the final approved appraised value of the respective parcel which is $281,300;

(b) authorization for funding for the foregoing acquisition shall terminate if a purchase agreement is not executed by December 15, 1997;

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

(d) a satisfactory title search is completed by the acquiring government and the Seller is willing and able to convey fee simple title by warranty deed;

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

(f) a satisfactory hazardous materials survey is completed;

(g) compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act; and

(h) a conservation easement satisfactory to the U.S. Departments of Justice and the Interior and the Alaska Department of Law shall be conveyed by the seller to the non-acquiring government.

It is the intent of the Trustee Council that any facilities or other development on the foregoing small parcels after acquisition shall be of limited impact and in keeping with the goals of restoration and that there shall be no commercial timber harvest nor any other commercial use of the small parcels excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with applicable state or federal law and the goals of restoration to prespill conditions of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EVOS and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991 ("MOA") and the Restoration Plan as approved by the Trustee Council ("Restoration Plan").

By unanimous consent and upon execution of the purchase agreement and written notice from FWS and the Executive Director that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreements have been satisfied, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court for withdrawal of the Purchase Price and any such additional

costs related to closing as are recommended by the Executive Director and approved by the Trustee Council for KAP 1055 from the District Court Registry account established as a result of the Governments' settlement to be paid at the time of closing. These amounts represent the only amounts due under this resolution to the Sellers by the United States from the joint funds in the District Court Registry and no additional amounts or interest are herein authorized to be paid to the Sellers from such joint funds.

Dated this _____ day of November, 1996 at Anchorage, Alaska.

PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service

BRUCE M. BOTELHO
Attorney General
State of Alaska

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

STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

11.7.11

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: November 8, 1996

RE: Habitat protection status report

As requested, the following is the current status of active habitat protection activities as provided by the appropriate state and federal agencies:

Chenega: Conservation easement and purchase agreement sent to Department of Justice for their review. This review is time-critical because of Chenega's annual meeting and board elections in mid-December. A shareholder vote can be held 20 days after the final purchase agreement is signed.

Tatitlek: We are going forward with the Tatitlek proposal that is contingent on Citifor obtaining a negotiated contract with Mental Health Trust Authority for additional timber lands at Yakataga. Met with Steve Planchon from the Mental Health Trust to discuss what needs to be done and when. Tatitlek and Citifor are still discussing options that might remove this contingency.

Afognak Joint Venture: Timber appraisal due November 29. Cruise reports for 2 sections due to arrive today, and will be sent to review appraisers. Other reports will be sent to reviewers as they come in. According to DNR, appraisal is on schedule, but not early as anticipated last month.

English Bay: Buff Bohlen is continuing his discussions with the corporation.

Port Graham: No action to report. The Public Advisory Group held a short meeting in Port Graham on September 18. Although not discussed extensively, opposition to any land sale was expressed by at least two residents.

Eyak: Work has begun on the Eyak appraisal, which will be refined based on the final package that is negotiated. Work on timber values is still in the preliminary stages. Feedback from Eyak shareholders, the Eyak Board, and residents of Cordova has been favorable.

Koniag: No recent action to report.

cc: Agency liaisons
Legal counsel

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
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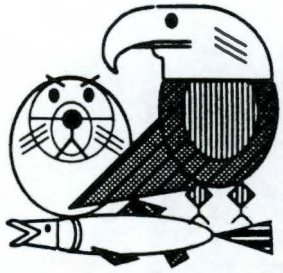

FAX COVER SHEET

FAX COMPLETE

To: Trustee Council Members

From: Molly McCammon Date: November 8, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 3

Please distribute to those in your office who are listed below.

Thank you

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES:

Botelho, Bruce
Brown, Michele
Frampton, Jr., George T.
Janik, Phil
Pennoyer, Steve
Rue, Frank
Tillery, Craig
Bosworth, Rob
Williams, Deborah
Wolfe, Jim
Collinsworth, Don

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW NO

FAX SENT BY: Rebecca

3/27/96

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[31] 19074655070	MICHELE BROWN
	[36] 2787022	ALEX-CRAIG
	[37] 2714102	D.WILLIAMS

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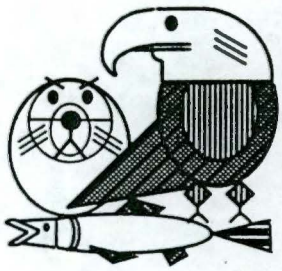

FAX COVER SHEET

FAX COMPLETE

To: Agency Liaisons

From: Molly McCammon Date: November 8, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 3

Please distribute

AGENCY LIAISON MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Berg, Catherine	Morris, Byron	Slater, Claudia
Gibbons, Dave	Spies, Bob	Fries, Carol
Christman, Veronica	Piper, Ernie	Rice, Bud

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Document Sent By: Rebecca

8/7/96

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	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[21] 2572517	B.RICE
	[24] 2697652	E.PIPER
	[35] 15103737834	B.SPIES

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To: See below Number:

From: Molly McCammon Date: November 8, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 3

Gina Belt Barry Roth

Alex Swiderski Maria Lisowski

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Document Sent By: Rebecca

3/27/96

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[45] 12022083877	B.ROTH

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11.7.11

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: November 4, 1996

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

Attached is the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Project Status Summary for the quarter ending September 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 September 30, 1996, a total of 134 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 September 30, 1996, 122 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 four 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. Per your direction, principal investigators on FY 97 projects who have a late report from a prior year will not be authorized to expend FY 97 funds until their late report is submitted.

Status of 1992 Project Reports as of September 30, 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.)

Reports Available to Public at OSPIC	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
59	64	9	2

Status of 1993 Project Reports as of September 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.

Reports Available to Public at OSPIC	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
19	21	5	2

Status of 1994 Project Reports as of September 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."

Reports Available to Public at OSPIC	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
28	31	6	0

Status of 1995 Project Reports as of September 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.

Reports Available to Public at OSPIC	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
16	18	23	9

Status of 1996 Projects as of September 30, 1996

As indicated in the attached project status summaries, the agency liaisons continue to report that essentially all projects are proceeding according to schedule. Of interest this quarter, beaches near Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Tatitlek were test seeded with littleneck clams (Project 96131), construction of boardwalks began at the Kenai Beach Dunes site (Project 96180), and 12 additional harbor seals were tagged with SLTDRs (satellite-linked time-depth recorders) so their movements and haulout locations can be monitored through the winter (Project 96064).

In addition, the proceedings of the 1993 EVOS Symposium were published (Project 96507), and the advisory group created to guide implementation of the Chenega-area Residual Shoreline Oiling Reduction Project (96291) held its first planning meeting and visited the beaches targeted for cleanup. The Sound Ecosystem Assessment held a major synthesis workshop in Seward (Project 96320), and harbor seal hunters and scientists held another in a series of meetings to exchange knowledge on harbor seal abundance, trends, and stock identification (Project 96244). Most research projects concluded their field work and are now moving into a data analysis/annual report writing period.

Reports on NRDA Studies

At their August meeting, the Trustee Council directed staff to develop a recommendation on finalizing reports on studies funded during the Natural Resource Damage Assessment period. A recommendation is in the process of being developed, and will be presented at the Council's December meeting.

Conclusion

In brief, considerable progress was made again this quarter in making the results of studies funded by the Trustee Council available to the public through project reports. In total, 190

reports will be produced for projects funded in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1995. As of September 30th, 134 of these reports had been peer reviewed and accepted by the Chief Scientist and only 13 had not yet been submitted for peer review. Perhaps more importantly, 122 reports on studies funded by the Trustee Council are now available to the public through OSPIC -- an increase of 36 over the June quarter.

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 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	21
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	33	0	5	28	25
NOAA	11	1	0	10	10
USFS	2	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	**75**	**2**	**9**	**64**	**59**

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	12	1	3	8	8
ADNR	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	9	1	1	7	6
NOAA	3	0	0	3	3
USFS	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	**28**	**2**	**5**	**21**	**19**

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	19	0	2	17	16
ADNR	2	0	0	2	2
DOI	6	0	2	4	3
NOAA	5	0	0	5	5
USFS	4	0	2	2	2
TOTAL	**37**	**0**	**6**	**31**	**28**

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 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	4	2	1	1	1
ADFG	25	1	15	9	7
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	6	1	2	3	2
NOAA	8	3	3	2	3
USFS	6	2	2	2	2
TOTAL	**50**	**9**	**23**	**18**	**16**

ATTACHMENT B
Reports Significantly Behind Schedule

Agency	Project Number	PI	Final or Annual	Project Title	Status of Report
DOI	B08	Irons	Final	Kittiwakes	OVERDUE; returned to PI for revision 3/22/96
DOI	MM6	Ballachey	Final	Sea otter	Due 1/31/97 (reports #2, 3, 8, 16)
DOI	93006	Birkedahl	Final	Site specific archaeology	OVERDUE; never submitted
DOI	93035	Andres	Final	Black oystercatchers	OVERDUE; peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision 1/3/96; now expect revision 12/1/96
DOI	95038	PSG	Final	Pacific Seabird Group -- conference	Draft under review by contributors; expect to submit to Chief Scientist 11/96
DOI	95163D	Piatt	Final	Puffin diet sampling	OVERDUE; never submitted
ADFG	B11	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck damage assessment	OVERDUE; peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision 2/13/96
ADFG	FS01	Fried, Bue	Final	Spawning area injury	OVERDUE; never submitted. Delay due to departure of PI. Was expected 10/1/96
ADFG	93033-1		Final	Harlequin duck - Afognak habitat assessment/PWS production	OVERDUE; peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision 11/14/95
ADFG	93033-2	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck restoration	OVERDUE; never submitted; waiting for contractor's (Fry) analysis
DEC	93038	Piper	Final	Shoreline assessment	OVERDUE; peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision 1/26/96; now expected 11/96
DEC	95026	Braddock	Final	Hydrocarbon monitoring	OVERDUE; never submitted; delays in RSA of funds from ADEC to UAF
DEC	95060	Piper	Final	Spruce bark beetles	OVERDUE; never submitted; now expect October 31, 1996 (RSA'd to ADFG)

ATTACHMENT B
Reports Significantly Behind Schedule

NOAA	ST8	Short	Final	Sediment data synthesis	Database submitted to ADNR 10/22/96; report OVERDUE (due 9/30/96)
NOAA	95074	Carls	Final	Herring reproductive impairment	OVERDUE (due 9/30/96); now expect 11/96
NOAA	95090	Babcock	Final	Mussel bed monitoring	OVERDUE (due 9/30/96); now expect 11/10/96
NOAA	95121	Worthy	Annual	Fatty acid signatures of forage fish	OVERDUE (due 7/15/96)
USFS	95007B	Yarborough	Final	Archaeological site restoration	OVERDUE (due 8/31/96)
USFS	95320Q	Bishop	Final	Avian predation on herring spawn	OVERDUE (due 9/30/96); rec'd notice will be late

ATTACHMENT C

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
September 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
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

September 1996

Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies

* = new additions to this list.

Air/Water 3

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
AD	Administrative Director's Office	ALL	No report required.		
ARC1	Archaeological Survey	ADNR	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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. 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.	
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 available to public at OSPIC.	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. 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.	Continued as 93045 and 94159.

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

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
B07	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Nishimoto, M. and G.U. Byrd. 1994. Effects of oil from the T/V *Exxon Valdez* spill on fork-tailed storm petrels breeding in the Barren Islands, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer. 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.	
B08	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 22, 1996.	Irons, D.B. 1994. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on black-legged kittiwake colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage. 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.	TS1
B09	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Oakley, K.L. and K.J. Kuletz. 1994. Population, reproduction and foraging of pigeon guillemots at Naked Island, Alaska, before and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage. 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.	93034 and 94173

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment Closeout	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision February 13, 1996.	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.	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 available to public at OSPIC.	(1) Martin, P.D. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on migrant shorebirds using rocky intertidal habitats of Prince William Sound, Alaska, during Spring 1989. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. (2) Andres, B.A. 1994. The effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on black oystercatchers breeding in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage. (1) Spring migrant shorebirds (surfbirds and black turnstones) escaped impacts because shorelines used by these species (particularly around Montague Island) were largely unoiled. (2) Black oystercatcher breeding was disrupted and hatching success reduced. Chicks raised on oiled beaches grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled beaches, perhaps due to ingestion of contaminated food.	Related to R17, R103 and 93035.

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CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	USFS	Final report accepted by OSPIC; copies currently being made.	Highsmith, R.C., et al. Comprehensive assessment of coastal habitat. School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, UAF. Serious and long-term lasting effects on intertidal algae. Recovery occurring but slow to none in upper intertidal habitat. Full recovery expected. Intertidal invertebrates indicate negative effects from spill. Intertidal fish findings were inconclusive.	Continued as R102, 93039 and 94086.
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Babcock, M. NOAA. Prespill and postspill concentrations of hydrocarbons in sediments and mussels in intertidal sites in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska. *Exxon Valdez* oil is located in several sites. Reductions in hydrocarbons are seen at several sites in PWS over 1989.	R103
FS01	Spawning Area Injury	ADFG	REPORT OVERDUE. Was to be submitted to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1995; then expected October 1, 1996; now delayed to February 1997. [Note: Report will present findings from both FS01 and R60B.]	Fried, S. and B. Bue 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.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60B.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
FS02	Pre-emergent Fry	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Sharr, S, B. Bue, et al. Injury to salmon eggs and pre-emergent fry in PWS. ADF&G. Measured higher embryo mortalities in oil-contaminated streams than in unoiled streams.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60C; continued as 93002 and 94191.
FS03	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Sharr, S., et al. Coded wire tag studies on PWS salmon, 1989-91. 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.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60A; continued as 93067, 93068, 94185, and 94320B.
FS04A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Willette, M., et al. Early marine salmon injury assessment in PWS. ADF&G 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.	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 available to public at OSPIC.	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. 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.	FS4A, AW3, and ST3A.
FS05	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC. Report includes data from R090.	Hepler, K.R., P. A. Hansen, D.R. Bernard. Impact of oil spilled from the *Exxon Valdez* on survival and growth of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout in PWS, AK. ADF&G. 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.	Combined with R90.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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.]	Brown, E. D., et al. Injury to Prince William Sound Following the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. 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.	Similar to 94166 (Herring Spawn Deposition). Also related to 94165 and 94320.
FS13	Effects of Hydrocarbons on Bivalves	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision September 26, 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.

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, ADFG, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, AK. 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.	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 available to public at OSPIC.	Geiger, H., et al. Run reconstruction and life-history model. 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.	Through this project, results from FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A and FS4B were incorporated into a model to estimate population level damage.

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
FS30	Database Management	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database management, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Final Report, ADF&G, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, AK. 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.	This database provides a repository for all NRDA and restoration projects information.
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Dalheim, M. and O. von Ziegesar. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on the abundance and distribution of humpback whales (megaptera novaeangliae) in Prince William Sound. NMFS, Seattle, WA and North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, AK. 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 distrubtion 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.	

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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. 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 transiet 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 perod. 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%.	

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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 (14 are available to the public at OSPIC); 4 reports have been peer reviewed and returned to the PIs for revision.	(1) Ballachey, B.E. Biomarkers of damage to sea otters in PWS following potential exposure to oil spilled from the T/V *Exxon Valdez*. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (2) Ballachey, B.E. and D.M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) collected from southeast Alaska. [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.] (3) Ballachey, B.E. and D. M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbons in hair, livers and intestines of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) found dead along the path of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.] (4) Bodkin, J.L., D.M. Mulcahy and C. Lensink. Age-specific reproduction in female sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) from southcentral Alaska: analysis of reproductive tracts. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] 5) Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. An intersection model for estimating sea otter mortality from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill along the Kenai Peninsula. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.]	Continued as 93043.

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
MM6(2of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6(1of3).	(6) Burn, D.M. Boat-based population surveys of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) in PWS in response to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.] (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 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (8) Doroff, A.M. and J.L. Bodkin. Sea otter foraging behavior and hydrocarbon levels in prey following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in PWS, Alaska [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.] (9) Doroff, A.M. and A.R. DeGange. Experiments to determine drift patterns and rates of recovery of sea otter carcasses following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (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 available to public at OSPIC.] (11) Lipscomb, T. P., R.K. Harris, A.H. Rebar, B.E. Ballachey and R.J. Haebler. Pathological studies of sea otters. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (12) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Movements of weanling and adult female sea otters in PWS after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.]	

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
MM6(3of3)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6(1of3).	(13) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of female sea otters in PWS. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (14) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of sea otters oiled and treated as a result of EVOS. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (15) Monson, D.H. and B.E. Ballachey. Age distributions and sex ratios of sea otters found dead in PWS following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (16) Mulcahy, D.M. and B.E. Ballachey. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) collected following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision March 25, 1996; redraft expected January 31, 1997.] (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 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.] (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 available to public at OSPIC.] (19) Udevitz, M.S., J.L. Bodkin and D.P. Costa. Detection of sea otters in boat based surveys in PWS. [Final report available to public at OSPIC.]	

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R011	Murre Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Dragoo, D.E., G.V. Byrd, D.G. Roseneau, D.A. Dewhurst, J.A. Cooper, and J.H. McCarthy. 1994. Population levels and reproductive performance of murres based on observations at breeding colonies four years after the T/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer Numbers of murres breeding at major colonies within the trajectory remained lower in 1992. Breeding chronology was delayed. Productivity at the Barren Islands was higher than in other postspill years, but still lower than normal. Productivity at Puale Bay was normal.	Continued as 93022 and 94039. Also related to B3.
R015	Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Final report available to public at OSPIC. (2) Final report available to public at OSPIC.	(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 (2) Kuletz, K.J., N.L. Naslund, and S.K. Marks. 1994. Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill zone. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. 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.	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout).

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R047	Stream Habitat Assessment	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Kuwada, M. and K. Sundet. 1993. Stream Habitat Assessment Project: Afognak Island. ADF&G. 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.	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout). Supported evaluation of land for habitat protection.
R053	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Tarbox, K., et al. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration. 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.	R59 analyzed genetic samples collected by this project.
R059	Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Seeb, J. and L. Seeb. Assessment of genetic stock structure of salmonids. ADF&G. June 1993. 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.	R53 collected spawning samples.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R060A/B	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	R060A: Final report available to public at OSPIC. 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 available to public to OSPIC. (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 unoiled streams suggests genetic damage. (2) Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. All 1992 brood pinks died from bacterial kidney disease by June 1994. Spawning of 1993 brood expected in September 1995, with survival of progeny to be determined in early 1996.	Continued as 93003 and 94191. Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R60AB, R103, and 93036.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R071	Harlequin Duck Restoration and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft final report submitted to Chief Scientist April 15, 1996.	Rothe, T. Breeding ecology of harlequin ducks in PWS, Alaska. ADF&G. Crowley, D.W. 1993. Breeding habitat of harlequin ducks in PWS, AK. MS Thesis. Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. Comparative harlequin data in eastern Prince William Sound for B11. 1991-1992 harlequin production in eastern Prince William Sound similar to prespill. Techniques devised to capture and track harlequins. Breeding stream parameters and nest sites described. Additional oiled mussel beds identified. Description and analysis of harlequin breeding stream habitat in eastern PWS produced in an M.S. thesis, Oregon State University (Crowley 1994).	B11 corroborated harlequin status in Prince William Sound. R103 documented continued oiled prey. B2 cooroborates harlequin status in PWS.
R073	Harbor Seals	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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. 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.	Started in 1989 as MM5. Continued as 93046 and 94064.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R102	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Study	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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, *Fucus gardneri*, was reduced at oiled/cleaned sites. *Fucus* 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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R103	Oiled Mussels	ADFG, NOAA, DOI	The results of this project will be presented in four reports: (1) NOAA annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (2) DOI/FWS findings being incorporated into report on 93035. (3) ADFG final report available to public at OSPIC. (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 *Exxon Valdez* 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 *Exxon Valdez* 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 available to public at OSPIC.	Corbett, D.G. 1994. Development of the Alaska Heritage Stewardship Program for protection of cultural resources at increased risk due to the *Exxon Valdez* 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

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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 available to public at OSPIC.	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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Project canceled based on findings of FS27.	Red Lake does not need restoration effort. This project was funded in anticipation of poorer returns of sockeye salmon to Red Lake than actually occurred.	Related to FS27. NEPA compliance for Red Lake restoration project was funded through 93030, which was canceled when the project was dropped.
RT	Restoration Team	ALL	No report required.		
ST1A	Subtidal Sediments	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	O'Clair, et al. NOAA. Petroleum hydrocarbon induced injury to subtidal sediment resources. 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.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include ST1B.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	ADEC	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Braddock, Joan F., B. Rasley, T. Yeager, J. Lindstrom, D. Brown. Hydrocarbon mineralization potentials and microbial populations in marine sediments following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. DEC 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.	93047
ST2A	Shallow Benthic	ADFG	No report required. (Data/findings incorporated into report on 93047.)	See 93047. At oiled sites there was a decrease in some subtidal organisms relative to unoiled sites. Partial recovery observed in 1991.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.
ST2B	Deep Water Benthic	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Feder, H. 1995. Injury to deep benthos. ADFG No indication of oil-related damage to deep benthic environment. No oil fractions appear related to unusual benthic faunal composition. Differences between stations within and outside of oil trajectory were mainly related to sediment differences. No oil effects demonstrated.	CH1A, ST1B, ST2A, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7, ST8, and TS1.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Final report available to public at OSPIC. (2) Final report available to public at OSPIC.	(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.	AW3, ST3B
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	ADEC	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Sale, David M., J. Gibeaut, 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

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Fate and toxicity of spilled oil from the *Exxon Valdez*. 1994. 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 *Exxon Valdez* oil will include transformation of most constituents (through biodegradation and photooxidation) mainly into carbon dioxide and water, although some constituents may persist indefinitely.	AW4, ST1, ST2, ST3A, ST3B, ST7, TS1 and response studies.
ST5	Shrimp	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Trowbridge, C. 1992. Injury to Prince William Sound spot shrimp. ADF&G, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, AK. 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.	
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Hoffman, A. Injury to demersal rockfish and shallow reef habitats in PWS, 1989-91. 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.	ST2A and ST2B

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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	Report consists of hydrocarbon database (provided to ADNR October 21, 1996 for incorporation into the Trustee Council's Information Management System) and a report (which is overdue; now expected early November 1996). Report/database will include data through FY 95.	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 *Exxon Valdez* oil.	TS1, TS3, and 93053.
TM3	River Otter and Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Faro, J.B., R.T. Bowyer, J.W. Testa, and L.K. Duffy. Assessment of injury to river otters in PWS, AK following the *Exxon Valdez* 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

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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.
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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Annual report (funded under 94258) peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Schmidt, D., et al. Sockeye salmon overescapement. Red Lake 1994 plankton indicate downward trend associated with increased sockeye salmon fry recruitment. May suggest increased smolt production in 1995 likely. Akalura Lake failed to meet escapement goals. Adult return to Red Lake accurately forecasted by smolt program. Kenai River adult return forecast with large bounds because of uncertainty of smolt production in 1990.	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 available to public at OSPIC. (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 *Exxon Valdez* 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 *Exxon Valdez*.	Started in 1989 as FS2 and continued as R60C and 94191.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	DOI/ NPS	REPORT (funded under 94007) OVERDUE.	Birkedahl, T., et al. 1993. Archaeological site monitoring and restoration. 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 *Exxon Valdez* 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 *Exxon Valdez* 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.	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.	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.	Began as R52. Continued as 94504. Spawning samples collected under 93015.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93015	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC	Tarbox, K., et al. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration. Successful collection of baseline and fishery genetic samples. Successful in-season hydroacoustic survey of Upper Cook Inlet by subcontractor.	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 available to public at OSPIC.	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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration	ADFG	The results of this project will be presented in two reports (funded under 94066): (1) Report on Afognak habitat assessment and PWS production survey peer reviewed and returned to PI November 14, 1995. (2) REPORT OVERDUE. Analyses of blood and physiological samples from 1993 collections not completed by UC-Davis) not received. This contract work is delinquent.	(1) Restoration monitoring of harlequin ducks in PWS and Afognak Island. Only 3 harlequin broods observed in western Prince William Sound; 14 in eastern Prince William Sound. Decreased numbers of harlequins molting in western Prince William Sound in July. Suspect incomplete gonadal development in pre-nesting western Prince William Sound harlequins. Blood/physiological analysis and hydrocarbon analyses in process. Harlequin breeding stream/nest site model in preparation. Harlequin breeding assessment completed on North Afognak Island.	Started in 1989 as B11 and continued as R71. 94427 and 96427 continue harlequin brood surveys.
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Report (funded under 94506) available to public at OSPIC.	Sanger, G.A. and M.B. Cody. 1994. Survey of pigeon guillemot colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. One hundred eighty-four colonies, concentrated in southwest Prince William Sound and at Naked Island, were identified. This colony survey confirmed that the present population of pigeon guillemots in Prince William Sound is 3,000 - 4,900.	Continued as 94173.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93035	Black Oystercatchers / Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI	REPORT OVERDUE. Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision January 3, 1996. Revised draft now expected December 1, 1996. Report also includes findings from R103.	Andres, B. 1993. Potential impactsof 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 alphatic 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.
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI, NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) DOI results will be included in report being prepared under 95090; see 95090 for status. (2) Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist October 6, 1995; undergoing peer review. Annual report available to public at OSPIC.	(1) See 95090. (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.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93038	Shoreline Assessment	ADEC	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision January 26, 1996. Expect to submit revised draft November 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.	
93039	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring	ADFG	Results will be presented in report being prepared under 95086; see 95086 for status.	Examination of dominant intertidal alga, *fucus gardneri,* has shown that larger plants were removed from intertidal in areas affeced by spill/clean-up. Where *fucus* 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. *Fucus* 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.	Evolved from CH1A and R102 and continued as 94086.
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	NOAA	Project discontinued.		

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93042	Killer Whale Recovery	NOAA	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Dalheim, M.E. 1994. Assessment of injuries and recovery monitoring of Prince William Sound killer whales using photo-identification techniques. National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, WA. 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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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 available to public at OSPIC. (3) Report on sea otter demographics available to public 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 available to public at OSPIC.	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 *Exxon Valdez* 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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior, and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	Final report (funded under 94064) available to public at OSPIC.	Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Alaska. ADFG Counts of seals at 25 trend sites in Prince William Sound were similar during pupping and molting in 1992 and 1993. However, 1993 pupping counts were 23% lower than in 1989. Molting counts were similar to 1989 postspill counts, but 27% lower than 1988 counts. Sixteen seals satellite-tagged since 1992 indicate that seals in central Prince William Sound haul out and feed near the same sites with little movement to other areas. Feeding usually occurs in depths of 100-200 meters, with a maximum recorded dive depth of 404 meters.	Started in 1989 as MM5, which was closed out as R73. Continued as 94064.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93047	Subtidal Monitoring	ADEC, ADFG, NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in three reports (funded under 94285): (1) NOAA sediments - Final report available to public at OSPIC. (2) ADEC microbiology - Final report available to public at OSPIC. (3) ADFG eelgrass - Final report available to public at OSPIC.	(1) Recovery of sediments in the subtidal sediment environment inside PWS. (2) Braddock, J. Microbiology of subtidal sediments: monitoring and microbial populations. (3) Jewett, S., et al. The effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on shallow subtidal communities in PWS 1989-93. As a follow-up to previous studies from 1989-1991, the numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments collected in 1993. Preliminary results suggest some contamination remains in subtidal sediments. However, generally very low numbers were found where visible oil was present (e.g., subsurface sediments, Northwest Bay). Analysis of 1993 eelgrass data complete. Several infaunal and epifaunal taxa more abundant in oiled bed sites than control sites. Amphipods less abundant in oiled sites. Sea urchins are more abundant. *Hemosiderosis* in fishes from oiled sites.	Started as ST1A and continued as 94285. Report writing under 94285.
93049	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	DOI/ FWS	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Roseneau, D. 1995. Common murre Restoration monitoring in the Barren Islands, Alaska, 1993. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, AK Maritime NWR, Homer, AK. Murre productivity in the Barren Islands was 0.4 - 0.6 chicks per nest site in 1993, up from near zero in 1989. Population counts on plots were similar to or higher than in previous postspill years.	Started as R11 and continued as 94039. (Formerly in EVOS database as 93022.)

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93051	Habitat Information for Anadromous Streams and Marbled Murrelets	ADFG, DOI, USFS	The results of this project will be presented in 5 reports (funded under 94505): (1) ADFG Stream Habitat Assessment/PWS & Lower Kenai- Final report available to public at OSPIC. (2) USFS Habitat Protection Info. for Channel Type Classification Study- findings included in report prepared under 95505B. See 95505B for results. (3) DOI Pilot Study on Capture and RadioTagging of Murrelets in PWS- Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC. (4) DOI Information Needs for Habitat Protection: Marbled Murrelet Habitat Identification -Final report available to public at OSPIC. (5) USFS Upland Nesting Habitat of Marbled Murrelet - Final report available to public at OSPIC.	(1) Sundet, K., et al. 1994. Stream habitat assessment project: Prince William Sound and Lower Kenai Peninsula. ADFG (2) See 95505B. (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. (4) Kuletz, K.J., et al. Information needs for habitat protection: marbled murrelet habitat identification. 1994. (5) Characterization of the upland nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet in the *Exxon Valdez* 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 km^2 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.	Evolved from R15 and R47. Also related to 93045. Project closeout in FY 94 as 94505 and in FY95 as 95505B.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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 *Exxon Valdez* 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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	USFS	Project is data analysis and report writing for anadromous stream portion of R105. See R105 for status.	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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
93066	Alutiiq Archeological Repository	ADEC	No report required.	Opening ceremony held May 13, 1995.	
93067	Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94007	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	The results of this project will be presented in two reports (funded under 95007A): (1) Site protection plan available to public at OSPIC. (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 for status.	See 93035.	Close-out/report writing for 93035.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI/FWS	Revised draft of final report (funded under 95039) submitted to Chief Scientist October 4, 1996; under peer review.	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	Begun as R11; continued as 93022. Close-out/report writing under 95039.
				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.	
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI/ FWS	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Bailey, E. 1995. Introduced predator removal in the Shumigan Islands. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime NWR, Homer, AK.	
				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.	

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94043A1	Eshamy River Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A2	Gumboot Creek Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	No report required (NEPA only).	EA completed and decision notice signed July 27, 1995.	NOTE: Also known as Gunboat Creek.
94043A3	Stream No. 508 Restoration	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A4	Stream No. 509 Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Project discontinued.		
94043A5	Otter Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	No report required (NEPA only).	EA completed and decision notice signed June 28, 1995.	

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	ADFG	Annual report (which includes results of 94320F) peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. NOTE: Project also includes report writing funds for 93046.	Frost, K., et al. 1995. Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in PWS, AK. ADF&G. 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.	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.
94086	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public 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; available to public at OSPIC.	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.	CH1B and 93036. Continued as 95090.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	Project is close-out/report writing for 93042. See 93042 for status.	See 93042.	Continuation of 93042.
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	Redraft of final report submitted to Chief Scientist August 14, 1996. (Report is funded under 95137 and incorporates results of 93068.)	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).		
94139B1	Otter Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	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 Otter Creek bypass rehabilitation completed.	95139B

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94139B2	Shrode Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	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 Shrode Creek bypass renovation completed.	95139B
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 Project completed for three streams on Northern Montague Island. This project completed 32 structures and 15 acres of thinning.	95139C1
94139C2	Lowe River (6.5 Mile) Instream Restoration	ADFG	No report required (project carried forward as Project 95139C2).		95139C2
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Agler, B.A., S.J. Kendall, P.E. Seiser, and D.B. Irons. 1995. Marine bird and sea otter abundance of PWS, Alaska: Trends following the T/V *Exxon Valdez* 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.

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA, ADFG	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) NOAA: Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (2) ADFG: Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	(1) Tyler, A., et al. Forage fish study in PWS, AK. UAF/NMFS. Appendix by B. Ostrand, USFWS/DOI. (2) Willette, M., et al. Forage fish influence on recovery of injured species: forage fish diet overlap. NOAA: 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. November cruise: (a)Temperature-depth profiles for open areas of PWS showed surfac 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). Hydrograhpic 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). ADFG: 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.	Integrate with Projects 94320 (PWS System Investigation), 94102 (Murrelet Prey), and 94173 (Pigeon Guillemot).
94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Project deferred to FY 95 (95165).		95165

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition and Reproductive Impairment	ADFG, NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (2) NOAA annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	(1) Wilcock, J.A., E.D. Brown and E. Debevec. Herring spawn deposition and reproductive impairment. (2) Carls, M.G., S.D. Rice, and R.E. Thomas. 1995. Impact of exposure of adult pre-spawn herring (*Clupea harengus pallasi*) on subsequent progeny. NOAA/NMFS, Juneau, AK. Adult herring biaccumulated hydrocarbons, including ovarian tissue and ova. Adults were stressed by oil when VHS was present; VHS prevalence was correlated with PAH concentration. Eggs and larvae were not impacted by parental exposure to hydrocarbons. Factors unaffected included egg fertility, time of hatch, survival, larval stage at hatch, swimming ability, morphology, chromatid separation, and number of mitotic figures.	Coordinating with USFS regarding avian predation (94320Q).
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI/ FWS	Final report available to public at OSPIC.	Hayes, D. L. 1995. Recovery monitoring of pigeon guillemot populations in PWS, Alaska. USFWS, Anchorage, AK. 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.	Continued from 93034..
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.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock Identification	ADFG	Project discontinued.		
94191	Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG, NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG annual report peer reviewed; PI responding to peer review comments -- not yet at OSPIC. (2) NOAA annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (NOTE: Project also includes report writing funds for R60C and 93003.)	(1) Seeb, J.E., et al. Oil related egg and alevin mortalities. ADF&G (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 ADFG - Collected gametes from 8 controlled and 8 oiled streams. These eggs are now being incubated and will be analyzed in 1995. NOAA - 1992 brood died from bacterial kidney disease. 1993 brood emerged from incubators by 5/15/94. 18,000 fish were coded wire tagged and released May 1994; 14,000 fish were retained for PIT tagging later in the summer. Dose-related differences in growth and size of 1992 brood year observed in October 1993 were not as apparent in April 1994. Embryo survival to the development of the eye and emergence from substrate were measured in 1993 brood year, and clear relationship was observed between dose and survival to both developmental stages. During emergence period, inspected over 50,000 newly emerged fry for visible lesions and observed a dose relationship with the proportion of fish displaying edema.	Began as FS02 and R060C; continued as 93003.
94199	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements	ADFG	No report required.	Record of Decision signed by DOI, DOA (USFS), and NOAA October 31, 1994. Capital funding approved by Trustee Council November 2, 1994, subject to Executive Director's approval.	Continued as 95199-CLO.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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 peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (NOTE: Report also contains results from 95244.)	Fall, J. 1995. Harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and sea otter (*Enhydra lutrus*) 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.
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 peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC. (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.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public 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.
94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	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) DOI/NBS: Draft final report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision June 14, 1995. Due date for submission of redraft extended to October 30, 1996. (2) ADEC: 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.	

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; 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.
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.	In FY94, 2,742 samples were received and several hundred were submitted for analysis.	Continuation of ST8 and 93053. Continued as 95290.

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	Consolidated annual report peer reviewed; 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 peer reviewed; 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.
94320C	Otolith Mass Marking of PWS Pink Salmon	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public 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.

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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
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. 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.	94064. Combined with 95064 for 1995.

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

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
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.		
94320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	See 94320A.		
94320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	See 94320A.		
94320P	SEA Program: Program Management	ADFG	See 94320A.		All subprojects of 94320.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Swan	USFS	See 94320A.	Bishop, M.A. 1995. Avian predation on herring spawn. Copper River Delta Institute, USDA Forest Service, Cordova, AK	95320Q
94320S	Disease Impacts on Herring	ADFG	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	*Icthyophonus hoferi,* viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus, and other causes of morbidity in Pacific herring spawning in PWS in 1994. ADF&G. Because of the important of *Icthyphonus* 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 *Icthyophonus*. 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.	
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	No report required (project carried forward as 95417).		95417
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.

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94423	Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC)	ALL	No report required.	During the quarter ending 9/30/96, OSPIC staff received 298 visitors (including the 10,000th visitor on July 30th) , responded to 638 requests for information (of which 54 were sent via e-mail from the Web Home Page), processed 69 interlibrary loans, loaned 230 items, and distributed 788 documents, and acquired 10 books, 17 reports, 5 maps, 2 videos, and 1 journal. 454 documents were added to the Trustee Council Administrative Record and 2 Marine Ecosystem posters were sold. OSPIC staff received 2 NRDA/Restoration Project final reports for format review, approved 11, and distributed final copies of 15. OSPIC staff received 12 annual reports for format review, approved 12, and received final copies of 19. From 6/1/96 through 9/30/96, at least 4,673 people used the OSPIC World Wide Web Home Page (tracking software was inoperable during a portion of this quarter -- actual Home Page usage is higher).	
94424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	No report required.	The Restoration Reserve was formally established by the Court Registry Investment System on February 15, 1996. The reserve consists of securities structured to mature annually on November 15 beginning in 1997 and ending in the year 2002. To date, a total of $36 million has been placed in the Reserve. The Trustee Council approved the transfer of another $12 million on August 29, 1996. Pursuant to the approval motion, the transfer will be made at such time as the Executive Director determines that funds are availabe.	

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94425	Marine Mammal Book	NOAA	No report required.	See Marine mammals and the *Exxon Valdez*. 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; available to public at OSPIC.	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.
94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	Final report (which also includes results from 95428) available to public at OSPIC.	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.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	Report Status	References and Results	Related Projects
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Project is close-out/report writing for 93034. See 93034 for status.	See 93034.	Report writing for 93034.
94507	Symposium Proceedings Publication	NOAA	The 926-page EVOS Symposium Proceeding is published with distribution beginning September 1996. The publisher, American Fisheries Society (AFS), will maintain sales records which will be supplied to the PI.	Rice, S.D., R.B. Spies, D.A. Wolfe, and B. A. Wright, editors. 1996. Proceedings of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill symposium. American Fisheries Society Symposium 18, Bethesda, Maryland. Proceedings 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), othe fish (5), birds (8), mammals (2), archaeology (1), subsistence (4), human impacts (2). NOTE: In FY 96, the Trustee Council approved an additional $42,000 for the completion of the proceedings (Project 96507).	Continued as 96507.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	ADFG Castellini, UAF	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 11, 1996; under peer review.	Castellini, J.M., N.J. Meiselman, and M.A. Castellini. Understanding and interpreting hematocrit measurements in pinnipeds. Marine Mammal Science 12(2):251-264. Hematocrit measurements of pinnipeds were 4-15% higher when utilizing clinical Coulter counter methods as opposed to the more direct method of microcentrifugation. Manual restraint of animals, isoflourane anesthesia, and developmental states also affected hematocrit measurements in pinnipeds. Thus, modeling efforts that require representative hematocrit values can be markedly impacted by variations in hematocrit measurement techniques and sampling regimens.	96001
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR Reger	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.		
95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration	USFS Yarborough	FINAL REPORT OVERDUE. [Note: An FY 95 annual report was also submitted under this project number. It is available to the public at OSPIC, but has not been peer reviewed. The annual report was not required under Trustee Council report writing procedures.]		Report writing funded under 96007B.
95009D	Survey of Octopus and Chiton in Intertidal Habitats	USFS Scheel, PWSSC	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Scheel, D., et al. 1996. Survey of octopus in the intertidal in PWS, AK. PWSSC, Cordova, AK	96009D
95012	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation	NOAA Matkin	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.		96012A
95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	DOI (NBS) Hatch	Final report available to public at OSPIC.		

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI Holland-Bartels	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.		96025
95025A	Nearshore Package: Project Planning and Development	DOI (NBS) Holland-Bartels	No report required.		96025
95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	ADEC Braddock	FINAL REPORT OVERDUE; delays in RSA of funds from ADEC to UAF.		
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC Piper	Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.	E. Piper. 1995 Kodiak Shoreline Oiling Assessment of EVOS.	
95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI (FWS) Schempf	Final report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision April 8, 1996.	Bowman, T., Schempf, P., Hodges, J. 1996. Bald eagle populations in PWS, Alaska after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. USFWS/DOI Surveys indicated increase in population size and apparent recovery from spill.	
95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	DOI (FWS) Kuletz	Final report submitted to Chief Scientist July 2, 1996; under peer review.	Kuletz, K.J., Kendell, S. developing a productivity index for marbled murrelets. USFWS/DOI Six sites in PWS were surveyed repeatedly by boat, June-August (n=65 surveys). Adult and juvenile seasonal patterns were described. Juvenile ratios and densities were significantly different between some sites. June adult numbers were most strongly correlated with juvenile numbers in July/August. An optional survey period was identified and power analysis defined necessary sample sizes.	94102; final report funded under 96031.

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	DOI (FWS) Harrison, PSG	Final report, in addition to publication of workshop proceedings, will be submitted. A preview draft of the report was submitted to the Executive Director April 15, 1996. Expect to submit draft to Chief Scientist November 1996.	Workshop took place September 29-October 2 in Girdwood, AK. Roughly 47 participants from Great Britain, Belgium, France, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, and USA. Primary focus was on common murre, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, and pigeon guillemot. Achieved workshop goal by discussing seabird restoration in general, then applying the general discussions and conclusions to EVOS.	
95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	DOI (FWS) Roseneau	Project is close-out/report writing for 94039. See 94039 for status.		94039
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands - Follow-up Surveys	DOI (FWS) Bailey	Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.	Byrd, G.V., E.P. Bailey, and W. Stahl. 1996. Introduced predator removal from islands. USFWS/DOI. Homer, AK	
95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	USFS Wedemeyer	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 8, 1996; under peer review.		96043B
95052	Community Interaction/Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADFG Miraglia	Final report submitted to Chief Scientist May 1, 1996; under peer review.		96052
95058	Landowner Assistance Program	ADFG Kuwada	No report required.		
95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Impacts	ADEC Piper	REPORT OVERDUE. Project conducted, and report being prepared, under RSA to ADFG. Report now expected by October 31, 1996.		
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG Frost	Annual report peer reviewed; undergoing format review at OSPIC.	Population model for harbor seals. Intitial results of fatty acid analysis indicate this technique has great use for distinguishing differences in seal diets.	96064

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95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA Carls	FINAL REPORT (which will include five chapters submitted as manuscripts) OVERDUE; now expected November 1996.	Carls, M.G., et al. Disease, mortality, and bioaccumulations of hydrocarbons in pre-spawn herring. Carls, M.G., et al. Impact of exposure of adult pre-spawn herring to weathered crude oil on subsequent progeny. Thomas, R.E., et al. Mixed function oxidase induction in pre- and post-spawn herring by petroleum hydrocarbons. Carls, M.G., et al. Effects of incubating herring eggs in water contaminated with weathered crude oil Johnson, S.W., et al. Reproductive success of Pacific herring in PWS six years after EVOS.	Final report funded under 96074.
95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA Wertheimer	Annual report (which includes results of Project 95191B) peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Wertheimer, A. C., et al. 1996. Effects of oiled incubation substrate on straying and survival of wild pink salmon. Auke Bay Fisheries Lab, NMFS, NOAA. Juneau, AK.	96076
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	ADFG Highsmith, UAF	Draft final report (which includes results of 93039) submitted to Chief Scientist September 25, 1996; under peer review.		Final report writing funded under 96086.
95089	Information Management System	ALL Fries	No report required.		
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	NOAA Babcock	FINAL REPORT OVERDUE; now expected November 10, 1996.	Babcock, M. and G. Irvine.	Final report funded under 96090.
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	ADFG Ferren, PWSAC	Project terminated; no report required.		
95100	Administration, Science Management and Public Information	All	No report required.		

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95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI (FWS) Kuletz	Project is close-out/report writing for 94102. See 94102 for status.	Kuletz, K.J., et al. 1995. Marbled murrelet foraging patterns in PWS, Alaska.	94102
95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG Jewett, UAF	FINAL REPORT OVERDUE. Now expected October 31, 1996.		Final report writing funded under 96106.
95110-CLO	Closeout: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	ADNR Fries	No report required.		
95115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC PWSEDC	Final report available to public at OSPIC (no peer review necessary).		
95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	NOAA Castellini, UAF	Draft annual report submitted to Chief Scientist September 15, 1996; under peer review.		Continued under 96001.
95121	Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	NOAA Worthy, Texas A&M University	REPORT OVERDUE.		
95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR Fries	No report required.		
95126A	Carry-forward: Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR Fries	No report required.		
95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program	ADFG Kompkoff, Tatitlek IRA	No report required (project was NEPA only).		96127

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95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatitlek)	ADFG Brown-Schwalenberg, CRRC	Annual report peer reviewed July 1, 1996; not yet at OSPIC.		96131
95137-CLO	Closeout: Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG Fried	Project is close-out/report writing for 93068 and 94137. See 94137 for status.		93068, 94137
95138	Elders/Youth Conference	ADFG Simeone	Conference proceedings available to public at OSPIC.	Braund, S., et al. Community conference on subsistence and the oil spill: summary report. Oct. 1995.	
95139	Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop	ADFG Hauser	No report required. (Summation memo prepared by Chief Scientist is on file in Anchorage Restoration Office.)		
95139A1	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration -- Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass	ADFG Honnold	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist June 13, 1996; under peer review.	Construction complete in field November 1995.	96139A1
95139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG Dudiak	No report required (project was NEPA only).		
95139B	Closeout: Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Instream Restoration	USFS Olson	Project is close-out/report writing for 94139B1 and 94139B2. See 94139B1 and 94139B2 for status.		94139B1, 94139B2
95139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	USFS Hodges	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 8, 1996; under peer review.		96139C1
95139C2	Carry-forward: Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration -- Lowe River	ADFG	No report required (project canceled).		

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95163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species (interim funding)	NOAA Duffy (NOAA), Willette (ADFG)	NOAA: No report required. Project is funding for planning of integrated APEX/ ecosystem project. ADFG: Project is funding for close-out/report writing for 94163; see 94163 for status of annual report.		
95163A1	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species (APEX)	NOAA Haldorson	Integrated annual report submitted to Chief Scientist June 15, 1996; under peer review. Available to public at OSPIC.		96163
95163B	Foraging of Seabirds (APEX)	DOI Ostrand	See 95163A1.		96163
95163C	Fish Stomach Contents Analysis (APEX)	NOAA Sturdevant	See 95163A1.		96163
95163D	Tufted Puffin Foraging and Reproductive Success (APEX)	DOI Piatt	FINAL REPORT OVERDUE. Report was to be a chapter of the 95163 integrated report (see 95163A1), but it was not submitted at the time of the integrated report and still has not been submitted. (Is a final report because this component of APEX did not continue past FY 95.)		See 96163.
95163E	Reproduction and Foraging of Black-legged Kittiwakes (APEX)	DOI (FWS) Irons	See 95163A1.		96163
95163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations (interim funding)	DOI (FWS) Hayes	Project is close-out/report writing for 94173. See 94173 for status.		94173
95163F1	Reproduction of Pigeon Guillemots Populations in PWS in Relation to Food (APEX)	DOI Hayes	See 95163A1.		96163

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95163G	Seabird Energetics (APEX)	NOAA Roby	See 95163A1.		96163
95163I	Seabird/Forage Fish Interaction: Program Management and Integration	DOI (FWS) Duffy	See 95163A1.		96163
95163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies (APEX)	DOI Roseneau	See 95163A1.		96163
95163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish (APEX)	DOI Roseneau	See 95163A1.		96163
95163L	Historic Review of Ecosystem Structure in PWS/Gulf of Alaska and Abundance/ Distribution of Forage Fish in Barren Islands (APEX)	DOI Piatt	See 95163A1.		96163
95165	PWS Herring Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG J. Seeb	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.		96165
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG Carpenter, Willette	Annual report peer reviewed June 10, 1996; returned to PI for revision.	Results indicate an improvement in the age structure among the age 3 and 4 herring to suggest the beginnings of recovery. Results are being compared with results of the herring disease study.	96166
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG J. Seeb, Bue	Results will be presented in two reports: (1) Field component: Annual report peer reviewed; undergoing format review at OSPIC. (2) Genetics component: Annual report (in form of manuscript) submitted to Chief Scientist October 3, 1996.	(1) Bue, B. Injury to pink salmon embryos in Prince William Sound: field monitoring (2) Seeb, J.	96191A

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA Rice	Results of this project are included in the report being prepared under 95076. See 95076 for status.		96191B
95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements EIS	ADFG Sundberg	No report required.	Phase I (marine) construction completed. Phase II (building) construction bidding process underway. Private financing package assembled. Awaiting bid results and bond sale to proceed to construction, scheduled for May 8, 1996.	
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG Fall	FY 95 findings included in annual report submitted under 94244. See 94244 for status.		94244, 96244
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	ADFG L. Seeb, Tarbox	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist June 14, 1996; under peer review.	Analysis of allozyme and mtDNA data revealed a substantial amount of genetic diversity among populations, suggesting significant local adaptation. Simulations indicated that Kenai River poulations can be identified in mixtures. Results are currently being used in management.	96255
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement (Kenai/ Kodiak)	ADFG Schmidt	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist May 13, 1996; under peer review.	Developed model which predicts fall fry production from seasonal copepod abundance. Established a single year shift in density-dependent response because of two-year life history of dominant copepod.	96258

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Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	ADFG Kyle	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 11, 1996; under peer review.	Nutrient enrichment of Coghill Lake shows positive effects on lake productivity. Mean total phosphorus concentration increased by 22% after enrichment; mean chlorophyll concentration (algal biomass) increased by 250%, which improved quality of phytoplankton. Rearing sockeye fry were larger in 1995 compared to previous years. The 1995 smolt outmigration estimate of 1.6 million was the highest recorded since sampling began in 1989.	96259
95266	Experimental Shoreline Oil Removal	ADEC Piper	Redraft of final report (proceedings of Residual Oiling Workshop) submitted to Chief Scientist July 9, 1996; under review.		
95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG Lindley, PWSAC	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.		96272
95279	Subsistence Restoration Project - Food Safety Testing	ADFG Miraglia	Draft final report submitted to Chief Scientist April 23, 1996; under peer review.	The emphasis in 1995 was to establish a system whereby subsistence users could get samples of abnormal resources to biologists and pathologists for study, who would then report findings back to subsistence users. Training sessions were held in 19 spill-impacted communities.	
95285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA O'Clair	Final report submitted to Chief Scientist May 9, 1996; under peer review.		94285
95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	NOAA Short	Results incorporated into report being prepared under ST8. See ST8 for status.		96290

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG Willette	Annual report, which integrates results of all subprojects, submitted to Chief Scientist May 20, 1996; under peer review.	Results indicate that predation on juvenile pink salmon by pollack and seabirds is less than had been forecast. This suggests predators may have caused significant mortality to juvenile pinks in nearshore habitats or that the pollack predation rate was underestimated if the feeding behavior or distribution of pollack was different than expected.	Integrated into 96320E in FY 96.
95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	ADFG Joyce	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Stock separation was complicated by non-standard marking rates for SEA project releases at AFK and WHN hatcheries. Also high tag loss rate at Cannery Creek hatchery biased results. In-season adjustments were made to compensate for the above mentioned biases. Solomon Gulch, Cannery Creek, wild stocks, WHN, and AFK hatcheries were the highest contributors to the PWS pink salmon return respectively.	96186
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG Joyce	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Otolith thermal marks were applied on 100% of hatchery incubated pink salmon. The marks are distinct and blind tests have indicated that otolith lab personnel can identify hatchery fish from mixtures of hatchery and wild stocks. Preliminary results indicate a successful marking project.	96188
95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG J. & L. Seeb	Annual report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision July 1, 1996. [NOTE: Report also includes results from 94320D.]	Allozyme and mtDNA analyses showed genetic differences between upstream and tidal collections within the same streams and among regions within PWS. These results support managing and restoring pink salmon on a regional basis rather than as a single panmictic population.	96196

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG Willette	See 95320A.	Movement and diet overlap for age zero pink salmon have been studied and compared.	96320
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG McRoy & Eslinger, UAF	See 95320A.	First complete data sets for the phytoplankton and nutrient cycles.	96320
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG Cooney, UAF	See 95320A.		96320
95320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Web Dependencies in PWS (Fish, Marine Mammals, and Birds)	ADFG Schell	Annual report peer reviewed; available to public at OSPIC.	Schell, D.M. and A. Hirons. 1996. Isotope ratio studies of marine mammals in PWS. ADF&G, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, AK. Stable isotope analyses were conducted on a wide suite of samples for this project and associated SEA isotope studies. Preliminary data show geographic gradients in isotope ratios useful in separating Gulf of Alaska from PWS energy sources. These are now being used as biological markers for fishery studies and for estimation of harbor seal feeding habitats.	Continued as 96170.
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	ADFG Kline, UAF	See 95320A.		
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG Patrick, PWSSC	See 95320A.		96320

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG Ferren & Lindley, PWSAC	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist March 20, 1996; under peer review. Available to public at OSPIC.	The fish were successfully released on schedule.	96320
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	ADFG Vaughan, PWSSC	See 95320A.		96320
95320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG Thomas, PWSSC	See 95320A.	Fish are typically light sensitive because of visibility by potential predators. In summer 1995 we noticed a trend in which pollock migrated downward with sunlight, and in fall 1995 we noticed a trend in which herring migrated towards the shore with both sunlight and moonlight. For better acoustic measurement of fish, one should perform herring surveys at night and during a new moon because they will more likely be in the open water, but perform pollock surveys in the day because they are farther from the surface.	96320
95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS Bishop	FINAL REPORT OVERDUE. Due date had been extended to June 30, 1996. [NOTE: Some results also included in integrated SEA report.]	Documented avian abundance and distribution in spawn areas. Glaucous- winged gulls were the most numerous herring spawn predator. Analyzed stomach contents of the five most abundant avian species foraging in spawn areas in northern Montague Island. Herring spawn occurred in 100% of glaucous-winged gulls, mew gulls, and surf scoters, and in 75% of surfbirds and 69% of turnstones. Estimate that glaucous- winged gulls, mew gulls, surf scoters, and black turnstones obtained 99- 100% of total daily energy from spawn.	96320Q

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations (competitive solicitation under State of Alaska two-step, RFQ-RFP process)	ADFG Hauser	Annual report submitted to Chief Scientist April 5, 1996; under peer review. [NOTE: Report addendum on plasm lgm submitted May 3, 1996.]	Focal skin reddening or ulcers were more prevalent in spawning Pacific herring from PWS (2.8%) than from Sitka Sound (1.3%), but less prevalent at both sites than in PWS in 1994 (8.4%). Ichthyophonus prevalence in PWS spawning fish in 1995 (29%) was same as 1994 and same as Sitka Sound in 1995 (26%). VHS virus was not isolated from any spawning fish in PWS or Sitka Sound, but was isolated from 6.2% of prspawning fish from PWS. Lab experiments revealed that both VHS and Ichthyophonus can kill Pacific herring.	96162
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.		

Project No.	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	ReportStatus	References and Results	RelatedProjects
95424	Restoration Reserve	All All	No report required.		
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 available to public at OSPIC. 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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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status	ADFG Castellini/UAF	Oct - Dec: DONE: Analysis and statistical study of fall blood samples DONE: Analysis of blubber water content Jan - Mar: DONE: Modeling of body morphometrics CANCELED: First collection of field samples outside of PWS Apr - June: CANCELED: Second collection of field samples outside of PWS -- COLLECTED FIELD SAMPLES INSIDE PWS DONE: Analysis of all blood samples July - Sept: DONE: Modeling of body morphometrics and blubber data, and body condition indices DONE: Second collection of field samples inside PWS
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR Reger/ADNR	Oct - Mar: DONE: Complete requirements for final approval of project including NEPA compliance Apr - June: DONE: Obtain field supplies, schedule field trips July - Sept: DONE: Conduct field visits to sites UNDERWAY: Sample analysis, report preparation
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS Yarborough/ USFS	Oct - Dec: DONE: Analysis of field data and specialists reports April 15: Final report on project 95007B due DUE DATE EXTENDED TO AUGUST 31, 1996 -- REPORT NOW OVERDUE

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96009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS Scheel/PWSSC	NOTE: Contract written for calendar year 1996, so includes first quarter of FY 97 Jan - Mar: DONE: Hire personnel DONE: Arrange insurance or dive contracts DONE: Advertise and award contract vessel charters DONE: Visit new sites Apr - June: DONE: Report results of FY95 to subsistence users in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay DONE: Begin field work including tag-recapture and SCUBA sampling monthly July - Sept: DONE: Continue tag-and-recapture and SCUBA sampling monthly DONE: Conduct habitat sampling at multiple sites at the end of June Oct-Dec: 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. Jan-Mar: DONE: Enter and tabulate available data Apr-June: Grid data, calculate sightings Examine dietary overlap July-Sept: DONE: Field work (monitoring) UNDERWAY: Analyze distribution of foraging behavior UNDERWAY: Estimate total predation on harbor seals UNDERWAY: Complete population separation using genetic techniques UNDERWAY: Finalize GIS/predation work
96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI Holland-Bartels et al	Field season completed. Data analysis underway. Project PIs scheduled to meet Oct. 16-17.
96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC Piper/ADEC	Oct - Dec: DONE: Draft report Jan - Mar: UNDERWAY: Report to general public DELETED: Community meetings. April 15: PEER REVIEWED; NEED TO SUBMIT TO OSPIC: Final report (being prepared under 95027) due.

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
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	Oct - Mar: Work on report May 31: DONE: Draft final report due -- REPORT SUBMITTED 7/2/96 (SEE PROJECT 95031).
96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI Pacific Seabird Group	Oct - Dec: DONE: Drafts of workshop discussions submitted Jan - Mar: 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 April 15: DELAYED TO MID-MAY: Final report due July - Sept: 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	Oct - Dec: UNDERWAY: Report on preliminary finds of population and distribution estimations. [NOTE: Preliminary results indicate population estimates may not be determined with present data.] July - Sept: DONE; STRUCTURES WORKING AS DESIGNED: Inspect and measure effects of installed structures DONE; TRAPPING EFFICIENCY LESS THAN DESIRABLE DUE TO HIGH WATER: Conduct population estimates
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	NOAA Ruggerone/ NRC, Inc.	PER NOAA CONTRACT: Oct 1997 UNDERWAY: Collect and press scales UNDERWAY: Age scales and select scales for measurement Nov 1997 UNDERWAY: Measure scales Feb 1998 Analyze data Mar 1998 Prepare final report

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96052	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADFG/Miraglia Brown/ ChugachRRC	Oct-Dec: 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 CANCELED: Identification of injured species for TEK Jan-Mar: DONE: Facilitator network in place and operating CANCELED: Begin work on TEK database DONE: Training workshop for local community facilitators Apr-June: CANCELED: 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	Oct - Dec: 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 Jan - Mar: 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 Apr - June: DONE: Field work to catch seals and collect sample DONE: Finalize manuscript on power analysis for submission DONE: Finalize population model and model simulations July - Sept: UNDERWAY: Analysis of fatty acid samples DONE: Conduct aerial surveys during molting DONE: Attach 12 SLTDRs, sampling REC'D FINAL REPORT FOR POPULATION MODELING COMPONENT FROM CONTRACTOR

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA Rice & Carls/NOAA	Oct-Dec: DONE: Analyze field data Apr-June: UNDERWAY: Complete data analysis June 15: DELAYED TO NOVEMBER 1996: Submit final report (95074)
96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA Wertheimer/ NOAA	Oct-Mar: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER. Apr-June: DONE: Oil exposure of 1995 brood embryos DONE: Marking of 1995 brood fry (MARKED AND RELEASED 459,000 PINK SALMON) July-Sept: DONE: Spawning of 1997 brood adults DONE: Survey stream to determine level of personnel effort needed for 1997 data collection
96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	ADFG Highsmith/ UAF	Oct - Mar: DONE: Lab analysis, data analysis April 15: SEPTEMBER 25: Submitted final report (on 95086C)
96090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA Babcock/NOA A & Irvine/DOI	Oct - Mar: ONGOING: Chemical analyses conducted September 30: DELAYED TO NOVEMBER 10, 1996: Final report due
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI Ebbert/DOI	Apr 15: DONE: Submit final report (on 95041)
96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG Jewett/UAF	Oct - Mar: UNDERWAY: Process benthic, sediment, and hydrocarbon samples Data entry and analyses May 30: DELAYED TO 9/30/96: Final report due. NOT RECEIVED; NOW OVERDUE.

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC Roetman/ PWSEDC	Oct-Dec: DONE: Draft report Jan: DONE: PWSEDC report to the Prince William Sound communities recommending solutions for solid waste and marine pollution.
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG/Moore Kompkoff/ Tatitlek IRA	Oct - Dec: DONE: Prepare contract with Tatitlek IRA through PWS Economic Development Council Jan - March: DONE: Incubate eggs for 1996 release DONE: Rear smolts for 1996 release Apr - June: DONE: Transport smolt to Boulder Bay and place in net pens DONE: Release smolt into Boulder Bay July - Sept: DONE: Egg take
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG/Moore Brown/ ChugachRRC	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Jan-Mar: 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 Apr-June: 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 July-Sept: DONE: Conduct baseline shellfish surveys of tidelands near Ouzinkie and Chenega Bay ALSO SEEDED BEACHES AT NANWALEK, PORT GRAHAM, AND TATITLEK WITH LITTLENECK CLAMS

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG Honnold/ ADFG	Oct - Dec: DONE: Project construction and oversight Jan - Mar: DONE: Egg-to-fry survival sampling Apr - June: DONE: Juvenile coho abundance sampling July - Sept: DONE: Spawner abundance and distribution surveys COMPLETED FIELD WORK: ESCAPEMENT ENUMERATION, MINNOW TRAPPING, FISH PASS INSPECTION
96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG Dudiak/ADFG	Oct - Mar: DONE: Continue groundwater fluctuation measurements DONE: Complete environmental assessment DONE: Develop engineers drawings DONE: Complete permit requirements Apr - June: DONE: Receive and award bid package DONE: Complete the construction of the channel July - Sept: DONE: Conduct stream side egg takes
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	USFS Hodges/USFS	April - June: DONE: Monitor structures at low flow DONE: Map stream channels at structures and areas downstream DONE: Assess use of fish habitat and vegetation July - Sept: UNDERWAY: Report writing

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
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 Jan - Mar: Arrange logistics Apr - June: DONE: Conduct early summer cruise July - Sept: DONE: Conduct late summer cruise UNDERWAY: Analyze stomach contents UNDERWAY: Keypunch data and QA/QC UNDERWAY: Digitize data, measure geographic data, QA/QC
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI Roseneau/DOI	Apr-June: DONE: Vessel contract and seasonal employee hire DONE: Coordinate logistics with 96163K DONE: Check/repair equipment DONE: Update census plot booklets DONE: Purchase supplies July-Sept: DONE: Data collection - Barren Islands UNDERWAY: Data entry and analysis
96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	USFS Reeves/PacNW Research Lab	Oct - Dec: 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) Jan - Mar: DONE: Complete genetic screening DONE: Select field sites DONE: Secure contract vessel DONE: Assemble required field gear and ship to Cordova Apr - June: DONE: Contract with people (2) or field work DONE: Begin analysis July - Sept: DONE: Collect samples of Dolly Varden at field sites UNDERWAY: 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.]

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR Reger/ADNR	Oct - Dec: DONE: NEPA compliance DONE: Preliminary site selection DONE: Preliminary steward selection Jan - June: DONE EXCEPT FOR KODIAK: Training documentation provided to stewards DONE: Site selection finalized DONE: Sites visited UNDERWAY: Site documentation (80% done) July - Sept: UNDERWAY: Monitoring reports from stewards to coordinators due for compilation
96154	Comprehensive Community Plan for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet	USFS Johnson/ Chugach HF	Oct - Dec: UNDERWAY: Organize working group, assess facility needs, evaluate alternatives, assess training needs Jan - Mar: Assess field reports DONE: Community review conference POSTPONED TO 5/15/96: Submit draft plan to Executive Director 3/14/96 Apr - June: Public meetings July - Sept: Submit revised plan to Executive Director 7/15/96 -- REVISED DRAFT NOW DUE 10/28/96 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	Oct-Dec: DONE: Arrange logistics Jan-Mar: DONE: Hire and train personnel DONE: Conduct winter survey in PWS Apr-June: DONE: Enter data DONE: Arrange logistics for summersurvey Jul-Sept: DONE: Conduct summer survey in PWS UNDERWAY: Analyze data

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within N. Pacific Region	DOI Goatcher/DOI	NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER. April - June: DONE: Procure equipment and supplies DONE: Procure vessels July-Sept: DONE: Harlequin duck capture, sample collection, banding
96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound, AK	ADFG UW/Kocan UCS/Marty SFU/Kennedy	Oct - Dec: 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 Jan - June: UNDERWAY: Continue or begin infectivity studies with VHSV and *I. hoeri* 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 July - Sept: DONE: Collect 0-age herring for stress exposures DONE: Technique development for stress studies DONE: Analyze data UNDERWAY: Begin immune suppression studies on experimental fish for comparison with data from wild fish (PWS)
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	NOAA NOAA/DOI	See subprojects.
96163A	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA Haldorson/ NOAA	July - Sept. DONE: Cruise UNDERWAY: Data analysis
96163B	Foraging of Seabirds	DOI Ostrand/DOI	Jan - June: DONE: Logistics planning DONE: Coordinate with SEA's herring study for data collection July - Sept: DONE: Forage fish cruises Oct - Dec: UNDERWAY: Data evaluation

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	NOAA Sturdevant/ NOAA	April - June: DONE: Complete processing of 1995 samples DONE: Purchase sampling supplies for 1996 July - Sept: DONE: Field season UNDERWAY: Process 1996 diet samples
96163D	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	DOI Piatt/DOI	April 15: DELAYED: Submit final report (95163D).
96163E	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	DOI Irons/DOI	April - June: DONE: Prepare for field season DONE: Begin field work July - Sept: DONE: Complete field work UNDERWAY: Analyze data
96163F	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon Guillemot Populations	DOI Hayes/DOI	April - June: DONE: Prepare for field season DONE: Begin field work July - Sept: DONE: Complete field work UNDERWAY: 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 July - Sept. DONE: Collect field data UNDERWAY: Sample and data analysis
96163I	APEX Planning and Project Leader	DOI Duffy/UAA	Not applicable.
96163J	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	DOI Roseneau/DOI	April - June: DONE: Finalize logistical needs DONE: Set up camp at East Amatuli Island DONE: Begin data collection July - Sept: DONE: Data collection UNDERWAY: Begin data analysis

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96163K	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	DOI Roseneau/DOI	April 15: DONE: Submit final report (95163K)
96163L	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in the PWS/GOA Complex	DOI Piatt/DOI	April - June: DONE: Decide on common format for combined database DONE: Produce comma-delimited data tables DONE: Begin exploratory data anlaysis and structuring of data for GIS work July - Sept: DONE: Continue data analysis
96163M	Lower Cook Inlet Study	DOI Piatt/DOI	April - June: DONE: Initiate hydroacoustic and seabird surveys in Kachemak Bay DONE: Trawl sampling DONE: Set up field camps UNDERWAY: Colony censusing and plot monitoring July-Sept: ?: Initiate pilot studies using radio telemetry DONE: Trawling and hydroacoustic surveys in lower Cook Inlet DONE: Initiate colony observations on chick feeding and adult attendance DONE: Remove field camps UNDERWAY: Data analysis
96163N	Black-legged Kittiwake Feeding Experiment	DOI Romano/DOI	April - June: DONE: Begin catching fish for food during captive feeding trials DONE: Mark accessible nests to obtain chicks for capture July - Sept: DONE: Continue feeding experiment UNDERWAY: Lab analysis of fish and bird data
96163O	Statistical Review	DOI McDonald/ Western Ecosystem	April - June: DONE: Continue spatial analysis of 1996 acoustic survey data DONE: Develop sampling plans July - Sept. ?

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96163P	Sand Lance Hydrocarbon Exposure	NOAA Anderson/ NOAA	April - June: DONE: Search for sand lance sites July - Sept: DONE: Collect samples DONE: Ship fish samples to Kelso, WA for extraction Send selected extracts to Auke Bay lab UNDERWAY: Sample analysis
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	Oct - Dec: DONE: Laboratory analysis -- REPORT PENDING FROM CONTRACTOR Jan - Mar: UNDERWAY: Evaluate lab results DONE: Collect herring from Sitka Sound Apr - June: 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 (subsample 1996 samples for contractors; archive original samples)
96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG Carpenter & Willette/ADFG	Jan - Mar: DONE: Biomass estimates Apr - June: 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 DONE: Lab processing of diver samples July - Sept: DONE: Finalize estimate of spawning
96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	ADFG Schell/UAF	Oct - Mar: DONE: Analyze isotope ratio samples collected in 1994 - 1995 (THROUGH MARCH 1996) DONE: Initial captive animal experiments Apr - Sept: UNDERWAY: Field work and sampling UNDERWAY: Captive animal experiments (CONTINUING WITH HARBOR SEALS; STELLER SEA LIONS INITIATED IN AUGUST) UNDERWAY: Analysis of samples collected from Native hunts and NMFS collections of sea lion tissues

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	ADNR Fries/ADNR	Oct - Mar: 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 Apr - June: DONE: Develop cooperative agreements DONE FOR 5 PROJECTS: Work with applicants to develop detailed project plans/budgets Secure construction permits DELAYED: Conduct construction work on first priority sites July - Sept: Monitor revegetation sites Monitor public use of completed project and proposed sites for next year UNDERWAY: Begin work on Kenai Beach Dunes, Endicott, Funny River, Big Eddy, and Ciechanski projects
96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG Joyce/ADFG	Oct - Dec: DONE: Order supplies; create and test computer programs Apr - June: DONE: Hire personnel DONE: Apply tags to pink salmon fry at hatcheries July - Sept: DONE: Scan catches; recover tagged fish DONE: Decode tags DONE: Provide inseason catch composition estimates UNDERWAY: Post-season analysis using decoded tag information
96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG Joyce/ADFG	Oct - Dec: DONE: Apply thermal marks to embryos at four pink salmon hatcheries Jan - Mar: DONE: Collect samples from incubators Apr - June: DONE: Process and evaluate otoliths DONE: Develop methodology for collecting unbiased representative sampling from tenders July - Sept: UNDERWAY: Analyze data

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG Allendorf/UM	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Jan-Mar: DONE: Initial screen of even-year fish for DNA polymorphisms DONE: Initial screen of odd-year fish for DNA polymorphisms July-Sept: UNDERWAY: Screen DNA polymorphisms to test for Mendelian inheritance and joint segregation DONE: Obtain gametes and create families for inheritance studies with even-year fish
96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	Oct - Dec: 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 Jan - Sept: UNDERWAY: Analyze data for brood year 1995 (contracts with UAF and NYU, plus at ADFG genetics lab)
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA Rice/NOAA	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Apr-June: ONGOING: Final evaluation of progeny
96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	NOAA Short/NOAA	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Jan - Mar: DONE: Prepare logistics for FY96 field season April - June: DONE: Spring collectiosn July - Sept: DONE: Collect mussel and predator tissue samples UNDERWAY: Analyze collected samples for pristane

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG J. & L. Seeb/ ADFG	Jan - Sept: DONE: In-house allozyme analysis of archive samples collected prior to 1995 DONE FOR 1994-95: mtDNA analysis July - Sept: DONE: Field collections of 1996 samples UNDERWAY: Allozyme and DNA analyses of 1996 samples; statistical analyses of 1995 data
96210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	ADFG Chugach RRC	Oct - Dec: 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 Ongoing: 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	Oct - Dec: DONE: Award contract Jan - Mar: DONE: Develop story line and story board for video Apr - June: DONE: Shoot necessary footage, conduct interviews July - Sept: UNDERWAY: Edit film DELAYED TO FEBRUARY: Contractor will deliver 40 copies of videos
96220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS/Schmid Eyak Native Village	Oct - Mar: Review of existing information DONE: Recruit fish habitat survey crew leader Apr - June: DONE: Identify study streams DONE: Recruit student interns DONE: Arrange logistics July - Sept: DONE: Conduct fisheries habitat surveys UNDERWAY: Analysis of field data

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration -- Anderson Creek	USFS/Murphy Chenega IRA	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Apr - June: Interview Chenega Bay residents about Anderson Creek July - Sept: 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	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Apr - June: 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 July - Sept: DONE: Monitor pink salmon escapement into Port Graham DONE: Capture hatchery broodstock DONE: Egg take
96244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	ADFG/Fall Reidel/ANHSC Fall/ADFG	Oct-Dec: 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) Jan-Mar: DONE: Distribute first proceedings report Apr-June: DONE: Demonstrate harbor seal traditional knowledge database (ADFG) July - Sept: DONE: Hold second workshop (ANHSC) -- HELD 9/18/96 DELAYED TO OCTOBER: Produce/distribute second proceedings report (ANHSC) Ongoing: Conduct interviews with hunters to collect traditional knowledge (ADFG)

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG L. Seeb & Tarbox/ADFG	Oct - Dec: DONE: Lab analysis of 1995 allozyme samples DONE: Lab analysis of DNA samples DONE: Award contracts for DNA analysis Jan-Sept: DONE: Refine fishery model DONE: Fishery sample collection and in-season estimation DONE: Hydroacoustic assessment
96256	Columbia and Solf Lakes Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS Gillikin/USFS	Oct - Dec: DONE: Review by Regional Planning Team July - Sept: DONE; NEPA READY TO BE SIGNED ON SOLF: Analyze stream flows and update baseline limnological data
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG Schmidt & Tarbox/ADFG	Jan - Mar: DONE: Analyze zooplankton, water quality, and hydroacoustic data Apr - June: DONE: Skilak -Tustumena spring fry hydroacoustics DONE: Kenai Peninsula lakes limnology DONE: Kasilof smolt program DONE: Red and Akalura lakes smolt DONE: Red and Akalura lakes limnology July - Sept: DONE: Skilak - Tustumena fall fry hydroacoustics DONE: Kenai Peninsula lakes limnology DONE: Red and Akalura lakes limnology UNDERWAY: Lab water chemistry and limited zooplankton analysis UNDERWAY: Data entry for final report preparation

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG Kyle/ADFG	Jan - Mar: DONE: Personnel and logistics for field season DONE: Contacat USFS regarding purchase and application of fertilizer April - June: DONE: Enumeration and AWL sampling of smolt DONE: Apply fertilizer DONE: Three limnological surveys UNDERWAY: Analysis of smolt data July - Sept: DONE: Limnological surveys UNDERWAY: Analysis of limnological data
96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG PWSAC	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Apr - June: DONE: Install netpen at Crab Bay DONE: Feed and imprint smolts July - Sept: DONE: Take chinook eggs for incubation
96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	NOAA Nelson/NOAA	Oct-Dec: NO ACTIVITIES SCHEDULED THIS QUARTER Jan - Sept: 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	July - Sept. DONE: Enter into contract with PWSEDC DONE: Form Advisory Committee UNDERWAY: Remediation plan 50% complete
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG Cooney, et al	Oct - Dec: Begin herring overwintering program; continue oceanographic sampling Continue data evaluation, integration and synthesis Jan - Mar: Plan and stage the remainder of the FY96 field studies Apr - Sept: Undertake remaining FY96 field studies

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96320E Samp	Salmon and Herring Predation	ADFG Willette/ADFG	Oct-Dec: DONE: Field sampling DONE: Sample processing and data entry Apr-June: DONE Field sampling in May DONE: Field sampling in June DONE: Sample processing and data entry July-Sept: DONE: Field sampling in July UNDERWAY: Limited data analysis UNDERWAY: Sample processing and data entry
96320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG McRoy/UAF	Oct-Mar: DONE: Planning for field season April - June: DONE: Cruises in April, May, June DONE: Hatchery time series July - Sept: DELAYED (CITE LACK OF FUNDS): Analyze samples
96320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG Cooney/UAF	Oct-Mar: DONE: Planning for field season April - June: DONE: Complete Alpha Helix cruise UNDERWAY: FY 96 data analysis and sample processing July - Sept. DONE: Attend SEA workshop in Seward
96320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	NOAA PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 Apr. 15, 1997: Report due

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	NOAA/ADFG PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 April - June: 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	Oct-Dec: DONE: Eggs taken and incubating Jan - Mar: DONE: Pink fry ponded and reared DONE: Release fry -- FRY RELEASED 6/15/96 July - Sept: DONE: Take eggs for release in 1997
96320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	NOAA/ADFG Salmon/ PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 Jan - Mar: UNDERWAY: Process data from March cruise UNDERWAY: Plan data collection for April cruise April - June: DONE: Cruises April, May, June
96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	NOAA/ADFG PWSSC	NOAA CONTRACT PERIOD IS 2/1/96-1/31/97 Jan - Mar: DONE: Field measure spring herring distribution April - June: DONE: Field measurements DONE: Apply electroacoustic calibrations to spring 1996 data
96320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS Bishop/USFS	Oct-Dec: UNDERWAY: Data analysis June 30: Submit final report -- DELAYED. REPORT OVERDUE.

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	ADFG Eslinger/UAF	Oct-Dec: DONE: Planning for field season Jan - Mar: DONE: Deploy CLAB buoy DONE: Determine utility of remotely sensed data for monitoring flow into (vs. by) PWS UNDERWAY: Compare AVHRR and CTD data DONE: Define 3-D model grid DONE: Test physical/phytoplankton coupling with model DONE: Test phytoplankton/zooplankton coupling with model April - June: UNDERWAY: Build 3-D biophysical model code July - Sept: ONGOING: Routinely collect data through remote-sensing devices
96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG Norcross/UAF	Oct-Dec: DONE: Develop conceptual herring recruitment model DONE: Stomach analysis UNDERWAY: Analyze broadscale horizontal distribution data UNDERWAY: Compile companion datasets for habitat analysis Jan - Mar: DONE: Broadscale cruise; acoustics and net sampling DONE: Catch database UNDERWAY: Historic interviews with fishermen and Native communities April - June: 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 July - Sept: DONE: Broadscale cruise, July cruise, acoustics and net sampling DONE: Meet with SEA group to coordinate modeling efforts (Seward, September) UNDERWAY: Analyze Mar, May, June, July, Aug, Oct age-length-weight data

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG Paul/UAF	Oct-Dec: DONE: Process bioenergetic samples collected fall 1995 Apr-June: DONE: Complete sample analysis of 1995 samples DONE: Process bioenergetic samples collected spring 1996 July - Sept: DONE: Complete analysis of spring 1996 samples DONE: Analyze summer samples
96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG PWSSC	Apr 15: DONE: Report due
96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG Cooney/UAF	Oct-Dec: DONE: Develop model-based structures Jan - Mar: UNDERWAY: Develop synthesis plans for FY97 April - June: DONE: Submit single FY97 DPD and single collated FY97 report UNDERWAY: Convene workgroup meetings and teleconferences DONE: Herring working group workshop (May) July - Sept: DONE: Convene major synthesis workshop for SEA in Seward
96326	Completion of NRDA MM6/Data Re-analysis	DOI Ballachey/DOI	July - Sept. Data sets sent to contractor for re-analysis
96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG Rosenberg/ ADFG	Oct-Dec: DONE: Apply for USFS permits Jan - Mar: DONE: Initiate hiring process for seasonal technicians Apr - June: DONE: Hire technicians, arrange field logistics for field camps, boats, motors, survey equipment UNDERWAY: Begin surveys July - Sept: DONE: Finish surveys DONE: Data entry Oct - Dec: Analyze field data and begin report preparation

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Project #	Project Title	Lead Agency/ P.I.	Project Tasks To BeCompleted this Quarter
96507	EVOS Symposium Publication	NOAA Wright/NOAA	Oct - Dec: DONE: Manuscripts to project editor Jan - Mar: DONE: Manuscripts to typesetter DONE: Proof to authors DONE: Corrected proof to typesetter Apr - June: DELAYED TO AUGUST: DONE: Text to printer DONE: Proceedings published

11.7.11

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

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

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

*● Jim Wolfe, USFS
● Deborah Williams, USDOI
● Bill Hines, NMFS
● Rob Bosworth, ADF&G
Michele Brown, ADEC
● Alex Swiderski, ADOL

* Chair
● Alternates:
Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik for the entire meeting.
Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.
Bill Hines served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.
Rob Bosworth served as an alternate for Frank Rue for the entire meeting.
Alex Swiderski served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. Motion by Williams, second by Swiderski.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved August 29, 1996 Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

2. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussing habitat protection and acquisition. Motion by Williams, second by Unidentified.

(Off record at 2:32 p.m.)
(On record at 3:35 p.m.)

3. Habitat Protection

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized negotiators to offer approved appraisal price for KEN 1049, KAP 103, KAP 98, KAP 132, KAP 101, and KAP 131. Also, authorized designating as parcels meriting special consideration, allowing appraisals to be performed, KAP 114, KAP 1055, KEN 1051, and KEN 1052. Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

Meeting recessed at 4:03 p.m.

raw

The October 15, 1996, Trustee Council meeting notes will be sent to your office.

11.7.11

Statement 1

Statement of *Exxon Valdez* Settlement Funds
As of September 30, 1996

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
Receipts:	
Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	831,233
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (Note 1)	13,855,575
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	3,616,124
Total Interest	18,302,931
Disbursements:	
Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	156,371,333
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	354,546,212
Total Disbursements	550,831,233
Funds Available:	
Exxon future payments	350,000,000
Balance in Liquidity Account	76,957,838
Future acquisition payments (Note 2)	(67,881,359)
Alaska Sealife Center	0
Remaining Reimbursements	(20,000,000)
Other (Note 3)	246,012
Total Estimated Funds Available	339,322,491
Restoration Reserve	35,996,170

Note 1: Gross interest earned less District Court registry fees.
Note 2: Includes both current year and future year payments
Note 3: Adjustment for unreported interest earned and lapse

Footnote:

Included in the Total Estimated Funds Available is the sum of $1,570,600 for the FY1997 Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project, $73,500 for KAP135 and $2,540,000 for KEN 54.

Statement 2

Cash Flow Statement
***Exxon Valdez* Liquidity Account**
As of September 30, 1996

Receipts:		
Exxon payments		
December 1991	36,837,111	
December 1992	56,586,312	
September 1993	68,382,835	
September 1994	58,728,400	
September 1995	67,303,000	
September 1996	66,708,554	
Total Deposits	354,546,212	354,546,212
Interest Earned	15,379,739	
Total Interest	15,379,739	15,379,739
Total Receipts		369,925,951
Disbursements:		
Court requests		
June 1992	12,879,700	
January 1993	6,567,254	
June 1993	21,067,740	
November 1993	29,950,000	
December 1993	4,743,925	
June 1994	15,860,728	
October 1994	10,664,256	
November 1994	15,572,295	
January 1995	1,450,000	
April 1995	17,200,000	
May 1995	1,652,014	
August 1995	15,250,000	
September 1995	28,201,032	
November 1995	11,294,667	
January 1996	5,191,122	
March 1996	8,000,000	
May 1996	6,527,500	
September 1996	43,375,485	
Total Requests	255,447,718	255,447,718
District Court Fees	1,524,164	1,524,164
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve (2/15/96)		35,996,231
Total Disbursements		292,968,113
Balance in Joint Trust Fund		76,957,838

Schedule of Payments from Exxon
As of September 30, 1996

Disbursements:	December 91	December 92	September 93	September 94	September 95	September 96	Total
Reimbursements:							
United States							
FFY92	24,726,280	0	0				24,726,280
FFY93	0	24,500,000	11,617,165				36,117,165
FFY94	0	0	0	6,271,600			6,271,600
FFY95	0	0	0		2,697,000		2,697,000
Total United States	24,726,280	24,500,000	11,617,165	6,271,600	2,697,000		69,812,045
State of Alaska							
General Fund:							
FFY92	25,313,756	0	0				25,313,756
FFY93	0	16,685,133	0				16,685,133
FFY94	0	0	14,762,703				14,762,703
FFY95	0	0	0	0			0
Mitigation Account:							
FFY92	3,954,086	0	0				3,954,086
FFY93	0	12,314,867	0				12,314,867
FFY94	0	0	5,237,297	5,000,000			10,237,297
FFY95 (Prevention Account)	0	0	0		0		0
FFY96 (Prevention Account)						3,291,446	3,291,446
Total State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	0	3,291,446	86,559,288
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	53,500,000	31,617,165	11,271,600	2,697,000	3,291,446	156,371,333
Deposits to Joint Trust Fund							
FFY92	36,837,111	0	0				36,837,111
FFY93	0	56,586,312	68,382,835				124,969,147
FFY94	0	0	0				0
FFY95	0	0	0	58,728,400	67,303,000		126,031,400
FFY96						66,708,554	66,708,554
Total Deposits to Joint Trust Fund	36,837,111	56,586,312	68,382,835	58,728,400	67,303,000	66,708,554	354,546,212
Exxon clean up cost deduction	0	39,913,688	0	0	0	0	39,913,688
Total Payments	90,831,233	150,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	550,831,233

Remaining Exxon payments to be made:

September 1994	0
September 1995	0
September 1996	0
September 1997	70,000,000
September 1998	70,000,000
September 1999	70,000,000
September 2000	70,000,000
September 2001	70,000,000
	350,000,000

Schedule of Disbursements
***Exxon Valdez* Liquidity Account**
As of September 30, 1996

	United States	State of Alaska	Court Request Total	Court Fees	Disbursements Total
Court Request 1	6,320,500	6,559,200	12,879,700		
Total Fiscal Year 1992	6,320,500	6,559,200	12,879,700	23,000	12,902,700
Court Request 2	3,074,029	3,493,225	6,567,254		
Court Request 3	6,031,852	15,035,888	21,067,740		
Total Fiscal Year 1993	9,105,881	18,529,113	27,634,994	154,000	27,788,994
Court Request 4		29,950,000	29,950,000		
Court Request 5	2,516,069	2,227,856	4,743,925		
Court Request 6	1,407,818	12,211,164	13,618,982		
Court Request 7	2,084,500	157,246	2,241,746		
Total Fiscal Year 1994	6,008,387	44,546,266	50,554,653	364,000	50,918,653
Court Request 8	3,576,179	7,088,077	10,664,256		
Court Request 9	3,226,182	3,111,204	6,337,386		
Court Request 10		9,234,909	9,234,909		
Court Request 11	1,450,000		1,450,000		
Court Request 12	17,200,000		17,200,000		
Court Request 13	1,480,251	171,763	1,652,014		
Court Request 14	15,250,000		15,250,000		
Court Request 15	5,837,316	9,863,716	15,701,032		
Court Request 16		12,500,000	12,500,000		
Total Fiscal Year 1995	48,019,928	41,969,669	89,989,597	586,857	90,576,454
Court Request 17		3,294,667	3,294,667		
Court Request 18	8,000,000		8,000,000		
Court Request 19	3,222,224	1,968,898	5,191,122		
Restoration Reserve Transfer			35,996,231		
Court Request 20		8,000,000	8,000,000		
Court Request 21	1,007,000	5,520,500	6,527,500		
Court Request 22	18,818,600	24,556,885	43,375,485		
Total Fiscal Year 1996	31,047,824	43,340,950	110,385,005	396,307	110,781,312
Court Request 23			0		
Court Request 24			0		
Court Request 25			0		
Court Request 26			0		
Court Request 27			0		
Total Fiscal Year 1997	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**100,502,520**	**154,945,198**	**291,443,949**	**1,524,164**	**292,968,113**

Exxon Valdez Liquidity Account						
Interest Earned/District Court Registry Fees						
As of September 30, 1996						
	FFY 1992	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	FFY 1996	Total
Earnings Deposits	17,683	31,124	33,476	55,809		138,092
Earnings Allocated:						
1991	28,704					28,704
1992	526,613	553,696				1,080,309
1993		639,180	1,461,735			2,100,915
1994			1,876,789	1,402,937		3,279,726
1995				3,661,063	3,566,766	7,227,829
Total	555,317	1,192,876	3,338,524	5,064,000	3,566,766	13,717,483
Total Earnings	573,000	1,224,000	3,372,000	5,119,809	3,566,766	13,855,575
Registry Fees:						
1991	3,189					3,189
1992	19,811	100,223				120,034
1993		53,777	179,658			233,435
1994			184,342	180,072		364,414
1995				406,785	396,307	803,092
Total	23,000	154,000	364,000	586,857	396,307	1,524,164
Gross Earnings	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,963,073	15,379,739

Schedule of Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts			
As of September 30, 1996			
	State of Alaska EVOSS Account	United States NRDA& R	Total
June 1992	22,675		22,675
July 1992	23,952		23,952
August 1992	21,300		21,300
September 1992	12,847		12,847
October 1992	13,774		13,774
November 1992	11,775		11,775
December 1992	9,463		9,463
January 1993	7,670		7,670
February 1993	16,263		16,263
March 1993	13,862		13,862
April 1993	11,568		11,568
May 1993	10,309		10,309
June 1993	7,713		7,713
July 1993	38,502		38,502
August 1993	31,719		31,719
September 1993	21,069		21,069
October 1993	19,030		19,030
November 1993	28,561		28,561
December 1993	16,817		16,817
January 1994	22,398		22,398
February 1994	19,086	117,178	136,264
March 1994	20,754		20,754
April 1994	18,714		18,714
May 1994	15,878		15,878
June 1994	17,707	24,823	42,530
July 1994	52,823		52,823
August 1994	43,845		43,845
September 1994	40,408	43,567	83,975
October 1994	44,291		44,291
November 1994	63,286		63,286
December 1994	67,496	3,849	71,346
January 1995	89,341		89,341
February 1995	100,714		100,714
March 1995	104,570	17,033	121,603
April 1995	95,432		95,432
May 1995	92,595		92,595
June 1995	80,613	50,042	130,655
July 1995	76,424		76,424
August 1995	68,771		68,771
September 1995	59,945	44,826	104,771
October 1995	133,486		133,486
November 1995	154,119		154,119
December 1995	143,917	39,567	183,484
January 1996	134,300		134,300
February 1996	122,348		122,348
March 1996	132,469	64,381	196,850
April 1996	126,550		126,550
May 1996	136,732		136,732
June 1996	145,501	73,267	218,768
July 1996	128,195		128,195
August 1996	106,079		106,079
September 1996	110,890	29,042	139,933
Total	3,108,548	507,576	3,616,124

Schedule of Interest Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of September 30, 1996

	June 1992	December 1992	June 1993	December 1993	June 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	March 1995	August 1995	January 1996	May 1996	July 1996	August 1996	Total	Unallocated Interest
Disbursements:																
Court Requests																
United States																
FFY92	0														0	
FFY93		39,871	3,648												43,519	
FFY94				51,231	22,427										73,658	
FFY95						34,621		37,618	3,849	63,226					139,314	
FFY96											48,676	37,100	26,600	109,666	222,042	
Total United States	0	39,871	3,648	51,231	22,427	34,621	0	37,618	3,849	63,226	48,676	37,100	26,600	109,666	478,533	29,043
State of Alaska																
FFY92	0														0	
FFY93		80,775	35,012												115,787	
FFY94				64,944	239,090										304,034	
FFY95						52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634					985,423	
FFY96											262,202	300	289,400	934,433	1,486,335	
Total State of Alaska	0	80,775	35,012	64,944	239,090	52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634	262,202	300	289,400	934,433	2,891,579	216,969
Total Adjustment	0	120,646	38,660	116,175	261,517	87,444	117,838	81,909	324,686	512,860	310,878	37,400	316,000	1,044,099	3,370,112	246,012

Footnotes:

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

Schedule of Lapse Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of September 30, 1996

	December 1993	June 1994	August 1995	August 1996	Total
Disbursements:					
Court Requests					
United States					
FFY92					0
FFY93					0
FFY94		3,106,555			3,106,555
FFY95					0
FFY96			301,558		301,558
FFY97				1,165,334	1,165,334
Total United States	0	3,106,555	301,558	1,165,334	3,408,113
State of Alaska					
FFY92					0
FFY93					0
FFY94	3,661,600				3,661,600
FFY95					0
FFY96			2,376,950		2,376,950
FFY97				2,500,448	2,500,448
Total State of Alaska	3,661,600	0	2,376,950	2,500,448	6,038,550
Total Adjustment	3,661,600	3,106,555	2,678,508	3,665,782	9,446,663

Footnote

The August 1995 adjustment for the Federal Government included an $80,700 reimbursement associated with excessive payment for final costs relating to damage assessment activities.

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
United States:							
June 15, 1992	6,320,500	0	0				
January 25, 1993	0	3,113,900	0				
January 25, 1993	0	6,035,500	0				
November 10, 1993	0	0	0				
November 30, 1993	0	0	2,567,300				
June 1994			4,536,800				
June 1994			84,500				
July 1994			1,500,000				
August 1994				2,110,800			
November 1994				2,514,200			
December 1994				749,600			
March 1995				1,484,100			
August 1995				(36,700)	6,238,800		
December 1995					3,270,900		
January 1996					150,000		
April 1996					478,000		
May 1996					37,100		
June 1996					26,600		
August 1996						7,938,400	
Total United States	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,688,600	6,822,000	10,201,400	7,938,400	49,120,300
State of Alaska							
June 15, 1992	6,559,200	0	0				
January 25, 1993	0	3,574,000	0				
January 25, 1993	0	7,570,900	0				
November 30, 1993	0	1,500,000	4,454,300				
June 1994			12,391,700				
June 1994			215,800				
July 1994			0				
August 1994				7,140,900			
November 1994				9,098,700			
December 1994				180,500			
March 1995				492,600			
August 1995				36,700	12,653,600		
December 1995					2,231,100		
April 1996					500,000		
May 1996					300		
June 1996					289,400	1,570,600	
August 1996						13,341,500	
Total State of Alaska	6,559,200	12,644,900	17,061,800	16,949,400	15,674,400	14,912,100	83,801,800
Total Work Plan	12,879,700	21,794,300	25,750,400	23,771,400	25,875,800	22,850,500	132,922,100

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
Other Authorizations							
United States:							
Orca Narrows (6/94, Eyak)			2,000,000	1,650,000			3,650,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 AKI)				21,000,000	7,500,000		28,500,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 Old Harbor)				11,250,000			11,250,000
Koniag					12,500,000		12,500,000
Small Parcels					534,200	2,613,500	3,147,700
Total United States			2,000,000	33,900,000	20,534,200	2,613,500	59,047,700
State of Alaska:							
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000					7,500,000
Seal Bay (11/93,11/94)			29,950,000	3,229,042	3,294,667		36,473,709
Shuyak (3/96, 10/96 - 10/02					8,000,000	2,194,266	10,194,266
Small Parcels					5,020,500		5,020,500
Alaska SeaLife Center				12,500,000	12,456,000		24,956,000
Total State of Alaska		7,500,000	29,950,000	15,729,042	28,771,167	2,194,266	84,144,475
Total Land and Capital Acquisitio	0	7,500,000	31,950,000	49,629,042	49,305,367	4,807,766	143,192,175
Restoration Reserve			12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000		36,000,000
Total	12,879,700	29,294,300	69,700,400	85,400,442	87,181,167	27,658,266	312,114,275

Footnotes:

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

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

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

The Trustee Council approved $1,900,000 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project June 28, 1996. Of the total, $293,000 was allocated to FFY 96 and $36,400 was allocated to FFY97. The remainder of $1,570,600 will be allocated to FFY 97 based on the final remediation plan.

11.2.11

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Steve ~~Lindstrup~~	Tvenstrup	283-3482	4928 Beaver Loop, Kenai AK 99611

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

Date of call: 10-14-96 Comment taker: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: ____

Comments:

- called with questions regarding the Alaska SeaLife Center
- related experience seeing 400+ killer whales (!)
- fisherman very concerned about the commercial fishing + Cook Inlet Drift Fishery (participant)
- interested in habitat protection program
- sent copy of annual report/newsletter

Herring back in PWS

By NELL WAAGE PARKER
Mirror Writer

Prince William Sound fishermen shut out of the lucrative herring harvest since 1992 got some good news this week.

Herring stocks in the sound have rebounded enough to reopen the fishery, Cordova Alaska Department of Fish and Game fisheries biologist Slim Morstad said.

Guideline harvest levels have been set at 5,100 tons with the majority, 2,965 tons, assigned to the spring purse seine sac roe fishery.

A fall food and bait fishery is to open Nov. 1. Harvest level has been set at 825 tons.

Morstad said the 1996 spring herring spawning biomass for Prince William Sound was 27,000 tons. The preliminary forecast for the 1997 spring spawning biomass is 34,000 tons. The management plan calls for a minimum spawning biomass threshold of 22,000 tons before a fishery may take place.

Some people have blamed the crash of the herring stocks on the crude oil dumped into the sound in 1989, when the tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground, a claim Exxon scientists dispute. State fisheries scientists are still trying to determine reasons for the 1992 herring stock decline. Some studies suggest the cause may be an immune disease and related fungus.

STATE NEWS

Herring fishery to reopen in Sound

CORDOVA — Prince William Sound fishermen shut out of the lucrative herring harvest since 1992 will return to the fishery next month. A state fisheries biologist said the number of returning herring is large enough to support a commercial harvest for the first time in four years. Some local fishermen had blamed poor herring returns on crude oil dumped into the sound in 1989, when the tanker Exxon Valdez ran aground on a charted reef. Exxon scientists have disputed the claim that pollution caused a decline in the sound's herring populations. Biologist Slim Morstad said herring were estimated at 37,000 tons, substantially above the minimum spawning threshold of 22,000 tons. Thresholds are set to ensure herring numbers remain at healthy levels while permitting commercial harvests. Morstad told KCHU radio that state fisheries scientists were still looking for reasons why the sound's herring population crashed in 1992. n United estimated the November harvest could be 5,500 tons, with prices of about $1,000 a ton.

Boat wakes: How much riverbank do they eat?

Study attempts to determine extent of wake's effects; KRSMA board seeks comments to reduce conflict

By DOUG LOSHBAUGH
Peninsula Clarion

Lodge owner Ron Rainey said he's lost 30 feet of his property to the Kenai River since he moved in 10 years ago.

"You can watch the boat wakes eat the banks away," he said.

That's a common observation from property owners up and down the river, said Gary Liepitz, a habitat biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

But nobody really knows how much boats contribute to riverbank erosion. That's why the state contributed $61,000 to a study, now nearing completion, of Kenai River boat wakes.

Joe Dorava, the U.S. Geological Survey hydrologist who did the work, added $40,000 in federal matching funds.

"We wanted to see if boats have a significant effect or not before we try to restrict them," Liepitz said. "Talk to people on the river, and they'll say, 'Oh, it's the boats.'"

But there are other forces — wind-generated waves, ice jams, and the steady load of rocks and gravel that naturally move down the river, he said. Human development can speed erosion, as can anglers trampling riverside vegetation.

To isolate the effects of wakes, Dorava measured the river's advance over the last 13 months toward roughly 50 stakes he pounded into the riverbanks, and also toward certain houses and docks. He used counters to record passing boats.

Dorava said he still must calculate the energy of wakes and river currents to determine the relative importance of wakes. But at first glance, he said, wakes seem significant.

Dorava found the heaviest erosion at Big Eddy, the site of the heaviest boat traffic. Up to 1,100 boats a day passed there in late July. While rivers generally erode the outsides of corners, and build up the insides, the river undercut the inside bank at Big Eddy nearly four feet during the study.

Dorava said he believes the Big Eddy erosion is all from boats.

"It's on the inside bend," he said. "The 100-year flood deposited eight inches of sediment on the inside of that meander bend. Now, 1,000 boats a day went by, and I have a 45-inch undercut."

The river also took a big bite, 30 inches, from the banks at the Kenai Keys, where up to a boat a minute passed during the peak season. At the Soldotna bridge, where there are fewer boats and the banks are more stable, it took just 16 inches.

A 1975 study of California's Sacramento River delta attributed 80 percent of erosion to boat wakes in normal years, and 20 percent in flood years, he said. The 100-year flood here in September 1995 also had big effects.

"The 100-year flood took 30 feet off the banks in some places," he said. "My pins all washed away."

Dorava started over after that. Now, he's working to subtract the effects from his study of a smaller flood caused when the Snow River ice dam broke last summer.

Last month, he told the Kenai River Special Management Area Advisory Board, which is rewriting its river management plan, that keeping wakes under six inches would eliminate a lot of boat-wake erosion.

Drift boats produce no wakes, he said. But drift-only rules aren't the only option.

Dorava measured bigger wakes from deeper hulls, boats with heavier loads and those operating nearer the shore. Regulating those factors could reduce erosion.

Wakes are far from the only cause of accelerated erosion, Dorava said. He'd like to find money to study the erosion caused by foot traffic, because sportsmen take red salmon primarily from the

See WAKES, back page

shore.

He's already learned that more than a dozen groins intended to stabilize two miles of riverbank near Sterling cause significant erosion on the far shore. Canals cut to subdivisions at Big Eddy and the Kenai Keys are also points of extreme erosion, he said.

He hopes to teach people that their actions do affect the river, and look at what stretches of the river are most sensitive to disturbance.

Areas from Mile 12 to Big Eddy, and from the Kenai Keys to Mile 50 are particularly vulnerable, he said. In those, there is high erosion potential, considerable development, and high boat traffic.

He expected considerable erosion in the tidal reaches of the lower river. But the fine peat soil there apparently resists the tides, he said.

Even so, four-foot chunks fell from the riverbank recently at Cunningham Park. Dorava said the bank apparently failed after foot traffic cut vegetation that held it together.

From Big Eddy, at Mile 16, to about Mile 38, near the Naptowne Rapids, the river is trapped between 50-foot-high banks, comprised of larger rocks less prone to erosion. The channel was large enough to hold even the 100-year flood.

Dorava counted 100 boats a day in the middle river, when 1,000 a day were passing the lower river, and when 500 a day were passing the upper river. Through most of the middle river, Dorava measured only an inch or two of erosion.

From the Naptowne Rapids to the Kenai Keys, the banks are roughly four feet high, he said. They're formed from lighter material easily moved by the river. The flood plain is wider.

Usually, the river channel is stable, he said. But when the river jumps it, it gains new inroads on erosion.

"The 100-year flood exposed a lot of new material," he said. "We're going to have a period of new erosion. The outside meanders have cut six feet under the banks in people's yards."

Steep banks undercut during the flood could take years to stabilize, he said.

The Kenai River Special Management Area board is considering drift-only days on the middle river, said Suzanne Fisler, Kenai district ranger for Alaska State Parks. But the goal is more to look to the future, when further restriction of power boats in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge is likely to push more boats downstream, she said.

State Parks hopes to minimize conflicts between motorized and non-motorized boats.

The Kenai River board seeks input on that and other proposals at public meetings Monday at the First United Methodist Church in Anchorage, and Oct. 30 at the Kenai Peninsula Borough building. Both run from 7 to 10 p.m.

Charlie Stephens, who has fought erosion on his riverfront land, said he wouldn't mind a move toward drift-only days, perhaps with small motors allowed for backtrolling. But he is open to compromise steps, such as regulating loading or how close power boats travel to shore.

Stephens said boats that plane produce smaller wakes. But he doesn't favor increasing the 35-horsepower limit. That would only lead to bigger boats, he said.

He leans toward use of smaller boats that could more easily plane with a 35-horse engine.

Rainey, who just spent $70,000 to control erosion, said boats are responsible for three-quarters of the damage.

But as a lodge operator, he sees both sides. Bank stabilization is good, he said, and power boats should avoid overloading and running close to shore.

Rainey said wakes are aggravated by imposing the 35-horse limit without controlling loads.

Drift-only stretches are an option, he said. But it should be considered carefully. Those could require twice the number of boat haul-outs.

Ben Ellis, executive director of the Kenai River Sportfishing Association and also a member of the Kenai River Special Management Area board, agreed that wakes are a factor. But floods cause the majority of riverbank erosion, he said, recalling that Dorava lost most of his stakes in the 100-year flood.

"That's documentation that a flood of the magnitude we had last fall can do a heck of a lot more damage than boat wakes can," he said.

Ellis said we need to look at loading, ways to get boats on step and other factors, then take a national approach.

He said he doesn't support adding to drift-only areas that already exist on the upper river, partly because some fishermen can't manage drift boats.

"I don't see the conflict, at present, between motorized and not-motorized users," he said.

Ellis said he sees only a half dozen canoes and kayaks on the river each year. Non-motorized boats can already avoid powered traffic during spring low water, he said, and on Mondays in June and July, when fishing from boats is banned.

THE ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
FOCUS

Foundation pledges to aid SeaLife Center

By Ingrid Martin
Alaska Journal of Commerce

The Kresge Foundation has pledged $750,000 to the Alaska SeaLife Center's capital fund-raising campaign. John E. Marshall III, president of the nation's 10th-largest philanthropic institution, made the announcement to the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science in September.

"This grant is a real testament to the quality of this program and to the vision of the people of Seward," said SeaLife Center executive director John Hendricks.

The grant was made on a challenge basis, contingent upon the center reaching its Phase I goal of $6 million in contributions, including the Kresge grant, by December 1997. The center already has raised more than $3 million, more than a third of that from Seward residents and businesses.

Phase II of the fund-raising will be a $6 million research endowment campaign to fund three research chairs at the center.

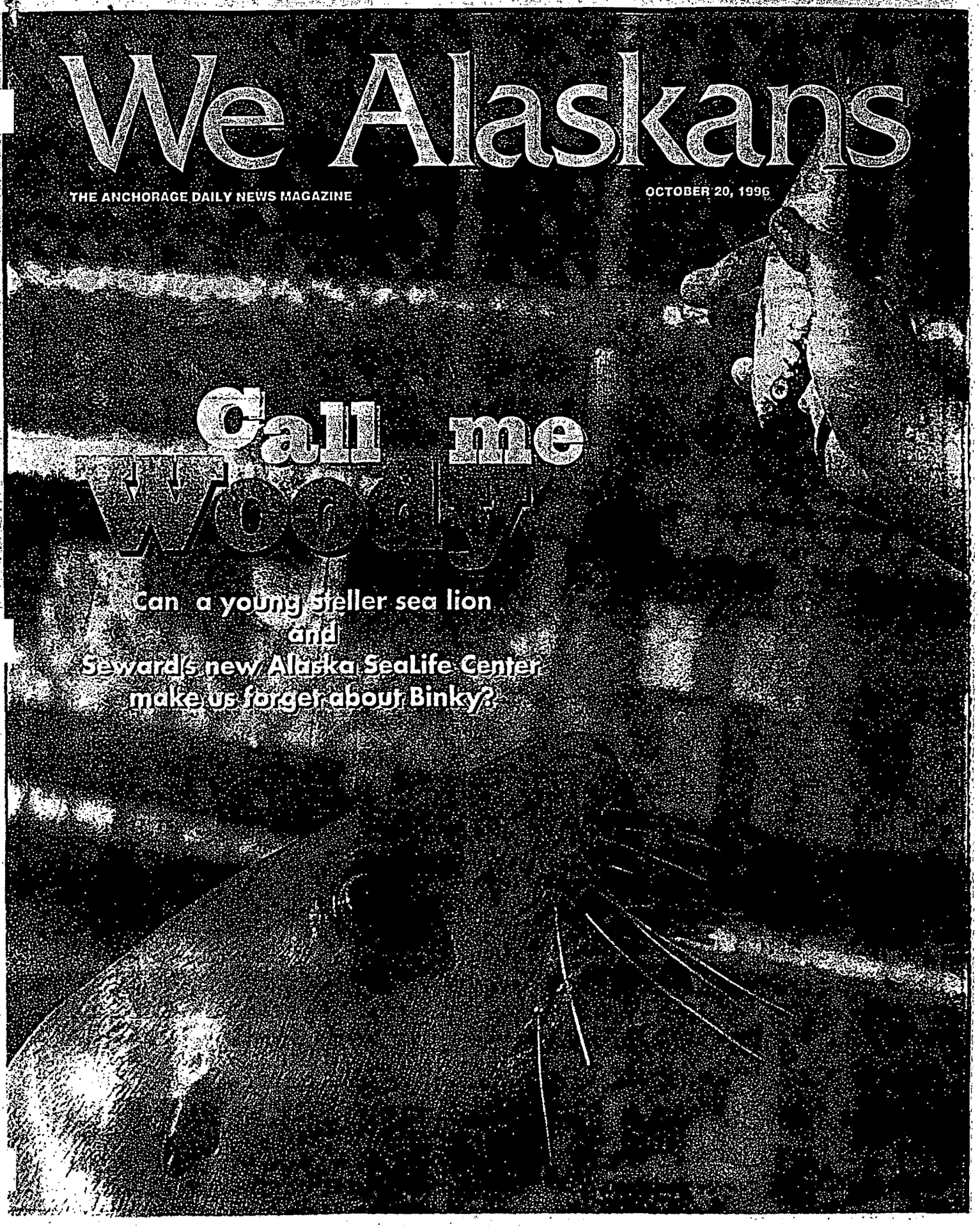
The Kresge Foundation, with assets of $1.7 billion, is an independent, private foundation created by personal gifts of Sebastian S. Kresge. Kresge established the foundation in 1924 while he was the chief executive of the S.S. Kresge Co., known today as Kmart Corp., with headquarters in Michigan.

The Alaska SeaLife Center, which will be the first cold-water marine research facility of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, is slated to open in May 1998.

We Alaskans

THE ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS MAGAZINE

OCTOBER 20, 1996



Call me Wooly

Can a young Steller sea lion and Seward's new Alaska SeaLife Center make us forget about Binky?

Editor's Notes

By DOUG O'HARRA

In the eerie blue waters of the 260,000-gallon tank, dozens of mantas and stingrays swam in a silent underwater flight. Their fins slowly rose and fell like wings, propelling the strange fish forward with surprising speed and grace. At the National Aquarium in Baltimore, the stingrays could be watched from above, on walkways suspended over the water, or from below, through windows in the tank's side.

Seeing such exotic marine creatures in their element was irresistible. During a visit last winter, I found myself lingering, transfixed, almost unable to move on to other displays — a coral reef, a tropical rain forest, tanks with sharks, seals and dolphins.

Visiting a world-class aquarium can be a startling, otherworldly experience — as close as you can get to actually journeying into the ocean itself. And soon, Alaskans will have their own facility, displaying Alaska marine life in tanks fed by the waters of Resurrection Bay.

When it opens its doors to the public in May 1998, the $50 million Seward SeaLife Center will be the only major cold-water, subarctic marine research facility in the world. Funded largely with money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement, the center will give people a chance to watch real scientists research the mysteries of Alaska's seas.

"We'll be exhibiting the scientists, just as if they were octopuses or sea lions or sea urchins," executive director John B. Hendricks says. "We won't be just showing visitors the results of science; we'll be showing them the people and the process behind it."

This week's cover story by Andromeda Romano-Lax, a writer with a master's degree in marine management, details the planning and preparation for a facility that will mix research, tourism — and sea lion antics — in equal measure.

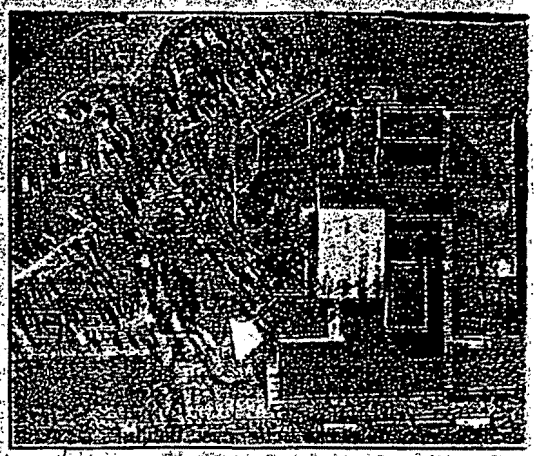
Our apologies to all New York Times crossword puzzle enthusiasts. A production problem cut out several rows of the puzzle in last week's issue. You can get a copy of the original puzzle at the Daily News front desk. Or, contact us and we'll mail it to you.

This Week

SEA CHANGE FOR SEWARD: Are tourists ready for the new SeaLife Center, where there will be no trained animal acts but a lot of working scientists? And is Seward ready for the center, which is expected to host 300,000 visitors each year? By Andromeda Romano-Lax. **Page 6**

DEVIL'S CLUB TEA: It'll ease what ails you, one way or another. By Suzanne Andersen. **Page 5**

COVER: Woody, the SeaLife Center's star sea lion, eyes dinner at his current home, the Vancouver Aquarium. Photo by Kim Stallknecht.



Courtesy Livingston Stone

Overhead view of SeaLife Center architects' model.

Departments

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Free-lance articles for We Alaskans may be sent on speculation to the magazine editor at the Anchorage Daily News, P.O. Box 149001, Anchorage AK 99514-9001. Topics should focus on Alaska environment and lifestyles. Payment upon publication.

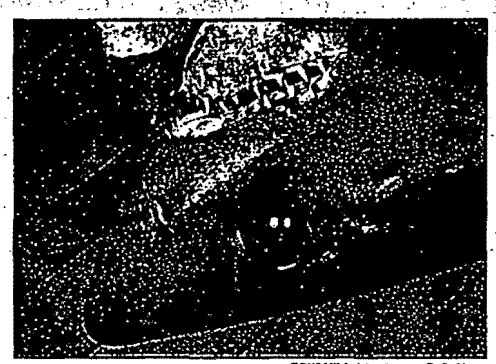
Letters

Go easy on the salmon shark

Something is wrong with this picture. Fish and Game do not know enough about the salmon shark, but they allow the sport fishing to continue knowing well that there could be a chance of the species being wiped out ("The Great Shark Hunt," We Alaskans, Aug. 25). The charter operator is a very greedy person with no regard for the resource. Let me see, he charges $300 a person, he then shoots the shark in the head with a .45. Gee, that is real sporting! I say, be a man and get in the water and wrestle him, and see who comes out the winner. I think that is fair.

The history of man continues to dominate all and wipe out all of Earth's resources. Fish and Game, please do not let this sport fishing continue unless you are sure it will be managed correctly.

— Linda Fisch
Wasilla



ERIK HILL / Anchorage Daily News

Salmon shark landed by a fisherman.

Dickey's pre-Alaska claim to fame

Strange serendipity that you, too, found an affinity with W.A. Dickey ("1896 — Before the Rush," We Alaskans, Sept. 29). I stumbled across his articles in the Sun (1897) and National Geographic (November 1897) and read them with relish. Later, I discovered some stuff on my great-grandfather, Edward B. "Gripsy" Burwell, and his travels in Alaska. My father sent me a packet of material he had of Gripsy's early days in Seattle playing semipro baseball with Dickey on the Seattle Reds in 1886. It seems that my great-grandfather and Dickey were teammates.

Here's a fine atmospheric quote from a May 15, 1937, Seattle Star article by Frank R. Atkins:

"It remained, however, for the local team to emerge Northwest champions in the year 1886, largely by reason of its superb battery, composed of two newly arrived Eastern college graduates, E. B. Burwell from Oberlin, O., wh played on his college team as a catcher for fo years, and W.A. Dickey, a Princeton star, pitcher.

"As a receiver, Burwell had no equal her He was a whole team in directing the player cool and collected at all times, possessed of splendid throwing arm and a dependable, re able batter. Dickey proved an enigma to all t opposing players throughout his whole career a pitcher. His opponents could not fathom h delivery.

"In those days the pitcher was permitted take as many steps in his box as he wanted, a the way this Princeton man could prance arou before delivering the ball was, to say the least, caution.

"His speed was bewildering. In his windup, would stand at the far end of his box and th take a hop, step and jump, and how the horsehi would sizzle through the air!"

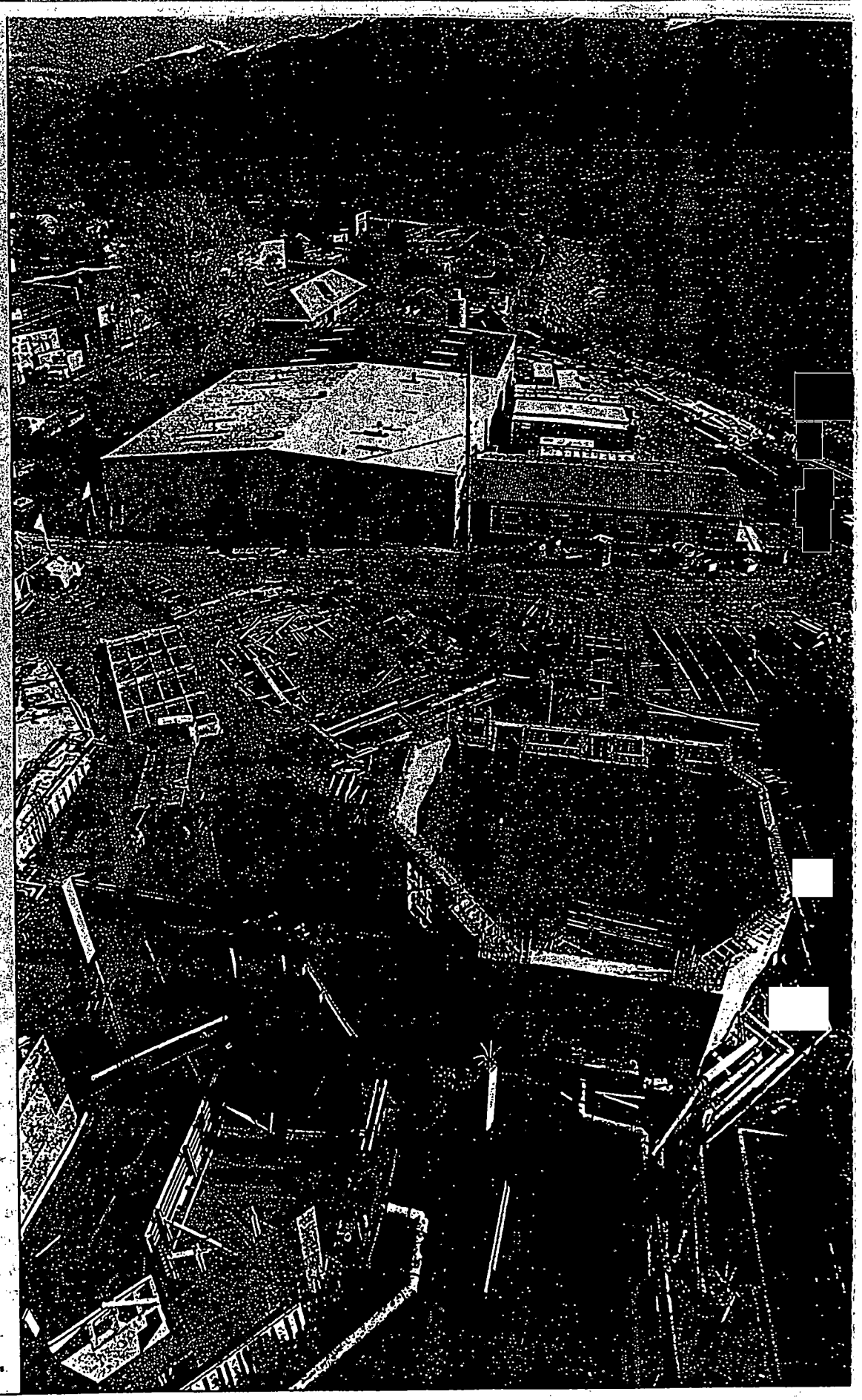
In one game of the championship seri with Portland that year, Dickey fanned 21 b ters.

Thought you'd appreciate this footnote to t Dickey legacy. Robert S. Moore, a local che fanatic, has written a manuscript titled "W. Dickey: Alaska's First Chess Champion (18 1920)." It's at the Loussac Library.

— Michael Burw
Anchora

"We'll be exhibiting the scientists, just as if they were octopuses or sea lions or sea urchins."

— John B. Hendricks, SeaLife Center executive director



The Alaska SeaLife Center, under construction on the shore of Resurrection Bay in Seward, is scheduled for opening in May 1998.

AL GRILLO / Special to the Daily News

a seal of change for SEWARD

Ready or not, the Alaska SeaLife Center opens in 1998. There's never been a city like it.

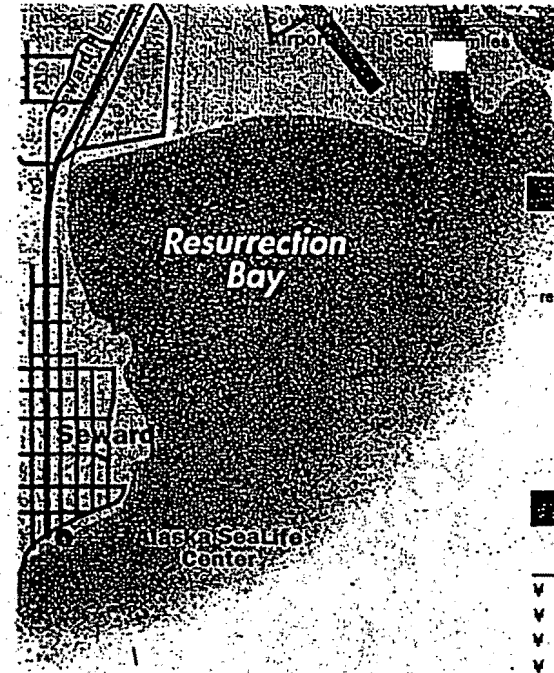
By Andromeda Romano-Lax

Long before ceremonial shovels broke ground in Seward, the Alaska SeaLife Center found out that its first maritime star already was waiting in the wings — and already making waves from hundreds of miles away.

Woody, one of three Steller sea lion pups captured by researchers in British Columbia and temporarily housed in a tank at the Vancouver Aquarium, wasn't yet weaned when developers of the Alaska SeaLife Center first paid him a visit. He was hardly a delicate thing then. In the months that followed, while the center evolved from an ambitious vision described in sheaves of architectural drawings to a financially backed, physical reality taking shape on the shore of Resurrection Bay, Woody grew.

Continued on Page 10

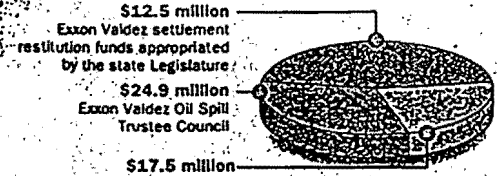
SeaLife



Model provides a glimpse of the habitat areas for the seals and sea lions.

Funding

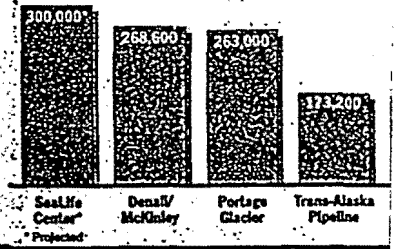
Total of $54.9 million



- **$12.5 million** — Exxon Valdez settlement restitution funds appropriated by the state Legislature
- **$24.9 million** — Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
- **$17.5 million** — Revenue bonds issued by Seward

Visitors

Top Alaska attractions, 199



Facilities

Laboratories

- Two 35-by-40-foot dividable wet laboratories
- Four 16-by-28-foot dry laboratories
- 21-by-39-foot common-use dry laboratory
- Five environment-controlled quarantine / isolation rooms with pools
- Seven outdoor pens, four with pools
- Necropsy room, walk-in carcass freezer

Habitats

- Marine birds — Rock pool and cliffs, 18 feet de 105,000 gallons, with underwater viewing.
- Sea lions — Rock pool and haulouts, 16 feet de 162,000 gallons, with underwater viewing
- Seals — Rock pool and haulouts, 17 feet deep, 90,000 gallons, with underwater viewing
- Kelp — 10,000 gallons, with underwater viewin
- Crabs — Soft bottom, 7,500 gallons, with unde ing

Tanks and pools

- Oval concrete pool — 55-by-30-foot pool up to 10 feet deep, holding 82,000 gallons and offering underwater viewing.
- Three round concrete pools — two 20 feet in diameter, one 12 feet in diameter, holding 4,250 to 23,500 gallons.
- Twenty-five fiberglass tanks — one 30 feet in diameter (21,200 gallons), four 12 feet in diameter (4,000 gallons) and 20 small tanks.
- Eight raceways — 12 feet by 3 feet (1,000 gallons).

Offices

- Thirteen private offices
- Five shared offices
- Two conference rooms

SEWARD
Continued from Page 7

In May of 1998, when the general public gets its first glimpse of the $50 million marine research, rehabilitation and education center now under construction in downtown Seward, Woody will weigh an estimated 400 pounds. By full adulthood he'll tip the scales at a ton, with a massive, brawny neck surpassing any linebacker's and a bullish disposition to match.

"When we found out we might have an adult Steller — particularly a male — we had to go back to our designers and up our specifications," says Maureen Sims, a project manager at Leif Selkregg Associates, an Anchorage consulting firm that has been instrumental in planning the center. "We had a 12-foot haulout, and we knew he was going to grow to 12 feet, so we said, 'Let's bump it up to 15.' "

To drive home the challenges involved in housing Woody and his sea lion mates, Kiska and Sugarloaf (all three are named for Gulf of Alaska islands), the SeaLife Center sent its designers on a Resurrection Bay boat trip to watch Steller sea lions in the wild. They got a firsthand look at the surprisingly nimble pinnipeds, which can scale steep walls using the claws at the end of their flippers. The designers added safety features to husbandry areas and incorporated escape-proof features into the facility's sea lion habitat. They spaced the crevices and bumps in the habitat's rock walls to create a natural-looking pattern, without providing too many toeholds — or finholds — for an agile and mischievous animal. They beefed up the railings overlooking the tanks.

Most captive males are castrated to limit their aggression, but not Woody. Raised by humans almost since birth and trained to cooperate with researchers, he so far has been spared the knife, says Department of Fish and Game biologist Kimbal Sundberg, who is overseeing the state's role in the development of the center. "He's been good with people. We're just hoping he'll stay that way."

Woody may be well-behaved by sea lion standards, but he's still "a character — and incredibly smart," Sims says. She tells the story of a night watchman patrolling the bottom of a staircase outside Vancouver Aquarium's sea lion tank, which is separated from the rest of the facility by three gates. When the watchman came across the young sea lion, Woody already had managed to pull open the handles and pass through the first two gates. He was in front of the third.

"He'll be a handful," Sundberg says.

Like Woody, the Alaska SeaLife Center will start life big, command attention and — even on its best behavior — pose challenges from day one. Close to 300,000 people are projected to pass through its doors annually — nearly as many as visit Denali National Park. All this will happen in a small, seaside city of 3,000 people that is only now coming to terms with the fact that a unique, world-class marine science facility is rising in its midst.

Already, the center's plans have evolved in response to the basic physical demands of its future tenants.

Woody will need more space and better security. Scratch that blueprint.

The seabirds, housed in a semi-open habitat, will need protection from marauding wild eagles. Change that canopy design.

The sea otters will need their own escape-proof tanks. Bring in the architects again.

So much for the simple changes. The question now is: Will the center's planners be able to respond to the larger institutional challenges of creating a one-of-a-kind facility where scientists and the public puzzle over the sea's mysteries together?

Even as curious throngs wander the SeaLife Center's galleries and peer into its pools, tanks and two-story, simulated seabird, sea lion and seal habitats, scientists will be at work — often in public view — trying to learn more about the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. The center will host up to 20 research programs and as many full-time researchers, conducting tests on a diverse marine menagerie of regional seabirds, marine mammals, fish and invertebrates — many of them, like the threatened Steller sea lion, the marbled murrelet and the harbor seal, in precipitous decline.

> Will visitors, expecting to see a SeaWorld-style, choreographed animal performance, be disturbed to see murres strapped to telemetry gadgets and harbor seals set upon with hypodermic needles — with no leaping dolphins or charismatic killer whales in the mix?

Woody, Kiska and Sugarloaf, cute as they may be, won't be balancing balls on their noses. They'll be enduring tests, eating, diving, mating and perhaps trying out telemetry equipment to aid in future Steller sea lion research.

"The SeaLife Center is really a research facility that people get to visit," says Jack Scoby, vice chairman of the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS), the nonprofit corporation founded in 1990 that developed and will operate the city-owned SeaLife Center.

Picture a scientist crouched behind a glass wall, studying baby seabirds in a semi-concealed burrow while — a corridor away — schoolchildren share the experience with the aid of a video monitor.

Picture an animal technician extracting a slippery seal from the waters of a large tank, with tourists standing nearby, asking questions about habitat, diet, the effect of oil spills.

Picture Woody doing fighter-pilot dives in front of an underwater window, while researchers take notes and visitors take pictures.

"We'll be exhibiting the scientists, just as if they were octopuses or sea lions or sea urchins," says John B. Hendricks, the center's recently named executive director, who will travel to Alaska to take up his post this week. "We won't be just showing visitors the results of science, we'll be showing them the people and the process behind it."

Many aquariums and zoos have partnerships with research facilities miles away. Or they may invite scientists to do limited, behind-the-scenes research. Some universities and research facilities allow visitors to take limited, "don't-touch" tours. But rarely do scientists and the general public meet on equal footing, joined in a single mission, in a single facility. The Alaska SeaLife Center will be the first facility of its kind designed at the outset to combine research, animal rehabilitation and public education, providing, as its promotional material proclaims, "windows to the sea" for both scientists and citizens.

The funding for this bright new chapter for Seward comes as a result of one of its darkest. The settlement from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill — $12.5 million in restitution funds from the state Legislature, and $24.9 million directly from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council — paid for most of the center's development. Additional construction financing came via $17.5 million in revenue bonds issued by the city of Seward. Private philanthropy — including a $750,000 Kresge Foundation grant the center recently was awarded — should help, too.

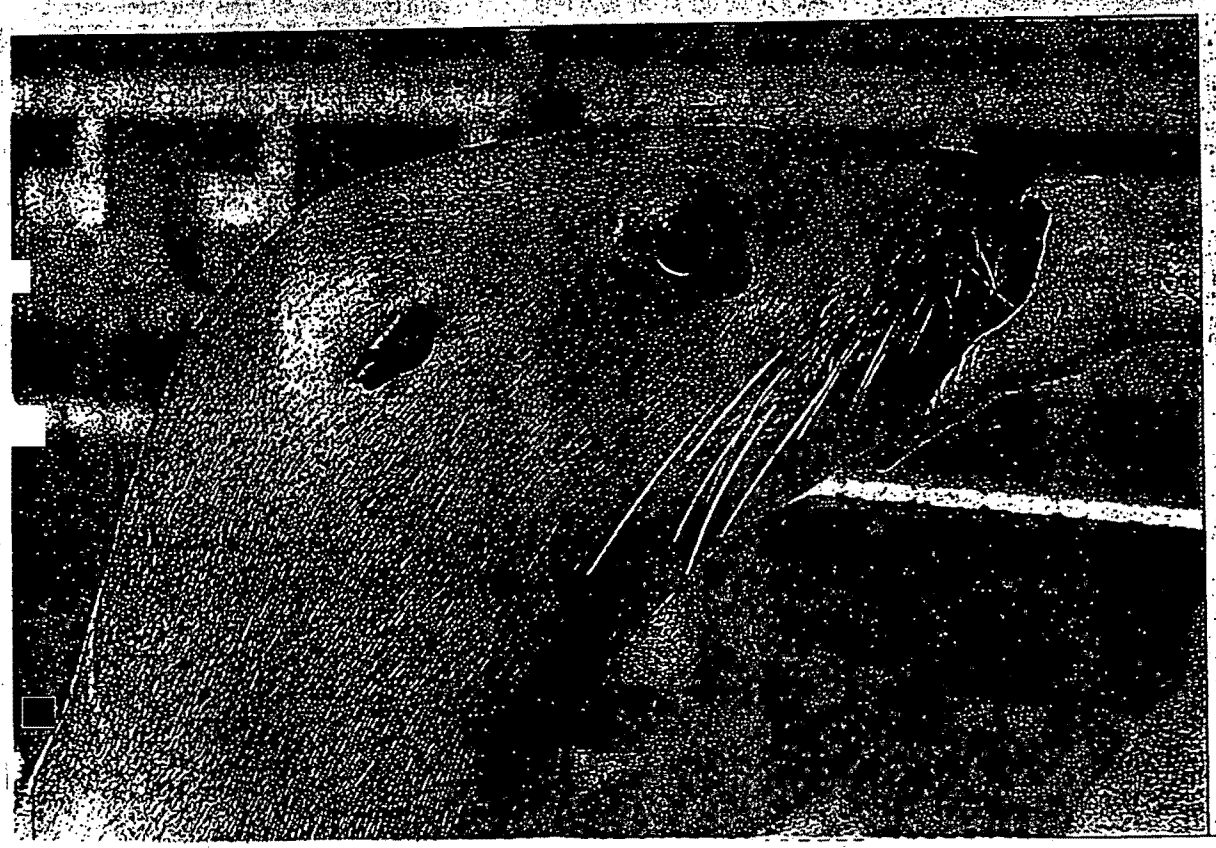
Designed by Anchorage architectural firm Livingstone Slone Inc., in collaboration with two Lower 48 firms, the three-story, L-shaped center and its grounds will sprawl over seven acres of Seward's most scenic waterfront property under the shadow of Mount Marathon. It will be the only major cold-water, subarctic marine research facility in the world, drawing its seawater directly from Resurrection Bay. (A smaller facility, without any of the SeaLife Center's rehabilitation or education components, operates in Norway.)

The center will become the state's first permanent facility for stranded or injured marine animals — something notably absent seven years ago when the nation's worst oil spill darkened 1,500 miles of Alaska shoreline. Even more important, it will provide controlled conditions under which scientists from both public and private sectors will be able to examine many Gulf of Alaska species that often have been beyond scientists' reach.

"There are things we can't do out in the field," says science director Michael Castellini, an associate professor of marine science at the University of Alaska Fairbanks named to the SeaLife Center post last year. "We have so many ecology-based, environment-based problems in the ocean. We need field studies to study the big picture, but we also need to know the details —

Continued on Page 12

KIM STALLKNECHT / Special to the Daily News



KIM STALLKNECHT / Special to the Daily News

Above: Woody, a 3-year-old Steller sea lion that eventually may become a star of the SeaLife Center, is fed by a handler at the Vancouver Aquarium in British Columbia.

Below: Woody gets a pat from one of his Vancouver handlers.

SEWARD
Continued from Page 10

the detailed biology of why so many animals are declining. Any work that needs to be done on the biology of individual marine animals simply can't be done in Alaska — can't be done in Anchorage, can't be done in Fairbanks."

In the past, those studies have always been done hundreds or thousands of miles away. After the Exxon Valdez oil spill, bird carcasses were transported to Wisconsin. Salmon genetics studies were performed out of state, too — far from any body of salt water.

"It's colonial," says Darryl Schaefermeyer, project administrator for Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science. "Alaska animals should be studied in Alaska."

Other studies have been conducted in state, but often in out-of-the-way locations, such as a small fisheries research facility on Baranof Island — one of two such facilities in Southeast Alaska. "To do any work there, we have to fly to Sitka, take a floatplane to the hatchery and risk getting weathered in, which ends up being very expensive," says state fisheries biologist Jim Seeb. "To be able to do research in the (Exxon Valdez) spill area, on the road system, will be very important."

As the public learns about science at the SeaLife Center, they'll be subsidizing it. Admission fees ($12.50 for an adult, $10 for a child or member) are projected to generate a third of the center's revenues. Most of the rest will come from fees charged researchers to use the center.

"The facility was designed to be self-supporting so that instead of the government spending tax dollars, you have a state-of-the-art lab with a perpetuating revenue source, which creates stability of funding, and keeps costs low for the scientists," Sundberg says.

Already, the SeaLife Center has fielded more than 100 inquiries from scientists, including several from researchers abroad, Castellini says. Sea lion researchers in South America want to do comparative studies with sea lion researchers here. New Zealand researchers want to use the Seward facility to investigate the reproductive biology of seals.

Closer to home, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is guaranteed 10 percent of the center's office and lab space, which will include extensive outdoor pools, fish raceways and a marine life support system capable of circulating 4,000 gallons per minute of sea water and 500 gallons per minute of fresh water.

The Oil Spill Trustee Council, which will be funding oil-spilled related studies into the next century, has committed to using the Seward facility to the "maximum extent practicable." The council is expected to fund the SeaLife Center's first research program for 1998, an ongoing fish genetics study now being conducted in Montana.

Having so many scientists working under one roof will facilitate the cross-fertilization of ideas, proponents of the center say. It also will make some day-to-day tasks easier for both scientists and animals, Castellini says. "If five or six scientists all need a blood sample from a harbor seal, they can take it once and share it."

But the ease, access and support scientists will enjoy comes at a price. Those "windows" the SeaLife Center is promoting won't just face Resurrection Bay or the sea lion tank; they'll open onto scientists' work spaces. As Hendricks, the new director, points out, the scientists will be as much a part of the show as the sea otters, the puffins or Woody himself. And the scientists won't be allowed to simply coexist with the school groups down from Anchorage or 70-year-olds fresh off the cruise ship. They'll have to interact with them, an obligation their SeaLife Center contracts will spell out in small print.

Visitors will be able to watch scientists videotaping seals, sea lions and birds in their habitat areas. They'll be able to look down into a fish genetics lab area. Audiovisual and Internet links may even allow visitors to watch and question researchers working underwater inside the center's tanks, or in the field as far away as Kodiak.

BOB HALLINEN / Daily News file photo

Seward City Manager Ron Garzini

"I've been at one or two small places where people can see science going on and it's of extreme interest to visitors," Castellini says. "It's an active process. They're not just reading this display and then moving on. They can act and interact with docents and scientists, in some cases. People want to know, 'What does this seal weigh? What does it eat? What did it eat today?' "

The potential for educational opportunities will be great — as will the potential for complications, Seeb says.

"I don't know how it's going to work. With the fishway there will be exciting opportunities for visitors to see adult salmon returning in magnificent spawning coloration and researchers handling the fish," he says. "But after dealing with the adults, we do DNA fingerprinting on the progeny. I'm afraid that there will be these big picture windows in front of researchers doing delicate work. How distracting will it be? I don't know. I'm apprehensive."

Sundberg is more confident. "There are some scientists who are nervous about having to spend time with the public, but with trained educators and interpreters to help them, they'll manage to get the scientific word out and still not have it become a big-time stink."

He's realistic about scientists' capabilities as performers, though. "Some scientists are very good. They can get up in front of big crowds and deliver a 15-minute talk," he says. "Others will put people to sleep."

From the public side of the relationship, there are unknowns as well. How much of the real behind-the-scenes science will visitors want to see?

"It will be tricky," Maureen Sims says. "There will be areas where people won't want to watch, where we'll be able to draw curtains so people don't have to see an animal being cut into, for example."

Where will the center draw the line when catering to visitors' tastes, interests and sensitivities? Other institutions, like the nationally famous Monterey Bay Aquarium — which attracts six times as many visitors as the SeaLife Center expects — have evolved to include scientist-visitor interactions, but only as a sideline; few have been founded with that concept as a central design idea. Other institutions, like SeaWorld in San Diego, admit they are providing entertainment, pure and simple — something the SeaLife Center, with its loftier scientific goals, does not concede.

But the executive director still expects entertainment to play a major role. "I can't ever separate entertainment from learning," says Hendricks, whose last project before leaving his post as director of the Texas State Aquarium was building a children's playground in the shape of a 40-ton purple octopus.

Can science be both productive and popular? Will the SeaLife Center help the public have a greater understanding of scientific research? Or will visitors, expecting to see a SeaWorld-style, choreographed animal performance, be disturbed to see murres strapped to telemetry gadgets and harbor seals set upon with hypodermic needles — with no leaping dolphins or charismatic killer whales in the mix?

Should demand for research space fall short, visitor dollars will help cushion the loss — as long as the visitors like what they see. But if the demand from researchers is heavy — a situation that would please the center's developers, Schaefermeyer says — choices will have to be made, choices that will have as much to do with business as science.

While it will not fund studies directly, the SeaLife Center will get to choose, for example, between sea lion studies — and, potentially, more stars like Woody — or less-charismatic herring studies, which may spawn good data, but weak T-shirt sales. (The SeaLife Center had no plans for fish research its first year, a state biologist says, until officials realized substantial grants were available for fisheries research and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game applied some pressure.)

"A lot of our success will have to be the responsibility of the research community," Schaefermeyer says. "I have a vision, but it's still going to be dependent on researchers and scientists to make it all it can be."

Schaefermeyer was Seward city manager during the Exxon Valdez oil spill. He understands the need for good, hard science and a

phoenix-from-the-ashes research facility that will be one of the oil spill's few positive lasting legacies. But he also envisions a center the public will embrace.

"I've traveled all over the country visiting aquariums, and I've just stood for hours watching people — what they do, how they react. These tend to be very emotionally exciting things for human beings. You see people react very differently inside these kinds of settings because they get up close and personal with animals that very few people have an opportunity to see otherwise. They get to see the personality of animals, and they start relating, even in just a two-hour visit. ... I've seen little kids just start shaking because they're just so excited — you can't pull them away. I've seen teenagers who think they've seen it all and done it all change," he says.

"We want people to come out of here having that emotional experience that makes them view the environment and the world they live in perhaps differently than they did before."

With such powerful visual props, the center's power to shape that vision will be considerable.

"The (Exxon Valdez) oil spill does begin our story," Sims says. "And obviously, the spill, like it or not, is a draw. People identify with it. When it comes to the state of Alaska, it's an event they're familiar with, and we did get most of our funding from the settlement and most of our research efforts are on the effects of that spill. It's a big component of the story, but it's not the whole story. People in Alaska have heard about it and cycled it through their memory banks and their brain cells. So we'll tell people, 'Here's what happened ...' But then the rest of the facility is about 'How do we move forward?'"

One of the exhibits the center is considering acquiring, Sims says, is "Darkened Waters," developed by the Pratt Museum in Homer. A multimedia look at the Exxon Valdez oil spill, "Darkened Waters" has been shown at the Smithsonian Institution and more than a dozen other notable museums. But "Darkened Waters" tells a difficult and disheartening story — and has raised oil companies' ire. The center has made no official agreement to buy it yet.

"We will not be an oil spill memorial," Castellini says.

As the SeaLife Center makes waves, the city of Seward will absorb them.

On a drizzly day in August, salmon are leaping out of the water, flashing their silver sides at scores of eager fishermen. Two sea otters swim fearlessly through a maze of pleasure boats that extend as far as the eye can see on Resurrection Bay. Shafts of sunlight alternate with cloud mists, creating a natural, undulating light show that plays off the steep mountainsides of the narrow fiord. Along the bay's banks, from where the Alaska SeaLife Center construction site begins to where the bay disappears in a pewter fog, people cast for the big one. In town, recreational vehicles line the parking lots. Tourists flood the gift shops and the restaurants.

"Our economy is good, our town is doing very well, and it was before the SeaLife Center," says Ron Garzini, Seward city manager. "The SeaLife Center will diversify our economy and lengthen and strengthen our seasons. But in some ways it complicates the town.

"Some scientists are very good. They can get up in front of big crowds and deliver a 15-minute talk. Others will put people to sleep."

— Kimbal Sundberg, Department of Fish and Game biologist

"If you go to the boat harbor today, you'll see it's busy. The parking lots are full and overfull; the beaches are full and overfull; the harbor is full and overfull. And we're creating one of Alaska's greatest attractions in a very little town. ... You don't build a church for Easter Sunday, so what we're going to have to do is accept that there are going to be some capacity problems in the summer of '98."

Last year, Garzini proposed building a new downtown parking lot. No one wanted to pay for it then, he says, and the idea failed. But the problem of how to move hundreds of thousands of tourists through a small town remains. A recently conducted traffic study predicts long-term parking problems and increased congestion, especially in the already bustling harbor.

Already, Seward has a shortage of seasonal housing and a waiting list for rental properties. An influx of rotating researchers as well as up to 60 other SeaLife Center employees, from cashiers to administrators, will increase demand.

Permanent housing is not a problem, though, and the rest of the city's infrastructure can absorb a small population increase, he says. The city also has great transportation access — one of the reasons most cited, along with the quality of Resurrection Bay sea water and the nearby University of Alaska Fairbanks Seward Marine Center — for the SeaLife Center's location. Less than three hours by highway from Anchorage, served by rail, with an airport and year-round ice-free port, it is easy to move people — and animals — in and out.

It's hard for most people to imagine how much the SeaLife Center will change Seward, Garzini says. As long as the center is just a construction site, people are skeptical.

"They don't know what I know — that the money's already in the bank," he says.

Nor can they picture how big the facility will actually be. "By Christmas, we'll have an enclosed building. When the outside is complete and, suddenly, you won't be able to see Resurrection Bay from downtown, that's when people will start taking action."

The SeaLife Center won't be the only change coming to Seward. By the year 2000, city leaders envision a paved road to Exit Glacier and a new National Park Service visitor center. Add to that a completed system of bicycle and pedestrian trails, improvements to the harbor and airport and, potentially, a convention center, too.

But Seward has seen change before.

In the early 1980s, Seward was an unadorned fishing town with a high rate of unemployment. Residual earthquake rubble and willow choked its scenic waterfront.

By the 1990s, it had become a tourism-friendly town, dressed up by banners and flower boxes.

The addition of the SeaLife Center and other attractions will make Seward "the most liberal city on the Kenai Peninsula," a bastion for scientists, environmentalists and intellectuals, Garzini predicts. "Like a Monterey."

"There will be a dedication to the natural environment," he says. "There will be jobs for everyone who really wants one."

The problem is only how to manage that growth, so that the city itself is not overwhelmed.

"If you're standing on a street corner and say, 'Look, there's a meteor coming,' people are going to think you're crazy — until they see it," Garzini says. "And the problem we have right now is I think my eyesight is a little better than most people's."

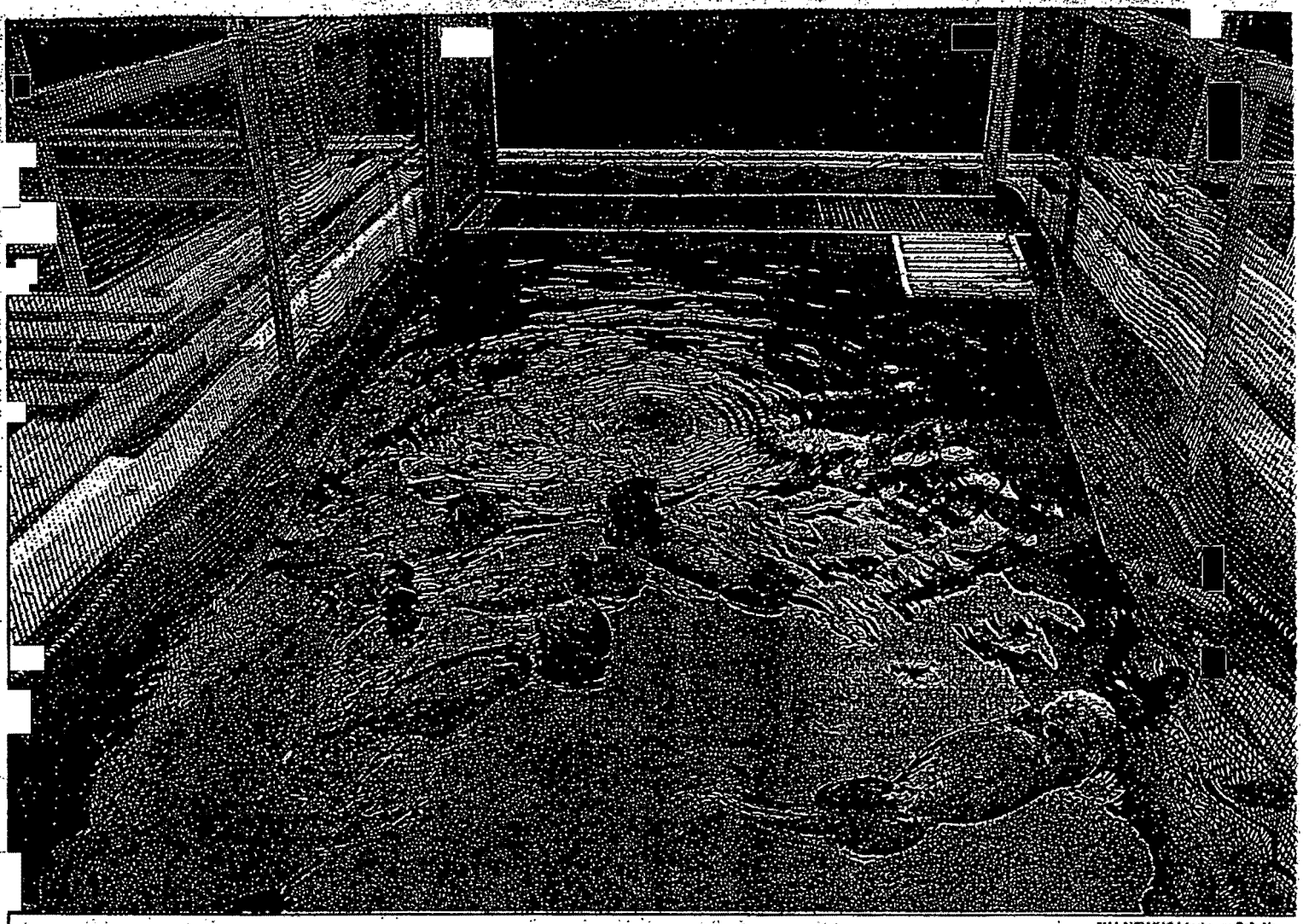
Ready or not, in about 18 months, the animals will start arriving. Puffins, hatched at the Oregon Coast Aquarium, will be flown into Seward to join a raucous seabird colony of common and thick-billed murres, blacklegged kittiwakes, rhinoceros and parakeet auklets, pigeon guillemots, murrelets, harlequin ducks and black oystercatchers.

The center has promised that none of its resident animals will be taken from the wild, so over the next year word will go out to other institutions that may have a few birds or marine mammals to spare.

"We'll get some by bartering and trading, some just by good will," Sundberg says. "There's a whole enthusiastic groups of folks who like helping a new facility. Sometimes you can get birds just for the price of a plane ticket."

Stranded or injured seals will have a tank waiting. Planes will land and pickup trucks will rattle through Seward's streets, packed with pet kennels bearing fishy-smelling cargo en route to a new home. The scene might end up recalling for some residents a spring seven years ago, when the town was full of strangers in white coats or oiled

Continued on Page 14



JIM LAVRAKAS / Anchorage Daily News

Sea otters recover from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in a pen in Halibut Cove in July 1989.
Below: Jessica Porter and Laurie Danna treat a pigeon guillemot a week after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in March 1989.

ERIK HILL / Anchorage Daily News

SEWARD
Continued from Page 13

waders, hoisting kennels and cages, cradling black birds, otters and seals. But this will be a happier chapter in Seward's history, one linked to the oil spill, but with its own cast of characters.

Woody, who wasn't yet born when the Exxon Valdez grounded on Bligh Reef, will arrive in the streets of Seward ready to make trouble, charm millions and, hopefully, reveal a few of the sea's secrets to all who come to see and study him.

"We're doing something that no one's ever done," Jack Scoby says. "We can't predict everything that will happen."

■ Andromeda Romano-Lax is an Anchorage-based free-lance writer with a master's degree in marine management from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

. . . Baycrest contractor cited in illegal dumping

by Hal Spence
Staff Writer

Quality Asphalt Paving has been cited for allegedly dumping asphalt over Bluff Point in violation of state environmental law and for allegedly failing to adhere to its own water-quality protection plan, a state environmental specialist said this week.

The Sterling Highway project contractor will receive formal notices of violations from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation this week, said Deric Marcorelle of the DEC.

The company violated solid waste disposal regulations by pushing the broken pavement from the highway over the cliff at the top of Baycrest Hill, Marcorelle said.

"They have to pick that up in seven days," he said. "It's still on the surface, but some of it will be hard to reach."

Quality co-owner Gordon Hayes said the cleanup is already being done and said the asphalt dumping had been an unintentional.

"It was an inadvertent thing," he said.

According to Hayes, a bulldozer operator working for Quality picked up a blade's width of pavement during the dozing process. Hayes said the asphalt that went over the bluff amounted to about a truck load.

"It was something that was to be corrected to begin with," he said.

Quality also was cited for dumping fill material over the bluff without first building as system of silt-blocking fences below the fill zone to prevent silt from migrating down to the sea. Quality's own construction plans call for such fencing, Marcorelle said.

There are no fines attached to the notices of violation, he said.

"This is the beginning step of an enforcement action," he said. "It's a warning."

Quality could be hauled into court if the corrective action is not taken in seven days. Marcorelle, who came to Homer this week for an on-site inspection, said he would be back to Homer to see if the work had been done.

He said the violations are not considered a major infraction.

"There is no public health threat," he said.

The department also is watching Quality's work near three creeks that flow down the hillside near the top of Baycrest Hill where flow diversion during work in the past few weeks had caused heavy silting. Marcorelle said Quality employees were working to repair silt fencing along those creeks.

Bob Shavelson, head of Cook Inlet Keeper, who has protested Quality's construction practices, toured the site Friday with Phil North of the federal Environmental Protection Agency.

During his tour, he and North met Marcorelle, who was also inspecting the construction site with a couple of environmental specialists from the Alaska Department of Transportation.

Shavelson said that Tuesday, state and federal agency officials had a conference call with Quality officials to work out corrective action plans.

Shavelson said, however, that he isn't satisfied with how the project is going because of the potential for environmental problems caused by the dirt pushed over the bluff. About 40 acres of the land below the bluff was purchased by Quality to create a dumping zone.

However, land below that 40 acres is privately owned. Some near the shoreline is under consideration for purchase by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to create a park. The area includes some small lakes and some of the few pristine tidepool areas left on the north side of Kachemak Bay, Shavelson said.

Several weeks ago, attention was focused on the project when the state's on-site manager said Quality planned to dump some 334,000 cubic yards of earth over the bluff. Since then, Quality has announced other plans and now says only about 150,000 cubic yards will be dumped there, with the rest being dumped at other locations.

One of those dump sites is at the Homer Airport, where Quality has another job. A procession of trucks made the run earlier this week from Baycrest Hill to the airport, with as many as three trucks at a time crossing Beluga Slough.

Shavelson said he doesn't trust Quality's claims.

"I'm not satisfied at all," he said. "No one is watching the numbers. No one can quantify what's being pushed over the bluff."

Quality is being arrogant about its practices, he said. Even though they knew inspectors were coming, the company didn't bother to install silt fences or repair fencing around creek drainages.

Shavelson said he has asked the state for a copy of the general permit Quality operates under for the Sterling Highway project.

"We're going to hold their feet to it," Shavelson said.

Quality has begun shutting down the project for the winter now that the weather has turned poor. Nevertheless, Shavelson said, Quality is under a contractual obligation to protect water quality throughout the winter.

"They are now failing in that obligation," he said.

A few weeks ago, state officials halted work at the top of Baycrest Hill while reviewing whether Quality's land included wetland. After a delay of a few days, the state lifted the stop-work order after U.S. Army Corps of Engineers officials determined the 40-acre parcel was not wetlands.

Information available at the time indicated that Corps officials had made and onsite inspection.

However, the Corps reached its conclusions from aerial photographs and paperwork submitted by the contractor. No on-site inspection was done at that time, according to the Corps.

Homer News
October 17, 1996

Trickle-down development

Dear Editor,

There's been considerable attention paid to the Homer Hill road project, and for good reason: neither the contractor nor the state Department of Transportation has implemented adequate plans to control polluted storm water running off the site. As a result, the site's sediment-laden storm water will continue to drain down into the important streams, wetlands and tidepools below.

The area below the site has been selected as a proposed state park — Overlook Park — and the intertidal area lies within the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. Concerned citizens have worked since the early 1980s to make the proposed park a reality. The site is so important that the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council is considering purchase of the land, and just last year the Homer City Council passed a resolution endorsing the park's creation. A new state park will undoubtedly attract more tourists to Homer, along with the accompanying revenues which tourists bring. The irony is that the road project, funded by taxpayer dollars and designed ostensibly to increase tourism capacity, is actually jeopardizing the very resources which bring people here in the first place.

The Homer Hill road project alone will not devastate the quality of life in Homer, but together with other uncontrolled activities in the area it will contribute to the gradual declines we've all seen on the lower Kenai Peninsula. We used to have rich intertidal life on this side of the bay, now we don't; we used to have abundant shrimp and crab fisheries in the bay, now we don't; and we used to be able to catch large and plentiful halibut in 50 rather than 400 feet of water, and now we can't.

Times change and development has had an undeniable impact. The question now is whether we're smart enough and concerned enough to preserve what's left, or whether we will simply continue down the road followed by so many others.

If you think our roads can be built without sacrificing the resources we rely on, call Dave Eberle at the Department of Transportation at (907) 266-1500 and let him know.

Robert W. Shavelson, Director
Cook Inlet Keeper

Peninsula Clarion pg 12

Oct 15, '76

Homer in uproar over dirt dumping from road project

HOMER (AP) — A highway project that promises to straighten the curving, scenic highway overlooking Kachemak Bay has some people in this community bent out of shape.

The contractor widening the road plans to push a mountain of excess dirt over the bluff, a move environmentalists say will damage wetlands and add to the silt flowing into the bay.

The project has stirred an uproar in Homer and already forced a costly temporary shutdown of the state project.

Environmentalists said the dirt could slide onto a pristine bench of land being considered for purchase as a state park. They also put up posters around town this week charging that muddy runoff from other parts of the 3.8-mile state project was already pouring into Kachemak Bay and threatening to smother tidepools.

State inspectors said Friday the environmentalists turned out be right on the latter point. Silt filters in ravines along the route had failed, and at least two big dumps of silt entered the bay, said project engineer Dennis Falldorf.

"We got a little complacent on the erosion control," said Falldorf. "We told them, 'Thanks for the wake-up call.' "

Bulldozing resumed last week on the bluff after a week-long shutdown. The dirt is being pushed onto a more stable ledge of land instead of the gully where the contractor first planned to push it, Falldorf said.

There's little the state can do about the plan to push the dirt over the bluff because the slope where it's going was purchased by the Anchorage contractor. Quality Asphalt Paving expects the fill to be stable enough to allow future development on the new roadside property.

'I just can't believe they think it won't affect things down below.'

—Sandra Cronland, a co-owner of the property 600 feet below road project

The state's assurances have done little to satisfy owners of a 97-acre piece of land 600 feet below the overlook. The hard-to-reach pocket of land, much of it wetlands, is being considered for purchase by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council as an addition to the state park system.

"I just can't believe they think it won't affect things down below," said Sandra Cronland, a co-owner of the property. "It's just so frustrating. It seems that nobody has any jurisdiction over it."

Nor did assurances satisfy Cook Inlet Keeper, a Homer-based environmental group that took aerial photos this week showing plumes of silt from construction runoff coursing into the bay.

"These plumes are only part of the problem, yet they are indicative of a more pervasive problem: the lax attitude both (the contractor and DOT) have toward maintaining basic environmental standards," wrote Cook Inlet Keeper director Bob Shavelson in a letter to state and federal environmental officials.

The $13.5-million state highway project will put four lanes over the Kachemak Bay viewpoint and down the hill to Homer.

The project, in the planning stage for years, has had at least four environmental reviews. But none of those studies looked at the question of what will happen to the dirt moved by the project — more than 400,000 cubic yards altogether.

That's because "excess material" is the responsibility of the contractor, state highway construction engineer Mike Tooley said.

Finding an economical way to dispose of material can be the key to submitting a competitive low bid, he said.

The state issued a stop-work order, after receiving complaints about the dirt dumping, then determined no state or local permits were necessary, Tooley said.

Now the state may be held liable by the contractor for holding up work late in the construction season, Tooley said. That could cost thousands of dollars, he said.

Early last week, the Army Corps of Engineers said the project did not need a federal permit because the fill was not being deposited on wetlands. The Corps made that decision without visiting the site, however.

"I think the Corps was seriously deficient in not considering the off-site, down-gradient impacts. Looking at an aerial photo in Anchorage isn't enough," Shavelson said.

Corps officials are scheduled to come to Homer today to inspect the site in person, a Corps spokeswoman said.

State officials said Quality Asphalt Paving hopes to finish excavation work before freeze-up and have the entire road done by next August.

Peninsula Clarion Oct 15, 1996 pg 3

Hendricks begins work at Sealife Center

By DOUG LOSHBAUGH
Peninsula Clarion

The first director of the Alaska Sealife Center under construction in Seward is slated to start work Thursday.

John Hendricks, selected in August to head the new $49.5-million facility, leaves his job as executive director of the Texas State Aquarium in Corpus Christi.

Janine Niebrugg, spokeswoman for the Sealife Center, said Hendricks turned the Texas aquarium from a money-losing operation to a profitable and successful enterprise.

"He has good marketing skills, good people skills and good business skills," she said.

Hendricks became executive director of the Texas State Aquarium in 1991. He managed aquarium finances, exhibits, planning, marketing and educational programs.

From 1985 until 1991, he was vice president for finance and administration at Texas A&M University in Galveston, overseeing finances, research vessel operations, personnel and facilities. He has a bachelor of arts degree in English from Texas A&M and a masters of management degree from the University of Redlands, in Redlands, Calif.

The Sealife Center, to open in May 1998, will be owned by the city of Seward and operated by the nonprofit Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science.

Funding includes $12.5 million the Legislature appropriated from Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration funds, $24.9 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for construction of research facilities, and $12 million to be raised in private contributions to complete public education and visitor facilities.

Dirt dumping plan upsets Homer

HOMER (AP) — A highway project that promises to straighten the curving, scenic highway overlooking Kachemak Bay has some people in this community bent out of shape.

The contractor widening the road plans to push a mountain of excess dirt over the bluff, a move environmentalists say will damage wetlands and add to the silt flowing into the bay.

The project has stirred an uproar in Homer and already forced a costly temporary shutdown of the state project.

Environmentalists said the dirt could slide onto a pristine bench of land being considered for purchase as a state park. They also put up posters around town this week charging that muddy runoff from other parts of the 3.8-mile state project was already pouring into Kachemak Bay and threatening to smother tidepools.

State inspectors said Friday the environmentalists turned out to be right on the latter point. Silt filters in ravines along the route had failed, and at least two big dumps of silt entered the bay, said project engineer Dennis Falldorf.

"We got a little complacent on the erosion control," said Falldorf. "We told them, 'Thanks for the wake-up call.' "

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There's little the state can do about the plan to push the dirt over the bluff because the slope where it's going was purchased by the Anchorage contractor. Quality Asphalt Paving expects the fill to be stable enough to allow future development on the new roadside property.

The state's assurances have done little to satisfy owners of a 97-acre piece of land 600 feet below the overlook. The hard-to-reach pocket of land, much of it wetlands, is being considered for purchase by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council as an addition to the state park system.

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"These plumes are only part of the problem, yet they are indicative of a more pervasive problem: the lax attitude both (the contractor and DOT) have toward maintaining basic environmental standards," wrote Cook Inlet Keeper director Bob Shavelson in a letter to state and federal environmental officials.

Officials with Quality Asphalt Paving did not immediately return calls Saturday requesting comment.

The $13.5-million state highway project will put four lanes over the Kachemak Bay viewpoint and down the hill to Homer.

The project, in the planning stage for years, has had at least four environmental reviews. But none of those studies looked at the question of what will happen to the dirt moved by the project — more than 400,000 cubic yards altogether.

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Now the state may be held liable by the contractor for holding up work late in the construction season, Tooley said. That could cost thousands of dollars, he said.

Kodiak Daily Mirror
October 14, 1996

Trustee council considers small parcels

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Council will meet Tuesday, Oct. 15, to consider small parcel habitat protection proposals on the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island.

Parcels up for consideration on this go-around include Sitkalidak Strait area; the "Abston parcel" at Chief Cove in Uyak Bay; and parcels in Kiliuda Bay.

Though Termination Point and Long Island have been recommended for acquisition, those Kodiak parcels are not on the agenda for consideration at Tuesday's meeting. However, the public is welcome to speak to them or any Council activity during the meeting.

The small parcel program was established to protect tracts of land less than 1,000 acres in size that are considered important to the restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill. The council only works with willing sellers in its habitat protection programs.

The Trustee Council will also discuss a $514,800 grant proposal to expand the Prince William Sound Science Center research facilities in Cordova.

The meeting will be held at the Trustee Council Restoration Office at 645 G. St., Room 401, at 2 p.m. The Trustee Council will take public comments on any council activity at 2:15 p.m.

It will also be teleconferenced to the Forest Service Conference Room 514A in Juneau. For information about the meeting, contact Molly McCammon or Joe Hunt at 907-278-8012.

Environmentalists give wake-up call over Homer road project

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Juneau Empire
pg A-8

Oct 13, 1996

Anchorage Daily News
10/12/96

When push comes to bluff ...

Dirt disposal from highway project has Homer in uproar

By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

HOMER — A contractor straightening the stunning highway over the Homer bluff has come up with an old-fashioned but effective way to bulldoze a hilltop out of the way. Quality Asphalt Paving is pushing 150,000 cubic yards of dirt off a scenic overlook.

The massive dirt work has stirred an uproar in Homer, dominating the local weeklies and radio news, and already has forced a costly temporary shutdown of the state project. By Friday, the controversy had escalated, with state transportation officials faxing background information to the governor's office and openly wondering what could go wrong.

Environmentalists said the dirt could slide onto a pristine bench of land being considered for purchase as a state park. They also put up posters around town this week charging that muddy runoff from other parts of the 3.8-mile state project was already pouring into Kachemak Bay and threatening to smother valuable tidepools.

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"We got a little complacent on the erosion control," said Falldorf. "We told them, 'Thanks for the wake-up call.' "

On the scenic bluff, bulldozing resumed this week after a weeklong shutdown. But the dirt is being pushed onto a more stable ledge of land instead of the gully where the contractor first planned to push it, Falldorf said.

The work is not subject to state permits because the slope where the dirt is going was purchased by the Anchorage contractor. Quality Asphalt Paving expects the fill to be stable enough to allow future development on the new roadside property, which will have a "killer view," state highway construction engineer Mike Tooley said Friday.

The state's assurances have done little to satisfy owners of a 97-acre piece of land 600 feet below the overlook. The hard-to-reach pocket of land, much of it wetlands, is being considered

Please see Back Page, HOMER

RON ENGSTROM / Anchorage Daily News

HOMER: Dirt disposal from project raises red flag

Continued from Page A-1

for purchase by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council as an addition to the state park system.

"I just can't believe they think it won't affect things down below," said Sandra Cronland, a co-owner of the property. "It's just so frustrating. It seems that nobody has any jurisdiction over it."

Nor did assurances satisfy Cook Inlet Keeper, a Homer-based environmental group that took aerial photos this week showing plumes of silt from construction runoff coursing into the bay.

"These plumes are only part of the problem, yet they are indicative of a more pervasive problem: the lax attitude both (the contractor and DOT) have toward maintaining basic environmental standards," wrote Cook Inlet Keeper director Bob Shavelson in a letter to state and federal environmental officials.

Officials with Quality Asphalt Paving did not return calls requesting comment.

The $13.5-million state highway project will put four miles over the famous Kachemak Bay viewpoint and down the hill to Homer.

The project, in the planning stage for years, has had at least four environmental reviews. But none of those studies looked at the question of what will happen to the dirt moved by the project — more than 400,000 cubic yards altogether.

That's because "excess material" is the responsibility of the contractor, Tooley said. Often, as in the Homer project, finding an economical way to dispose of material can be the key to submitting a competitive low bid, he said.

Last week, when Quality Asphalt Paving began scraping unusable dirt off the lip of the overlook, environmentalists complained the work threatened wetlands at the foot of the bluff. The state issued a stop-work order, then determined no state or local permits were necessary, Tooley said.

"I just can't believe they think it won't affect things down below. It's just so frustrating. It seems that nobody has any jurisdiction over it."

— Sandra Cronland

Now the state may be held liable by the contractor for holding up work late in the construction season, Tooley said. He would not predict what the added cost to the state might be, but said it could be thousands of dollars.

The green light to resume work came Monday from the Army Corps of Engineers, which said the project did not need a federal permit because the fill was not being deposited on wetlands. The Corps made that decision without visiting the site, however.

"I think the Corps was seriously deficient in not considering the off-site, downgradient impacts. Looking at an aerial photo in Anchorage isn't enough," Shavelson said.

Corps officials are scheduled to come to Homer Tuesday to inspect the site, a Corps spokeswoman said.

The decision to buy 40 acres on the steep slope for disposing dirt helped Quality Asphalt Paving beat six competitors with the low construction bid of $8.4 million, Tooley said.

In addition to the dirt, the contractor dumped at least one load of concrete and asphalt off the bluff, said Deric Marcorelle, an inspector with the state Department of Environmental Conservation. He said he ordered Quality Asphalt Paving Friday to recover the material.

Unexpected problems during construction forced rerouting of water in several steep ravines crossing the project, Falldorf said. Silt fences and hay bales used to trap sediment proved inadequate, he said.

Unexpected problems during construction forced rerouting of water in several steep ravines crossing the project, Falldorf said. Silt fences and hay bales used to trap sediment proved inadequate.

"The contractor got a little lax," he said, promising that erosion controls will be upgraded.

But that may not be easy, said DEC's Marcorelle. The steep, inaccessible ravines and fine silt will make it tough to prevent more erosion, he said.

"This work should have been implemented at the design phase," said Shavelson. "You can't come in at the last second."

State officials said Quality Asphalt Paving hopes to finish excavation work before freeze-up and have the entire road done by next August.

Species slow to recover from 1989 Exxon spill

By SONALI PAUL
REUTERS

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
October 11, 1994

WASHINGTON – More than seven years after the biggest oil spill in U.S. history, the bald eagle has been the only species among 28 to recover from the damage in the waters off Alaska, U.S. officials said yesterday.

Despite the grim picture, federal and state officials said they were pleased with the progress they had made in acquiring land in Alaska to protect wildlife in the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil tanker spill.

Five years ago, the government set up a $900 million fund for the biggest land acquisition program in the United States, with the money coming from Exxon Corp.'s $1 billion civil settlement from the spill.

The money is being used to protect and restore wildlife habitats and research plant and animal life along the fouled coastline.

"Only one species, the bald eagle, is now considered to be in the status of recovered," Assistant Secretary of Commerce Douglas Hall said. "The most dramatic decline has been in herring."

The collapse of the herring population began in 1993, when fish born in 1989, the year of the spill, came back to spawn in Prince William Sound.

Although the herring were killed by a fungus, officials believed it was linked to the spill.

"We think circumstantially there's good reason to believe there's a connection," said Stan Senner, scientific coordinator for the trustee council.

Pink salmon and sockeye salmon populations appeared to be on the mend but officials said it was too early to say confidently that the species had recovered. Marine animal populations, especially harbor seals, killer whales and seabirds, were still dropping, but it was unclear how much of the loss was due to the oil spill, Hall said.

The harbor seal decline sparked serious concern because native groups hunt the animal for its meat and skin.

Of the $900 million fund, $200 million went to reimburse agencies for cleanup after the spill.

Of the remaining $700 million due through 2001, $380 million was going toward acquiring land, $180 million for research and monitoring and $108 million toward a reserve fund to be used after 2001.

Negotiating a price was the biggest challenge in acquiring land from native corporations that offered their property, Assistant Interior Secretary George Frampton said. "These negotiations are often difficult because people tend to look at the fund and say you can pay a little bit more," he said.

Peninsula Clarion Oct 10, 1996
pg 5

$750,000 donated to Alaska Sealife Center

The Kresge Foundation, of Troy, Mich., has awarded $750,000 to the Alaska Sealife Center under construction in Seward. To keep the money, the Sealife Center must raise $6 million in contributions, including the Kresge award, by December 1997. The center has already raised $3 million, including more than $1 million from Seward residents and businesses.

The city of Seward will own the $50.5-million Sealife Center when it's done. The city has already contributed seven acres of waterfront land and sold $17.5 million in revenue bonds for the project. The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council has appropriated money to support research there.

The Sealife Center is to support research on marine mammals, sea birds and fish genetics in Resurrection Bay and the Gulf of Alaska, include a rehabilitation center for marine mammals and sea birds, and include exhibits expected to attract 300,000 visitors during its first year.

Peninsula Clarion Oct 9, 1996
pg 4

Letters to the Editor

Alaskans should act now to protect dying forests

One of the world's most important renewable resources, trees, is being voraciously destroyed by an insect, the spruce bark beetle. Extensive research has been done on both the beetle and the forest it is destroying.

The research and task forces that are focused on a pro-active solution to the problem have come to two conclusions:

1. The beetle cannot be stopped; and
2. Something should be done with the trees it has destroyed and will destroy.

As to these conclusions, since nothing can stop the spread of the beetle, the focus should be directed toward our forests. Unfortunately, every special interest group and some individuals have their own ideas as to what is best. These ideas range from do nothing to clearcut logging.

Our Legislature, representatives of the people, by the people and for the people — not of, for and by special interest groups — enacted legislation entitled Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act. This act and another administrative document entitled Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Regulations provide "we the people" rules and guidelines for effective and efficient management of our forests, both private and public.

I have observed over the past few years our forest resource management being "shot in the foot," quoting outgoing borough Mayor Don Gilman, due to litigation prompted by some special interest group. It is time for "we the people" to stop the stupidity of doing nothing to our dying forests, promote extensive forest management practices, burning or logging, to begin under the guidelines already established and reforest and restore our most valuable renewable resource so that live green trees can produce the oxygen we all need for survival.

Hal (Harold) Becker
Soldotna

Grant boosts SeaLife

$750,000 carries fund-raising string

By DWAYNE ATWOOD
Daily News reporter

A national philanthropic organization has promised $750,000 to the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward to help boost fund raising for the cold-water marine research facility now under construction.

The Kresge Foundation recently sent word of the proposed grant to the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, a nonprofit organization overseeing development of the $50.5 million wildlife rehabilitation and public education complex. The center is scheduled to open in May 1998.

The foundation grant is contingent on the center gaining $6 million in contributions by December 1997, according to the SeaLife Center. About $3 million has been raised so far, with more than $1 million coming from residents and businesses in Seward, according to the SeaLife Center.

"It is a challenge grant," said Darryl Schaefermeyer, SeaLife Center project administrator. "Given where we are at in the campaign, we are quite confident that we will be able to meet our requirements," Schaefermeyer said.

The SeaLife Center hopes to raise $12 million from private sources by 2001.

The Kresge Foundation is the nation's 10th largest philanthropic organization, with assets totaling more than $1.7 billion, the center said. The foundation was established in 1924 with the contributions of Sebastian S. Kresge while he was the chief executive of S.S. Kresge Co. The company is known today as Kmart Corp.

Continued from Page D-1

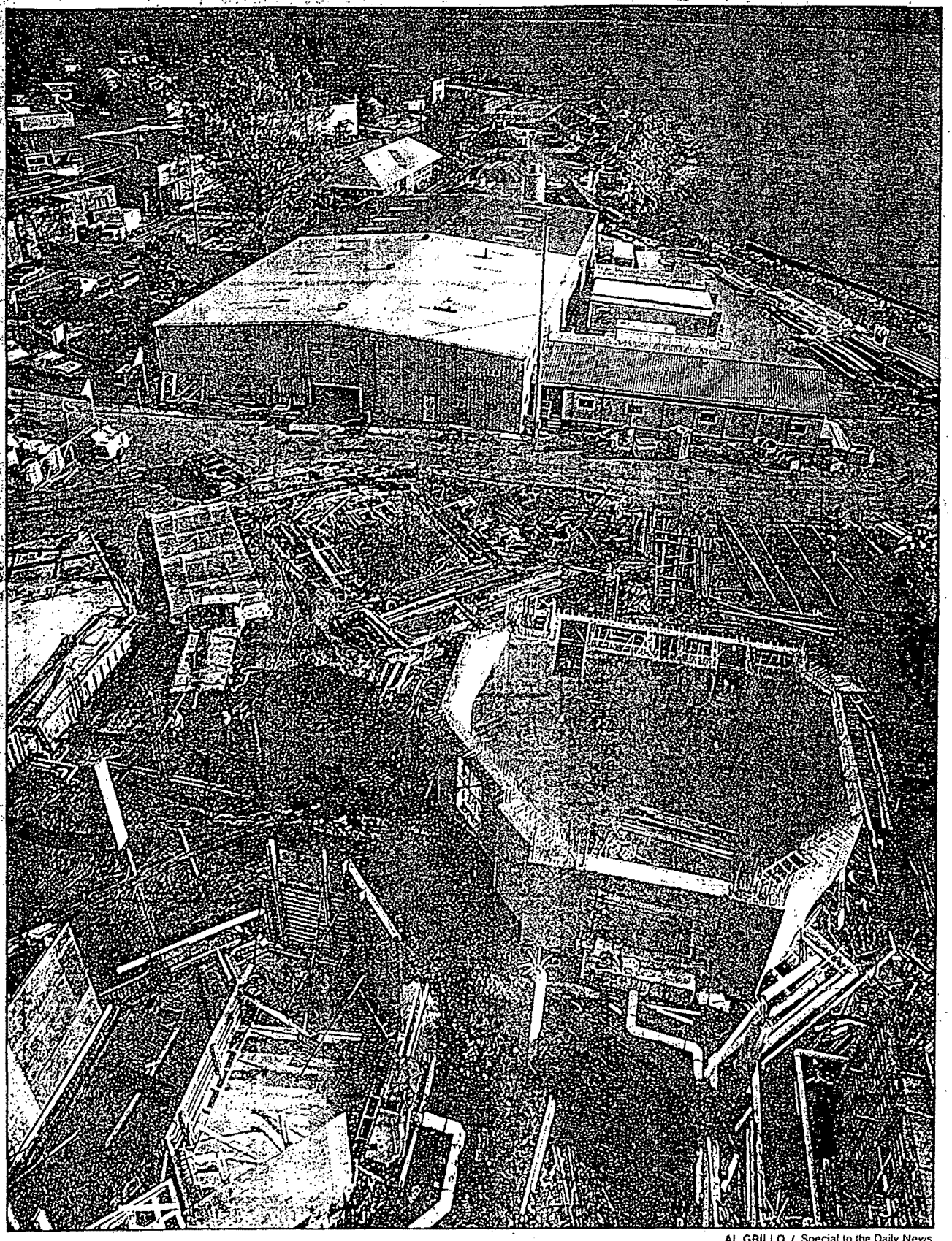
SEALIFE: Kresge grant carries funding challenge

When finished, the SeaLife Center will be owned by the city of Seward, which donated seven acres of waterfront property for the facility and sold $17.5 million in revenue bonds to help finance the construction and start up. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has committed $37.5 million for research.

Research at the center will focus on marine mammals, sea birds and fish genetics in Resurrection Bay and the Gulf of Alaska. The rehabilitation program will care for stranded, injured or sick mammals and birds.

SeaLife Center managers estimate that 300,000 visitors will view exhibits during the first year of operation, and admission charges will help support the center and its research. The admission fee average will be about $10, Schaefermeyer said. Charges for seniors, adults and members will vary.

In addition to The Kresge Foundation grant, national retailers Wal-Mart and Sam's Club are offering fund-raising campaigns in their six Alaska stores this month, said Judi Andrijanoff, the center's campaign coordinator.



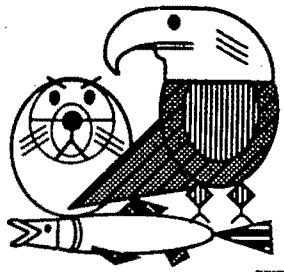
AL GRILLO / Special to the Daily News

Construction workers build the first phase of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward Monday, a $50.5 million wildlife complex being developed on the shore of Resurrection Bay.

11.7.11 E

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING
NOVEMBER 8, 1996 @ 2 P.M.
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

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 through the Legislative Information Offices
Phil Janik, Chair
Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 2 p.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of October 15, 1996 Meeting Notes
2. Executive Director's Report
   - Financial Report
3. Public Comment
4. Executive Session
5. Public Advisory Group Nominations*
6. Habitat Protection*

* indicates possible action item

Adjourn - 3:30 p.m.

raw

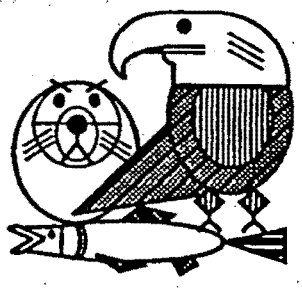
11.7.11-D

The October 15, 1996, Trustee Council meeting notes will be sent to your office.

11.7.11C

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: October 28, 1996

RE: Financial Report as of September 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 September 30, 1996.

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

Liquidity Account Balance	$76,957,838	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	$23,259,725	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)	$246,012	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		$53,944,125
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	$350,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	20,000,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	$48,805,734	
Total Estimated Funds Available		$335,138,391
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 OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of September 30, 1996

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

Received to Date	$550,000,000
Future Payments	$350,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is $386,968.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.

4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is $38,697.

5. Current Year Commitments - Includes $1,570,600 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project, $73,500 for KAP 135, $2,540,000 for KEN 54 and the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Seal Bay	$3,075,625	November 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	$7,500,000	September 1997
Koniag, Incorporated	$4,500,000	September 1997
Shuyak	$4,000,000	October 1997

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	$29,043	$0
State of Alaska	$216,969	$0

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Shuyak	$16,000,000	October 1998 through 2001
Shuyak	$11,805,734	October 2002
Koniag, Incorporated	$4,500,000	September 1998
Koniag, Incorporated	$16,500,000	September 2002

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STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of September 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	70,000,000	550,000,000
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	70,000,000	510,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,963,073	15,379,739
Total Interest	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,963,073	16,210,972
Total Revenue	211,464,312	73,736,000	75,706,666	73,963,073	526,297,284
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,000,000	25,000,000		3,291,446	86,559,288
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	3,291,446	156,371,333
Disbursements from Liquidity Account:					
State of Alaska	18,529,113	44,546,266	41,969,669	43,340,950	154,945,198
United States	9,105,881	6,008,387	48,019,928	31,047,824	100,502,520
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve				35,996,231	35,996,231
Total Disbursements	27,634,994	50,554,653	89,989,597	110,385,005	291,443,949
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	154,000	364,000	586,857	396,307	1,524,164
Total Disbursements and Fees	92,906,159	82,190,253	93,273,454	114,072,758	449,339,446
Increase (decrease) in Liquidity Account	118,558,153	(8,454,253)	(17,566,788)	(40,109,685)	76,957,838
Liquidity Account Balance, beginning balance	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	
Liquidity Account Balance, end of period	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	76,957,838	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(23,259,725)
Adjustments: (Note 6)					246,012
Uncommitted Liquidity Account Balance					53,944,125
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(20,000,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					(48,805,734)
Total Estimated Funds Available					335,138,391
Restoration Reserve					35,996,170

11.7.11B

Table of Contents

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

June 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Rupert E. Andrews	9416 Long Run Drive Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7422 fx (907) 789-1846	Sport Hunting & Fishing
alt: R. Russell Redick	1401 Shore Drive Anchorage, AK 99515-3206	hm (907) 344-8674 fx (907) 349-4330	
Christopher Beck	1786 Forest Park Drive Anchorage, AK 99517	wk (907) 272-6365 fx (907) 272-6391	Public-at-Large
Kimberly Benton	Communications Essentials 621 West 90th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99515	wk (907) 522-2163 fx (907) 349-9394	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie	P.O. Box 1139 Homer, AK 99603	wk (907) 235-2896 fx (907) 235-6306	Environmental
alt: Nicole Whittington-Evans	519 West 18th Avenue, Suite 201 Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 274-3621 fx (907) 274-8733	
Sheri Buretta	7644 East 17th Ave Anchorage, AK 99504	wk (907) 562-4155 fx (907) 563-2891 hm (907) 333-3774	Public-at-Large
Dave Cobb	Valdez City Council P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-4874 hm (907) 835-2637 fx (907) 835-4831	Local Government
alt: David Dengel	City of Valdez Community Development Dept P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-4313 fx (907) 835-2992	

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

June 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Chip Dennerlein	1627 West 14th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 277-6722 hm (907) 278-3420 fx (907) 277-6722	Conservation
James Diehl	Knik Canoers and Kayakers Box 868 Girdwood, AK 99587	wk (907) 783-2708	Recreation Users
John French	School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences University of Alaska Fairbanks P.O. Box 757220 Fairbanks, AK 99775-7220	wk (907) 474-1875 fx (907) 474-7204 FFJSF@aurora.alaska.edu	Science/Academic
James G. King	1700 Branta Road Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7540	Public-at-Large
alt: Sharon Gagnon	7001 Tree Top Circle Anchorage, AK 99503	hm (907) 346-2592 fx (907) 258-6688	
Nancy Lethcoe	P.O. Box 1313 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-5175 fx (907) 835-3765 Awss@alaska.net	Commercial Tourism
alt: Eleanor Huffines	P.O. Box 981 Palmer, AK 99645	wk (907) 745-4047 fx (907) 745-6069	
Mary McBurney	1919 Spenard Road Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 279-6519 fx (907) 258-6688	Aquaculture

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

June 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Vern C. McCorkle	501 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Ste 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 276-4373 hm (907) 243-3627 fx (907) 279-9000	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes	Kodiak Area Native Association 3449 Rezanof Drive, East Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-9800 hm (907) 487-9898 fx (907) 486-2763	Subsistence
alt: Maaike R. Myers	P.O. Box 12 Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5725 fx (907) 486-2763	
Thea Thomas	P.O. Box 1566 Cordova, AK 99574	wk (907) 424-5800 hm (907) 424-5266 fx (907) 424-5820	Commercial Fishing
Charles Totemoff	Chenega Corporation 3333 Denali St., Suite 260 Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 277-5706 fx (907) 277-5700	Native Landowners
alt: Gail Evanoff	Chenega Corporation P.O. Box 8060 Chenega Bay, AK 99574	wk (907) 573-5118 fx (907) 573-5135	
Gordon Zerbetz	7311 Augustine Drive Anchorage, AK 99504	hm (907) 338-1313 fx (907) 333-3352	Public-at-Large
<u>Ex-Officio Members</u>			
Georgianna Lincoln	Room 510 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-3732 fx (907) 465-2652	Alaska State Senate

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

June 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Alan Austerman	Room 434 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-2487 fx (907) 465-4956	Alaska State House
	P.O. Box 2368 Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5930 fx (907) 486-5933	
Designated Federal Officer			
Douglas L. Mutter	1689 C Street, Room 119 Anchorage, AK 99501-5126	wk (907) 271-5011 hm (907) 345-7726 fx (907) 271-4102 douglas_mutter@ios.doi.gov	Department of the Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group
Attendance: October 1994-October 1996

Member/Alternate	Full PAG Meetings/Field Trips (excludes participation in subgroups, work sessions, public meetings, or other TC activities)									
Principal Interest	3/23/95	4/20/95	6/13/95	7/27/95	9/19/95	12/6/95	3/13/96	6/5/96	8/7/96	9/18/96
Rupert Andrews Sport Hunting & Fishing			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Russell Redick (alternate)		X								
Christopher Beck Public-at-Large	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		x
Mary McBurney (alternate)				X						
Karl Becker (resigned 12-95) Aquaculture	X		X							
Kimberly Benton Forest Products	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	x
Pamela Brodie Environmental	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	x
Nicole Whittington-Evans (alternate)						X				
Sheri Buretta (replaced Vlasoff) Public-at-Large							X	X	X	
Dave Cobb Local Government	X	X	X	X	X				X	
David Dengel (alternate)							X			
Chip Dennerlein Conservation	X	X	X	X				X		
James Diehl Recreation Users	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	

Member/Alternate	Full PAG Meetings/Field Trips (excludes participation in subgroups, work sessions, public meetings, or other TC activities)									
Principal Interest	3/23/95	4/20/95	6/13/95	7/27/95	9/19/95	12/6/95	3/13/96	6/5/96	8/7/96	9/18/96
John French Science/Academic	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
James King Public-at-Large	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Sharon Gagnon (alternate)										
Nancy Lethcoe Commercial Tourism			X		X					
Eleanor Huffines (alternate)							X	X		X
Mary McBurney (replaced Becker) Aquaculture								X		
Vern McCorkle (Chair) Public-at-Large	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Brenda Schwantes Subsistence	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Maaike Myers (alternate)										
Thea Thomas Commercial Fishing	X	X			X	X	X			
Charles Totemoff Native Landowners	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Gail Evanoff (alternate)										
Martha Vlasoff (resigned 12-95) Public-at-Large	X	X	X	X	X					
Gordon Zerbetz Public-at-Large	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	

X = attended

Process for Appointment of 1996-1998 Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

The term for all 17 members of the Public Advisory Group (PAG) ends February 13, 1997. The PAG Charter will be renewed as of October 22, 1996, and it is desired to have the two-year membership synchronized with the two-year Charter period. The process for selecting PAG members for the next two-year session follows the process the Trustee Council used for the initial appointments and the last membership selection. This process is based upon the requirements set forth in the PAG Charter. The process involves notifying the public and compiling a list of potential nominees for Trustee Council consideration. Current members of the PAG are eligible for renomination and reappointment. The Trustee Council will review the nominations and recommend membership to the Trustees, and upon their approval, to the Secretary of the Interior for official appointment (the Department of the Interior is the designated Federal agency for ensuring compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)).

- Nominations will be solicited using a wide range of media, including newspapers in the affected area, the Federal Register, the Trustee Council mailing list, public service announcements, flyers posted in communities in the affected area, the present PAG membership, and persons having expressed an interest in serving on the PAG. About 60 days should be allowed for response.

- The request for nominations will ask for information presented in the attached solicitation and instructions.

- The Trustee Council Office will compile a list of nominees and a summary of information about them, including name, address, telephone number; principal interest; group affiliations; who they were nominated/endorsed by; if their information packet is complete; and if additional information is required.

- The Trustee Council will meet to review the nominees and make their unanimous recommendation for the membership.

- The nominees will be notified of the recommendations of the Trustee Council.

- Trustee Council recommendations will go to the Trustees. Upon their approval, the Designated Federal Officer will forward the information for recommended members to the Secretary of the Interior for official appointment. The Designated Federal Officer will also submit appropriate reports to the Federal government pursuant to the FACA.

- After the appointment of Public Advisory Group members, members may submit nominees for alternates.

The process for the designation of alternates to PAG members, if members wish to designate voting alternates, will occur after PAG members have been appointed. PAG members may recommend an alternate for their position. All alternates must be approved by the Trustee Council. The information described on the attached for member nominees should be submitted to the Trustee Council. From these nominations, the Trustee Council may select a designated alternate for each member or the Trustee Council may request additional nominations. The Trustee Council will forward their recommendations to the Trustees. Following approval by the Trustees, the Secretary of the Interior will officially appoint those alternates approved by the Trustees. When appointed, alternates may substitute for the official PAG member at a particular meeting and will have all the responsibilities of the member they represent.

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council is soliciting nominations for the Public Advisory Group

What is the Public Advisory Group?

This 17-member citizens group advises the Trustee Council on decisions relating to the planning, evaluation, allocation of funds, and conduct of injury assessment and restoration activities related to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The group is made up of five public-at-large members and one member each from the following principal interests:

- aquaculture
- commercial fishing
- commercial tourism
- environmental
- conservation
- forest products
- local government
- native landowners
- recreation users
- sport hunting/fishing
- subsistence
- science/academic

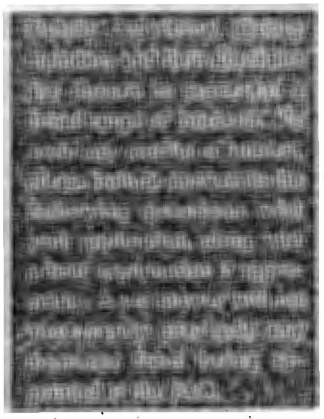
Two *ex officio* members representing the Alaska State House and Senate have non-voting seats. All Public Advisory Group members and alternates must be unanimously approved by the Trustee Council. Nominations for membership may be submitted by any source.

How to apply

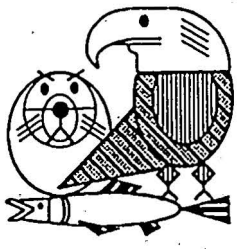
To apply, please prepare a packet that includes the information requested below and send it to: Executive Director, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, Fax: 907/276-7178

- A resume or biographical sketch (education, experience, address, telephone, fax);
- Information about the nominee's knowledge of the region, peoples or economic and social activities of the area affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, or expertise in public lands and resource management;
- Information about the nominee's relationship/involvement (if any) with the principal interest to be represented;
- A statement explaining any unique contributions the nominee will make to the Public Advisory Group and why the nominee should be appointed to serve as a member;
- Any additional relevant information that would assist the Trustee Council in making a recommendation; and
- Answers to the conflict of interest questions listed below.

Conflict of Interest



- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill?
- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council?
- Have you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or likely will submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal?
- Do you know of any other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer?



For more information contact:

Cherri Womac, Trustee Council Staff, at 907/278-8012 or 800/478-7745; or
Doug Mutter, Public Advisory Group Designated Federal Officer, at 907/271-5011.

PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP PRINCIPAL INTERESTS DEFINITIONS

April 22, 1992

AQUACULTURE

Aquaculture interests are made up of organizations and individuals involved in the mariculture and aquaculture industry. These organizations are involved in fish hatcheries or oyster/shellfish farming. Examples within the oil spill area include: Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Corporation, Alaska Aquafarms Inc., Alaska Shellfish Growers Association and Prince William Sound Aquaculture.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Commercial fishing interests are primarily made up of salmon, halibut, herring, shell fish and bottom fish fishermen. Salmon fishermen would be the predominant interest within the oil spill area. Included within this interest group would be boat captains, crew, cannery owners and operators, and fish buyers. Examples within the oil spill area include: Cordova District Fishermen United, United Fishermen of Alaska, Prince William Sound Seiners Association, Cook Inlet Gillnetters association, and Area K Seiners Association.

COMMERCIAL TOURISM

Commercial tourism interests include those businesses or individuals involved in promoting or providing commercial travel or recreation opportunities. Charter operators, guiding services, visitor associations, boat, and kayak rental companies would be represented by this interest group. Examples within the spill area include: the Anchorage Convention and Visitors Bureau, cruise ship operators, the Rental Room, Stan Stephens Charters, Alaska Wilderness Recreation And Tourism Association and Alaska Wilderness Sailing Safaris.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Environmental interests are often identified as activist organizations interested in preserving or protecting natural environments. Most environmental organizations would identify themselves as conservationists. However, not all groups that consider themselves to be conservation oriented would identify themselves as environmentalists. Examples within the oil spill area include: Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, Alaska Center for the Environment, Environmental Defense Fund, and Natural Resource Defense Council.

CONSERVATION

Conservation interests would include those people and organizations interested in the wise use and protection of natural resources through planned management of natural resources to prevent destruction or neglect. Examples within the oil spill area include: The Nature Conservancy, Prince William Sound Science Center, National Parks and Conservation Association, Izaak Walton League, and Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Forest product interests are those individuals and organizations that utilize the timber resource, usually for economic gain. Loggers, logging companies, timber resource owners and lumber mill owners and employees would be included in this category. Examples include: Prince William Sound Loggers United, Sherestone Inc., Koncor Forest Management, Chugach Alaska Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Afognak Joint Venture, Whitestone Logging, and South Central Timber Development.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government interests are the incorporated cities and boroughs within the oil spill area. Examples within the oil spill area include: governments from Valdez, Cordova, Homer, Whittier, Seward, Kodiak, Kodiak Island Borough, and Kenai Peninsula Borough.

NATIVE LANDOWNERS

Native landowner interests are those corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act either as Regional or Village Corporations. Examples within the oil spill area include: Chugach Alaska, Eyak, Tatitlek, Chenega, Koniag, Seldovia, English Bay, Ouzinke, Port Graham, Cook Inlet Region Inc.,

RECREATION USERS

Recreation user interests are individuals and organizations that represent the broad spectrum of recreation activities that occur within the oil spill area. Kayakers, power boaters, sailing clubs, sightseers, fishermen, and hunters. Examples include: Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Seward Sailing Club, and Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association.

SPORT HUNTING AND FISHING

Sport hunting and fishing interests are organizations and individuals that promote or partake in hunting and fishing. Examples within the oil spill area include: Izaak Walton League, Alaska Sport Fishing Association, Alaska Outdoor Council, Trout

Unlimited; and Alaska Fish and Game Advisory Committees in Homer, Kodiak, Seldovia, Seward, Copper River-Prince William Sound, English Bay-Port Graham and Whittier.

SUBSISTENCE

Subsistence interests are those rural Alaska residents who customarily and traditionally use wild renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade.

SCIENCE/ACADEMIC

Science/academic interests are those people and institutions involved in or interested in scientific aspects of the spill area and the effects of the oil spill. This would include academic institutions such as the University of Alaska Fairbanks and other branches of the University of Alaska system; other universities, both national and international; the Prince William Sound Science Center; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Wildlife Society; American Fisheries Society; Society of American Foresters; Alaska Archaeological Association and scientists interested or involved in research related to oil spills or resources and services within the oil spill area.

It is important to note that any organization identified above may be represented by more than one interest group.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
Rupert Andrews 9416 Long Run Drive Juneau, AK 99801 hm (907) 789-7422 fax (907) 789-1846		Sport Hunting/Fishing	Self Alaska Outdoor Council Alaska Waterfowl Assn.	yes	yes
Torie Baker POB 1159 Cordova, AK 99574 wk (907) 424-3447 fax (907) 424-3430 hm (907) 424-3820	Commercial Fisherman Eyak Packing Company Cordova District Fishermen United KCHU Board of Directors	Commercial Fishing	Self Cordova District Fishermen United	yes	no
Christopher Beck 1786 Forest Park Drive Anchorage, AK 99517 wk (907) 272-6365 fax (907) 272-6391	Christopher Beck & Assoc.	Public at Large	Self	yes	yes
Pamela Brodie POB 1139 Homer, AK 99603 wk (907) 235-2896 fax (907) 235-6306 hm (907) 235-3855	Sierra Club	Environmental	Self Sierra Club	yes	yes

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
Sheri Buretta 7644 East 17th Ave Anchorage, AK 99504 wk (907) 562-4155 fax (907) 563-2891 hm (907) 333-3774	Chugachmuit	Public at Large	Self Chugach Heritage Foundation	yes	yes
Alex Chartier POB 153 Seldovia, AK 99663 msg (907) 234-7400 fax (907) 234-7699		Commercial Fishing Commercial Tourism Conservation Environmental Public at Large Subsistence	SOS Response Team	yes	no
Dave Cobb 869 Cottonwood Drive Valdez, AK 99686 wk (907) 835-4874 fax (907) 835-4831 hm (907) 835-2637	Valdez Fisheries Dev Assn Mayor, City of Valdez	Local Government	Self City of Valdez	yes	yes
Chip Dennerlein 329 F Street, Suite 408 Anchorage, AK 99501 wk/fax (907) 277-6722 hm (907) 278-3420	National Parks & Conservation Assn	Conservation	Self	yes	yes

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
James Diehl POB 868 Girdwood, AK 99587 hm (907) 783-2708	Dimond High School Knik Kayakers & Canoers	Recreation Users	Self Knik Kayakers & Canoers	yes	yes
L.J. Evans POB 80073 Fairbanks, AK 99708 wk (907) 474-6397 hm (907) 455-4864	University of Alaska, Fairbanks	Public at Large	Self	yes	no
Albert Franzmann, DVM, PhD POB 666 Soldotna, AK 99669 hm/fax (907) 262-4107		Conservation Public at Large Science/Academic Sport Hunting/Fishing	Self	yes	no
John French Dept of Chemistry & Biochemistry POB 756160 Fairbanks, AK 99775 wk (907) 474-1875 fax (907) 474-5101 hm/fax (907) 474-8530	UAF	Science/Academic	Self Alaska Sea Grant College Program Kodiak Chamber of Commerce Kodiak Island Borough	yes	yes
Gary Gustafson 4928 Marion Avenue Anchorage, AK 99508 wk (907) 343-4336 hm (907) 337-8000	Heritage Land Bank Municipality of Anchorage	Local Government Public at Large Recreation User Sport Hunting/Fishing	Self	yes	no

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
Phillip W. Hardie, Jr., MD 3515 Fordham Drive Anchorage, AK 99508-4557 hm (907) 276-2410		Commercial Tourism Public at Large Science/Academic	Self	yes	no
Eleanor Huffines POB 981 Palmer, AK 99645-0981 wk (907) 745-4047 fax (907) 745-6069	National Outdoor Leadership School	Commercial Tourism Recreation Users	Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Assn	yes	alternate
James King 1700 Branta Road Juneau, AK 99801 hm (907) 789-7540		Conservation Public at Large	Self Pacific Seabird Group	yes	yes
Henry Kroll POB 181 Seldovia, AK 99663 wk (907) 234-7496 fax (907) 234-7699	Seldovia Historical Museum	Commercial Fishing Commercial Tourism Public at Large Subsistence	SOS Response Team	yes	no
Mary McBurney 1919 Spenard Road Anchorage, AK 99503 wk (907) 279-6519 fax (907) 258-6688		Aquaculture Public at Large	Self	yes	yes

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
Vern McCorkle 501 W Northern Lights Blvd, Ste 100 Anchorage, AK 99503 wk (907) 276-4373 fax (907) 279-9000 hm (907) 243-3627		Public at Large	Self	yes	yes
Charles Meacham 533 Main Street Juneau, AK 99801 wk (907) 463-5493	Capital Consulting	Commercial Fishing Conservation Public at Large	Self Ted Cooney, UAF American Fisheries Society Wards Cove Packing Company Joseph Sullivan, ADF&G	yes	no
Theodore Merrell 3240 Fritz Cove Road Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 789-7876	Consultant	Conservation Environmental Recreation User Science/Academic Sport Hunting/Fishing	Self	yes	no
Scott Novak POB 1703 Cordova, AK 99574 wk (907) 424-3800 fax (907) 424-3802 hm (907) 424-7189	Cordova City Council	Local Government	Self	yes	no

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
Paul Panamarioff POB 12 Ouzinkie, AK 99644 wk (907) 680-2259	Ouzinkie Tribal Council Ouzinkie City Council	Commercial Fishing Commercial Tourism Local Government Subsistence	Self	yes	no
Brenda Schwantes 361 Curlew Way Kodiak, AK 99615 wk (907) 486-9800 fax (907) 486-2763 hm (907) 487-9898	Kodiak Area Native Assn	Subsistence	Self	yes	yes
Stacy Studebaker POB 970 Kodiak, AK 99615 hm/fax (907) 486-6498	Kodiak High School	Environmental Science/Academic	Kodiak Audubon Society	yes	no
Charles Totemoff Chenega Corp 3333 Denali Street, Suite 260 Anchorage, AK 999503 wk (907) 277-5706 fax (907) 277-5700	Chenega Corporation	Native Landowner	Self Chenega Native Corporation	yes	yes
Howard Valley Box 8051 Kodiak, AK 99615 hm (907) 486-1972 fax (907) 486-1072	Afognak Joint Venture Koniag Regional Corp Afognak Native Corp	Commercial Tourism Forest Products Native Landowner Public at Large	Self	yes	no

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
NOMINEES FOR FY 1996 TO FY 1998 TERM

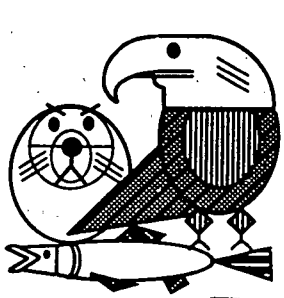
NOMINEE	AFFILIATION	INTEREST GROUP	NOMINATED /ENDORSED BY	INFO COMPLETE YES/NO	CURRENT PAG MEMBER
Nancy Yeaton POB 8009 1954 Fox & Crow Nanwalek, AK 99603 hm (907) 281-2237	Nanwalek IRA Council	Commercial Tourism Conservation Environmental Local Government Subsistence	Self	yes	no
Gordon Zerbetz 7311 Augustine Drive Anchorage, AK 99504 hm (907) 338-1313 fax (907) 333-3352		Aquaculture Public at Large	Self	yes	yes

Nominee	Aquaculture	Commercial Fishing	Commercial Tourism	Conservation	Environmental	Forest Products	Local Government	Native Landowners	Public at Large	Recreation Users	Science/ Academic	Sport Hunting/ Fishing	Subsistence	* TC Selection
Rupert Andrews, Juneau									X			O		
Torie Baker, Cordova		X							X					
Christopher Beck, Anchorage									O					
Pamela Brodie, Homer					O				X					
Sheri Buretta, Anchorage									O					
Alex Chartier, Seldovia		X	X	X	X				X				X	
Dave Cobb, Valdez							O		X					
Chip Dennerlein, Anchorage				O					X					
James Diehl, Girdwood									X	O				
L.J. Evans, Fairbanks									X					
Albert Franzmann, Soldotna				X					X		X	X		
John French, Fairbanks									X		O			
Gary Gustafson, Anchorage							X		X	X		X		
Phillip Hardie, Jr., Anchorage									X		X			
Eleanor Huffines, Palmer			O						X	X				
James King, Juneau				X					O					
Henry Kroll, Seldovia		X	X						X					
Mary McBurney, Anchorage	O								X					
Vem McCorkle, Anchorage									O					
Charles Meacham, Juneau		X		X					X					
Theodore Merrell, Juneau				X	X				X					
Scott Novak, Cordova							X		X					
Paul Panamarioff, Ouzinkie		X	X				X		X				X	
Brenda Schwantes, Kodiak									X				O	
Stacy Studebaker, Kodiak					X				X		X			
Charles Totemoff, Anchorage								O	X					
Howard Valley, Kodiak			X			X		X	X					
Nancy Yeaton, Nanwalek			X	X	X		X		X				X	
Gordon Zerbetz, Anchorage	X								O					

O = Represented this position during last PAG session X = Potential to represent this position

11.7.11A

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



Habitat Protection Program: Small Parcels Status Report

October 31, 1996

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 489,000 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, 301 small parcels have been nominated. Council staff evaluate, score, and rank 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 51 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 34 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. Fourteen small parcels (about 2,200 acres) have been acquired for $7.8 million. Owners of 12 additional parcels (about 700 acres) have accepted offers for a total of $3.2 million. Landowners are considering offers on five parcels, negotiations continue on the Kenai Natives Association Package, and the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels are being appraised. The owners of three parcels have rejected offers to purchase their parcels at appraised fair market value.

The Council is also considering acquisition of the 17 parcels listed in **Table 2**, but has not yet authorized offers to purchase these parcels. **Table 3** is a list of 16 additional parcels that have been nominated in the past 15 months.

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions

October 31, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
Acquisitions Complete				
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	22.0	$310,000	
PWS 17 A&D	Ellamar Subdivision	9.4	$276,500	
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel	9.5	$150,000	
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	20.0	$320,000	
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	220.0	$1,200,000	
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	100.0	$600,000	
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	1,377.0	$2,540,000	
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	110.0	$1,835,000	
KEN 1014	Grouse Lake	64.0	$211,000	
KAP 99	Shugak Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	$155,200	
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	88.0	$168,000	
KAP 135	Capjohn Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	70.0	$73,500	
	Subtotal:	**2,249.9**	**$7,839,200**	
Offers Accepted				
PWS 17 B&C	Ellamar Subdivision	2.0	$69,000	Acquisition is expected to close within a few days.
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	53.0	$260,000	
KEN 148	River Ranch	146.0	$1,650,000	
KEN 1015	Lowell Point	19.4	$531,000	
KEN 1049	Mansholt Parcel (Kenai River)	1.6	$55,000	
KAP 98	Pestrikoff Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	$128,000	
KAP 101	Haakanson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	$52,000	
KAP 103	Kahutak Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	$66,000	
KAP 115	Johnson Parcel (Uyak Bay)	65.0	$110,500	
KAP 131	Matfay Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	40.0	$68,000	
KAP 132	Peterson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	160.0	$256,000	
	Subtotal:	**687.0**	**$3,245,500**	
Offers Under Review				
KEN 55	Overlook Park	97.0	$244,000	Appraisal will be updated.
KEN 1009	Cooper Parcel	30.0	$48,000	No response has been received.
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.
Kenai Natives Association Package		3,254.0	$4,000,000	Legislation approved.
Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels			$1,000,000	Authorized in Shuyak Is. resolution; appraisal contract underway.
	Subtotal:	**3,534.8**	**$6,026,000**	

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions (contd.)

October 31, 1996

Offers Rejected				
KEN 12	Baycrest	90.0	$450,000	Counteroffer of $720,000; appraisal will be updated.
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.
	Subtotal:	**197.0**	**$1,172,000**	

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration*

October 31, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Fair Market Value / Comments
Appraisal Approved			
KEN 1038	Schilling Parcel	5.9	$1,304,000
KAP 1055	Abston Parcel (Uyak Bay)	160.0	$281,300
	Subtotal:	**165.9**	**$1,585,300**
Appraisal Under Review			
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 349 & 448)	42.0	
PWS 06	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 447)	24.7	
PWS 11	Horseshoe Bay	315.0	$200,000
PWS 1010	Jack Bay	942.0	Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal under review.
KEN 1039	Oberts Parcel (Big Eddy)	31.7	
KEN 1040	Oberts Parcel (Honeymoon Cove)	4.2	
KEN 1041	Oberts Parcel (Peterkin Hmstd.)	30.0	
KAP 91	Adonga Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	137.0	Awaiting probate.
KAP 114	Johnson Parcel (Uyak Bay)	55.0	
	Subtotal:	**1,581.6**	
Appraisal Underway			
KEN 1051	Salamatof Native Assn. (Kenai NWR)	16.0	
KEN 1052	Salamatof Native Assn. (Kenai NWR)	10.0	
KAP 118	Cusack Parcel (Sturgeon Lagoon)	160.0	
KAP 145	Termination Point	1,028.0	
	Subtotal:	**1,214.0**	

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration* (contd.)

October 31, 1996

Owner Unwilling to Sell

KAP 22	The Triplets	65.0	Owner unwilling to sell at appraised fair market value ($6,500).
KAP 150	Karluk	5.0	Owner unwilling to sell at appraised fair market value ($105,000).
	Subtotal:	**70.0**	

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

* Fleming Spit (PWS 1027), a 5.4-acre parcel in Cordova, is no longer under consideration because the Alaska Division of Parks has executed an agreement to purchase this parcel with State criminal settlement funds.

Table 3. Small Parcel Nominations

July 1995 to October 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Sponsor	Rank
PWS 1045	Dennis Parcel (Valdez Duck Flats)	4.3	Sponsorship withdrawn	Does not meet threshold criteria.
PWS 1056	Blondeau Parcel (Valdez)	100.0	No sponsor	Not yet evaluated.
KEN 1030	Anchor River	127.8	No sponsor	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1032	Matson Parcel (Ninilchik River)	7.4	ADFG	Low
KEN 1035	Mullen Parcel (Kenai River)	8.5	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1036	Weilbacher Parcel (Kenai River)	28.7	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1037	Coyle Parcel (Kenai City Boat Dock)	26.0	No sponsor	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1042	College Estates (Kenai River)	56.0	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1043	College Estates (Kenai River)	77.9	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1044	Breeden Parcel (Kenai River Flats)	25.0	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1046	Pollard Parcel (Kasilof River)	155.0	ADFG	Low
KEN 1047	Calvin Parcel (Kasilof River)	76.8	ADFG	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1048	Lahndt Parcel (Kasilof River)	30.0	ADFG	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KAP 1050	Christiansen Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	159.0	USFWS	Low
KAP 1054	Christiansen Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	USFWS	Low
KEN 1057	Lowe Parcel (Kenai River)	22.0	ADNR	Not yet evaluated.
	Total:	**1,064.4**		