

11.08.10

Schedule for Restoration Reserve Planning

Dates	Activity
Aug.– Oct., 1997	Staff meets with representatives of the University of Alaska, community facilitators and others to develop options for consideration.
Nov. 5, 1997 (tent.)	PAG Work Session on Restoration Reserve. PAG comments on draft options.
December 1997	Trustee Council decides which options to consider further.
December 1997	Staff prepares brochure on options.
January 29–30, 1998	Discussion of the Restoration Reserve at the 1998 Annual Restoration Workshop.
Feb.– Mar 1998	Public workshops in the spill area, Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau.
May 1998	Close of public comment period on Restoration Options.
June 1998	Staff prepares report on public comments on Restoration Options.
July 1998	PAG reviews public comments on Restoration Options and makes recommendations to the Trustee Council.
August 1998	Trustee Council makes a preliminary decision on the Restoration Reserve and distributes it for comment.
October 1998	PAG reviews the preliminary decision and makes a recommendation to the Trustee Council
October 1998	Trustee Council makes a final decision on the Restoration Reserve.
March 23, 1999	Discussion of the Restoration Reserve at the 10th Anniversary Symposium
Oct. 1998–Sept. 2002	Change laws, court orders and administration, if necessary.
Oct. 1, 2002, or sooner	Use of Restoration Reserve begins.



Key point for PAG involvement

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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Restoration Reserve Fund Public Advisory Group Issue Paper - Revised 7/17/97

The Restoration Reserve is a fund established by the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council from the \$900 million civil settlement. The purpose of the fund is to support restoration efforts beyond the last payment from Exxon Corporation. The last payment from Exxon in September 2001 will fund restoration projects for federal fiscal year (FY) 2002. Restoration efforts needed after FY 2002 will be funded by the Reserve Fund.

Each year since 1994, the Trustee Council has approved the transfer of \$12 million into the Reserve Fund. Annual deposits of \$12 million in each of the five years remaining in the settlement period would bring the total reserve to \$108 million plus interest, or about **\$150 million**. All settlement funds are currently placed in the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS), a cash management system developed by the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, and invested in government treasury securities.

The Trustee Council has made no decisions about the long-term management or use of the Reserve Fund and would like to hear your ideas, especially about the following issues:

- **Purpose of the Fund:** Should the fund be used for marine research, habitat protection, stewardship programs, or a combination of restoration activities? Should the policies in the *Restoration Plan* apply to use of the Fund or should these policies be amended?
- **Financial Management:** How much money is needed and over what period of time and in general how should the fund be managed to attain these objectives?
- **Decision-Making Structure:** Should the Trustee Council continue to make decisions about restoration after FY 2002 or should a different decision-making structure be established to direct the use of the Reserve Fund?

Decisions about the Reserve Fund probably will require changes in legislation and court orders. However, right now the Trustee Council needs creative ideas to help its members make a decision by **Fall 1998**. This target date will allow ample time to make needed changes in state and federal laws, court orders or administrative arrangements.

Although the first issue to be addressed is the purpose of the Fund, it is difficult to express opinions about this issue without knowing how much money could be available to spend. Table 1 illustrates the amount of money that could be available to spend in FY 2003 under various scenarios. For two different investment strategies—the status quo (CRIS) and a hypothetical alternative public investment system earning a total return of 7.5%—Table 1 presents an **inflation-adjusted endowment** and two **declining balance** scenarios in which principal as well as interest would be spent over 10 years or 20 years. In this table, the figures for the declining balance scenario assume that principal and interest would be spent in equal amounts over the time period, so the value would be declining in real terms because of inflation.

Table 1. Amount Available to Spend under Various Scenarios

INVESTMENT STRATEGY	ASSUMPTIONS: Principal: \$150 million Inflation Rate: 3.5% <i>Total Return Less Fees</i>	AVAILABLE TO SPEND IN FY 2003 ¹		
		Inflation-Adjusted Endowment	Declining Balance	
			10-Year	20-Year
Status Quo (CRIS)	5.5%	\$3 million	\$20.0 million	\$12.5 million
Alternative	7.5%	\$6 million	\$22.0 million	\$14.7 million

¹ The equivalent of these amounts in 1997 dollars will depend on the inflation rate in future years. For example, assuming a 3.5% inflation rate, \$3 million in FY 2003 would be equivalent to \$2.5 million in FY 1997 and \$6 million would be equivalent to \$5 million.

PURPOSE OF THE FUND

Issues:

1. *Should the fund be used for marine research, habitat protection, stewardship programs, or a combination of restoration activities?*
2. *Should the policies in the Restoration Plan apply to use of the Fund or should these policies be amended?*
3. *Other issues?*

The Trustee Council began transferring funds to the Reserve Fund in 1994 because its members expected complete recovery from the spill would not occur for decades, well beyond the 10-year period (1991-2001) for annual payments from the Exxon Corporation. Although the Council intends for the Reserve Fund to be available for restoration in the years following the last payment from Exxon, they reserved the option to use the Reserve Fund before the year 2001 to fund restoration projects that are clearly needed and cannot be funded by other means.

If the Reserve Fund is managed as an endowment, the amount available to spend each beginning in FY 2003 would be \$3 million under the status quo and \$6 million under the alternative investment strategy described below. If, on the other hand, principal and interest are spent over a 20-year period, about \$12.5 million would be available to spend under the status quo and \$14.7 million under the alternative investment strategy.

In anticipation of the end of the payment period, the Trustee Council has set a target of \$6 million for the work plan (monitoring, research and general restoration) in FY 2002, and conclusion of the acquisition of all large parcels and most of the small parcels.

The Chief Scientist, in consultation with the core scientific peer reviewers, have prepared a position paper (April 11, 1997) that recommends "that the Reserve Fund be used to fund a permanent, adaptive, interdisciplinary monitoring and research program to track and predict ecological change and provide data and a mechanism for long-term conservation and management." The Chief Scientist recommends that the Fund be managed as an endowment, that the research program focus on the northern Gulf of Alaska, and that \$4-\$5 million be reserved for the research program.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Issues:

1. *How much money is needed and over what period of time?*
2. *In general, how should the fund be managed to attain these objectives?*
3. *Other issues?*

On November 2, 1994, the Trustee Council approved the initial transfer of funds into a Reserve Fund in the CRIS and directed that the Fund be invested in long-term securities earning higher rates of interest than those available through the Joint Trust Fund Account. An amendment to the court order governing the deposit and transfer of settlement proceeds was necessary to effect this change and was signed in 1995 and in 1996, CRIS invested the Fund in U.S. government treasury securities with maturity dates ranging from FY 97 through FY 2002. The average rate of return on these securities is 5.11%. Since then, interest rates have risen.

CRIS charges a fee of 10% of earnings. The 1996 audit of the Joint Trust Account recommended that the Trustee Council seek a reduction in these fees because they are excessive given the limited cost of the services provided by CRIS. The Restoration Office has asked the federal court system to reduce the fees charged for management of joint trust funds, including the Reserve Fund, but so far these efforts have failed.

The Trustee Council will probably secure the services of professional financial managers to advise it on the investment strategies and other aspects of the financial management of the Reserve Fund. However, the Council will have to make policy decisions on the following issues, which would benefit from public advice:

Return requirements: How much money will be needed to meet the restoration needs we project? Will the return have to increase with inflation?

Risk tolerance: Can we tolerate a bad year in which the Reserve Fund sustains losses? Common stocks tend to have a higher average return over the long term than do government treasury securities, but they have a higher risk.

Liquidity: Do we need a steady income stream? How much money needs to be available each year?

Horizon: How long will the money have to last: 10 years? 20 years? In perpetuity? The answer to this question will help answer whether to manage the fund as an endowment or a declining balance and will influence the asset allocation. Also, there may be different horizons for different kinds of restoration activities, such as 10 years for habitat acquisition and 30 years or in perpetuity for science.

Potential Alternatives:

Status Quo: If the Trustee Council makes no change in the financial management of the Reserve Fund, it will continue to be held by the CRIS. Although the return from CRIS will vary with interest rates on government treasury securities of various terms, a reasonable net return (after the 10% fee on earnings) is about 5.5%

Alternative: Alaska has many examples of conservatively managed public investment funds, for example, the Alaska Permanent Fund, the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), the Public School Fund, and the University of Alaska Foundation. Some of these funds are managed as endowments; others are not. The average long-term return of these funds range from to about 8.5% to 12.6%. However, the board of directors of each fund sets a target return for future earnings. The earnings target for PERS, which is not inflation-proofed, is 8% and the target for the Alaska Permanent Fund is a 4% total rate of return after inflation.

DECISION-MAKING STRUCTURE

Issues:

1. *Should the Trustee Council continue to make decisions about restoration after FY 2002 or should a different structure be established to direct the use of the Reserve Fund?*
2. *Other issues?*

The Chief Scientist has recommended several features of the decision-making structure for the Reserve Fund. His recommendations include program administration by a core professional staff not directly affiliated with any particular agency; coordination and collaboration with other marine monitoring and research endeavors, such as GLOBEC; and opportunities for participation by resource agencies and the public.

An important consideration in evaluating alternative decision-making structures is the cost of public information, science management and administration. The cost of alternative organizational structures will depend on such factors as the size and complexity of the program; public outreach efforts, such as continuation of the Public Advisory Group, newsletter, and participation in the Alaska Regional Library and Information System (formerly OSPIC); the nature and extent of staff support; and the method of securing independent peer review.

NEXT STEPS

Table 2 lists the milestones in Restoration Reserve planning. The first stage is to discuss issues of concern to a wide variety of parties. The next stage will be to develop alternatives for presentation to the Trustee Council in Fall 1997. Once the Council has endorsed the range of alternatives, a brochure ("newspaper") will be prepared similar to that which was used so effectively during development of the *Restoration Plan*. The brochure will be serve as the chief tool for discussing the Reserve Fund alternatives at public meetings and other gatherings.

Table 2. Milestones for Restoration Reserve Fund Planning

→ Spring/Summer 1997	Staff brainstorms with interested parties.
Fall 1997	Trustee Council decides which options to consider further.
Winter 1997	Staff conducts in-depth research and legal review.
Spring 1998	Staff conducts public workshops on options.
Fall 1998	Trustee Council makes its decision about the future management and use of the Restoration Reserve.
1999 - 2002	Change laws, court orders and administration, if necessary.

11.08.10

AUGUST 6, 1997

**MOTION
FY 98 WORK PLAN**

DRAFT

MOVE the Trustee Council adopt the recommendations for FY 98 projects as outlined in Spreadsheet A dated August 5, 1997 and Spreadsheet B dated July 28, 1997, with the following conditions: (1) If a Principal Investigator has an overdue report from a previous year, no funds may be expended on a project involving the PI unless the report is submitted or a schedule for submission is approved by the Executive Director, and (2) a project's lead agency must demonstrate to the Executive Director that requirements of NEPA are met before any project funds may be expended (with the exception of funds spent to prepare NEPA documentation). The funds approved for Project 98180, Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement, are for capital projects and do not lapse on September 30, 1998.

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

RE: Recommendation on FY 98 Work Plan

DATE: July 28, 1997

The following spreadsheets display my recommendation on which restoration projects should be funded for FY 98. Spreadsheet A, which is arranged by "resource cluster," shows project costs. Spreadsheet B, which is arranged numerically, contains the project abstract, the Chief Scientist's recommendation, and the text of my recommendation, as well as project cost and duration. Also included are a list of new projects (those for which FY 98 would be the first year of Trustee Council funding) and a list of deferred projects (those for which I recommend a decision on funding be deferred until December, pending a review of this summer's field season or availability of funds). In brief:

<u>FY 98 Funding Target:</u>	\$14,000,000
<u>Executive Director's Recommendation:</u>	
Fund/Fund contingent	\$13,082,500
Defer decision pending Fall review	899,000
Defer decision pending availability of funds	321,700
TOTAL:	\$14,303,200

The final page of Spreadsheet A lists three projects outside of the Work Plan that I am also recommending be funded:

98100/Admin./Sci.Mgt./Public Info.	\$ 2,796,300
98126/Habitat Support	\$ 781,400
98424/Restoration Reserve	<u>\$12,000,000</u>
TOTAL:	\$15,577,700

The recommendations in these spreadsheets reflect input from the Chief Scientist and his group of peer reviewers, as well as comments from the general public, the Public Advisory Group, and agency staff. I would like to express my appreciation to all of the above for their cooperation and assistance in putting together a reasonable Work Plan within our funding target.

Please be advised that there may be minor adjustments to a few projects' costs prior to the August 6 Trustee Council meeting, as the budgets for projects that will be performed at the Alaska SeaLife Center are still being refined. I do not expect these adjustments to significantly affect the overall funding total.

New Projects Recommended for Funding

The Executive Director's recommendation includes funding for 18 new projects; four of the projects are deferred, as noted below):

Pink Salmon	98329	Synthesis of toxicological impacts	\$25.6
Herring	98311	Herring productivity dependencies	\$119.3
SEA/Related	98297	Oceanography of PWS bays/fjords	\$94.2
	98340	Oceanographic monitoring	\$77.1
Cutthroat/Dolly/Rockfish	98252	Genetic investigations	\$201.4
Marine Mammals	98341	Harbor seals: health and diet	\$165.7
Nearshore	98289	Black oystercatcher (defer)	\$80.4
	98325	Intertidal/subtidal manuscripts	\$99.9
	98348	River otter response to oil contamination	\$229.0
Seabirds	98327	Pigeon guillemot research	\$128.7
	98338	Adult murre/kittiwake survival (defer)	\$76.1
	98346	Sand lance publication	\$5.4
	98347	Fatty acid profile/lipid analysis	\$110.6
Subsistence	98273	Surf scoter life history	\$170.4
	98274	Herring/nearshore video	\$89.6
Habitat Improvement	98314	Homer Mariner Park (defer)	\$102.1
	98339	Human use/wildlife disturbance model (defer)	\$139.2
Ecosystem Synthesis	98330	Mass-balance model of trophic fluxes	<u>\$179.8</u>
TOTAL			\$2,094.5

Projects Recommended as DEFER DECISION

The Executive Director's recommendation includes 11 deferred projects:

DEFER DECISION pending Fall review:

98064	Harbor seals (new component)	\$157.5
98131	Clam restoration (all but interim amount)	\$197.9
98162	Herring disease (pound component)	\$51.7
98163	APEX (marbled murrelet component)	\$118.5
98263	Port Graham stream assessment	\$135.4
98286	Elders/Youth conference	\$111.1
98320T	Herring TEK (all but interim amount)	\$50.8
98338	Adult murre/kittiwake survival	\$76.1
		<hr/>
		\$899.0

DEFER DECISION pending availability of funds:

98289	Black oystercatcher	\$80.4
98314	Homer Mariner Park	\$102.1
98339	Human use/wildlife disturbance model	\$139.2
		<hr/>
		\$321.7

TOTAL \$1,220.7

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Pink Salmon				\$1,184.5	\$1,210.9		\$606.9	\$234.0	\$2,051.8	
98076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	NOAA	Cont'd	\$272.2	\$272.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$272.2	Fund
98139A1-CLO	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$13.4	\$13.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.4	Fund
98139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	Cont'd	\$85.8	\$85.8		\$76.5	\$47.0	\$209.3	Fund
98139C1-CLO	Montague Rehabilitation Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98186-CLO	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	ADFG	Cont'd	\$120.2	\$120.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.2	Fund
98188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	ADFG	Cont'd	\$141.1	\$141.1		\$182.9	\$0.0	\$324.0	Fund
98190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG	Cont'd	\$211.6	\$238.0		\$187.0	\$187.0	\$612.0	Fund contingent
98191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	ADFG	Cont'd	\$159.4	\$159.4		\$58.7	\$0.0	\$218.1	Fund
98194-CLO	Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	Cont'd	\$25.0	\$25.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0	Fund
98196	Genetic Structure	ADFG	Cont'd	\$130.2	\$130.2		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$180.2	Fund contingent
98329	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$25.6	\$25.6		\$51.8	\$0.0	\$77.4	Fund contingent
Pacific Herring				\$683.3	\$683.3	\$51.7	\$80.6	\$0.0	\$763.9	
98162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	ADFG	Cont'd	\$465.7	\$465.7	\$51.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$465.7	Fund con/Defer
98165-CLO	Genetic Discrimination	ADFG	Cont'd	\$56.0	\$56.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$56.0	Fund contingent
98166-CLO	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	Cont'd	\$42.3	\$42.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.3	Fund contingent
98310	Distribution/Turnover in Juvenile Populations	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98311	Productivity Dependencies: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New	\$119.3	\$119.3		\$80.6	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund
98328	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
SEA and Related Projects				\$2,618.8	\$2,618.8	\$50.8	\$841.0	\$53.7	\$3,576.3	
98195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	NOAA	Cont'd	\$114.9	\$114.9				\$114.9	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98292-BAA	Salmon Carcasses and Forest Productivity	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98297-BAA	Oceanography of PWS Bays and Fjords	NOAA	New	\$94.2	\$94.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	Fund
98308-BAA	Model Validation	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98312-BAA	Food Web Shifts: Time Series Approach	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cont'd	\$2,332.6	\$2,332.6	\$50.8	\$755.2	\$0.0	\$3,087.8	Fund/Defer
98340	Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$77.1	\$77.1		\$85.8	\$53.7	\$279.4	Fund
98342-BAA	Pilot Monitoring for PWS	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon				\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	
98239	Salmon Carcasses and Production	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98254-CLO	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	Fund
98270	Akalura Lake	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Rockfish, and Pollock				\$355.0	\$350.2		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$358.2	
98043B	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$32.0	Fund
98145-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden: Anadromous/Resident Form	USFS	Cont'd	\$120.7	\$120.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.7	Fund
98252	Genetic Investigations of Rockfish and Pollock	ADFG	New	\$206.2	\$201.4				\$201.4	Fund contingent
98269-BAA	Rockfish Recovery	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98302-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden Inventory	USFS	Cont'd	\$4.1	\$4.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.1	Fund
Marine Mammals				\$596.6	\$630.3	\$157.5	\$185.1	\$132.8	\$1,039.6	
98001-CLO	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Cont'd	\$51.1	\$51.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.1	Fund
98012A-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	NOAA	Cont'd	\$154.7	\$154.7				\$154.7	Fund
98064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$157.5	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$210.0	Fund/Defer

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS / FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98170-CLO	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	ADFG	Cont'd	\$108.8	\$108.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.8	Fund
98294-BAA	Pinniped Response to Diet	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98341	Harbor Seals: Health and Diet	ADFG	New	\$132.0	\$165.7		\$125.1	\$132.8	\$515.0	Fund
98351	Harbor Seals: Fate of Pups	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98370	Harbor Seal Metabolism: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Nearshore Ecosystem				\$2,124.6	\$2,152.3	\$80.4	\$626.6	\$0.0	\$2,778.9	
98025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	DOI	Cont'd	\$1,652.9	\$1,652.9		\$450.0	\$0.0	\$2,102.9	Fund
98161-CLO	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	DOI	Cont'd	\$16.5	\$16.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$16.5	Fund
98223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98288-BAA	Sea Otter Monitoring: Winter-killed Carcasses	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98289-BAA	Status of Black Oystercatchers	NOAA	New			\$80.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98290	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	Cont'd	\$75.7	\$75.7				\$75.7	Fund
98319	Biology of Isopod and Lithodid Crab	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98325-BAA	Intertidal/Subtidal Manuscript Preparation	NOAA	New	\$99.9	\$99.9			\$0.0	\$99.9	Fund contingent
98348	Response of River Otters to Oil Contamination	ADFG	New	\$201.3	\$229.0		\$176.6	\$0.0	\$405.6	Fund
98349	Archiving of Intertidal Specimens	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98355	Clam Habitat Association Model	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98359	Investigation of Black Oystercatchers	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98390	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98426	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98427-CLO	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	ADFG	Cont'd	\$78.3	\$78.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects				\$2,817.3	\$2,828.6	\$194.6	\$2,306.6	\$1,350.0	\$7,072.0	
98142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	NOAA	Cont'd	\$269.0	\$269.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.0	Fund
98144A	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	Cont'd	\$57.4	\$57.4		\$23.0	\$0.0	\$80.4	Fund
98144B	Common Murre Manuscripts	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /144A
98159	Marine Bird Surveys	DOI	Cont'd	\$237.0	\$237.0		\$35.0	\$230.0	\$767.0	Fund
98163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experim't(APEX)	NOAA	Cont'd	\$1,899.5	\$1,899.5	\$118.5	\$1,880.3	\$882.1	\$4,888.6	Fund con/Defer
98169	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	DOI	Cont'd	\$88.2	\$88.2		\$86.2	\$13.8	\$188.2	Fund
98287-BAA	Seabird/Oceanographic Relationships	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	DOI	Cont'd	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$82.8	Fund
98327	Pigeon Guillemot Research	DOI	New	\$117.4	\$128.7		\$159.5	\$168.8	\$552.1	Fund contingent
98337	Archaeological Forage Fish	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98338	Adult Murre/Kittiwake Survival	DOI	New			\$76.1			\$0.0	Defer decision
98343-BAA	Descriptive Oceanography of Glacial Fjords	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98346	Sand Lance Publication	USFS	New	\$5.4	\$5.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4	Fund
98347	Fatty Acid Profile/Lipid Class Analysis	NOAA	New	\$110.6	\$110.6		\$92.6	\$35.3	\$238.5	Fund
98357-BAA	Ancient Salmonid Fish Bone/Bivalve Shells	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98358	Tree Rings	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98364	Effects of Food Stress	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Archaeological Resources				\$206.6	\$206.6		\$161.5	\$0.0	\$368.1	
98007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	Cont'd	\$139.7	\$139.7		\$151.5		\$291.2	Fund
98007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98007C	New Habitat Areas	ADNR	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /007A

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	Cont'd	\$66.9	\$66.9		\$10.0	\$0.0	\$76.9	Fund
98296	Exhibit-quality Catalog	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98298	Public Brochure: SeaLife Center	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98323-BAA	Monitoring Differential Impacts of Oil	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Subsistence				\$1,076.7	\$1,076.7	\$444.4	\$330.5	\$320.1	\$2,218.4	
98052A	Community Involvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$232.1	\$232.1		\$230.0	\$230.0	\$1,152.1	Fund
98052B	Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	Cont'd	\$61.3	\$61.3				\$61.3	Fund
98127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Cont'd	\$10.5	\$10.5		\$10.7	\$0.0	\$21.2	Fund
98131	Clam Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$197.9			\$82.1	Fund/Defer
98210	Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.2	\$150.2				\$150.2	Fund
98220-CLO	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS	Cont'd	\$11.9	\$11.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.9	Fund
98225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	ADFG	Cont'd	\$73.5	\$73.5		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$223.5	Fund
98236	SeaLife Center Exhibit	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	ADFG	Cont'd	\$84.7	\$84.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$84.7	Fund
98247	Kametlook River Coho Salmon	ADFG	Cont'd	\$14.9	\$14.9		\$14.8	\$15.1	\$75.9	Fund
98256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	Cont'd	\$95.5	\$95.5				\$95.5	Fund
98263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	ADFG	Cont'd			\$135.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98273	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	ADFG	New	\$170.4	\$170.4				\$170.4	Fund
98274	Herring/Nearshore Documentary	ADFG	New	\$89.6	\$89.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6	Fund
98286	Elders/Youth Conference	DOI	Cont'd			\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98293-BAA	Bidarki and Gumboot Chitons	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98315	Shellfish Conference: Qutekcak Tribe	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98324-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98331	Copper River Intertribal Fisheries Commission	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98332	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98333	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98334	Restoration of Pink Salmon: Test Fishery	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98335	Nanwalek Hatchery	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98336	Restoration through Community Participation	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98353	Public Access and Education Program	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98356	Sockeye Stocking at Chuck's Lake	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98363	Analysis of Port Graham Corp. Lands	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Habitat Improvement				\$491.9	\$491.9	\$241.3	\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	
98180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	ADNR	Cont'd	\$491.9	\$491.9		\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	Fund contingent
98314	Homer Mariner Park	ADNR	New			\$102.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98339	Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	USFS	New			\$139.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98344	Blowdown Effects on Salmon Habitat	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98380	Kenai River Restoration: Effects on Habitat	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Ecosystem Synthesis				\$261.1	\$261.1		\$265.5	\$0.0	\$526.6	
98278	Kachemak Bay: Long-Term Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
98300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings	ADNR	Cont'd	\$81.3	\$81.3		\$80.0		\$161.3	Fund
98307	Computer System	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98309	Model Validation: Stable Isotope Tracers	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98330-BAA	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	NOAA	New	\$179.8	\$179.8		\$185.5	\$0.0	\$365.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Project Management				\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	
98250	Project Management	ALL	Cont'd	\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	Fund
Total:				\$12,988.2	\$13,082.5	\$1,220.7	\$5,718.9	\$2,090.6	\$22,124.1	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / PROJECTS OUTSIDE FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY 98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Habitat Protection				\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	Fund
98126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	ADNR	Cont'd	\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	
Administration, Science Management, and Public Info.				\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	Fund
98100	Admin./Sci. Mgt./Public Info.	ALL	Cont'd	\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	
Restoration Reserve				\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	Fund
98424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	Cont'd	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	
Total:				\$15,577.7	\$15,577.7		\$14,500.0	\$12,000.0	\$66,077.7	

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98001-CLO	Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$51.1	\$51.1	\$51.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.1
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide the final analysis for three years of field work that sampled harbor seals for condition and health status. Tasks will include analysis of late arriving samples, completion of analytical and statistical tests, production of final reports, and publication of research papers.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been a good one, and the species is important in the restoration program. This study should be properly closed out in FY 98.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project. It will conclude a multi-year study of harbor seal body condition and nutritional status and should produce a peer-reviewed publication. Results to date indicate that adult harbor seals in Prince William Sound are neither sick nor food stressed, but there are natural variations in health indices that reflect environmental, seasonal and geographic differences. In collaboration with projects 98064 and 98170, this project will help explain the long-term decline in harbor seals in Prince William Sound. The results of these studies will enable resource managers, subsistence hunters, and others to focus their concerns and efforts on the most probable causes of population decline. A technical review session on the recovery status of harbor seals and the results of previously-funded EVOS studies is tentatively scheduled for Fall 1997.								
98007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 4th yr. 8 yr. project	\$145.3	\$139.7	\$139.7		\$151.5			\$291.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for reintroduced oil. This project will end in FY 99 if monitoring shows no continued injury.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an ongoing project that is continuing to document the rate of degradation (vandalism, erosion, etc.) at archaeological sites in the spill area. Annual visitation of four of the index sites, as originally proposed, is probably unnecessary. However, the proposal was revised to incorporate visits to a combination of new (98007C proposal) and existing sites. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project monitors archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling. In FY 98, by combining the 98007C proposal with this project, the sites to be monitored will include some sites on land recently acquired through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program as well as index sites and other sites of concern on public land.								

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SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	L. Yarborough/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 3 yr. project	\$10.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Project Abstract Funding is requested for an additional phase of the US Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. The final report on the restoration project having been completed in FY 97, this phase of the project will present the results of additional analysis to the professional and general public. The principal investigator will prepare a professional paper for publication, and a shortened version for presentation at the Alaska Anthropological Association annual meeting.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation It is certainly appropriate to follow through and publish the results of prior EVOS work. The Trustee Council previously funded participation in a professional meeting and one publication for this principal investigator. However, both the agency and principal investigator should have an interest in seeing this additional publication appear in print. There is no compelling reason for continued Trustee Council support. Do not fund.			Executive Director's Recommendation Do not fund. In FY 97, the Trustee Council funded preparation of a manuscript about the archaeological restoration efforts at SEW-440 and SEW-488 and presentation of a paper at a professional conference. This project would continue these efforts into FY 99 and does not appear to be a high priority for use of restoration funds.						
98007C	Archaeological Documentation, New Habitat Areas	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$80.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Project Abstract Habitat acquisition by the Trustee Council has brought into public ownership sites vandalized during EVOS-related activities. These sites, not previously accessible to the site restoration process because they were in private ownership, now will be documented to determine restoration needs. These sites will also be included in the continuing site monitoring program as necessary. Five sites on Kodiak Island, five sites on Shuyak Island, and five sites in Prince William Sound will be examined.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This is a proposal to examine the extent of vandalism at archaeological sites that have become available for study due to the EVOS habitat acquisition program. It is unclear why the rate of vandalism at these sites cannot be estimated using the existing index monitoring program. Do not fund as a project separate from 98007A.			Executive Director's Recommendation Combine with Project 98007A.						
98012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound, Alaska	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr. 9 yr. project	\$166.8	\$154.7	\$154.7					\$154.7
Project Abstract This project continues to monitor the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound killer whales to analyze a GIS database on killer whales. In FY 98, critical habitats for transient whales in Prince William Sound will be identified using these data. Year round residency of killer whales will be assessed using a remote hydrophone system. Environmental contaminant levels in the blubber of specific whales will be determined and potential effects on recovery evaluated.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This ongoing work has been developing valuable information regarding killer whale populations in Prince William Sound, including the first data sets on the genetics and contaminant body burdens in these populations. The long-term data set collected by this principal investigator should expand our knowledge of the natural history of killer whales. The proposal is generally consistent with the results of the November 1996 killer whale review, including conclusion of biopsy sampling for contaminants and genetic analyses. Fund.			Executive Director's Recommendation Fund. The contract for continuation of this project should place special emphasis on producing the five manuscripts promised in the Detailed Project Description. This project is providing valuable information about the long-term effects of the oil spill on resident and transient pods of killer whales in Prince William Sound.						

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels, et al/USGS	DOI	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$1,689.2	\$1,652.9	\$1,652.9		\$450.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,102.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP) makes an integrated assessment of trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of apex predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and to improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses are: (1) Recovery of nearshore resources injured by EVOS is limited by recruitment processes; (2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey organisms has had a limiting effect on the recovery of benthic foraging predators; and (3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of benthic foraging predators.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The FY 98 proposal covers the final field season, with FY 99 as the closeout year. This project was favorably reviewed in February 1997. It is a well-managed program that is reaching its objectives. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund all components except sea otter manuscripts. Funding for additional sea otter manuscripts (\$10,000) may be reconsidered if the sea otter manuscript funded in FY 97 is completed and submitted for publication. In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, was the area hardest hit by the oil spill. This project monitors recovery of intertidal organisms and closely linked vertebrate predators (harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots, river otters, and sea otters) and addresses the question of whether continuing contamination is slowing recovery of vertebrate predators. FY 98 will be the final year of field work for this project, with only data analysis and final report writing funded in FY 99. In FY 98, funds are included (\$9,900) for traditional knowledge workshops on clams and sea otters, to be conducted in conjunction with Project 98052B/TEK Specialist.								
98043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 5th yr. 6 yr. project	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project monitors habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995. There has been concern raised that habitat structures may inadvertently increase coho salmon populations, and thereby increase competition stress on Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations. Preliminary data collected in 1995 and 1996 could be interpreted to support this assumption with regard to cutthroat trout. Additional monitoring seeks to address these questions, and provide solid results to base our conclusions on the effectiveness of these types of improvements to benefit Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The low-cost assessment of the performance of earlier habitat enhancement efforts provided by this project will be valuable information for the restoration program. Although there was a previous recommendation to end monitoring in FY 97, the opportunity to quantify the effects of this habitat enhancement effort with another year of monitoring deserves support. The project should be closed out in FY 99, and the results of this project should be published in the scientific literature.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund a third and final year of monitoring. This project monitors the effectiveness of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden habitat improvement structures installed in FY 95. The structures were monitored in FY 96 and FY 97. Only closeout funds (preparation of a final report/manuscript) are expected in FY 99.								

SP **DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98052A	Community Involvement	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRRC	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 8 yr. project	\$255.3	\$232.1	\$232.1		\$230.0	\$230.0	\$460.0	\$1,152.1
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will increase community involvement in the restoration process. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator's work will continue through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRRC). Through direct communication with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator will continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program. (Local facilitators are located in Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia, Valdez, Kodiak, and Alaska Peninsula.)</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been a relative success. People in the communities feel that they are better informed about the Trustee Council's restoration efforts, which is one of the primary goals of the project. However, improvements could be made. People in the villages continue to be frustrated by the relatively low success rate of their project proposals. The Community Coordinator should spend greater effort in helping individuals improve the quality of submitted proposals and in discouraging those proposals that can clearly not be funded by the Council. It also seems that the resource abnormality hotline is an idea whose time has passed -- it has received no calls in the past six months. Finally, the position of Community Coordinator has been vacant for some time and needs to be filled as soon as possible if the project is to meet its objectives. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project, which is designed to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill, responds to an important goal of the Trustee Council. The recent review session (July 1997) made clear that this project is of the highest importance to the villages in the spill region, for it gives them a voice in the restoration process. However, the Community Coordinator position has been vacant for several months and it is critical that a good coordinator be employed as soon as possible if the project is to be a success in FY 98.</p>						
98052B	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRRC	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr.	\$98.8	\$61.3	\$61.3					\$61.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will fund a TEK (Traditional Ecological Knowledge) specialist to (1) provide technical assistance to restoration project principal investigators who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use, TEK, (2) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill-area-wide coordinator hired under Project /052A, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK, (3) organize and coordinate synthesis workshops between principal investigators and community experts. Also, community workshops will be held to enhance understanding of the benefits and implications of working with TEK. These workshops may involve experts who have experience in applying TEK from an Alaska Native perspective. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will provide staff support for the project.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project seeks the beneficial exchange of knowledge from traditional and local sources and from scientific studies, which is a highly desirable goal. It has been funded in one form or another since FY 95; the approach of hiring a TEK consultant was funded on a pilot basis in FY 97. The project seems to still not have found its bearings and appears to have an unwieldy management structure. In addition, the project risks failure because of suspicion among the Native community about the potential use of any TEK data collected, and their resultant reluctance to endorse the protocols developed by the Trustee Council for obtaining TEK. In FY 98, an alternative approach -- "synthesis workshops" -- is proposed. Fund for FY 98 only, with funding for FY 99 dependent on the results of the FY 98 effort.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project, which is designed to explore and facilitate the use of traditional knowledge in the restoration of injured resources, responds to an important goal of the Trustee Council. In FY 98, the TEK Specialist will focus on providing technical assistance to the Herring TEK effort (Project 98320T-Supp) and conducting synthesis workshops of villagers and principal investigators on seaducks (Projects 98273 and 98427), sea otters (Project 98025) and clams (Project 98025).</p>						

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$307.5	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$157.5	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$210.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in Prince William Sound and investigate the hypothesis that food limitation to pups and juveniles is causing the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted during molting to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seal pups will be satellite-tagged to describe and compare their movements, hauling out, and diving behavior to older seals and seals in other areas. Fatty acids analysis will be conducted on recent and archived blubber samples and mathematical models developed to estimate seal diets and whether they have changed since the 1970s. Special emphasis will be on pups and juveniles, the age groups most likely to be affected by food limitation.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There continues to be great concern about the status of the harbor seal. The principal investigator has done excellent work to date, and the reviewers strongly encourage the principal investigator to produce a major ecological paper on her work. The monitoring component of this work is producing invaluable data and should be continued. The expanded research objectives that double the project cost deserve further consideration (e.g., should one have more evidence that pups are starving before embarking on major work on fatty acids in pups?), and the new research component needs to be reviewed in conjunction with other harbor seal work (e.g., 98001, 98170) prior to funding. Fund at original level requested, and conduct a review of the new research objectives in the fall of 1997.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continuation component of this project. Defer decision on funding expanded research objectives until December, pending a review (probably Fall 1997) of the recovery status of harbor seals and the results of previously funded studies. In collaboration with 98001 and 98170, this project will help explain the long-term decline in harbor seals in Prince William Sound. The results of the study will enable resource managers, subsistence users, and others to focus their efforts and concern on the most probable causes of harbor seal population decline.</p>						
98076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	A. Wertheimer/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$272.2	\$272.2	\$272.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$272.2
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on the straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. The objectives are to conduct a related series of controlled experiments on straying of pink salmon to determine the role of oil and other factors so that field studies of straying in Prince William Sound after the oil spill can be interpreted; to determine if the return rate of pink salmon to adult is reduced when they have been exposed to oiled gravel during embryonic development; and to continue investigations into whether such exposure causes heritable damage to reproductive fitness of pink salmon.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the fourth and final year of a continuing effort to estimate straying rates of pink salmon in Southeast Alaska. There is some concern regarding applying what is learned in Southeast Alaska to fisheries in Prince William Sound. It is possible that high variance in estimates of straying will limit the utility of the measurements, but this risk was known when the project was initiated. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This is the final year of Trustee Council contribution to this project, which is improving understanding of the effects of oil on straying rates, reproduction, and early developmental stages of pink salmon. In addition, this project's information on marine survival of pink salmon will have broad application to salmon management. Funding includes preparation of a final report by September 30, 1998, which will include a synthesis of results with previous straying studies.</p>						

SP SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98100	Administration, Science Management, and Public Information	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd Annual		\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0			\$5,296.3
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program through the Restoration Office. It includes funding for the Trustee Council's core staff working at the direction of the Executive Director, the Chief Scientist and the scientific peer review process, public involvement efforts including the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), and support for Trustee agency participation in the restoration program as part of the Restoration Work Force.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program. The budget has been reduced from the FY 97 authorization of \$2,940,600. <i>NOTE: The administration of the Trustee Council is funded outside of the regular FY 98 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i>						
98126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS, G. Elison/DOI	ADNR	Cont'd 5th yr.		\$781.4	\$781.4					\$781.4
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes title reports, appraisals, on-site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations. The Council has completed acquisition packages with eight large-parcel landowners resulting in the protection of 420,640 acres of land. Agreements with three additional landowners would result in protection of an additional 175,000 acres of land. In addition, the Council has reached closure on the acquisition of nearly 30 small parcels encompassing more than 3,000 acres. Negotiations and closing activities continue with additional large parcel and small parcel landowners.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Project not reviewed.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides funds to support the habitat protection program, including negotiation staff, appraisals, closing costs, etc. A total of \$1,282,600 was authorized for this purpose in FY 97. <i>NOTE: Funds for this project are provided through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program, not through the regular FY 98 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i>						

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REC

RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$10.5	\$10.5	\$10.5		\$10.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$21.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 20,000 smolt will be collected from an Alaska Department of Fish and Game approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported, and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the 4th year of a five-year project, which is successfully returning 2,000 to 3,000 coho per year to Boulder Bay. This subsistence replacement project should be continued, but FY 99 should be the final year of Trustee Council support.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund through FY 99 (one coho life cycle). This project is creating a "put and take" coho salmon run near Tatitlek as a replacement resource for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill. Two to three thousand coho salmon are expected to return for each year in which the project is carried out.						
98131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRRC	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$365.1	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$197.9				\$82.1
<u>Project Abstract</u> Cost effective procedures for establishing safe, easily accessible subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region will be established. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams and cockles. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and what method to use. Total seeded area during the project will not exceed five hectares. Follow-up research on success of seeding will be conducted. Development work will be confined to areas near the Native villages of Eyak, Tatitlek, Nanwalek, and Port Graham.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Previous recommendations have emphasized the need to develop appropriate standard procedures for larval rearing for littleneck clam only, rather than pursue all aspects of rearing and field growth for both littlenecks and cockles. Unfortunately, this project has now encountered technical problems in the initial phase that threaten the viability of the whole concept. It has been apparent since project inception that the present (old) hatchery facilities are inadequate. However, it is unclear that these technical difficulties can be overcome, even in new facilities. The principal investigators have submitted a revised Detailed Project Description that responds to these concerns, but I will not complete my review of it until it is known whether Chugach Regional Resources Commission will have access to the new shellfish hatchery in Seward. Defer.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on all but interim amount of funding (\$82,100) until December, pending a determination of whether CRRRC (Chugach Regional Resources Commission) will be awarded the contract for operation of the new shellfish hatchery from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the necessary permits are in place. If additional funding is approved, it should be approved contingent on final approval of the revised Detailed Project Description and budget. Use of interim funds will be limited to development of standard operating procedures that produce viable juvenile littleneck clams. This project is intended to establish subsistence clam populations as replacements for subsistence resources injured by the spill, but the significant production problems encountered in the hatchery stage have prevented it from meeting its objective. Trustee Council support for the hatchery component of this project will be terminated if CRRRC is not able to transfer its operation to the new hatchery; no additional funds will be provided for continuation of work at the old (present) hatchery.						

SP SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98139A1-CLO	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	S. Honnold/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$27.1	\$13.4	\$13.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.4
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will prepare a final report summarizing the results of monitoring and evaluation of the barrier bypass modification at Little Waterfall Creek, as required by the Trustee Council's supplementation criteria, to assess the likelihood of success and potential risks of supplementation. The renovation of the bypass (decreased grades and additional resting pools) was completed in FY 96 and is expected to facilitate increased spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon populations, thus increasing salmon production to optimum levels in ensuing years.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Chief Scientist previously stated that FY 98 funding for the assessment effort should be contingent on considering impacts of introduction on resident species, and this was not done in the Detailed Project Description. Fund closeout only.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project. The Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals indicated that the Trustee Council would consider additional monitoring in FY 98 if questions raised by the Chief Scientist concerning interspecific competition and interaction with other species were addressed. This proposal does not address those questions.								
98139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary Restoration and Development	W. Bucher/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$89.0	\$85.8	\$85.8		\$76.5	\$47.0	\$0.0	\$209.3
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will restore the native Port Dick Creek salmon stocks which were exposed to moderate to heavy oiling. Actual restoration of the spawning habitat took place in June 1996. Natural colonization rates were adequate to fully seed the newly restored spawning habitat. Water temperature, water level, salinity, and stream velocity will be monitored as these parameters are well correlated in the literature with spawning success and egg-to-fry survival. Additional sedimentologic parameters (bedload transport, accumulated sediments, and gravel/cobble transport rates) will also be analyzed. These activities as well as evaluation studies will be conducted annually from 1996 to 2000, with possible extension of minor monitoring through 2002 for streambed stability research.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The project appears to have been carefully executed and is likely to be successful. A well-conceived monitoring design will allow a valuable assessment of the performance of the project. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will evaluate the effects of improvements on Port Dick Creek, which are intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and chum salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost in the oil spill. FY 97 will be the first year the number of fry produced by the project will be measured. Trustee Council funding is expected through the year 2000 (one chum salmon life cycle).								
98139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 5th yr. 4 yr. project	\$2.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide additional funds to close out Project /139C1. Closeout funds (final monitoring and preparation of final report) were provided in FY 97. This project seeks 10 days of additional funding in FY 98 to write the final report.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project duplicates funding provided in FY 97 under Project 97139C1-CLO for final report preparation. Submission of the final report by September 30, 1997 is one of the measurable project tasks in the 97139C1-CLO Detailed Project Description.								

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	B. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$331.7	\$269.0	\$269.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will conduct a third and final year of investigations on the status and ecology of Kittlitz's murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound. It will continue to evaluate the distribution and abundance, habitat use, productivity, and trophic position of this little-known seabird in northwestern Prince William Sound. Given uncertainty about the effects of the oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Kittlitz's murrelet is a rare, poorly-known seabird that was injured by the oil spill. This project would conclude a 3-year effort on its basic life history and ecology. The principal investigator is strong and has done excellent work to date. This project should be funded, including the additional mid-summer cruise. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, including funds for project closeout. This study will gather basic information on the Kittlitz's murrelet, which is a rare, poorly known seabird. According to one estimate, a substantial fraction of the world population of this species was killed in the spill. The results of this study may lead to identification of restoration measures.</p>						
98144A	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$50.5	\$57.4	\$57.4		\$23.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$80.4
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will collect common murre population data at the Chiswell Islands nesting colonies, which have not been censused since 1992. Data will be statistically compared with counts made at these colonies during the 1989-1991 common murre damage assessment studies and counts obtained during the 1992 common murre restoration monitoring project. Results of the analyses (e.g., differences among years, presence/absence of trends) will be used in combination with 1989-1997 Barren Islands information to evaluate and refine the overall recovery status of the common murre.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The recovery of murre from EVOS injury appears to be underway, but a reevaluation of their recovery status requires obtaining some population data from colonies other than the Barren Islands. The Chiswell Islands are accessible from Seward and there are data from visits during 1989-92 as well as pre-spill. I recommend funding this field work in FY 98 with close-out funds only in FY 99. The PIs are very experienced and have performed well to date. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. In FY 98, common murre will be monitored on the Chiswell Islands. In conjunction with censuses of common murre populations at the Barren Islands, the data from the Chiswell Islands should help reassess and refine the recovery status of common murre. Also in FY 98, the principal investigator will prepare a manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed journal. The project will be closed out in FY 99.</p>						
98144B	Common Murre Population Monitoring: Manuscript Preparation	D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$12.2		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project consists of preparation of a scientific publication on the 1989-1997 postspill trends in murre population numbers, nesting chronology, and productivity at the Barren Islands colonies (the nesting location with the most complete data history in the spill area).</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Thousands of common murre died in the spill, and the Trustee Council has focused considerable effort on this species. It is timely to reassess its status, taking into account all of the Council's work as well as work sponsored by Exxon and others. These studies should be integrated, interpreted, and published in a first-line journal. Fund, but combine with 98144A.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Combine with Project 98144A.</p>						

SP SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

RECOMMENDATION FY 99 WORK YEAR												
Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98145-CLO	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$222.7	\$120.7	\$120.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.7
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout within the same watershed and between watersheds in Prince William Sound. In FY 98, analysis of genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group, which were sampled in FY 96 and FY 97, will be concluded. Results from this study will allow development of a longterm, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish. [NOTE: A new objective, examination of growth rates in fish from oiled and unoiled areas, was proposed for funding in FY 98 (\$102,700) and FY 99 (\$40,000), but is not recommended for funding at this time.]		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a promising ongoing study, which has not yet delivered substantial results. The proposed new objective has merit in terms of enabling a reevaluation of prior Natural Resource Damage Assessment results on growth differences in unoiled and oiled areas. However, for FY 98 I can recommend funding only the existing program; the new objective is a lower priority for funding at this time.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund final year of field work, lab work, and closeout (data analysis and report writing) for the original study. This project defines relationships among stocks and life history forms (e.g., anadromous and resident). The results of the study will be used to develop a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden, and have direct implications for management of sport fisheries in Prince William Sound and nationwide. The US Forest Service is providing significant support for this project. Funding for the proposed new objective to evaluate growth may be considered at a later date (FY 99 or beyond).								
98149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$66.9	\$66.9	\$66.9		\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$76.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> The archaeological site stewardship program provides training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area that are beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards are protecting damaged sites on the Kenai Peninsula, Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Further protection will come from increased local awareness of harm from site vandalism.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> FY 98 will be the final field season for this project. It is essential to continue this pilot effort and have a careful evaluation of what worked and what didn't.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This is a pilot project that trains and coordinates volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the spill area. This effort is currently beyond the ability of normal agency management. After FY 98, expenses will be assumed either by volunteer stewards or agency budgets. The final report for the project, which will be prepared in FY 99, will include a program assessment to help other organizations interested in establishing site stewardship programs elsewhere in the spill area. The report will also include a description of how site stewardship programs in these areas will be continued after EVOS funding terminates.								

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound during Winter and Summer 1998	S. Kendall and D. Irons/USFWS	DOI	Cont'd 5th yr. 9 yr. project	\$237.0	\$237.0	\$237.0		\$35.0	\$230.0	\$265.0	\$767.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> We propose to conduct small boat surveys to monitor abundance of marine birds and sea otters in Prince William Sound during March and July 1998. Five previous surveys have monitored population trends for more than 65 bird and 8 marine mammal species in the sound. Data collected in 1998 will be used to continue to examine trends from summer 1989-98 and from winter 1990-98 by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. Overall population trends for the sound from 1989-98 will also be examined. In addition to monitoring the status of injured species, continued monitoring will confirm possible oil spill effects on species not previously considered injured.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is a continuation of the biennial boat survey of marine mammals and birds that produces a critical data set for tracking recovery of injured species in Prince William Sound. This monitoring is going forward at a frequency based upon a statistical power analysis, and is expected in future years to provide conclusive trend analyses for the recovery of injured species. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The abundance surveys provide basic information on the status and recovery of seabirds and sea otters in Prince William Sound and should be continued on a biennial basis. The FY 98 survey will be the sixth biennial survey conducted since the spill. A statistical analysis indicates that ten surveys need to be completed to enable researchers to confidently detect trends in seabird populations.</p>						
98161-CLO	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific	B. Goatcher/NPS	DOI	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$36.1	\$16.5	\$16.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$16.5
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will close out previous two years of field and laboratory work.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the closeout of a multi-year project. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This is the closeout of a multi-year project designed to improve understanding of the population differentiation and movement among geographically separate groups of harlequin ducks in the northern Gulf of Alaska. This information will contribute to restoration and management goals in Prince William Sound and elsewhere in the spill area. Funds are included in FY 98 for preparation of a manuscript on molecular genetics, to be submitted to a peer reviewed journal.</p>						

SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/Univ. Wash., C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ.	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$517.4	\$465.7	\$465.7	\$51.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$465.7
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Field and controlled laboratory studies will focus on viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHS) and <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i>, a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease(s) and mortality observed in Prince William Sound herring since 1993. Herring will be monitored for signs of disease and immune status, while specific pathogen-free herring will be used to determine the degree of mortality, blood chemical changes, and pathogenicity produced by these organisms alone and in combination with exposure to stressors such as petroleum hydrocarbons, temperature and crowding. Wild herring will be studied under laboratory conditions to determine the course of VHS infection associated with captivity and their immune status and susceptibility to reinfection.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the continuation of a program that has demonstrated excellent progress toward developing practical indicators of population health from earlier theoretical work. Although I recommend funding the project, there is concern about the increase in FY 98. I recommend deferring a decision on the budget as it pertains to the herring pound fishery pending evaluation of the FY 97 work on this fishery. In addition, I have requested minor changes to the FY 98 Detailed Project Description, giving high priority to the immunological and genetic work suggested by the reviewer. Assuming these changes are made, this project should be funded.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund all but herring pound component contingent on approval of a revised Detailed Project Description that addresses the peer review of the FY 96 annual report. Defer a decision until December on funding the herring pound component, pending evaluation of the FY 97 work on this fishery. This project investigates the potential link between oil exposure and disease in herring, and between disease and the herring population decline in Prince William Sound. Understanding the causes of the decline and the lack of recovery is important for restoration of the herring population in Prince William Sound.</p>						
98163	APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	D. Duffy/UAA	NOAA	Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project	\$2,024.4	\$1,899.5	\$1,899.5	\$118.5	\$1,880.3	\$882.1	\$226.7	\$4,888.6
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project uses seabirds as probes of the trophic (foraging) environment of Prince William Sound, comparing their reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet, with similar measurements from Cook Inlet, an area with apparently a more suitable food environment. These measurements are compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance to determine the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds from the spill. Fish are sampled in order to compare diet, energetics and reproductive parameters of the different forage-fish species, to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may favor the abundance of one fish species over another. In FY 98, a new sub-project (/163S-BAA) to study jellyfish is included.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Overall, the APEX project is yielding worthwhile and exciting results, but a few questions remain about coordination within this large project and in relation to other projects (e.g., SEA, Project /320). The greatest concern is the rate at which hydroacoustic data, that once processed produces estimates of fish abundance around colonies, is being delivered to principal investigators throughout the project, including the modeling component (Q). I request a memorandum from the APEX lead scientist, with contributions from the modelers and fishery scientists, that addresses how these data needs will be met, particularly how the hydroacoustic data will be reduced and provided to the principal investigators in a timely manner in Fall 1997. With resolution of this major issue and deferring a decision on marbled murrelets (pending review of FY 97 data relating the productivity index to hydroacoustic data on forage fish), I recommend funding of \$1,900,000 for FY 98.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund all components except the marbled murrelet component (98163R) contingent on receipt of a memo addressing the concerns expressed by the Chief Scientist. Defer a decision on funding the marbled murrelet component (\$118,500) until December, pending review of FY 97 data relating the marbled murrelet productivity index to hydroacoustic data on forage fish (if this component is funded, funds will be contingent on submittal of the revised final report for Project 95031, Kuletz et al). The level of funding recommended for FY 98 includes funds for a study of jellyfish (98163S-BAA) that was specifically encouraged in the Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals. The APEX project investigates the link between forage fish and seabird productivity. This work may yield results that will benefit the marine ecosystem in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska.</p>						

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98165-CLO	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	J. Seeb, L. Seeb, S. Merkouris/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$56.0	\$56.0	\$56.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$56.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Following the oil spill, the Prince William Sound herring fishery underwent a catastrophic decline beginning in 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating a knowledge of genetically-derived population structure into harvest management. This closeout project will delineate the structure of Prince William Sound population(s) and related North Pacific populations using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses. Results of year-one DNA analysis indicate very limited genetic exchange between the Bering Sea/Kodiak Island populations and the Prince William Sound populations, and there is evidence of significant levels of genetic divergence within Prince William Sound.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is on schedule to be closed out in FY 98 and should be completed as proposed.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project contingent on receipt of reports due for 96255 (genetics component) and 95320D. This project addresses basic questions about the genetic composition of Prince William Sound herring in relation to other North Pacific populations. When setting harvest limits, it is important to know whether there exists one or more genetically distinct populations. Preliminary results indicate a significant level of genetic diversity within Prince William Sound herring and between Prince William Sound herring and other North Pacific populations.</p>						
98166-CLO	Herring Natal Habitats	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$189.7	\$42.3	\$42.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project, which has monitored the abundance of the injured herring resource in Prince William Sound using spawn deposition techniques and hydroacoustic biomass surveys, is being closed out in FY 98. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue to monitor the abundance of herring using normal agency funds.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This multi-year program assesses the relationship between herring spawn deposition and adult spawning biomass. Questions raised in FY 97 regarding the value of comparing spawn deposition and hydroacoustic estimates remain. The hydroacoustic survey methods appear to be the most promising for ongoing monitoring, and it is fortunate that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has obtained permission from the Legislature to recover the costs of the hydroacoustic work through a test fishery. I cannot recommend additional Trustee Council support of the spawn deposition component, especially since there is little or no prospect of the Department of Fish and Game obtaining from the legislature the support needed to continue application of this technique after Trustee Council funding ends. At this point, it would be appropriate to fund only closeout costs in FY 98.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project closeout (final data analysis and report writing), contingent on approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reflect closeout only. This project has monitored the abundance of Pacific herring to support fisheries management decisions that protect the recovery of the stock. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue to monitor the abundance of herring using normal agency funds.</p>						

SP(DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RE(IMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

RECOMMENDATION: FY98 WORK YEAR												
Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98169	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets in the Gulf of Alaska	V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/USGS	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$88.2		\$86.2	\$13.8	\$0.0	\$188.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> Populations of common murres, pigeon guillemots, and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets from the Gulf of Alaska are failing to recover from the oil spill. This project will continue genetic analyses to aid in their restoration by (1) determining the geographic limits of the populations affected by the oil spill, (2) identifying sources and sinks, and (3) identifying appropriate reference or control sites for monitoring. As incidental results, this project will also reveal cryptic species and subspecies, indicate the role of inbreeding and small effective population sizes in restricting recovery, and suggest suitable source colonies for translocations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the second year of a project to use genetic techniques to identify separate seabird populations and to clarify the populations injured by the spill. Despite the obvious skill of the principal investigator, the reviewers have some concern that the project is perhaps too ambitious, given the methods and budget. However, there apparently is cost sharing from other sources. Inclusion of this project in the upcoming genetics review session is essential. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The upcoming genetics review session will include this project and may recommend changes in its scope and budget. This project has the potential to improve our understanding of the relationship among common murres, pigeon guillemots and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets and thereby assist in designing effective strategies to restore these injured species.						
98170-CLO	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	D. Schell/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$110.2	\$108.8	\$108.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.8
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project uses natural stable isotope ratios to assess trophic structure and food webs in Prince William Sound and contributes to the studies by Alaska Department of Fish and Game personnel to determine the reasons for the decline of harbor seal populations. Through a mix of captive animal studies and a comparison of isotope ratios in prey species and archived and current marine mammal tissues, insight into environmental changes causing the decline may be possible. Preliminary data point strongly toward a major decline in the carrying capacity of the northern Pacific Ocean in the past two decades. This decline is evident in the abundance and distribution of marine biota and is reflected in the carbon isotope ratios of marine mammals of the region.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the final year of a 3-year project examining trophic relationships for marine mammals in Prince William Sound. The principal investigator has performed well, with excellent integration of results into broader ecological questions. I expect to see peer-reviewed publications in the coming year; the results should be interpreted in the context of oceanographic processes and marine mammal physiology.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project, which will conclude a three-year study of isotope ratios in harbor seals and their prey. This project provides technical support for Project 98064, which may help explain why harbor seal populations have declined. Project 98170 will also assist the SEA project (/320) by describing the food chains that support important commercial fisheries in Prince William Sound.						

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98180	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement	M. Kuwada/ADFG, A. Weiner/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$864.4	\$491.9	\$491.9		\$306.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$798.5
<u>Project Abstract</u> Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166-mile shoreline, including 5.4 river miles of public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation, and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed. Restoration/enhancement techniques will include revegetation, streambank restoration, elevated boardwalks, floating docks, access stairs, fencing, signs, and educational interpretive displays.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a worthwhile project that provides public demonstration of physical accomplishments by the restoration program and fulfills a key educational role at the same time. Given the scale and expense of the program, however, the original proposal provided inadequate detail regarding methods, previous accomplishments, and proposed FY 98 activities. The annual report for the project was similarly lacking in detail. However, the principal investigators have now provided substantial supplemental material. On the basis of these materials and the recent formal review (July 1997), I can recommend funding the revised request, which reduces personnel costs and phases the remaining work over two fiscal years. In FY 98, special attention should be given to developing a monitoring plan for each individual project, obtaining the endorsement of the Kenai River Advisory Board for individual project designs, and improving public review and education efforts.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, with funding for each individual project contingent on (1) formal endorsement of the project design by the Kenai River Advisory Board (the design should include a monitoring plan) and (2) receipt of a detailed budget that specifies design/engineering, labor, equipment, and materials costs. The project should be implemented consistent with the Chief Scientist's review memorandum (dated July 28, 1997 to Molly McCammon). In particular, in FY 98 the project leaders should inform the Restoration Office, through the quarterly project status report, of any departures from the Detailed Project Description in terms of which projects are being undertaken. The FY 97 annual report should include the same level of detail as the materials that were recently provided to supplement the FY 96 report, and should describe the educational materials developed under this project. The project is designed to aid restoration of habitat along the Kenai River for the benefit of sockeye salmon and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.						
98186-CLO	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 10th yr. 10 yr. project	\$126.6	\$120.2	\$120.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project closes out the Trustee Council's support for coded wire tagging of hatchery-released pink salmon fry in Prince William Sound. Originally scheduled to close out in FY 99, the second year of overlap (FY 98) between the coded wire tag and otolith thermal methods of marking salmon has been canceled due to financial problems suffered by the private non-profit hatcheries in Prince William Sound. Included in the closeout budget are funds to carry out two new objectives that will contribute to a comprehensive final report: (1) determine the incidence of stray fish and the rate of adipose-clipped fish without tags in the brood stocks of Prince William Sound hatcheries and (2) determine the origin of adipose-clipped fish without tags recovered from Northern district catches.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is proposed for closeout one year early due to loss of joint funding from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation and the Valdez Fisheries Development Association. Early closeout will result in only one year of overlap between coded wire tags and otolith thermal marks (Project 98188), weakening the original two-year plan to intercalibrate these techniques. Early results from Project 97188 suggest that the otolith mass marking technique produces reliable results, and that one year of overlap of otolith mass marking with coded-wire tag will be sufficient to evaluate otolith mass marking. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout (data analysis and final report writing), including the two new objectives related to adipose-clipped fish without tags. This project has provided information that allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest in order to direct fishing effort away from oil-damaged stocks.						

SF **WORKSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$141.1	\$141.1	\$141.1		\$182.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$324.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project is developing otolith marking as a technology for identification of hatchery pink salmon returning to Prince William Sound. The otoliths of all pink salmon reared in Prince William Sound hatcheries will be thermally marked in the fall of 1998. A blind test will be conducted to determine the ability of otolith readers to successfully determine the origin of randomly selected otoliths. During the 1998 commercial fishery, approximately 100 otoliths will be processed from each fishery opening to estimate stock composition. A Bayesian approach will be used in the estimation of postseason contribution estimates, with a dynamic sample size allocation scheme being used to maximize sampling efficiency.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will begin routine implementation of a new in-season management technique utilizing thermal marking of hatchery-raised pink salmon. The requested budget increase for personnel appears justified due to the loss of coordinated funding from Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation and Valdez Fisheries Development Association. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides information that allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks. Otolith marking is a more accurate and less expensive technology for providing the information previously obtained through coded wire tags.								
98190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$211.6	\$211.6	\$238.0		\$187.0	\$187.0	\$0.0	\$612.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil-induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil-induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing whether marine survival has a genetic basis. We will complete the linkage map ahead of schedule in this, the third year of Trustee Council support. We propose to begin efforts to achieve Objectives 5 and 6 of this project using Alaska SeaLife Center facilities.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a strong project with an excellent principal investigator. The investigator has made significant progress toward project objectives and may be ahead of schedule. Detecting genetic lesions due to the oil spill is not too likely. However, the results from this project will be significant for the long-term management of pink salmon. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on finalization of bench fee charges at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Concerns raised by the Chief Scientist in FY 97 regarding link to restoration objectives, application to management, and cost sharing by non-EVOS sources have been addressed. In addition, the project is ahead of schedule and the budget has been reduced from the prior year. This project, which will be conducted in part at the Alaska SeaLife Center, is designed to provide fundamental information which will likely aid restoration of wild stocks of pink salmon and benefit pink salmon management. It is a long-term project with national importance. [NOTE: Funding includes \$26,400 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]								

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98191A	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in Pink Salmon Populations in Prince William Sound	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 7th yr. 8 yr. project	\$164.2	\$159.4	\$159.4		\$58.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$218.1
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the oil spill. These increased rates of mortality persisted annually through the 1993 field season, suggesting that genetic damage may have occurred as a result of exposure to oil during early developmental life-stages. The consequences of this putative genetic damage include physiological dysfunction of individuals and reduced reproductive capacity of populations. The 1994, 1995, and 1996 field results show no statistical difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams. In FY 98, this project will continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field. If there is again no difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams, this project will be closed out in FY 99.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This proposal will complete the 4th year of field monitoring and define the recovery of pink salmon embryo mortality. The proposed investigations are on track with previous recommendations made by peer reviewers. Closeout in FY 99 is appropriate, and must include integration of these investigations with laboratory studies of mechanisms for the observed effect.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund. This project represents the major monitoring effort for the ongoing injury to and recovery of pink salmon. Funding in FY 98 will allow two even-year and two odd-year life cycles to be followed. Only closeout funds (final data analysis and report writing) are anticipated in FY 99.</p>						
98194-CLO	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	M. Murphy, S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$53.2	\$25.0	\$25.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This proposal requests funds to close out Project /194, allowing publication of results and participation at the 1998 Restoration Workshop. Project 97194 examined the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and 1995 by analyzing sediment samples collected in 1989-90 by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and similar samples collected in 1995 by the National Marine Fisheries Service/Auke Bay Laboratory. Approximately 500 samples from 200 streams were analyzed by the Auke Bay Laboratory in 1997. Results will help to complete the understanding of the injury to pink salmon by documenting the initial exposure level and subsequent habitat recovery.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This project needs to be closed out and the results synthesized and published. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund. This project will close out studies conducted in FY 97 to illuminate the role of direct exposure to oil in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos. A manuscript will be submitted to a peer reviewed journal for publication in March 1998, and a final report will be submitted by May 1, 1998.</p>						

SF WORKSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short, P. Harris/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$114.9	\$114.9	\$114.9					\$114.9
Project Abstract This project will continue to monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring and to identify critical juvenile pink salmon and herring marine habitat in Prince William Sound.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This proposal is for the continuation of a very innovative application of natural tracer substance which could develop into a valuable monitoring tool to provide a cost effective measure of spatial and temporal variation in the zooplankton bloom. Attention should be paid to the question of what other species (besides salmon juveniles) might be involved in transport of pristane to the nearshore environment for uptake by mussels. Funding beyond FY 98 should be considered only after review of the first three years of results.			Executive Director's Recommendation Fund FY 98 only. Funding in future years will be contingent on a favorable review of the first three years' results. This project is collecting and measuring pristane in mussels, which may provide a relatively inexpensive measure of marine productivity, thus allowing predictions about future fisheries production and harvest levels.						
98196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	C. Habicht/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 6 yr. project	\$130.2	\$130.2	\$130.2		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$180.2
Project Abstract Previous work found that wild-stock pink salmon suffered direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for sustained conservation. Results to date from this study suggest gene flow between pink salmon spawning aggregates can be restricted both spatially (regional and upstream-tidal) and temporally (early-late) within the sound. This proposal covers the final year of laboratory analysis and the statistical analysis of year-three allozyme and mtDNA data.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This project, which investigates the genetics of pink salmon in Prince William Sound, is finding some differences between eastern and western parts of the sound as well as between some up- and downstream populations. These findings are helpful in formulating sound-wide management policies for both hatchery and harvest practices. The reviewers would like to see a clearer theoretical basis for the project objectives (e.g., defining what constitutes a "stock"). However, there is no doubt that this project aids the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's efforts to manage and conserve wild pink salmon stocks. Fund.			Executive Director's Recommendation Fund contingent on submittal of late reports (95320D, 96255). This project is designed to determine the geographic extent of genetic differences in Prince William Sound pink salmon. Knowledge of the location of pink salmon stocks and genetic differences among the stocks in Prince William Sound could help refine pink salmon management areas and goals, aiding in the recovery of wild stocks.						

SPI DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98210	Youth Area Watch	R. Sampson/Chugach School District	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 7 yr. project	\$150.2	\$150.2	\$150.2					\$150.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> Youth Area Watch links students in the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded through the Trustee Council. The goal is to involve students in the restoration process, and give these individuals the skills to participate in oil spill restoration activities now and in the years to come. Youth conduct research identified by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students in oil spill impacted communities. Youth Area Watch serves as a positive example of community investment in the restoration process. Participating communities are: Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Seward, Valdez, Whittier, and a remote site.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Presentations by student participants in the Youth Area Watch project at this year's Annual Restoration Workshop were very well received. The project is doing a good job of meeting its goal of involving youth in the restoration process and should be funded again in FY 98. The personnel and indirect costs seem high, however, and should be reviewed by administrative staff.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is designed to involve local youth in ongoing restoration projects. In FY 98, 28 youth in Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Cordova, Whittier, Valdez, Hinchinbrook Island, and Seward will participate. In FY 98, with funding for the project coordinator (a Chugach School District employee) being increased from nine months to twelve months, it is expected that at least one article on the Youth Area Watch program will be prepared, peer reviewed by the Chief Scientist, and submitted to a journal for publication. In FY 99, funding will be contingent on presentation in the Detailed Project Description of a concrete plan to transition away from Trustee Council funding.						
98220-CLO	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$11.9	\$11.9	\$11.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will close out Project /220. It consists of monitoring the instream habitat structures built in FY 97, an analysis of the utilization of the structures by juvenile fish, an escapement count of coho salmon in October 1997, and a final report by September 1998.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the closeout of a three-year project, and the final report should quantitatively describe the amount of coho salmon produced by the project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project, which in FY 98 will monitor habitat improvements being constructed in Plateau Creek under Project 97220. Structures will be monitored to see how well they have withstood high flows, the amount of habitat created, and the utilization by juvenile coho salmon. This project is designed to replace subsistence services lost due to the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production near the Native Village of Eyak. Funding is included for preparation of the final report in FY 98; the final report should quantitatively describe the numbers of coho produced by this project.						

SF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98223-BAA	Analysis, Integration, and Publication of Pre- and Post-Spill Data on Damage to and Response of Sea Otters and the Nearshore Community	L. Rotterman/Enhydra Research	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$71.4		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Extensive new analysis, integration, and publication of pre- and post-spill data on sea otter movements, rehabilitation, carcasses, and habitat use, as well as data from repeated pre- and post-oil multi-species marine mammal surveys, will be undertaken so as to: (1) understand EVOS damage to marine mammals and related natural communities, (2) evaluate sea otter population processes affecting recovery, (3) evaluate future response and restoration strategies, and (4) generate benchmarks of sea otter population status.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There is interest in seeing more sea otter data analyzed and published, and the reviewers believe that this is important from the standpoint of interpreting the current Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (NVP, Project /025) hypotheses and the overall recovery status of sea otters. The principal investigator did not receive FY 97 funds until well after the start of the fiscal year, however, and the reviewers would like to see the results of the FY 97 effort before considering additional funding. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund this year. Consider funding in FY 99 once the four manuscripts currently in preparation (Project 97223) are completed, peer reviewed, and submitted for publication.								
98225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$76.5	\$73.5	\$73.5		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$223.5
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area while maintaining the Port Graham hatchery's broodstock development schedule. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels, pink salmon are being heavily relied on for subsistence. This project will help ensure that pink salmon remain available for subsistence use until the more traditional species are rejuvenated. Two strategies are being employed: increasing fisheries management surveillance to maximize use of adult pink salmon return and increasing marine survival of hatchery produced pink salmon.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is in its third year and has a high probability of producing more salmon for subsistence users. I encourage a greater effort to share the results of this project in local communities, as well as with professional organizations. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is designed to increase the availability of pink salmon for subsistence use near the village of Port Graham, replacing runs of coho and sockeye salmon depleted since the oil spill.								

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98236	Exhibits on Human Uses of Marine Resources for the Alaska SeaLife Center	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$84.6		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Alaska Native residents of the oil spill impacted area have expressed the opinion that it is important that information on their harvest and use of marine resources, including marine mammals, seabirds, invertebrates and fish, be incorporated into the exhibits presented at the Alaska SeaLife Center. This project proposes to produce educational exhibits on the human uses of the various marine animals on display at the SeaLife Center.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> I agree that the Alaska SeaLife Center should work closely with Alaska Natives in the development of interpretive exhibits at the Center. However, these decisions seem appropriate for consideration by the board of the SeaLife Center, not the Trustee Council. In addition, consideration should be given to addressing the human uses of all marine resources, not just those in Prince William Sound.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project's goal is to involve Alaska Natives in the development of interpretive exhibits at the Alaska SeaLife Center. At its December 6, 1996 meeting the Trustee Council adopted a motion recommending that the SeaLife Center work closely with the Native community in this regard. However, it is appropriate for the costs of the exhibits, including the planning for them, to be borne by the SeaLife Center rather than the Trustee Council.								
98239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook Salmon Production in the Kenai River Ecosystem	D. Schmidt/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$166.6		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will investigate the role sockeye salmon carcasses play in primary and secondary production within the Kenai River and the potential symbiotic role sockeye salmon escapements have on nutrients and secondary productivity. An ecosystem approach to restoration of this system requires examination of the role salmon carcasses play in freshwater life history of other species. This project will focus on determining if measurable benefits to chinook salmon growth can be attributed to salmon carcasses in general, and more specifically, to sockeye salmon carcasses. The question to be addressed the first year is whether there is a sufficient marine-derived nutrient component that can be measured in a large glacial river. An important feature of the project is to ascertain if there are significant benefits to chinook salmon juveniles with increased escapements.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This innovative proposal would illuminate the potential interactions between escapement of sockeye salmon and productivity of chinook salmon in the Kenai River system. This project could provide valuable information for multi-species management of one of the most important sport fisheries in Alaska. The linkage of this project to recovery objectives is limited, however, and, despite its scientific excellence, it does not appear to be a high enough priority for funding. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which is designed to contribute to an ecosystem-level understanding of the Kenai River system by examining the benefits of sockeye escapement to other in-river processes, is technically sound. However, it has a weak link to the Trustee Council's recovery objectives and appears to be largely a matter of normal agency management.								

SF **ADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$87.2	\$84.7	\$84.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$84.7
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project funds a biological sample collection program, implemented in FY 96 and expanded in FY 97, in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, and the Kodiak area. Village-based technicians will be selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) and trained to collect samples and transport these samples to Anchorage or Kodiak for further sampling and analysis. In addition to coordinating the biological sampling program, the ANHSC will organize a two-day workshop and produce and distribute a newsletter.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the third year of a three-year pilot project, and in many respects it seems to be a model of how subsistence hunters and the research community can cooperate. There are questions about how many samples are needed and whether harbor seal researchers are making use of the samples collected to date or that will be collected in FY 98. A thorough review of the results of the pilot project is essential before any decisions are made regarding continuation of the program beyond FY 98. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund final year of this three-year pilot project, including funds for preparation of a final report by September 30, 1998. This project is serving as a prototype for a long-term sampling program that would involve Native hunters in the management of harbor seals. In the near term, this project is enabling Native hunters to provide harbor seal samples to ongoing EVOS projects which seek to explain why harbor seals are not recovering. A formal review of this pilot project's results will be conducted during the harbor seal review session (probably Fall 1997).</p>						
98247	Kametook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	Perryville Village Council	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 6 yr. project	\$14.9	\$14.9	\$14.9		\$14.8	\$15.1	\$31.1	\$75.9
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Subsistence users from the Alaska Peninsula Native Village of Perryville have noted significant declines in the coho salmon run in the nearby Kametook River since the oil spill. The criminal settlement funded the first year of the project (1996) to determine what method would best restore the river's coho salmon stock to historic levels. This project will provide funding through FY 2002 for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to try conservative and safe restoration methods. Instream incubation boxes have been evaluated and selected as the primary restoration tool to rebuild the depressed coho salmon stock needed for subsistence in the Kametook River.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The principal investigators have done a good job addressing previous scientific concerns, and this project has excellent local participation. There is some concern that mixed stock fisheries could reduce returns. This is a worthwhile project. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is designed to enhance a small coho salmon run near the Alaska Peninsula village of Perryville as a replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill. Trustee Council funding is anticipated through 2002, at which time the run is expected to be self-sustaining.</p>						

SPI **SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd Annual	\$625.8	\$560.1	\$560.1					\$560.1
<u>Project Abstract</u> Project management represents those costs incurred by the state and federal trustee agencies in fulfilling their responsibility to ensure that individual projects are managed consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the Restoration Plan, and Trustee Council authorization.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project management provides essential accountability for the work plan process. The FY 98 recommended funding level represents a reduction from the amount approved for FY 97 (\$641,600). Future years' funding is expected to decline further, consistent with the decline in the annual funding targets for the overall work plan.								
98252	Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Rockfish and Walleye Pollock	J. Seeb, L. Seeb, S. Merkouris/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$241.7	\$206.2	\$201.4					\$201.4
<u>Project Abstract</u> This proposal consolidates an array of requests from the commercial fisheries industry for discrete stock research into a single proposal for work that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game would conduct at its Anchorage genetics laboratory. Also, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game proposes to develop experimental fish runs at the Alaska SeaLife Center; these are essential for study of genetics, physiology, or diseases of anadromous fish proposed by University of Montana, University of Alaska, or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other principal investigators seeking to conduct research at the Seward facility.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Work on walleye pollock and rockfish, both of which have been more heavily exploited following the oil spill, would be valuable because basic information on their stock structures is lacking. The genetic techniques proposed here are a cost-effective way of obtaining this information. The work on Kodiak Island Pacific herring should be reevaluated after the genetic analysis in Project /165 has been completed. Fund revised proposal, which eliminates herring objectives.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (1) further review of the funds requested for purchasing equipment for use at the Alaska SeaLife Center, (2) resolution of future year costs, and (3) submittal of reports on projects 95320D and 96255. This project will obtain genetic stock structure information on rockfish and pollock, both of which have faced increased harvest pressure as replacement species following the oil spill. The project also will provide funding to consolidate Alaska Department of Fish and Game genetics wet-lab projects, including the rockfish and pollock work, at the Alaska SeaLife Center. [NOTE: Funding includes \$26,400 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]								

SP SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

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98254-CLO	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	G. Kyle/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$11.7	\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project is evaluating the quality of the rearing habitat and the feasibility of lake fertilization in Delight and Desire Lakes. Limnological and fisheries data were collected during FY 97; FY98 funds are for data analysis and preparation of a final report. Nutrient enrichment has increased the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry in other Alaskan lakes. The expected result of nutrient enrichment is larger/more numerous sockeye smolts and a corresponding increase in adult returns. An enrichment program in Delight and/or Desire lakes would increase lake fertility, which in turn should accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed sockeye salmon runs in these two lakes.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council paid for the initial feasibility study and needs the final report to complete this project. The principal investigators should pay special attention to the historical fisheries data, the treatment of which was rather weak in the FY 97 Detailed Project Description. Funding of this closeout project implies no commitment in regard to future lake fertilization.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund closeout (data analysis and final report writing) of the limnology study of Delight and Desire lakes funded by the Trustee Council in FY 97. The final report will make recommendations regarding restoration of sockeye salmon in these two lakes through stocking/nutrient enrichment. The Council's support of Project 98254-CLO is not a commitment at this time to also support lake fertilization, should it be proposed at a later date.</p>						
98256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS, P. Shields/ADFG	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 7 yr. project	\$95.5	\$95.5	\$95.5					\$95.5
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of Prince William Sound and especially residents of Chenega Bay. Habitat improvements were made in 1978, 1980 and 1981 to provide access to Solf Lake for anadromous fish. Investigations suggest that the lake is fishless and has adequate zooplankton biomass to support a salmon population. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase, which began in FY 96, has verified the ability of Solf Lake to support a sustainable population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 plans to initially stock the lake with 100,000 sockeye salmon fry in 1998 and ensure access to Solf Lake for returning adult sockeye salmon.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This would be the third year of a seven-year project to establish a self-sustaining sockeye run at Solf Lake as a subsistence resource for Chenega Bay residents. The proposers are well qualified and have been responsive to previous questions raised by the reviewers. This project has a high probability of success. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is intended to provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for subsistence fishing resources injured by the oil spill, particularly for the residents of Chenega Bay. The number of years of Trustee Council support for the stocking effort will be dependent on annual results.</p>						

SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

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98263	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$153.1			\$135.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by constructing enhancement projects on the major salmon streams in the Lower Cook Inlet spill area. Protection and enhancement will be implemented using instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily creation of spawning channels, removal of natural barriers to spawning, and construction of wall-based rearing structures. Local subsistence users will be employed as technical assistants during field surveys and construction.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been slow to get started in FY 97. Consideration of FY 98 funding should be deferred pending review of results following the FY 97 field work.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding the second year of this project until December, pending a review of the FY 97 results. If funded, funding should be at the level expected for FY 98 (\$135,400). The goal of this project is to protect and enhance salmon streams important to the restoration of subsistence in the Port Graham area. If successful, this project could serve as a model for protection of public salmon resources in other streams that cross land owned by the Port Graham Corporation.								
98269-BAA	Prince William Sound Rockfish Recovery	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$475.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will assess recovery of rockfish species and communities in Prince William Sound occurring from natural recruitment using demographic data. The investigation will include a synthesis of local/traditional knowledge and published information. Non-destructive observation, measurement, and photographic recordings of rockfishes will avoid the limitations imposed by the conventional techniques that have a large-fish bias. Double sampling will be used to acquire length-age relations of rockfish with sampling emphasis on pre-recruits to the fisheries. Closed-circuit rebreather scuba technology will be used to conduct an <i>in situ</i> investigation. Assessment of post-spill recruitment will indicate how or if natural restoration is taking place, which will enable resource managers to implement prudent conservation measures.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The initial injury to rockfish was not well established and no recovery objectives are identified. Thus, there is little basis for assessing recovery. This proposal is technically good and would likely produce useful information, but the work proposed here is very expensive and largely a matter of normal agency management. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although this project has scientific merit, its cost is high and the work proposed is largely normal agency management.								

SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

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98270	Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	S. Honnold, C. Swanton/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$355.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will restore natural production of Akalura Lake sockeye salmon through: (1) assessment of the lake rearing environment and determination of juvenile and adult life history parameters limiting sockeye salmon production, and (2) use of established restoration techniques to increase juvenile sockeye salmon abundance, survival, and adult production. This project will be contingent upon the estimated number of sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from Akalura Lake in 1997. The Akalura Lake sockeye salmon stock will be considered in the natural recovery phase if approximately 200,000 or more sockeye smolt are estimated in 1997. We propose that this project proceed if less than 200,000 smolt are estimated in 1997.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a very expensive proposal to begin development of a sockeye supplementation program of highly uncertain need and benefit, with little apparent link to the oil spill. Variable smolt production is likely linked to trophic interactions with other fish species that are not amenable to human intervention. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Trustee Council chose not to fund this same proposal in FY 97 because of the Chief Scientist's concern that the current low escapements in Akalura Lake likely are not related to overescapements at the time of the spill. The Council funded smolt emigration studies at Akalura Lake in FY 97 and prior years as a means of determining the status of the sockeye salmon stock.</p>						
98273	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology: Linking Satellite Technology with Traditional Knowledge to Conserve the Resource	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$179.4	\$170.4	\$170.4				\$0.0	\$170.4
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will study the life history and ecology of surf scoters wintering in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, and integrate this information with traditional ecological knowledge. Scoter populations in Alaska are declining for unknown reasons. Local residents harvest scoters for subsistence purposes. Scoters will be marked with surgically implanted satellite transmitters to define the breeding areas, molting areas, and wintering areas. Local participation will be solicited and information will be conveyed to local residents through the Youth Area Watch program (Project 1210).</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Residents of rural villages in the spill area have repeatedly expressed concern that the Trustee Council is not sponsoring studies on waterfowl important to subsistence users. This is a rather expensive proposal, but it addresses a valuable subsistence resource, scoters, and has the potential to provide important data linking breeding and wintering locations that can contribute to long-term conservation. There is an excellent community involvement element, including an education component for school children. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will study the life history and ecology of surf scoters in Prince William Sound (and perhaps lower Cook Inlet in future years) as the first step in determining the cause of their suspected population decline and developing conservation and management strategies to ensure the long-term health and welfare of the population. Concerns over the declining number of surf scoters were raised by subsistence users at the 1997 EVOS Annual Workshop. Surf scoters are not on the injured species list. However, the Trustee Council's Restoration Plan allows restoration actions to address resources not on the list if the action will benefit an injured resource or service; this project would benefit the service of subsistence. Traditional ecological knowledge will be integrated into the project (working with the TEK Specialist under Project /052B) and Youth Area Watch students (Project /210) will be asked to participate in the capture and monitoring of the scoters.</p>						

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98274	Documentary Film on Subsistence Use of Herring, Herring Spawn, and Resources in the Nearshore Ecosystem in Prince William Sound	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$116.1	\$89.6	\$89.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will produce a 50-minute film on the subsistence use of herring, herring spawn, and nearshore ecosystem resources in Prince William Sound. Historically, the nearshore ecosystem produced critical resources for subsistence users including herring spawn, octopus, clams, mussels, sea otters, harlequin ducks, and chitons. In the harbor seal documentary (Project /214) Tatitlek residents discussed their view of the relationship between the oil spill, Pacific herring populations, harbor seal populations, and their ability to pursue subsistence. This film will expand on this discussion by documenting all facets of herring and nearshore ecosystem resource use including the ecological and biological knowledge people use to harvest those resources.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is patterned after the harbor seal video (Project /214), which was released in Spring 1997. The harbor seal video has proven to be popular among the rural residents of Alaska and should contribute to the restoration of subsistence services. A video on herring should be equally educational and useful. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project, which will produce a documentary through a competitive bid and involve the community of Tatitlek, is designed to contribute to the restoration of herring, nearshore resources, and subsistence uses by transmitting local knowledge about herring and nearshore resources to the scientific community. The development of the video should be coordinated with the documentary currently under production by the Restoration Office.								
98278	Development of an Ecological Characterization and Long-Term Environmental Monitoring Program for Kachemak Bay	G. Seaman/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$144.9	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Using scientific information, local knowledge, and traditional ecological knowledge, this project will develop, synthesize, and document the available ecological knowledge and status of Kachemak Bay. Based on this information and other sources, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will develop a highly integrated ecological characterization including information on human, physical, and biological elements of the ecosystem which will be published on a compact computer disk. This information will be used to identify restoration opportunities, gaps in our knowledge of the ecosystem, and provide background information for the monitoring program.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is a relatively unfocused plan to develop an ecological characterization and long-term monitoring program in Kachemak Bay. There is excellent coordination with other funding sources -- e.g., the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Estuarine Research Reserve program (NERR) -- and a clear goal to build a stakeholder coalition to develop a monitoring program. However, I am concerned about overlap with existing compilations of data (e.g., NOAA "sensitivity" maps, which are in a GIS system) and the lack of criteria and a strategy for what information is to be obtained and by whom and how it is to be maintained. I would prefer to reconsider this proposal after the NERR site is in place and there has been more progress on the content of a northern Gulf of Alaska long-term monitoring program. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Project withdrawn by proposer. Proposer intends to resubmit for FY 99 funding cycle.								

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98286	Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$111.1			\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Building on the recommendations from the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill sponsored by the Trustee Council in October 1995, this project will bring together elders and youth from all of the oil spill-affected communities to focus on means of assisting in the recovery of injured resources. Funds were provided in FY 97 for preliminary planning. Funds requested in FY 98 will be for holding the conference itself, which is scheduled to be held in Cordova in March 1998. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget need to be prepared.]</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Because the Detailed Project Description for this project is still being developed, it is difficult at this time to assess the project's merits or potential contribution to restoration. However, bringing together subsistence users from throughout the spill region and EVOS researchers sounds like a good idea. Defer decision on funding pending completion of the Detailed Project Description.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until December, pending submittal and review of a Detailed Project Description and budget. In preparing their Detailed Project Description, the proposers should consider working with the Kodiak Tribal Council, who through Project 98336 (which is not recommended for funding) expressed interest in bringing together affected parties to promote the recovery of subsistence. The Elders/Youth Conference, which would involve subsistence users from throughout the spill area and EVOS researchers, should focus on the status of recovery of the resources and services (including subsistence) injured by the spill as well as means of assisting in the recovery of injured resources. Initial planning money for the conference, which is scheduled for March 1998 in Cordova, was provided by the Trustee Council in FY 97 (Project 97286). The Council sponsored a similar conference in October 1995.</p>						
98287-BAA	Seabird-Oceanographic Relationships in the Northern Gulf of Alaska: Integration with NSF Study "GLOBEC"	B. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$143.2		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will conduct a three-year study of seabirds in the Northern Gulf of Alaska (Resurrection Bay to Montague Island) by using a ship-of-opportunity sampling platform of the National Science Foundation project GLOBEC (Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics), which also will provide access to an extensive series of oceanographic data. This project will identify ecological processes affecting temporal and geographic variation in the distribution and abundance of seabirds, including species that were injured by the oil spill. It also will provide valuable information to the restoration program by providing data on the year-round status of seabird populations and the processes that influence their variation.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The proposal would take advantage of a "ship of opportunity" to obtain data on Gulf of Alaska seabird populations in relation to oceanographic features. This ship would be provided by GLOBEC, and the chance to establish a link with this major scientific initiative is attractive. The principal investigator is well qualified and the sample design presented here has merit, but the link to restoration objectives and current seabird work (APEX, Project /163) is weak. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would investigate the at-sea distribution and abundance of seabirds in the northern Gulf of Alaska from a research vessel for the GLOBEC project, a marine ecosystem research project sponsored by the National Science Foundation. The opportunity to establish a link with GLOBEC is appealing. However, the project's link to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives and ongoing seabird work is not strong.</p>						

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98288-BAA	Monitoring Population Status of Sea Otters from the Sex-age Structure of Winter-killed Carcasses	Garshelis & Johnson/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$131.7		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will assess the feasibility of monitoring the population status of sea otters from the sex-age structure of winter-killed carcasses collected on beaches. Monitoring of winter-killed carcasses currently is done at one site in western Prince William Sound, and from those results it appeared that otters had recovered from the oil spill by 1992; however, these results conflict with those from other studies of otters. This project will attempt to reconcile these conflicts by investigating geographic and habitat-related variation in the sex-age structure of carcasses, factors that have not been accounted for in the current monitoring program. Sources of variation will be identified, the proportion of carcasses found will be estimated, and improvements to the monitoring effort will be recommended.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Previous studies have documented that recovered carcasses may not come from the area in which they are recovered, and sex/age structure data derived from carcasses is unlikely to provide adequate statistical power to make the interpretations proposed. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review of project's technical merit.								
98289-BAA	Status of Black Oystercatchers in Prince William Sound	S. Murphy/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$134.9			\$80.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Black oystercatchers currently are considered to be "injured with recovery unknown." Because most of the unresolved issues for this species pertain to impacts to the breeding population in Prince William Sound, this study is designed to assess aspects of the life history (e.g., phenology and productivity) of oystercatchers that potentially are spill-related for this same population of oystercatchers that was studied during 1989 - 1993. Year 1 will entail an examination of the life-history parameters that were identified by previous researchers as having been negatively impacted by the oil spill and an evaluation of whether these birds have recovered from the previously identified impacts. Data analyses will focus on comparisons of previously oiled sites with unoiled sites and among-year analyses.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The recovery status of black oystercatchers is unknown. This project would reassess the status of this species in an initial Year-1 phase and then, if needed, follow up with a more in-depth investigation. The principal investigator did a good job of providing additional detail on proposed methods and substantially reduced the budget. The Trustee Council should support a reassessment of the status of black oystercatchers, but it is not essential that it be done this year.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until December, pending availability of funds at that time. The recovery status of black oystercatchers is unknown, and the Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals invited proposals for additional monitoring of black oystercatchers in FY 98 in order to reassess their status.								

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98290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 7th yr. 11 yr. project	\$75.7	\$75.7	\$75.7					\$75.7
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project is a continuation of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and restoration database management, sample storage, and interpretive service. New data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee Council hydrocarbon database. Updated summary reports for investigators and managers will be produced along with an electronic copy of the data for all data queries.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This ongoing project has provided valuable archival and interpretive services to the restoration program, both with current research and preparation of final reports from past projects. Fund in FY 98. A projection of workload for FY 99 and beyond will be necessary to judge cost effectiveness of future efforts.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project is ongoing analysis and interpretation of hydrocarbon data for other Trustee Council funded studies. This project makes the data available to the scientific community and the public, including in an electronic format. Currently the database contains results of the analysis of more than 13,000 samples and collection information from more than 46,000 samples. The level of funding in FY 99 will be determined following a review of the expected workload in future years.						
98292-BAA	Sea-Land Link: Salmon Carcasses and Forest Productivity	T. Vincent, T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$168.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Both pink and sockeye salmon and the services they provide were injured by the oil spill. Because these salmon are anadromous, they may supply an important marine-terrestrial link between production in both systems. While it has been shown that carcasses of salmon contribute significant nutrients to streams, it is not known to what extent these nutrients may also be important to terrestrial plants adjacent to these streams. Funding is requested to determine whether this link is important to the productivity and composition of adjacent forest in the EVOS-impacted area. Should a link be established, new management and EVOS settlement decisions might have to be made for forest plant species.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal addresses an interesting issue about the importance of marine nutrients carried into terrestrial ecosystems by returning adult salmon. The proposal does not adequately address the potential contributions to both stream and plant communities, and questions about the importance of an intertidal spawner to the upper watershed remain. The proposal would be strengthened if it focused on a stream with a substantiated upstream pink salmon spawning population where an effect would be considered very likely, and if mass balance calculations using literature values were presented to support the hypotheses. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review of project's technical merit.						

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98293-BAA	Bidarki and Gumboot Chitons: Recruitment and Habitat Selection	D. Scheel, T. Vincent/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$196.8		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Bidarki (<i>Katharina tunicata</i>) and gumboot (<i>Cryptochiton stelleri</i>) chitons are important intertidal subsistence resources in spill-area villages. The complaint that chitons are harder to find following the oil spill has been repeatedly voiced by village residents over at least the past five years. No EVOS study has examined bidarki and gumboot populations with the goal of identifying whether densities are depressed on oiled/treated beaches or with the intent to design enhancement methods. This project will examine recruitment and retention of chitons in intertidal and nearshore subtidal habitats, experimentally test factors affecting chiton use of intertidal habitats, and design methods to enhance densities of these chitons in the intertidal.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would address whether there are remaining patterns of low chiton abundance on oiled shores and evaluate possible augmentation approaches. However, given limited baseline data, it seems unlikely that such effects could be detected at this time. The principal investigator did an excellent job on an octopus project (/009D), which has some similarities to what is proposed here. However, I cannot recommend funding this proposal.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review of project's feasibility. This project was designed to address the concern, raised by subsistence users in Port Graham, Tatitlek, and Chenega Bay, that chiton stocks were depleted by the oil spill and that subsistence uses are impaired. However, it is unlikely that eight years after the spill oiling effects will be detectable.						
98294-BAA	Pinniped Response to Diet	D. Duffy/UAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project			\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project tests a hypothesis that high-lipid diets lead to greater mitochondrial functioning in muscle. Additional work will use fatty acids to assess diet and whether the metabolisms of juvenile pinnipeds handle lipids differently than do adults, or whether well-fed animals do so differently than starving animals. Initial field work will involve samples from existing projects in the Pribilofs and Prince William Sound on fur seals and harbor seals. Analysis of these samples will test for differences in mitochondrial activity, diet, and lipid pathways. If these are found within species, reflecting age or body condition, the second year of the study will use non-lethal sampling and controlled diets to measure the response of captive harbor seals and sealions at the Alaska SeaLife Center. [NOTE: The budget submitted was incomplete; FY 98 cost would exceed \$172,700.]			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a complicated project with multiple facets. There is a concern that the methods proposed here are not sufficient to meet project results. Do not fund, but it may be appropriate to integrate the mitochondrial work on harbor seals into another Alaska SeaLife Center project (e.g., 98341) in the future (FY 99 or beyond).			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review, but consider funding key components of the proposal in future years.						

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98296	Exhibit-quality Catalog of Spill-related Archaeological Artifacts	B. Knight/NPS	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$107.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project consists of publication of an exhibit-quality catalog that contains photographs of representative spill-related archaeological artifacts and an interpretation of their significance. Such a publication will give village residents, agencies, scholars, and the general public a sense of the entire spill-related artifact collection and what can be learned from the collection, and will also acknowledge villagers' heritage resources and ties to place.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal will not provide the public with valuable archaeological information as it does not appear that cataloged objects will be presented in the context from which they came. Archaeologists consider objects important only in the context found. A catalog reinforces the value of removing objects and may promote vandalism. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as part of the annual work plan. Consider along with decisions on overall planning for archaeological repositories. Project should be reconfigured from a catalog of artifacts to a readable document that describes both the artifacts and the cultural significance of spill-related archaeological damage assessment and restoration work that has occurred. Usefulness to spill area residents should be emphasized.</p>						
98297-BAA	Oceanography of Prince William Sound Bays and Fjords	S. Vaughan/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$94.2	\$94.2	\$94.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Eaglek Bay, Whale Bay, Simpson Bay, and Zaikof Bay are the focus of the Sound Ecosystem Assessment Herring project (/320T) based on historical observations of large numbers of juvenile Pacific herring. Hydrographic surveys and current velocity measurements from October 1995 to November 1996 show significant differences in water mass properties and circulation patterns between these four bays in Prince William Sound. The SEA Physical Oceanography project (/320M) has provided support for SEA Herring in the past, but support in FY 98 will not be possible because of scheduled funding cuts. Without continued funding, physical data will not be available for the SEA Herring project in its third and final winter sampling period. The goal of this research is to identify physical factors that control the production of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will continue the physical oceanographic component of SEA (Project /320), as funded in FY 97. These studies have the general objective of documenting the physical oceanography of Prince William Sound, the contrasts in which should reveal much about the importance of various physical and biological factors in the survival of juvenile herring. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will study certain aspects of the water mass properties and circulation patterns in four bays in Prince William Sound that have historically been the focus of the SEA herring project (/320T). It will provide essential support for interpretation of the SEA/Herring hypotheses that would not otherwise be available. Funding in FY 98 includes funds for preparation of a final report by September 30, 1998.</p>						

SF **DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98298	Public Brochure on Archaeology at the Alaska SeaLife Center	M. Yarborough	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$6.6		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Funding is requested for the publication of a public brochure describing archaeological research undertaken during construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The brochure will contain both historic photographs and maps of the Seward waterfront, and photographs and drawings from the archaeological investigations. It will focus on research at the Lowell Homestead, the earliest American settlement in Seward. This publication will give the general public a sense of what has been learned from archaeology at the SeaLife Center, and an understanding of the richness and importance of heritage resources in the oil spill area.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is an inexpensive way to communicate to the public some of what has been learned about injured archaeological resources, but it is not clear that the Alaska SeaLife Center is interested in and would use this brochure. An educational brochure could be viewed as an appropriate form of restoration for resources that cannot be restored in any physical sense. However, there should be a policy decision on whether this is an appropriate project for Trustee Council funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as part of the annual work plan. Consider along with decisions on overall funding for archaeological repositories.						
98300	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program	R. Spies/Applied Marine Sciences	ADNR	Cont'd 2nd. yr 3 yr. project	\$81.3	\$81.3	\$81.3		\$80.0			\$161.3
<u>Project Abstract</u> Research sponsored by the Trustee Council has provided an astonishing amount of information on the ecology of the spill area and represents the largest single infusion of data on natural resources in the northern Gulf of Alaska. The goal of this project is to synthesize this information across projects to realize its maximum benefit to the public and management agencies. The specific objectives involve coordinating the work of principal investigators on synthesis products, facilitating the efforts to apply food-web models of the spill area ecosystem, and facilitating the translation of valuable scientific findings into new management tools for use by natural resource agencies in Alaska.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal was submitted at the request of the core scientific reviewers and the Executive Director.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will continue the Chief Scientist's effort begun in FY 97 to work with principal investigators who have conducted restoration projects and with ecological modelers (see Project 98330) to facilitate synthesis of existing information into both mathematical and written descriptions of the spill area ecosystem and how it changes in response to anthropogenic and natural events. A new objective in FY 98 will be to develop a plan for improving the interaction between management agency personnel and principal investigators that leads to applied research useful to management and better integration of existing research findings into management programs.						

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REC
RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98302-CLO	Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory	M. Schelske/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$4.1	\$4.1	\$4.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.1
Project Abstract This proposal requests funds for report writing to close out Project /302. So far in FY 97, the main researcher has interviewed local residents and other knowledgeable persons and conducted literature searches to document the locations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char populations. A number of previously undocumented populations have been discovered. Additional work and some field sampling will occur during the remainder of FY 97 to verify unsubstantiated reports.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This modest funding request is appropriate to close out this project.			Executive Director's Recommendation Fund closeout (data analysis and report writing) of this project. Local knowledge will be used to determine which streams in Prince William Sound are known to have populations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. The results of this project will be provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for inclusion in the Anadromous Waters Catalog, a document used in the management of these species. The results of this project will also be provided to researchers on Project \145 for use in developing a restoration strategy for these species.						
98306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	J. Piatt/USGS	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$32.8	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$82.8
Project Abstract The purpose of this project is to characterize the basic ecology, distribution, and demographics of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet. Recent declines of upper trophic level species in the Northern Gulf of Alaska have been linked to decreasing availability of forage fishes. Sand lance is the most important forage fish in most nearshore areas of the northern Gulf. Despite its importance to commercial fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, little is known or published on the basic biology of this key prey species.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation The sand lance is a poorly understood species which is a key prey for marine birds and marine mammals. Having more basic knowledge about its life history and ecology is essential to interpreting the prospects for recovery of several injured species. This work involves a quality graduate student and is rather inexpensive. The work is well coordinated with APEX and is highly commended by the reviewers.			Executive Director's Recommendation Fund. This project will study sand lance, an important forage fish in the Gulf of Alaska. Sand lance populations have been in decline in recent years and should be studied in order to understand marine ecosystems as they may affect injured seabirds and marine mammals.						
98307	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Recovery Computer System	R. Nuti	NOAA	New			\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Project Abstract This proposal will build a computer simulation model for predicting future disasters and evaluating the excesses of damage. [NOTE: The Detailed Project Description is incomplete and a budget was not provided.]			Chief Scientist's Recommendation The objectives, methods, and endpoints of this proposal are unclear. Do not fund.			Executive Director's Recommendation Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review of project's technical merit.						

SP **DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RE** **COMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98308-BAA	Salmon - Predator Interactions Model Validation Experiment	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$368.9		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will use closed-circuit rebreather scuba technology to conduct <i>in situ</i> model validation experiments in support of the SEA Nekton Model (Project /320N). We will determine the occurrence and timing of movements and interactions of the model's principal prey and principal predator species, pink salmon fry and adult pollock respectively, for comparison with that predicted in the model. Direct observation will be used to solve the pink salmon "predation gap" that presently exists because of limitations imposed by the conventional techniques used to date.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal addresses an important question regarding unknown sources of predation on pink salmon, and its basic approach using human observers is laudable. However, the methods proposed are unable to provide adequate quantification of the process under study. The methods do not provide adequate spatial and temporal coverage, and it is not clear that even with using rebreathers observers can avoid interfering with the process being measured. The cost to the restoration program is excessive without significant contribution by hatchery managers, and there appears to be a lack of adequate expertise in fish behavioral ecology on the research team. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review of project's technical merit. Although this proposal is responsive to peer reviewer comments regarding validation of the SEA Nekton Model (Project /320N), the methods proposed appear unable to provide adequate quantification of the process under study.						
98309	Ecosystem Synthesis Model Validation Using Natural Stable Isotope Tracers	T. Kline/PWSSC	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$122.2		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The output of the proposed Ecopath mass-balance model (Project 98330) includes the trophic level (TL) of each modeled component. We will validate the model by using nitrogen stable isotope ratio as an independent method to assess TL. We seek to expand upon the number of taxa that have had their TL determined from 15N/14N which have been limited to the scope of the SEA project (/320). We expect to include representatives of taxa and TLs that will facilitate model validation and which will fill significant data gaps.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The use of stable isotope tracers as a means of gaining insights into the trophic structure of Prince William Sound and adjacent Gulf of Alaska is well established, although this method cannot determine exactly who eats whom. The principal investigator is well qualified, but it is not clear how much of what is proposed here is work that has been or should be done through his work in the SEA project (/320), nor is it clear what specific additional needs will arise if the project to develop a mass-balance model by Drs. Pauly and Pimm (Project 98330) is funded. Thus, this project seems premature. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review.						

SPI DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98310	Distribution and Turnover in Juvenile Herring Populations	E. Brown, B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$151.8		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Estimates of Pacific herring survival and population size are confounded by fish movement and migration. Results from this project will refine current Trustee Council research and the Prince William Sound stock definition. In FY 98, a pilot study using herring collected in 1995-1997 by SEA (Project /320T) will be completed. Samples will be processed for size, fatty acid composition, and isotopes. Otoliths will be extracted for pattern and chemical analysis. These results, when combined with appropriate distribution and habitat data, will be interpreted as tracers if distinctive for each area. In the future, seasonal investigations, including tagging, will be done within a defined nursery region of Prince William Sound in order to properly interpret tracer results.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project addresses an important issue relative to understanding year-class strength of herring in Prince William Sound, but the scientific design is lacking. Sample sizes for some endpoints appear too low to detect differences. For others it is likely that differences will be found between sites, but it is unclear how these differences will be interpreted to provide useful information (e.g., temporal and spatial variability will be confounded). There is also inadequate integration of other information, such as physical differences between sites and data from projects 98320U (herring energetics) and 98165 (genetics), that should be used to refine hypotheses. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the scientific design of this project.						
98311	Pacific Herring Productivity Dependencies in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem Determined With Natural Stable Isotope Tracers	T. Kline/PWSSC	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$119.3	\$119.3	\$119.3		\$80.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> Research conducted under the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA, Project /320) program has shown that Pacific herring have significant dependence on Gulf of Alaska carbon. Accordingly, herring are subject to changes in carbon flow occurring between the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. The first step in understanding how this fundamental environmental process affects herring recruitment is to isotopically analyze a time series of herring for which energetic data have been collected. This will expand upon the data series available from SEA, providing a total four-year time period corresponding to one period in the cyclicity of herring population abundance in Prince William Sound.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project continues work begun under SEA (Project /320) to collect herring and other forage fish from Prince William Sound and nearby Gulf of Alaska and analyze them for stable isotope ratios of carbon and nitrogen. These data not only provide clues to carbon sources for these important species but also potentially provide a link between natural variation in the Gulf of Alaska from year to year and inshore food webs. Previous issues related to coordination with other projects and data interpretation have been resolved. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project follows on work begun under SEA (Project /320) to examine how changes in carbon flow between Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska affect herring recruitment.						

SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RE IMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98312-BAA	Monitoring Shifts in Prince William Sound Food Webs Using Natural Isotope Tracers: A Time Series Approach	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$124.8		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Time-series measurements of natural stable isotopes of fishes and their forage, when combined with pertinent data on fish populations and oceanographic measurements being collected in sibling projects, will enable a new understanding of how fundamental environmental processes affect fish recruitment and interaction. The large herbivorous copepods of the genus <i>Neocalanus</i> , which have had distinctive 13C/12C signatures when sampled in the northern Gulf of Alaska compared to those from Prince William Sound, will be used as a carbon source proxy. Validation of the signature gradient will enable the assessment of shifts in the source of carbon of fishes, as well as shifts in source signatures in the long-term. Shifts in Gulf of Alaska carbon affinity will be tracked with fish recruitment and oceanographic processes to assess the effects on fishes at interannual and decadal time scales.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Stable carbon isotopes appear to offer a good tracer of Gulf of Alaska carbon sources entering Prince William Sound. Therefore, a time series monitoring of isotopes in Prince William Sound plankton and fish may be appropriate measures to incorporate into a future monitoring program. However, the commitment represented by funding this project in FY 98 is premature given the lack of a coordinated assessment of long-term ecological monitoring requirements. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review. This project would conduct time-series monitoring of carbon isotopes in Prince William Sound plankton and fish. It is premature to make a decision on the appropriateness of this monitoring parameter, because a coordinated assessment of long-term ecological monitoring requirements has not yet taken place.						
98314	Homer Mariner Park Habitat Assessment and Restoration Design Project	E. Bechtol/City of Homer	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$102.1			\$102.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> In its present state, Mariner Park is a highly stressed marine habitat in decline. The area is experiencing a dramatic reduction in marine biota and shorebird population while incompatible and environmentally destructive human uses flourish. From the results of a comprehensive feasibility study that includes botanical, biological, and hydrological field studies coupled to community information it is possible to develop a comprehensive habitat restoration and enhancement plan. This plan will establish the optimal hands-on restoration program to increase and diversify the intertidal fauna, which in turn will benefit migrating shorebirds and promote recreationally compatible use of the area by residents and tourists.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would develop a feasibility plan and environmental assessment for the restoration of tidelands in Mariner Park in Homer. Although this is one of the few meaningful opportunities to directly restore intertidal habitats, which were so severely affected by the oil spill, it is not a high priority to start in FY 98. Defer.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until December, pending availability of funds at that time. This proposal would produce a feasibility study and environmental review for restoration of an intertidal area damaged as a result of spill response efforts. The restored area would improve habitat for seabirds injured by the spill. If this study effort is funded, it will not represent a commitment by the Trustee Council to fund implementation of the study results.						

SPI DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98315	Major Shellfish Conference: Qutekcak Tribe	E. Blatchford/Qutekcak	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$267.5		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide funding to the Qutekcak Native Tribe to facilitate a major shellfish conference (and related follow-up) to increase the potential for clam and oyster production and harvesting in the region.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The goal of this proposal is to share knowledge of local people involved in bivalve activities by inviting experts to Seward for a conference. A much more cost-effective approach would be to send local hatchery managers to the frequent mariculture conferences in other parts of the country, or possibly hire a knowledgeable consultant. The stated lack of coordination as a problem among Alaskan mariculturists is not well established. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would bring together shellfish growers, hatchery experts, and academic and industry experts to discuss the shellfish growth and seeding process in support of the Qutekcak Native Tribe's shellfish hatchery operation. The Trustee Council has made a significant contribution to Qutekcak's effort (to date, \$845,100 through Project /131). The problems currently being experienced at the Qutekcak hatchery perhaps lend themselves to technical assistance, but such assistance could be obtained more cost effectively by sending local hatchery managers to mariculture conferences held in other parts of the country (funds for this purpose were provided under Project 97131 and are requested again in Project 98131).						
98319	Biology of Two Intertidal Crustaceans: An Isopod and a Lithodid Crab	B. Stevens/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$47.9		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Intertidal communities were heavily impacted by the oil spill. Lack of knowledge concerning the biology of intertidal organisms hampers assessment of their recovery from the spill or future disturbance. This project will study the biology of two common intertidal crustaceans (an isopod and a lithodid crab) which are good indicator species because they live in close association with understory substrates. Monthly sampling and selective videography will be used to determine size at maturity, fecundity, reproductive season, and a range of "normal" behaviors including mating and foraging. Results will enable assessment of population differences between impacted and non-impacted populations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically competent study of two intertidal invertebrates. The investigator seems qualified and the project is feasible, but it does not contribute to Trustee Council recovery objectives. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which would gather basic life history information on two intertidal species, has a weak link to the Trustee Council's recovery objectives. It is designed primarily to gather information useful in assessing the consequences of future spills or other human disturbances.						

SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RE IMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	T. Cooney, et al/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 6 yr. project	\$2,436.0	\$2,332.6	\$2,332.6	\$50.8	\$755.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3,087.8
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project is an integrated, multi-component study of processes influencing the annual survival of juvenile pink salmon and herring rearing in Prince William Sound. An emerging understanding of mechanisms of loss at this life stage is being captured by linked numerical simulations of ocean state, plankton dynamics, fish energetics, and prey/predator relationships. FY 98 will be the final fully-funded year of SEA, a period of reduced field work but accelerated data analysis and application of results to management models.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is on track to close out in FY 99, and the performance of the program remains excellent. It is essential that the program document the integration and initial application of oceanographic, plankton, and nekton models in FY 98.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, except defer decision on all but interim funding (\$25,100) for the Herring TEK component (/320T-Supp) until December, pending review of FY 97 results (review session tentatively scheduled for November 1997). SEA, an interdisciplinary ecosystem project focused on issues relating to the survival and recruitment of pink salmon and herring, is entering the final year of a five-year study effort (to be followed by one year of data analysis/report writing). The project has been the subject of numerous technical reviews, including recent review sessions on the SEA modeling efforts (February 1997) and the SEA herring effort (March 1997). Both reviews indicated strong progress toward meeting project objectives. The FY 98 recommended funding level includes \$429,700 for PWSSC's FY 99 closeout costs. ADFG project management costs (\$49,500) have been deducted from SEA's FY 98 request and added to Project 98250/Project Management. In FY 99, only closeout funds are expected; submittal of the draft final report is expected April 15, 1998.</p>						
98323-BAA	Modeling Differential Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Petroleum Hydrocarbon Impacts to Archaeological Resources	M. Cassell/IMA Consulting, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$220.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> The proposed project seeks to understand the nature of past, current, and future impacts of the oil spill and subsequent cleanup efforts on known and unknown archaeological resources in the spill area by assessing the potential for differential spill impacts based upon variability within and between locale-specific geomorphic settings. The proposed study integrates archaeology, geomorphology, geographic information systems, and geophysical techniques. The result will be a predictive model of impact severity useful for efficient allocation of resources in ongoing archaeological impact assessment and treatment.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although there may be some merit to the concepts underlying this proposal, no specific sites are mentioned and it is not clear that the approach would be effective. Further, potential contribution to ongoing recovery objectives is unclear. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has expressed significant concerns about the methodology of the proposed study. Furthermore, it is unclear that the results of the proposed study would contribute to the restoration of archaeological sites injured by the spill.</p>						

SPI DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98324-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$300.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Project Abstract This project will aid restoration of harbor seals and subsistence by developing data sets to (1) evaluate factors affecting the harbor seal decline, (2) document potentially sensitive harbor seal habitats during fall-winter-spring, and (3) document local marine occurrences, such as concentrations of schooling fishes that may be associated with the decline or recovery of harbor seals. This project involves the knowledge and expertise of subsistence users and other community members to survey seasonal changes in harbor seal distribution during fall-winter-spring; develop detailed annotated harbor seal distribution maps; and record observations of local marine occurrences and summarize observations in regional newsletters.			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This is a very expensive proposal that will produce only generalized knowledge regarding harbor seals. The proposal contains no link to ongoing work addressing the decline of harbor seals, and may not provide information of importance to recovery objectives for this species. Do not fund.			Executive Director's Recommendation Do not fund. Although the project would increase local involvement in harbor seal research, it would not contribute significantly to understanding why harbor seals are not recovering. Adding a local involvement element to other ongoing harbor seal work should be considered, and a representative of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission should be invited to participate in the upcoming harbor seal review (probably Fall 1997).						
98325-BAA	Assessment of Injury to Intertidal and Nearshore Subtidal Communities: Preparation of Manuscripts	T. Dean/Coastal Resources Associates, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$111.4	\$99.9	\$99.9		\$0.0	\$0.0		\$99.9
Project Abstract This project will prepare manuscripts for publication in scientific journals based on previous Trustee Council funded evaluations of injury to, and restoration of, coastal habitats (intertidal and subtidal communities).			Chief Scientist's Recommendation This project will address a major need of the restoration program to compile and publish in the peer reviewed literature the large volume of intertidal research and monitoring results. It proposes to produce ten papers over two years. Fund.			Executive Director's Recommendation Fund contingent on submittal of the revised final draft of the 95086C report (Highsmith, et al). This project will prepare six manuscripts for submittal to the peer reviewed literature in FY 98 on results of intertidal studies previously funded by the Trustee Council (projects CH1, /086C, /106, and others). A proposal to prepare an additional four manuscripts will be considered for funding in FY 99.						

SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98327	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center	D. Roby/Oregon State Univ.	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$119.7	\$117.4	\$128.7		\$159.5	\$168.8	\$95.1	\$552.1
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will test the feasibility of direct restoration techniques for pigeon guillemots (e.g., installation of artificial nest sites, use of social attractants, captive propagation and release). While raising young guillemots in captivity it will also be possible to conduct controlled experiments crucial to two other restoration objectives: (1) development of nondestructive biomarkers of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, and (2) understanding how dietary factors (prey species composition, prey size, lipid content, feeding frequency) constrain growth, development, and condition at fledging in guillemots.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has two interconnected objectives: (1) conduct research on the growth and physiology of nesting guillemots in relation to nutrition and oil and (2) test the ability to establish a colony of wild guillemots attracted to artificial nest sites at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Fledglings from the experimental work could eventually return to nest at the SeaLife Center, though it is not certain that enough birds would return to provide a sample size for measurement of survival in relation to the original experimental treatments. This work is closely tied to NVP (Project /025) and APEX (Project /163) hypotheses and has strong possibilities for public education and student involvement. It is assumed that eggs would be taken outside of the spill-impacted region early in the season that would result in double clutching. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on further review of the funds requested for purchasing commodities for use at the Alaska SeaLife Center. This project will improve our knowledge of how nutrition and oil affect the growth and physiology of pigeon guillemots. This information will help us understand the marine and nearshore ecosystems in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska. The work will be performed at the Alaska SeaLife Center. [NOTE: Funding includes \$11,300 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]								
98328	Synthesis of the Toxicological Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on Pacific Herring	M. Carls/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$36.6	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will synthesize results of Trustee-sponsored studies related to the toxicological damage to Pacific herring, and compare them to results published by Exxon contractors. State and federal researchers concluded that exposure to oil caused egg mortality, morphological and cytogenetic abnormalities, reduced growth, and immunosuppression in adults, but that the effects on the population level were unknown. These results will be compared to those reached by Exxon contractors, who concluded that the spill had a minor impact on herring eggs, and that the population biomass was not reduced (Pearson et al. 1996). A monograph for publication will be prepared and presented at the 10th Anniversary Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will synthesize the Trustee Council's research efforts on herring toxicity, including review of the differences between the conclusions of Exxon and government scientists, providing a valuable contribution to the restoration program. Although I recommended funding of this work in FY 98, the National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA has withdrawn this project due to other demands on the principal investigators' time. We may wish to reconsider this proposal in the future.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Project withdrawn by proposer.								

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98329	Synthesis of the Toxicological Impacts on Pink Salmon	S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$25.6	\$25.6	\$25.6		\$51.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.4
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will synthesize results of all Trustee Council sponsored studies related to the toxicological damage to pink salmon. Since 1989, seven separate Council-sponsored projects have individually advanced our understanding of the effects of the oil spill on pink salmon: past and present potential for oil exposure (Project /194), effects on egg/embryo survival (Project /191A&B), juvenile feeding and growth (Project R4), marine survival and straying of returning adults (Projects /076 and /209), and the possibility that effects are heritable (Project /228). We will draw on data from these studies to construct synthetic conclusions regarding the injury to and subsequent recovery of pink salmon. The results of contracted studies by Exxon will be compared with the Trustee Council studies.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will synthesize the research efforts on pink salmon toxicity, including review of the differences between the conclusions of Exxon and government scientists, providing a valuable contribution to the restoration program. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of late reports (FS1/Bue, 95320D/Seeb, 96255/Seeb). This project, which will synthesize the results of seven separate studies funded by the Trustee Council to examine possible long-term damage to pink salmon populations (R4, /076, /191A, /191B, /194, /209, /228), will provide a valuable contribution to the restoration program. The synthesis will include an evaluation of relevant Exxon-funded results and an attempt to reconcile differences where possible. Products will be publications in peer reviewed journals and a presentation at the 10th Anniversary Symposium.</p>						
98330-BAA	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	D. Pauly/UBC, S. Pimm/U. Tenn	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$227.1	\$179.8	\$179.8		\$185.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$365.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project would construct, validate, and disseminate two models of trophic interactions among the organisms of Prince William Sound, as required to synthesize the vast amount of information gathered before and after the oil spill, and to evaluate its impact at the ecosystem level. Project components are: (1) an initial workshop devoted to model specification by researchers from the Gulf of Alaska region, (2) an extended study by project staff, and (3) a dissemination phase, in year two, consisting of a training workshop for potential users of the software implementing the model, and the production of a CD-ROM for the public domain, incorporating an interactive graphic version of the software, and an extensive database on the biology and local/traditional knowledge on fishes of Prince William Sound.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a proposal by an internationally-recognized scientific team to apply food-web modeling techniques to (1) help synthesize existing research and monitoring, (2) develop predictive tools that may be used to examine the impacts of large-scale perturbations in the system, and (3) develop public information/education applications. The approaches utilized complement mechanistic models being funded as part of SEA (Project /320), although the food web models have important limitations that must be considered in interpretation of results. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is responsive to the Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals, which invited proposals for development of a model to integrate the results of ecological studies sponsored by the Trustee Council. The project received a strong technical review.</p>						

SP SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98331	Copper River Intertribal Fisheries Commission Development	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$432.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will assist with the formation of a Copper River Intertribal Fisheries Commission as a means of protecting and enhancing the salmon runs on the Copper River to replace the lost subsistence resources in Prince William Sound. The project will also install modern automated run-monitoring and data collection equipment on the Copper River tributaries and will develop a Tribal Fisheries Management Plan using data collected over a five year period.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal concerns a fisheries allocation issue that is a matter for the appropriate management agencies to address. There is no strong link to restoration objectives. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal would fund an Intertribal Fisheries Commission to speak for Alaska Natives in support of the allocation of Copper River salmon to subsistence and commercial fishing rather than to sport and personal use fishing. Such allocation issues are under the purview of various management agencies and are not appropriate for the Trustee Council to address.								
98332	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$43.7		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will establish a subsistence recovery camp for Alaska Native substance abusers affected by the oil spill. As identified by Picou and Gill (1992), Post-traumatic Stress Syndrome is directly linked to the environmental damage done by the oil spill and the subsistence way of life that Alaska Native people have used for thousands of years. With the results of the oil spill still being felt by the communities through lack of or reduced abundance of specific species (i.e., harbor seal, herring, herring spawns) there has been an upsurge of addictive behaviors exhibited. As in the case of harbor seal, the research scientists have asked for a voluntary reduced harvest. This may be warranted from the scientific viewpoint, but is extremely frustrating to the subsistence user and increases the emotional and psychological trauma that they have experienced.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Establishing a recovery camp for Alaska Natives affected by the oil spill is an important idea. However, in FY 96 the Trustee Council decided not to fund this same proposal because it did not restore an injured natural resource, as required in the settlement agreement with Exxon. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which would establish a recovery camp for Alaska Natives affected by the oil spill, was considered by the Trustee Council in FY 96. Funding was denied because the project would not "restore, replace, enhance, or acquire the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill or the lost or reduced services provided by such resources," as required by the civil settlement with Exxon Corporation.								

SPI DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98333	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$287.5		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will involve the Native Village of Eyak in monitoring the sea otter population in Prince William Sound. While sea otters appear to have been recovering region wide, localized populations appear to be experiencing trouble. During the past two years, the sea otter population in the Cordova area has experienced reduced population viability. Initial inquiries by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service indicated Native hunting may be a cause. However, the Native hunters believe the sea otter population is likely experiencing problems because of reduced resource availability. This project will use regular boat surveys to assess population distribution and abundance.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The only evidence of ongoing injury to sea otters is in oiled parts of western Prince William Sound, and the recent decline in the Cordova area does not appear to have any connection to the oil spill. The methods proposed here are unclear, and there is no indication that the results of prior work on boat and aerial surveys have been considered. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. As proposed, this project would fund local residents to conduct boat surveys of sea otters in Orca Inlet near the Native Village of Eyak and establish a local sea otter commission to establish guidelines for the harvesting of sea otters. While co-management of resources is of interest to both the state and federal governments, in this case it does not meet a restoration objective of the Trustee Council. The sea otter population proposed for study and management is outside of the area that was directly oiled. Its decline appears to be related to the inability of prey populations to sustain such a large number of sea otters rather than an oil effect.</p>						
98334	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon through Test Fishery Project	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$511.8		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would explore possible changes in hatchery production of pink salmon to reduce exploitation on injured wild stocks. However, other studies sponsored by the Trustee Council indicate that there no longer are differences in egg mortalities between oiled and unoled streams. Further, the Trustee Council has made an enormous investment in improving pink salmon fisheries management through the otolith mass marking project. There is little justification for undertaking this project at this time. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which is designed to alleviate harvest pressure on wild stocks of pink salmon in western Prince William Sound by developing hatchery runs with altered location and timing, was considered by the Trustee Council in FY 97. Funding was denied based on concerns raised by the Chief Scientist regarding the appropriateness of altered run timing and remote releases. Furthermore, the Council has made a significant investment in otolith mass marking (Project /188) as a preferred means of improving pink salmon fisheries management.</p>						

SP **DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RE** **COMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98335	Nanwalek Hatchery	V. Kvasnikoff, Nanwalek IRA Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$86.7		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide construction funds to renovate a building in Nanwalek to be used as a hatchery for the incubation of sockeye salmon eggs. The hatchery would be able to hatch and care for up to 1.5 million sockeye salmon eggs taken from local stock.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The run of sockeye salmon to Nanwalek returned to prespill levels in 1997, so there seems to be minimal justification for funding hatchery construction by the Trustee Council. The existing arrangement between Nanwalek and the Port Graham hatchery has been successfully used to reestablish the run. The proposal does not justify the establishment of a second hatchery so close to Port Graham.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would provide construction funds for a sockeye salmon hatchery in the Alaska Native village of Nanwalek. The project is intended to replace subsistence and commercial fishery resources lost due to the oil spill by increasing sockeye salmon production in lower Cook Inlet. However, the existing arrangement between Nanwalek and the Port Graham hatchery has achieved reestablishment of the sockeye return to Nanwalek. Construction of a hatchery in Nanwalek at this point has little link to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives.								
98336	Subsistence Restoration through Community Participation	M. Roberts/Kodiak Tribal Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$107.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide funds for instruction on responsible resource use and development of local management plans to protect and manage injured resources. The project has four phases: (1) hunting classes in each Kodiak Island community, (2) instruction in safe food preservation techniques, (3) instruction in the use of subsistence resource by-products by local traditional artists, and (4) a round table meeting to discuss co-management issues affecting subsistence resources.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Good proposal. Project objectives and means of achieving the objectives are clearly defined; budget seems reasonable. However, in the past proposals like this which do not restore an injured resource, as required in the settlement agreement with Exxon, have been considered inappropriate. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal, which would provide funds for instruction in subsistence hunting, safe food preservation, and use of resource by-products in traditional art, is worthwhile but is not appropriate for Trustee Council funding. The proposal is designed to restore subsistence activities, but it does not do so through restoring an injured resource as the Trustee Council's Restoration Plan requires. Kodiak elders and youth will be invited to participate in the Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill to be sponsored by the Council in March 1998 (Project 98286), and can perhaps be part of the planning effort for the conference as well. The conference will focus on means of assisting in the recovery of injured resources.								

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98337	Archaeological Forage Fish	L. Yarborough/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$143.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Funding is requested for processing bulk samples from archaeology site SEW-430 on Eleanor Island to separate, identify, and quantify forage fish skeletal remains. Preliminary processing of one such sample from this rock shelter has yielded over 150 well-preserved skeletal elements of sand lance, small greenling and small sculpin. The identification process will include preparing modern comparative skeletal specimens, to reduce the need to travel to other locations to use comparative collections. The project goal is to provide identified, dated skeletal specimens of a variety of forage fish, representing populations from 500 to 4000 years old, to biologists seeking baseline ecological and climatic data for Prince William Sound.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The discovery of this archaeological site on Eleanor Island provides a remarkable opportunity to develop a historical estimate of abundance of forage fishes. It does not appear, however, that an unbiased estimate of forage fish abundance could be obtained, and the proposal does not clarify the potential temporal resolution of the archaeological record at the site or describe how the data would be analyzed.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has expressed significant concerns about the methodology of the proposed study.</p>						
98338	Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance	J. Piatt/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$76.1			\$76.1			\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Some seabird populations damaged by the spill continue to decline or are not recovering. In order to understand the ultimate cause of seabird population fluctuations, productivity, recruitment, and adult survival must be measured. Current APEX (Project /163) studies are focused on measuring productivity only. Recruitment measurement demands an unrealistic study duration. This project will augment current studies in lower Cook Inlet that relate breeding success and foraging effort to fluctuations in forage fish density by using radio telemetry (contingent on pilot work) and banding to quantify the survival of adult common murres and black-legged kittiwakes.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal responds to previous APEX (Project /163) critiques regarding the importance of obtaining data on adult seabird survival to understand population-level effects of food availability. Overwinter survival could be the result of factors during the winter or at the end of the breeding season, such as poorer body condition. To a degree, these differences can be controlled for by stratifying comparisons within colonies and obtaining large sample sizes. This study was highly rated by the reviewers. I recommend deferring a decision on FY 98 funds contingent upon (1) the demonstrated success of the FY 97 pilot study of subcutaneous radio tags which is being carried out with non-EVOS funds and (2) an analysis of the additional cost of doubling the number of radio-tagged murres per colony in Year 1 of the project.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending completion of the pilot study of subcutaneous radio tags. This project would explore adult overwinter survival as one mechanism by which forage fish availability may be affecting the recovery of seabirds.</p>						

SF DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98339	Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	K. Murphy, L. Suring/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$144.2			\$139.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will use geographic information system (GIS) techniques to describe current human-use patterns in western Prince William Sound and to model potential changes in those use patterns as a result of additional development (e.g., increased access). GIS-generated maps of present and projected human-use patterns will be incorporated with GIS maps of the distribution of resources injured as a result of the oil spill. This will provide a basis to identify areas where there may be existing and potential conflicts between human use and wildlife concentrations resulting in disturbance. Disturbance of injured wildlife may result in decreased productivity exacerbating the effects of the oil spill and prolonging the time to recover.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would assess and model impacts on injured resources and services associated with increased human uses in western Prince William Sound. The model would allow projections of future impacts from increased human access and provide a basis for evaluating and possibly changing agency management practices with respect to species injured by the oil spill. This work could be very valuable, but I recommend that there be greater cost sharing by the US Forest Service. It is not essential that the work be done in FY 98; defer.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until December, pending availability of funds at that time. This project will develop and test a model for projecting and managing impacts of human use on wildlife in Prince William Sound. The resulting management tool could help protect injured resources and services for many years into the future. Work under this project should be coordinated with other ongoing planning efforts in Prince William Sound, such as that being undertaken by the Alaska Department of Transportation.</p>						
98340	Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem	T. Weingartner/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$85.4	\$77.1	\$77.1		\$85.8	\$53.7	\$62.8	\$279.4
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> The 27-year time series of temperature and salinity data from hydrographic station GAK1 near Seward shows substantial interannual and interdecadal variability that could influence the Gulf of Alaska shelf ecosystem. This program will continue this time series and quantify the interannual and interdecadal variability of this shelf. A related goal is to resolve better the time and vertical structure of this variability at periods ranging from the tidal to the interannual. This information will aid in assessing progress in the recovery and restoration of organisms and services affected by the oil spill, and will aid in designing a long-term, cost-effective ecosystem monitoring program for this shelf.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Long-term data sets such as the ocean physics data available at GAK1 are rare and valuable, and physical forcing of marine ecosystems appears vital for understanding variation of biological populations. Although the parameters of an overall long-term monitoring program have yet to be described, and the GAK1 site has no associated biological measurements, it seems extraordinarily likely that maintenance of this long-term data set would be part of an ecosystem monitoring strategy in the spill area. I understand that a complementary proposal has been approved for funding by the GLOBEC program. Trustee Council support of Project 98340 presents an opportunity for tangible cooperation with this international scientific initiative. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will continue the existing 27-year time series of conductivity-temperature versus depth (CTD) data collected at hydrographic station GAK1 on the northcentral Gulf of Alaska shelf. In the Chief Scientist's view, it is highly likely that maintenance of this long-term data set would be part of an ecosystem monitoring strategy in the spill area.</p>						

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98341	Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$132.8	\$132.0	\$165.7		\$125.1	\$132.8	\$91.4	\$515.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This program begins a long-term study that quantifies the impact of feeding controlled fish diets on the health and body condition of harbor seals. Even though health status biomarkers for marine mammals in Prince William Sound were established during field trials, the critical test on how each marker varies in an individual seal fed differing prey diets has not been conducted. The ability to test these markers directly, under controlled conditions, is now available at the Alaska SeaLife Center. This project proposes to conduct those experiments on harbor seals, but the approach would apply to any of the injured top predators, whether bird or mammal.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a sound proposal that takes the next step in validating indicators of health of harbor seals using captive animals at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Proposers should consider focusing the project on pups, as this appears to be the key life-stage affecting recruitment to adult populations. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will investigate the health and diet of harbor seals under controlled conditions at the Alaska SeaLife Center and enable scientists to test the validity of results from field studies. The project should focus its research on harbor seal pups. A technical review session on the recovery status of harbor seals and the results of previously-funded EVOS studies is tentatively scheduled for Fall 1997. [NOTE: Funding includes \$33,700 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]						
98342-BAA	Pilot Monitoring Program for Prince William Sound: Marine Assessment of Resources	G. Thomas, V. Patrick, K. Osgood/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$300.2		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The complaint that pink salmon, herring and other pelagic resources in the spill-area suffered long-term impacts from the spill has been repeatedly voiced by residents of Prince William Sound. SEA (Project /320) has developed the first generation of models, a physical-biological model and a nekton model, for pink salmon to simulate population changes as a result of natural causes so that they can be separated from anthropogenic impacts. This pilot monitoring program will systematically measure weather conditions, physical conditions and plankton for input to the physical-biological model, and macrozooplankton and pelagic nekton as input to the nekton model.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would develop interim monitoring measures to be used while a long-term monitoring program is developed. The proposal includes purchase and application of new optical technology for a towed vehicle, which may have some merit, and the use of vessels of opportunity is laudable. However, the proposal is vague and what is going to be measured and its importance are not clear. Committing funding to this project in FY 98 is premature given the lack of a coordinated assessment of long-term ecological monitoring requirements. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review. This project would conduct interim monitoring during the period until SEA's (/320) physical-biological model and nekton model development is complete (FY 99). It is premature to make a decision on the appropriateness of this monitoring proposal until a coordinated assessment of long-term ecological monitoring requirements is undertaken.						

SF **SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98343-BAA	Descriptive Oceanography of Glacial Fjords in Prince William Sound Used as Habitat by Kittlitz's Murrelets	S. Gay, K. Osgood/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$165.2		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Descriptive oceanographic studies of glaciated fjords in Prince William Sound are limited mainly to research conducted in Port Valdez and Unakwik Inlet during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Recent work done under the Sound Ecosystem Assessment Herring project (/320T) in Unakwik Inlet and Icy Bay has confirmed previously measured patterns and has revealed the unique oceanographic characteristics that these fjords exhibit as habitats for marine fishes, birds, and mammals. The goal of this project is to describe the characteristics of four glaciated fjords used by Kittlitz's murrelets during the summer and to link these characteristics to the high biological productivity seen in these fjords.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The principal investigators are well qualified and would address some questions of scientific interest. However, this project would be stronger with inclusion of some important biological elements (e.g., gathering comparative data on marbled murrelets and also data on forage fish) and does not appear to contribute directly to identification of recovery objectives for Kittlitz's murrelet. The Trustee Council is funding Project 142 to obtain basic life history and ecology data on Kittlitz's murrelet with the hope that this information will lead to development of recovery objectives. That work needs to be completed before additional work is considered.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has expressed significant concerns about the methodology of the proposed study. Furthermore, Project 142 must be completed before the need for additional research on Kittlitz's murrelets can be determined.								
98344	Blowdown Effects on Salmon Habitat	M. Murphy/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$203.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> High winds off the Gulf of Alaska in 1996 caused extensive blowdown in riparian buffer zones left for stream protection after timber harvest on Montague Island. Such large-scale blowdown is much greater than observed elsewhere, and effects on habitat of pink salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, and other salmonids are unknown. This project will determine the distribution and amount of blowdown on Montague Island, evaluate its effects on habitat and fish populations, and use models to predict long-term trends in habitat condition. This information will help in evaluating current management of buffer zones, monitoring trends in habitat condition, and assessing the need for habitat restoration in streams in Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would examine the effects of a large blowdown of timber on fish populations and habitat on Montague Island with the aim of evaluating current management practices with respect to buffer zones in logged areas. While this project may have some merit, this is not a well developed proposal and its feasibility may be limited. There is little reference in the Detailed Project Description to other relevant work carried out by the Trustee Council (such as projects /043B and /139C1) and elsewhere (in particular the work done by Dr. K. Koski/National Marine Fisheries Service and Dr. M. Bryant/U.S. Forest Service), which is important in explaining and justifying the proposed work. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review.								

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98346	Publication of an Indexed Bibliography of the Genus <i>Ammodytes</i> (Sand Lance)	R. Armstrong/UAA, M. Willson/USFS, M. Robards/DOI	USFS	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$5.4	\$5.4	\$5.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4
<u>Project Abstract</u> Pacific sand lance is important in the diet of birds, fish, and sea mammals. Little is known about this species in Alaska. Much of the information is found in agency reports and gray literature, which are usually not attainable by library electronic searching methods. This project will review all studies of Pacific sand lance in Alaska and recommend further research. Studies done outside of Alaska will be integrated where local knowledge is lacking. The bibliography will cover all published and unpublished references on the genus <i>Ammodytes</i> . Key words and a summary of information will be provided for each reference. All references will be incorporated into a taxonomic, geographic, and subject index.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> For a very modest cost, this project would publish a review and bibliography of studies on sand lance, a key forage fish species. Much of the needed work will be generated in Project /306, and this project concerns only the publication in an appropriate technical series. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The proposed project is an inexpensive way of sharing information about sand lance through publication of a bibliography of published and unpublished reports about this species. This information will contribute to the APEX project (/163), which is investigating the link between forage fish (including sand lance) and seabird productivity. APEX is designed to yield results that will benefit the marine ecosystem in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska.								
98347	Fatty Acid Profile and Lipid Class Analysis for Estimating Diet Composition and Quality at Different Trophic Levels	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$110.6	\$110.6	\$110.6		\$92.6	\$35.3	\$0.0	\$238.5
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will begin the systematic development of fatty acid profiles and lipid class analysis to identify diet differences and quality in predators on several trophic levels. The spatial variability of fatty acid profiles in herring and sand lance will be related to their prey, and the nutritional consequences of dietary differences will be examined. Results of the fish studies will benefit APEX (Project /163) investigators by demonstrating the utility of fatty acid analysis for establishing dietary and energetic differences between aggregates of forage fish.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is an ambitious attempt to apply a new technique to determine feeding behavior of sea lions in the wild using fatty acid signatures. The first year of the project will entail defining spatial, temporal, and interspecific variability of these signatures in forage fish species. The results of this project and current work being conducted by the Trustee Council on harbor seals will provide important data on the feasibility of applying these techniques to quantitative evaluation of diet composition of marine mammals. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will enhance the ability to quantitatively evaluate the diet composition of marine mammals, thus contributing to the Trustee Council's effort to determine the reason for the long-term decline in harbor seals.								

SP **DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RE** **IMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98348	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers	M. Ben-David, T. Bowyer, L. Duffy/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$236.3	\$201.3	\$229.0		\$176.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$405.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses in river otters experimentally. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to two levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions in captivity. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological examinations.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The controlled response to oil (biomarkers) is important work and should yield useful information. This work would be done at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Although the methods proposed for the behavioral aspects of the project are feasible, the reviewers doubt that this component of the project will yield significant insights into river otters in a wild situation. Fund only the biomarker portion of the project.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund revised Detailed Project Description, which includes blood-chemistry component of project only. This project will use facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center to validate the effects of oil contamination on river otters, thus contributing to our understanding of the injury to and recovery status of this injured species. [NOTE: Funding includes \$27,700 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]								
98349	Permanent Archiving of Specimens Collected in Intertidal and Nearshore Habitats	N. Foster/UA Museum	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$159.2		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The large zoological and botanical collections resulting from various oil spill-related surveys in the Gulf of Alaska are a unique scientific resource, but no provision has been made for their final deposition. This project will incorporate these specimens into the aquatic collection of the University of Alaska Museum so that they will be available for further biological studies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> An enormous number of specimens were obtained during the Trustee Council's intertidal and subtidal damage assessment studies. These materials have never been integrated into the University of Alaska/Fairbanks Museum or other institution where they are fully accessible to the scientific community. This project is costly, and there is not assurance that long-term funding is available to maintain the collections in a useful manner. Not high enough priority to fund at this time.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would permanently archive specimens from EVOS intertidal and subtidal damage assessment studies at the University of Alaska Museum. Although such archiving could make the specimens accessible to the scientific community and others, there is no assurance that funds are available for long-term maintenance of the specimens. In addition, the project is costly.								

SPR SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98351	Harbor Seal Recovery: Fate of Pups	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$128.5		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> All previous work on the recovery of harbor seals after the oil spill focused on adult animals. Predictions of population decline, ecological relationships, and health and body condition in those adults suggest that a key factor in the poor recovery of the species is the fate of pups. This project begins a field and laboratory based examination of the biology of harbor seal pups. Field work will determine whether pups are born compromised and laboratory work at the Alaska SeaLife Center will focus on detailed health and survivorship studies.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project investigates the reason for the decline in harbor seals, but confounding factors in proposed health studies will prevent valuable conclusions from being drawn relative to recruitment of juveniles. Rescued animals may not be representative of the juvenile population, as important health problems could be at the neonate stage or during winter when chances of rescue are minimal. The proposed satellite tagging program is unlikely to provide any meaningful comparison with the existing Alaska Department of Fish and Game program. A more modest project to collect basic health data on rescued animals would be worth funding, as it would be a cost effective way of identifying potential health problems in wild populations. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the scientific design of this project.</p>						
98353	EVOS Restoration Public Access and Education Program	H. Tomingas/Ocean Explorers	ADFG	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$250.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide a marine science research operation and input program for traditional knowledge holders, educators, coastal communities, and administrators and will develop an educational coastal environmental awareness program.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The goal of increasing community participation in the restoration program is important. However, this proposal is rather unclear in its specific objectives and methods. In addition, the Trustee Council already is investing in these goals through such projects as W52 and W210.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. In general, the project would pay for community members to be transported to and stay aboard research vessels under contract to EVOS projects. Participation of spill-area residents in ongoing research projects is a goal of the Trustee Council. However, the Council is pursuing this goal through its Community Involvement (W52) and Youth Area Watch (W210) projects.</p>						
98355	Bivalve Clam Literature Review, Clam Habitat Association Model and Field Investigation	P. Armato/DOI	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$28.5		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will conduct a literature review, construct a clam injury and recovery model, and conduct field studies with the intent of improving understanding of EVOS-related clam injury and recovery in the spill area.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal has technical weaknesses and lacks relevance to recovery objectives. The proposed model, based on literature review, does not take into account predator-prey interactions and other important factors.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's review of project's technical merit.</p>						

SP/ DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98356	Sockeye Salmon Stocking Feasibility at Chucks Lake	D. Gillikin, P. Shields/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$41.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project is intended to benefit subsistence users of northern Prince William Sound by establishing a sustainable sockeye salmon run within close proximity of the Village of Tatitlek. Chucks and Larae lakes are connected clear water lakes within 20 boating miles and 12 air miles of Tatitlek. This system is currently not accessible to anadromous fish due to barrier falls at the lakes' outlet stream. There are two phases to this project: Phase 1 will determine the ability of the Chucks and Larae lakes system to support a sustainable population of sockeye salmon and at what level initial stocking should occur. Phase 2 will initiate a sockeye salmon stocking program at the lake, if found to be feasible, and provide access to the system for returning fish.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal presents a feasible opportunity to create a sockeye salmon run in Chuck's Lake, but does not provide justification that additional sockeye replacement resources are necessary. It seems inappropriate to undertake yet another supplementation project without an overall assessment of whether additional salmon replacement resources are required to meet recovery objectives. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would conduct a feasibility study to determine if sockeye salmon can be stocked at Chucks Lake near Tatitlek. The project is designed to replace subsistence resources lost due to the oil spill by increasing sockeye salmon production in northern Prince William Sound. However, the Chief Scientist is concerned that an overall assessment of the need for additional supplementation efforts should be undertaken before new supplementation efforts are initiated.								
98357-BAA	Ancient Salmonid Fish Bone and Bivalve Shells: Indicators of Oceanographic Conditions and Stock Abundances	D. Love/U of S. Dakota	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$78.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will acquire paleoecological data from four archeological midden sites in Prince William Sound. The research plan includes: (1) radiocarbon dating of stratigraphic units from each midden, (2) measuring annual growth increments of intact molluscan shells, (3) stable isotope analyses of molluscan shells to determine seasonal and annual temperature patterns, and (4) reconstruction of fish size and growth rates from preserved fish remains. Results will be used to reconstruct historic climate patterns in Prince William Sound, relate changes in those patterns to changes in fish and molluscan growth, and relate the historical variations in climate and species abundances to changes in growth and abundance of species impacted by the spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal attempts to recreate historic abundance of marine animals from archaeological remains, but it is uncertain if it can achieve its goals. The methods proposed can assess growth rates in past marine animals, but these data cannot be extrapolated to abundance, and the growth data are not independently valuable for assessing past ecological conditions. In addition, the issue of site contamination is not addressed in the proposal. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the methodology of this project.								

SPF SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98358	Tree-Rings in the Exxon Valdez Spill Area: Ecosystem Implications for Injured Resources	G. Juday, V. Barber/UAF, G. Jacoby, R. D'Arrigo/Columbia University	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$148.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> A new project is proposed to apply conventional ring-width and unconventional isotope and x-ray density techniques of tree-ring analysis to develop a long-term (at least 250-year) record of the climate of the spill area in relation to some of the key injured resources. Preliminary data indicate that tree-rings correlate well with temperature and Alaska salmon catch. Tree-ring techniques should help determine the likelihood of sustaining a given population of injured resources. This project will help overcome the lack of pre-spill monitoring data. The project is needed because not enough tree-ring sites have been sampled, not all the techniques have been used in the spill area, and correlation of tree-rings with injured resources has not been investigated.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Having a 200-year record of marine temperatures is very appealing, but this proposal appears too exploratory in nature without a demonstration of clear relevance to EVOS objectives. In addition, the limited data presented are not compelling in regard to the proposed relationship between tree-ring growth and the marine environment. The proposal would benefit from greater consideration of regional versus stand-level sources of variation. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the scientific design of this project.								
98359	Status and Evaluation of Factors Limiting Recovery of Black Oystercatchers	R. Lanctot/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$94.8		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Black oystercatcher populations were damaged both directly and indirectly by the oil spill and their recovery status is unknown. This proposal presents a plan of action for evaluating the current status and reproductive performance of the black oystercatcher in oiled and unoled areas of Prince William Sound, and if warranted, an investigation into several factors (e.g., demography, continued oil exposure, food availability, population substructuring) that may be limiting recovery. The species' unique role as an apex predator in the nearshore environment demands an ecosystem approach to the study that will reveal interactions among predator and prey.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Technically, this is a strong and ambitious proposal that tracks closely the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator hypotheses (Project /025). I am somewhat concerned about initiating a project which may require several years of support to complete properly. In my judgment, a competing proposal (98289) better fulfills our specific need, which is to reassess the status of the black oystercatcher with reference to the original basis for injury. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Two competing proposals (this project and 98289) were submitted in response to the Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals, which invited proposals for additional monitoring of black oystercatchers in FY 98 in order to reassess their status. The Chief Scientist's review indicates that the other proposal most directly addresses the injury to black oystercatchers for purposes of defining whether or not this species has recovered.								

SP DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98363	Ecosystem Analysis at the Watershed Scale on Port Graham Corporation Lands on the Kenai Peninsula	W. Meganack/Port Graham Corp.	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$178.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project consists of an ecosystem analysis at the watershed scale for all watersheds on Port Graham Corporation lands from the Aialik Peninsula near Seward to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The project will characterize all human, aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial features, conditions, processes, and interactions within these watersheds. This analysis will enhance the ability of land managers to estimate direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of corporation management activities and guide the general type, location, and sequence of management activities within each watershed.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The concept of assessing resources on Port Graham Corporation lands is a good one, but the methods proposed here are vague. Moreover, this work seems the responsibility of the landowner and not the Trustee Council. The qualifications of the consultant who would conduct the project are not discussed. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposed methods are vague. Other projects funded by the Trustee Council [for example, /225 (pink salmon), /263 (salmon), /244 (harbor seals), and /131 (clams)] have much greater potential to restore subsistence resources than does this proposed study.								
98364	Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds	J. Piatt/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$90.1		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Traditional field methods of assessing effects of food stress on the survival and reproductive performance of seabirds may give equivocal results. This project will apply an additional tool -- the rise in blood levels of stress hormones such as corticosterone in response to a standardized stressor: capture, handling and restraint. This well known response provides a strong assessment of whether or not a free-living population is chronically stressed. Thus the "field endocrinology" approach provides additional information of current stress status and the potential for stress. We will investigate seabirds breeding in Lower Cook Inlet and also use captive birds for controlled experiments at the Alaska SeaLife Center.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a creative study that proposes to use corticosterone (a hormone) levels in seabirds as indicators of food stress and, ultimately, as proxies of survival in adult birds. This experimental approach could contribute to interpretation and testing of APEX hypotheses. This work relies on a small pilot effort in FY 96, which, though promising, was only a single season and has not been reviewed or published. I would prefer to see more validation of the technique before considering a favorable recommendation to the Trustee Council. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the scientific design of this project and the limited pilot effort that tested the experimental technique to be used in this study.								

SPI DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

PROJECT D: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION FY98 WORK YEAR												
Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98370	Effects of Harbor Seal Metabolism on Stable Isotope Ratio Tracers	D. Schell/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$90.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Specific amino acids from food proteins will be compared in seals to identify essential amino acids useful as habitat or prey markers. Specific amino acids labeled with 15N and 13C will be used to follow transamination and carbon relocation during metabolic processes in the seals. Year 1 will be used to establish laboratory and animal handling protocols and to analyze the amino acid composition and isotope ratios from prey species and existing marine mammal blood samples obtained from wild-caught seals and seals held at existing facilities. Years 2 and 3 will employ captive harbor seals at the Alaska SeaLife Center and will expand the compounds studied to include fatty acid composition and the isotope ratios in specific fatty acids.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an interesting proposal to apply a novel set of new markers for diet determination of harbor seals. However, unlike the fatty acid analyses which have previously been applied in this context, we don't know that this method of using essential amino acids will discriminate among the prey and habitats. Further, the relationship of this project to harbor seal recovery objectives is not entirely clear. The proposer may wish to resubmit the proposal next year with a more fully developed biochemical justification citing the mammalian literature.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the proposed methodology of this project. Furthermore, it is unclear how the results of this study would contribute to an understanding of factors limiting the recovery of harbor seals.					
98380	Effects of Restoration Projects Along the Kenai River on Juvenile Salmon Habitat	J. Dorova/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$142.3		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Following the oil spill, fishing was diverted from Prince William Sound to the Kenai River in southcentral Alaska. The salmon habitat along the river was affected by this increased fishing pressure. Considerable investment has been made by the Trustee Council to restore and protect this salmon habitat along the river. These restoration projects use biodegradable or natural materials and are designed according to the local hydraulic conditions. The projects should protect the bank from erosion and provide juvenile salmon with valuable habitat. However, without quantifying the improvement to the habitat or a positive response in the fishery, a valid restoration of the injured resource cannot be determined.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a well thought out ecological study that would advance knowledge regarding habitat utilization by juvenile chinook on the Kenai River and provide information regarding the effectiveness of habitat restoration efforts. Information generated by this program could also be valuable in relation to proposed Project 98239/Sockeye Salmon Carcasses and Production. However, other restoration objectives are more compelling. Not high enough priority to fund at this time.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would duplicate Project 98180/Kenai River Habitat Restoration. The Detailed Project Description for 98180 includes implementation of a monitoring program to assess the restoration and use of restored or enhanced sites.					

SF DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98390	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds in Prince William Sound	P. Harris, C. Brodersen/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$160.4		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Oiled mussel beds on soft substrates were the sites of the highest oil concentrations in sediment and in tissues in the years following the oil spill. This project will monitor the progress of natural restoration of 13 oiled mussel beds last sampled in 1995, and 12 cleaned mussel beds last sampled in 1996. Documentation of recovery is of interest to subsistence villagers in Prince William Sound, and to the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025). Further monitoring in FY 98 is needed to evaluate the long term effectiveness of natural cleaning and restoration in both sets of oiled mussel beds.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal addresses the need to revisit oiled mussel beds which were experimentally cleaned in 1994 and last monitored in 1995. It is important to revisit these sites and once again look at oil concentrations at both treated and untreated sites to determine the effectiveness of the clean-up technique and whether oil continues to be present at untreated sites. The late report and manuscripts from earlier work should be completed, and the valuable additional field work conducted in FY 99. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund this year. Although it is important to revisit oiled mussel beds last monitored in 1995, it is not essential that they be visited in FY 98. The final report (95090, which was due September 30, 1996) on the experimental cleaning and subsequent monitoring of these mussel beds has not been submitted and the three manuscripts funded in FY 97 (Project 97090) have not been completed and submitted to peer review journals for publication.</p>						
98424	Restoration Reserve	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd 5th yr. 9 yr. project	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0			\$12,000.0	?	\$24,000.0	\$60,000.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> In recognition of the fact that complete recovery from the oil spill may not occur for decades, the Trustee Council established the Restoration Reserve to hold funds to be used for restoration after the last payment is received from Exxon Corporation in September 2001. The \$12 million recommended for deposit in FY 98 will be the fifth deposit into the reserve account and will bring the total in the account to \$60 million. Annual deposits of \$12 million in each of the next four years will provide a reserve of \$108 million plus interest. These funds will be used for restoration activities, but allocation of the funds to specific activities has not yet been made.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund an additional \$12 million deposit into the Reserve. The Restoration Reserve will help ensure that restoration can continue beyond the time of the final payment from Exxon Corporation. <i>NOTE: Funds for deposit in the Restoration Reserve are outside of the regular FY 98 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i></p>						

SPI **SHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN**

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98426	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics: Patterns and Processes	D. Rosenberg/ADFG, D. Esler/DOI	ADFG	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$257.0		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will document patterns of harlequin duck population structure and numerical fluctuation in oiled and unoiled parts of Prince William Sound and determine the processes underlying population dynamics. Core data collection will include yearly assessment of population numbers, population structure, and annual survival rates. In addition, research objectives are designed to fill in data gaps necessary to build a comprehensive population dynamics model of Prince William Sound harlequin ducks. Ultimately, the intent is to understand the relationships between oiling history, individual variation, demographic parameters, and population dynamics.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The recovery status of harlequin ducks should be reassessed after review of final reports on the current work (Project /427). This proposal has technical merit and is responsive to prior review comments. The investigators have done excellent work to date. However, it is premature to commence a major, multi-year commitment until the status of this species is reassessed. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project is designed to address data gaps in understanding the effects of the oil spill on harlequin duck populations. However, it is premature to undertake a new multi-year effort on harlequins until work currently underway (Project /427) is completed and evaluated.</p>						
98427-CLO	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$86.3	\$78.3	\$78.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project will complete the harlequin duck recovery monitoring project (/427). A final report and manuscripts will be prepared, reporting on the findings of this multi-year project.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council has made a major commitment to monitoring of and research on harlequin ducks dating back to 1989. It is appropriate to complete current efforts and integrate the data with prior results. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides funds for preparation of a final report and manuscripts on this multi-year effort to assess the recovery status of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound. The final report will incorporate traditional ecological knowledge (working with the TEK Specialist under Project /052B).</p>						

CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

FY 98 WORK PLAN

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Old Recommendation</u>	<u>New Recommendation</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
98166 Herring Natal Habitats (Willette)	Fund contingent	Fund	Favorable peer review of revised DPD
98190 Pink Salmon Genome (Allendorf)	\$238.0	\$229.4	Bench fee adjustment
98252 Rockfish/Pollock Genetics (Seeb)	\$201.4	\$209.1	Bench fee and equipment adjustments
98327 Pigeon Guillemot Research (Roby)	\$128.7	\$123.3	Bench fee adjustment
98341 Harbor Seal Health & Diet (Castellini)	\$165.7	\$152.2	Bench fee adjustment
98348 River Otter Response to Oil (Bowyer)	\$229.0	\$245.4	Bench fee adjustment

NEW TOTALS:	
Fund/Fund contingent	\$13,079,100
Defer	\$1,220,700
TOTAL	\$14,299,800

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Pink Salmon				\$1,184.5	\$1,202.3		\$606.9	\$234.0	\$2,043.2	
98076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	NOAA	Cont'd	\$272.2	\$272.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$272.2	Fund
98139A1-CLO	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$13.4	\$13.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.4	Fund
98139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	Cont'd	\$85.8	\$85.8		\$76.5	\$47.0	\$209.3	Fund
98139C1-CLO	Montague Rehabilitation Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98186-CLO	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	ADFG	Cont'd	\$120.2	\$120.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.2	Fund
98188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	ADFG	Cont'd	\$141.1	\$141.1		\$182.9	\$0.0	\$324.0	Fund
98190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG	Cont'd	\$211.6	\$229.4		\$187.0	\$187.0	\$603.4	Fund
98191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	ADFG	Cont'd	\$159.4	\$159.4		\$58.7	\$0.0	\$218.1	Fund
98194-CLO	Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	Cont'd	\$25.0	\$25.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0	Fund
98196	Genetic Structure	ADFG	Cont'd	\$130.2	\$130.2		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$180.2	Fund contingent
98329	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$25.6	\$25.6		\$51.8	\$0.0	\$77.4	Fund contingent
Pacific Herring				\$683.3	\$683.3	\$51.7	\$80.6	\$0.0	\$763.9	
98162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	ADFG	Cont'd	\$465.7	\$465.7	\$51.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$465.7	Fund con/Defer
98165-CLO	Genetic Discrimination	ADFG	Cont'd	\$56.0	\$56.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$56.0	Fund contingent
98166-CLO	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	Cont'd	\$42.3	\$42.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.3	Fund
98310	Distribution/Turnover in Juvenile Populations	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98311	Productivity Dependencies: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New	\$119.3	\$119.3		\$80.6	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund
98328	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
SEA and Related Projects				\$2,618.8	\$2,618.8	\$50.8	\$841.0	\$53.7	\$3,576.3	
98195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	NOAA	Cont'd	\$114.9	\$114.9				\$114.9	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ ON/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98292-BAA	Salmon Carcasses and Forest Productivity	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98297-BAA	Oceanography of PWS Bays and Fjords	NOAA	New	\$94.2	\$94.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	Fund
98308-BAA	Model Validation	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98312-BAA	Food Web Shifts: Time Series Approach	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cont'd	\$2,332.6	\$2,332.6	\$50.8	\$755.2	\$0.0	\$3,087.8	Fund/Defer
98340	Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$77.1	\$77.1		\$85.8	\$53.7	\$279.4	Fund
98342-BAA	Pilot Monitoring for PWS	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon				\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	
98239	Salmon Carcasses and Production	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98254-CLO	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	Fund
98270	Akalura Lake	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Rockfish, and Pollock				\$344.7	\$357.9		\$271.8	\$272.0	\$1,472.7	
98043B	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$32.0	Fund
98145-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden: Anadromous/Resident Form	USFS	Cont'd	\$120.7	\$120.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.7	Fund
98252	Genetic Investigations of Rockfish and Pollock	ADFG	New	\$195.9	\$209.1		\$263.8	\$272.0	\$1,315.9	Fund contingent
98269-BAA	Rockfish Recovery	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98302-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden Inventory	USFS	Cont'd	\$4.1	\$4.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.1	Fund
Marine Mammals				\$596.6	\$616.8	\$157.5	\$185.1	\$132.8	\$1,026.1	
98001-CLO	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Cont'd	\$51.1	\$51.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.1	Fund
98012A-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	NOAA	Cont'd	\$154.7	\$154.7				\$154.7	Fund
98064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$157.5	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$210.0	Fund/Defer

SPREAD SHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION ON FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98170-CLO	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	ADFG	Cont'd	\$108.8	\$108.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.8	Fund
98294-BAA	Pinniped Response to Diet	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98341	Harbor Seals: Health and Diet	ADFG	New	\$132.0	\$152.2		\$125.1	\$132.8	\$501.5	Fund
98351	Harbor Seals: Fate of Pups	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98370	Harbor Seal Metabolism: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Nearshore Ecosystem				\$2,124.6	\$2,168.7	\$80.4	\$626.6	\$0.0	\$2,795.3	
98025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	DOI	Cont'd	\$1,652.9	\$1,652.9		\$450.0	\$0.0	\$2,102.9	Fund
98161-CLO	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	DOI	Cont'd	\$16.5	\$16.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$16.5	Fund
98223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98288-BAA	Sea Otter Monitoring: Winter-killed Carcasses	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98289-BAA	Status of Black Oystercatchers	NOAA	New			\$80.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98290	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	Cont'd	\$75.7	\$75.7				\$75.7	Fund
98319	Biology of Isopod and Lithodid Crab	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98325-BAA	Intertidal/Subtidal Manuscript Preparation	NOAA	New	\$99.9	\$99.9			\$0.0	\$99.9	Fund contingent
98348	Response of River Otters to Oil Contamination	ADFG	New	\$201.3	\$245.4		\$176.6	\$0.0	\$422.0	Fund
98349	Archiving of Intertidal Specimens	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98355	Clam Habitat Association Model	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98359	Investigation of Black Oystercatchers	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98390	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98426	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98427-CLO	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	ADFG	Cont'd	\$78.3	\$78.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects				\$2,817.3	\$2,823.2	\$194.6	\$2,306.6	\$1,350.0	\$7,066.6	
98142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	NOAA	Cont'd	\$269.0	\$269.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.0	Fund
98144A	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	Cont'd	\$57.4	\$57.4		\$23.0	\$0.0	\$80.4	Fund
98144B	Common Murre Manuscripts	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /144A
98159	Marine Bird Surveys	DOI	Cont'd	\$237.0	\$237.0		\$35.0	\$230.0	\$767.0	Fund
98163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment(APEX)	NOAA	Cont'd	\$1,899.5	\$1,899.5	\$118.5	\$1,880.3	\$882.1	\$4,888.6	Fund con/Defer
98169	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	DOI	Cont'd	\$88.2	\$88.2		\$86.2	\$13.8	\$188.2	Fund
98287-BAA	Seabird/Oceanographic Relationships	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	DOI	Cont'd	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$82.8	Fund
98327	Pigeon Guillemot Research	DOI	New	\$117.4	\$123.3		\$159.5	\$168.8	\$546.7	Fund
98337	Archaeological Forage Fish	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98338	Adult Murre/Kittiwake Survival	DOI	New			\$76.1			\$0.0	Defer decision
98343-BAA	Descriptive Oceanography of Glacial Fjords	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98346	Sand Lance Publication	USFS	New	\$5.4	\$5.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4	Fund
98347	Fatty Acid Profile/Lipid Class Analysis	NOAA	New	\$110.6	\$110.6		\$92.6	\$35.3	\$238.5	Fund
98357-BAA	Ancient Salmonid Fish Bone/Bivalve Shells	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98358	Tree Rings	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98364	Effects of Food Stress	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Archaeological Resources				\$206.6	\$206.6		\$161.5	\$0.0	\$368.1	
98007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	Cont'd	\$139.7	\$139.7		\$151.5		\$291.2	Fund
98007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98007C	New Habitat Areas	ADNR	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /007A

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	Cont'd	\$66.9	\$66.9		\$10.0	\$0.0	\$76.9	Fund
98296	Exhibit-quality Catalog	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98298	Public Brochure: SeaLife Center	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98323-BAA	Monitoring Differential Impacts of Oil	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Subsistence				\$1,076.7	\$1,076.7	\$444.4	\$330.5	\$320.1	\$2,218.4	
98052A	Community Involvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$232.1	\$232.1		\$230.0	\$230.0	\$1,152.1	Fund
98052B	Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	Cont'd	\$61.3	\$61.3				\$61.3	Fund
98127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Cont'd	\$10.5	\$10.5		\$10.7	\$0.0	\$21.2	Fund
98131	Clam Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$197.9			\$82.1	Fund/Defer
98210	Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.2	\$150.2				\$150.2	Fund
98220-CLO	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS	Cont'd	\$11.9	\$11.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.9	Fund
98225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	ADFG	Cont'd	\$73.5	\$73.5		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$223.5	Fund
98236	SeaLife Center Exhibit	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	ADFG	Cont'd	\$84.7	\$84.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$84.7	Fund
98247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	ADFG	Cont'd	\$14.9	\$14.9		\$14.8	\$15.1	\$75.9	Fund
98256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	Cont'd	\$95.5	\$95.5				\$95.5	Fund
98263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	ADFG	Cont'd			\$135.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98273	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	ADFG	New	\$170.4	\$170.4				\$170.4	Fund
98274	Herring/Nearshore Documentary	ADFG	New	\$89.6	\$89.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6	Fund
98286	Elders/Youth Conference	DOI	Cont'd			\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98293-BAA	Bidarki and Gumboot Chitons	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98315	Shellfish Conference: Qutekcak Tribe	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98324-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION ON/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98331	Copper River Intertribal Fisheries Commission	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98332	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98333	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98334	Restoration of Pink Salmon: Test Fishery	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98335	Nanwalek Hatchery	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98336	Restoration through Community Participation	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98353	Public Access and Education Program	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98356	Sockeye Stocking at Chuck's Lake	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98363	Analysis of Port Graham Corp. Lands	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Habitat Improvement				\$491.9	\$491.9	\$241.3	\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	
98180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	ADNR	Cont'd	\$491.9	\$491.9		\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	Fund contingent
98314	Homer Mariner Park	ADNR	New			\$102.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98339	Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	USFS	New			\$139.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98344	Blowdown Effects on Salmon Habitat	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98380	Kenai River Restoration: Effects on Habitat	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Ecosystem Synthesis				\$261.1	\$261.1		\$265.5	\$0.0	\$526.6	
98278	Kachemak Bay: Long-Term Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
98300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings	ADNR	Cont'd	\$81.3	\$81.3		\$80.0		\$161.3	Fund
98307	Computer System	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98309	Model Validation: Stable Isotope Tracers	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98330-BAA	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	NOAA	New	\$179.8	\$179.8		\$185.5	\$0.0	\$365.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION ON/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Project Management				\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	
98250	Project Management	ALL	Cont'd	\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	Fund
Total:				\$12,977.9	\$13,079.1	\$1,220.7	\$5,982.7	\$2,362.6	\$23,227.5	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ PROJECTS OUTSIDE FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY 98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Habitat Protection				\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	
98126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	ADNR	Cont'd	\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	Fund
Administration, Science Management, and Public Info.				\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	
98100	Admin./Sci. Mgt./Public Info.	ALL	Cont'd	\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	Fund
Restoration Reserve				\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	
98424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	Cont'd	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	Fund
Total:				\$15,577.7	\$15,577.7		\$14,500.0	\$12,000.0	\$66,077.7	

SPR .DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98166-CLO	Herring Natal Habitats	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$189.7	\$42.3	\$42.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> This project, which has monitored the abundance of the injured herring resource in Prince William Sound using spawn deposition techniques and hydroacoustic biomass surveys, is being closed out in FY 98. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue to monitor the abundance of herring using normal agency funds.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This multi-year program assesses the relationship between herring spawn deposition and adult spawning biomass. Questions raised in FY 97 regarding the value of comparing spawn deposition and hydroacoustic estimates remain. The hydroacoustic survey methods appear to be the most promising for ongoing monitoring, and it is fortunate that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has obtained permission from the Legislature to recover the costs of the hydroacoustic work through a test fishery. I cannot recommend additional Trustee Council support of the spawn deposition component, especially since there is little or no prospect of the Department of Fish and Game obtaining from the legislature the support needed to continue application of this technique after Trustee Council funding ends. At this point, it would be appropriate to fund only closeout costs in FY 98.</p>				<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project closeout (final data analysis and report writing). This project has monitored the abundance of Pacific herring to support fisheries management decisions that protect the recovery of the stock. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue to monitor the abundance of herring using normal agency funds.</p>					

SPR .DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$211.6	\$211.6	\$229.4		\$187.0	\$187.0	\$0.0	\$603.4
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil-induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil-induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing whether marine survival has a genetic basis. We will complete the linkage map ahead of schedule in this, the third year of Trustee Council support. We propose to begin efforts to achieve Objectives 5 and 6 of this project using Alaska SeaLife Center facilities.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This is a strong project with an excellent principal investigator. The investigator has made significant progress toward project objectives and may be ahead of schedule. Detecting genetic lesions due to the oil spill is not too likely. However, the results from this project will be significant for the long-term management of pink salmon. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund. Concerns raised by the Chief Scientist in FY 97 regarding link to restoration objectives, application to management, and cost sharing by non-EVOS sources have been addressed. In addition, the project is ahead of schedule and the budget has been reduced from the prior year. This project, which will be conducted in part at the Alaska SeaLife Center, is designed to provide fundamental information which will likely aid restoration of wild stocks of pink salmon and benefit pink salmon management. It is a long-term project with national importance. [NOTE: Funding includes \$17,800 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]</p>						

SPR ADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98252	Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Rockfish and Walleye Pollock	J. Seeb, L. Seeb, S. Merkouris/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$241.7	\$195.9	\$209.1		\$263.8	\$272.0	\$571.0	\$1,315.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> This proposal consolidates an array of requests from the commercial fisheries industry for discrete stock research into a single proposal for work that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game would conduct at its Anchorage genetics laboratory. Also, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game proposes to develop experimental fish runs at the Alaska SeaLife Center; these are essential for study of genetics, physiology, or diseases of anadromous fish proposed by University of Montana, University of Alaska, or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other principal investigators seeking to conduct research at the Seward facility.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Work on walleye pollock and rockfish, both of which have been more heavily exploited following the oil spill, would be valuable because basic information on their stock structures is lacking. The genetic techniques proposed here are a cost-effective way of obtaining this information. The work on Kodiak Island Pacific herring should be reevaluated after the genetic analysis in Project /165 has been completed. Fund revised proposal, which eliminates herring objectives.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of reports on projects 95320D and 96255. This project will obtain genetic stock structure information on rockfish and pollock, both of which have faced increased harvest pressure as replacement species following the oil spill. The project also will provide funding to consolidate Alaska Department of Fish and Game genetics wet-lab projects, including the rockfish and pollock work, at the Alaska SeaLife Center. [NOTE: Funding includes \$13,200 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]								

SPR .DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REC IMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98327	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center	D. Roby/Oregon State Univ.	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$119.7	\$117.4	\$123.3		\$159.5	\$168.8	\$95.1	\$546.7
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will test the feasibility of direct restoration techniques for pigeon guillemots (e.g., installation of artificial nest sites, use of social attractants, captive propagation and release). While raising young guillemots in captivity it will also be possible to conduct controlled experiments crucial to two other restoration objectives: (1) development of nondestructive biomarkers of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, and (2) understanding how dietary factors (prey species composition, prey size, lipid content, feeding frequency) constrain growth, development, and condition at fledging in guillemots.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has two interconnected objectives: (1) conduct research on the growth and physiology of nesting guillemots in relation to nutrition and oil and (2) test the ability to establish a colony of wild guillemots attracted to artificial nest sites at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Fledglings from the experimental work could eventually return to nest at the SeaLife Center, though it is not certain that enough birds would return to provide a sample size for measurement of survival in relation to the original experimental treatments. This work is closely tied to NVP (Project /025) and APEX (Project /163) hypotheses and has strong possibilities for public education and student involvement. It is assumed that eggs would be taken outside of the spill-impacted region early in the season that would result in double clutching. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will improve our knowledge of how nutrition and oil affect the growth and physiology of pigeon guillemots. This information will help us understand the marine and nearshore ecosystems in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska. The work will be performed at the Alaska SeaLife Center. [NOTE: Funding includes \$5,900 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]						

SPR .DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98341	Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$132.8	\$132.0	\$152.2		\$125.1	\$132.8	\$91.4	\$501.5

Project Abstract

This program begins a long-term study that quantifies the impact of feeding controlled fish diets on the health and body condition of harbor seals. Even though health status biomarkers for marine mammals in Prince William Sound were established during field trials, the critical test on how each marker varies in an individual seal fed differing prey diets has not been conducted. The ability to test these markers directly, under controlled conditions, is now available at the Alaska SeaLife Center. This project proposes to conduct those experiments on harbor seals, but the approach would apply to any of the injured top predators, whether bird or mammal.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a sound proposal that takes the next step in validating indicators of health of harbor seals using captive animals at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Proposers should consider focusing the project on pups, as this appears to be the key life-stage affecting recruitment to adult populations. Fund.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. This project will investigate the health and diet of harbor seals under controlled conditions at the Alaska SeaLife Center and enable scientists to test the validity of results from field studies. The project should focus its research on harbor seal pups. A technical review session on the recovery status of harbor seals and the results of previously-funded EVOS studies is tentatively scheduled for Fall 1997. [NOTE: Funding includes \$20,200 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]

SPR .DSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY98 Original Request	FY98 Revised Request	FY98 Recom. Fund	FY98 Recom. Defer	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01-02 Recom.	Total FY98-02 Recom.
98348	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers	M. Ben-David, T. Bowyer, L. Duffy/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$236.3	\$201.3	\$245.4		\$176.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$422.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses in river otters experimentally. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to two levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions in captivity. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological examinations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The controlled response to oil (biomarkers) is important work and should yield useful information. This work would be done at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Although the methods proposed for the behavioral aspects of the project are feasible, the reviewers doubt that this component of the project will yield significant insights into river otters in a wild situation. Fund only the biomarker portion of the project.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund revised Detailed Project Description, which includes blood-chemistry component of project only. This project will use facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center to validate the effects of oil contamination on river otters, thus contributing to our understanding of the injury to and recovery status of this injured species. [NOTE: Funding includes \$44,100 for SeaLife Center bench fees.]						

11.08.10

RESOLUTION
OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES COUNCIL

In order to effectuate the consolidation of the Oil Spill Public Information Center into the Alaska Research Library and Information Services Center, we hereby designated the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management as lead agency for purposes of administration, management and contracting for said Oil Spill Public Information Center, effective September 1, 1997.

We hereby authorize that, in accordance with the annual budget, the sum of \$51,400 be withdrawn from the Registry of the District Court and transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management to be used for this purpose.

This resolution does not affect the lead agency for purposes of employment of staff for the Oil Spill Public Information Center.

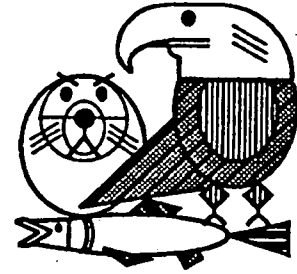
Dated August 6, 1997.

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 McCann
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: July 18, 1997

RE: Financial Report as of June 30, 1997

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending June 30, 1997.

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

Liquidity Account Balance	\$30,540,157	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$16,724,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)	<u>\$5,530,336</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$20,070,493
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$350,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	20,000,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	<u>\$48,805,734</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$301,264,759
Restoration Reserve		\$50,912,137

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

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

Trustee Agencies

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

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of June 30, 1997

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 \$148,520.
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 7.5% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$11,139.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$724,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center and the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
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.

	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Lapse</u>
United States	\$95,466	\$1,102,442
State of Alaska	\$782,501	\$3,549,927

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
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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Trustee Agencies

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of June 30, 1997

	1994	1995	1996	To Date 1997	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	550,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred					(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	510,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	3,736,000	5,706,667	3,963,073	2,448,467	17,828,206
Total Interest	3,736,000	5,706,667	3,963,073	2,448,467	18,659,439
Total Revenue	73,736,000	75,706,667	73,963,073	2,448,467	528,745,751
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	25,000,000		3,291,446		86,559,288
United States	6,271,600	2,697,000	0		69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	31,271,600	2,697,000	3,291,446	0	156,371,333
Disbursements from Liquidity Account:					
State of Alaska	44,546,266	41,969,669	43,340,950	8,146,358	163,091,556
United States	6,008,387	48,019,928	31,047,824	28,054,559	128,557,079
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve			35,996,231	12,449,552	48,445,783
Total Disbursements	50,554,653	89,989,597	110,385,004	48,650,469	340,094,417
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	364,000	586,857	396,307	215,679	1,739,844
Total Disbursements and Fees	82,190,253	93,273,454	114,072,758	48,866,148	498,205,594
Increase (decrease) in Liquidity Account	(8,454,253)	(17,566,788)	(40,109,685)	(46,417,682)	30,540,157
Liquidity Account Balance, beginning balance	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	76,957,839	
Liquidity Account Balance, end of period	134,634,311	117,067,523	76,957,839	30,540,157	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(16,724,000)
Adjustments: (Note 6)					5,530,336
Uncommitted Liquidity Account Balance					19,346,492
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(20,000,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					(48,805,734)
Total Estimated Funds Available					300,540,758
Restoration Reserve					50,912,137

Statement 1

Statement of *Exxon Valdez* Settlement Funds
As of June 30, 1997

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
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Receipts:

Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	337,111
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (Note 1)	16,088,362
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	4,951,388

Total Interest	<u>21,376,861</u>
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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	<u>550,831,233</u>
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Funds Available:

Exxon future payments	350,000,000
Balance in Liquidity Account	30,540,157
Future acquisition payments (Note 2)	(64,805,734)
Alaska Sealife Center	0
Remaining Reimbursements	(20,000,000)
Other (Note 3)	5,240,454

Total Estimated Funds Available	<u>300,974,876</u>
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Restoration Reserve	50,912,137
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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 \$1,745,600 for the FY1997
Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project and \$50,000 for KEN 1005.

Statement 2

Cash Flow Statement Exxon Valdez Liquidity Account As of June 30, 1997

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	<u>354,546,212</u>	<u>354,546,212</u>

Interest Earned	17,828,206	
Total Interest	<u>17,828,206</u>	<u>17,828,206</u>

Total Receipts		<u>372,374,418</u>
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Disbursements:

Court Requests

Fiscal Year 1992	12,879,700	
Fiscal Year 1993	27,634,994	
Fiscal Year 1994	50,554,653	
Fiscal Year 1995	89,989,597	
Fiscal Year 1996	74,388,774	
Fiscal Year 1997	36,200,917	
Total Requests	<u>291,648,635</u>	<u>291,648,635</u>

District Court Fees	<u>1,739,844</u>	<u>1,739,844</u>
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Transfer to the Restoration Reserve		48,445,783
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Total Disbursements		<u>341,834,261</u>
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Balance in Joint Trust Fund		<u>30,540,157</u>
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Footnote:

A total of \$48,445,783 has been disbursed from the Liquidity Account to the Restoration Reserve. Of the total, \$48,445,663 was used to purchase laddered securities. The remaining \$120 represents costs paid to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Schedule of Payments from Exxon
As of June 30, 1997

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	0	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						

The December 1991 payment includes interest accrued on the escrow account. The actual disbursements without interest was \$24.5 million to the United States, \$29 million to the State of Alaska and \$36.5 million to the Joint Trust Fund. The total interest earned on the escrow account was \$831,233 which was disbursed proportionately. This included \$226,280 to the United States, \$267,842 to the State of Alaska and \$337,111 to the Joint Trust Fund.

The September 1994 reimbursement to the United States included an over-payment of \$80,700 to NOAA. This over-payment is a direct result of final costs for damage assessment activities being lower than what was previously estimated. The funds were returned to the Joint Account by reducing the amount transferred to the United States in Court Request number 15.

Schedule of Disbursements
Exxon Valdez Liquidity Account
As of June 30, 1997

	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	110,385,004	396,307	110,781,312
Court Request 23	2,613,500	0	2,613,500		
Court Request 24	176,500	3,075,625	3,252,125		
Court Request 25	785,859	442,833	1,228,692		
Court Request 26	24,154,000	530,000	24,684,000		
Court Request 27	324,700	1,470,900	1,795,600		
Restoration Reserve Transfer			12,449,552		
Court Request 28		2,627,000	2,627,000		
Total Fiscal Year 1997	28,054,559	8,146,358	48,650,469	215,679	48,866,148
Total	128,557,079	163,091,556	340,094,417	1,739,844	341,834,261

Exxon Valdez Liquidity Account
Interest Earned/District Court Registry Fees
As of June 30, 1997

	FFY 1992	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	FFY 1996	FFY 1997	Total
Earnings Deposits	17,683	31,124	33,476	55,809			138,092
Earnings Allocated:							
1991	28,704						28,704
1992	526,613	553,697					1,080,309
1993		639,180	1,461,736				2,100,915
1994			1,876,788	1,402,938			3,279,726
1995				3,661,063	1,202,209		4,863,272
1996					2,364,556	810,894	3,175,451
1997						1,421,893	1,421,893
Total	555,317	1,192,876	3,338,524	5,064,001	3,566,766	2,232,787	15,950,270
Total Earnings	573,000	1,224,000	3,372,000	5,119,809	3,566,766	2,232,787	16,088,362
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	133,579		540,364
1996					262,729	90,099	352,828
1997						125,580	125,580
Total	23,000	154,000	364,000	586,857	396,307	215,679	1,739,844
Gross Earnings	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,667	3,963,073	2,448,467	17,828,206

Schedule of Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts			
As of June 30, 1997			
	State of Alaska	United States	
	EVOSS Account	NRDA & R	Total
June 1992	22,675		22,675
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
October 1996	181,598		181,598
November 1996	162,806		162,806
December 1996	153,991	71,093	225,084
January 1997	147,934		147,934
February 1997	125,137		125,137
March 1997	131,457	24,374	155,831
April 1997	122,111		122,111
May 1997	114,954		114,954
June 1997	99,811		99,811
Total	4,348,346	603,042	4,951,388
NOTE: The \$117,178 NRDA&R interest figure is cumulative.			
Interest was earned for the period July 1992 through December 1993, but the specific amounts have been hidden to allow the spreadsheet to print on one page.			

Schedule of Interest Adjustments to the Court Requests														
As of June 30, 1997														
	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total	Unallocated	
United States														
FFY92												2	Baldauf 12/6/96	
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		
FFY97			29,041									29,041		
Total United States												507,576	95,466	
State of Alaska														
FFY92												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		
FFY97				398,567		275,700						674,267		
Total State of Alaska												3,565,846	782,501	
Total Adjustment												4,073,422	877,967	
Footnote: The unallocated interest is tied to the INT Acct. sheet.														

**Schedule of Lapse Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of June 30, 1997**

	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			220,858		220,858
FFY97				1,165,334	1,165,334
Total United States	0	3,106,555	220,858	1,165,334	4,492,747
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	8,538,998
Total Adjustment	3,661,600	3,106,555	2,597,808	3,665,782	13,031,745

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

Work Plan Authorizations United States:

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
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					23,000		
August 1996						7,923,700	
December 1996						310,900	
February 1997						0	
Total	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,688,600	6,822,000	10,197,800	8,234,600	49,412,900

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
Work Plan Authorizations							
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							
August 1996						12,151,900	
December 1996						310,400	
February 1997						275,700	
Total	6,559,200	12,644,900	17,061,800	16,949,400	15,385,000	12,738,000	81,338,300

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

	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	3,448,000	3,982,200
Chenega Land Acquisition						24,000,000	24,000,000
Chenega-Area Oiling Reduction					3,600	339,400	343,000
Total			2,000,000	33,900,000	20,537,800	27,787,400	84,225,200
State of Alaska:							
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000					7,500,000
Seal Bay (11/93,11/94,11/95,11/96)			29,950,000	3,229,042	3,294,667	3,075,625	39,549,334
Shuyak (3/96, 10/96 - 10/02					8,000,000	2,194,266	10,194,266
Small Parcels					5,020,500	3,208,000	8,228,500
Alaska SeaLife Center				12,500,000	12,456,000	724,000	25,680,000
Chenega-Area Oiling Reduction					0	1,732,000	1,732,000
Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass						545,600	545,600
Sound Waste Management Plan						1,167,900	1,167,900
Total		7,500,000	29,950,000	15,729,042	28,771,167	12,647,391	94,597,600
Total Other Authorizations	0	7,500,000	31,950,000	49,629,042	49,308,967	40,434,791	178,822,800
Total Work Plan Authorizations	12,879,700	21,794,300	25,750,400	23,771,400	25,582,800	20,972,600	130,751,200
Restoration Reserve					36,000,000	12,450,000	48,450,000
Total Authorized	12,879,700	29,294,300	57,700,400	73,400,442	110,891,767	73,857,391	358,024,000

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.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 1, 1997

RE: Quarterly Project Status Summary -- June 30, 1997

This memorandum summarizes the status of reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1997, for all projects funded by the Trustee Council during 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996. The memorandum also includes progress updates for FY 97 projects.

Attachment A summarizes the status of project 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.

Attachment C summarizes activities conducted during the April-June quarter for all projects underway in FY 97.

As of June 30, 1997, a total of 170 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). As of June 30, 129 reports were available to the public through OSPIC and other libraries around the state. (A list of the reports currently available is available from the Restoration Office or OSPIC).

Status of 1992 Project Reports as of June 30, 1997

A total of 84 reports are being produced on projects funded in the 1992 Work Plan. These reports are considered "final" reports and are subject to peer review and approval by the Chief

Scientist. (NOTE: Reports "in progress" are in peer review, are under revision by the PI in response to peer reviewer comments, or have been revised and are undergoing a second review by the Chief Scientist.)

<u>Reports Available to Public at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
60	8	15	1

Status of 1993 Project Reports as of June 30, 1997

A total of 28 final reports are being produced on projects funded in the 1993 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
19	3	4	2

Status of 1994 Project Reports as of June 30, 1997

A total of 37 final reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 94 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
28	7	2	0

Status of 1995 Project Reports as of June 30, 1997

A total of 51 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 95 Work Plan. Beginning with the FY 95 project year, "annual" reports are required for continuing projects. Annual reports, although peer reviewed, are not required to be rewritten in response to peer review comments. Rather, the peer review comments are used to guide future work on the project.

<u>Reports Available to Public at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
22	10	18	1

Status of 1996 Projects as of June 30, 1997

A total of 48 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 96 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet at OSPIC</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
0	13	30	5

Status of 1997 Projects as of June 30, 1997

April-to-June 1997 activities for most projects consisted primarily of preparation for the upcoming field season and late spring/early summer sample collection.

A project-by-project summary of activities conducted during the April-June quarter is presented in **Attachment C**. Of interest: Fifty harbor seals were caught in Prince William Sound, sampled for blood, blubber, and body measurements, and tagged (Project 97064); a contract was awarded for construction of an Environmental Operation Station in Cordova and construction contracts are expected to be awarded soon in several other communities in Prince William Sound (Project 97115); and OSPIC received 253 visitors, 519 requests for information, and 13,127 "hits" on its Web Page. In addition, Martha Vlasoff, who had been serving as the Community Involvement Coordinator through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Project 97052A), resigned her position. Pauline Allen of CRRC is filling in on a part-time basis until a new coordinator is hired.

Status of NRDA Reports

As directed by the Trustee Council, staff is in the process of developing a recommendation (and budget) for finalizing certain NRDA reports. This recommendation will be presented for your consideration in the near future.

Conclusion

Progress continues to be made toward completion and public availability of project reports. The Trustee Council's policy of not releasing new project funds to any principal investigator who has an overdue report has been quite an effective tool -- only a handful of the PIs seeking funding in FY 98 have late reports. The task to which agency liaisons now need to turn their attention is ensuring that the project reports, once peer reviewed, are submitted to OSPIC in a timely manner. Currently, although 170 reports have passed through the peer review process, only 129 reports are available to the public at OSPIC. This final step of the report process should be a priority for all PIs and all agencies.

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of June 30, 1997

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	35	1	13	21	21
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	33	0	2	31	26
NOAA	11	0	0	11	10
USFS	2	0	0	2	0
TOTAL	84	1	15	68	60

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	2	9	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	4	22	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	0	6	3
NOAA	5	0	0	5	5
USFS	4	0	0	4	2
TOTAL	37	0	2	35	28

ATTACHMENT A**Summary of Project Report Status as of June 30, 1997****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	0	2	2	1
ADFG	25	0	8	17	11
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	7	0	4	3	3
NOAA	8	1	2	5	4
USFS	6	0	2	4	2
TOTAL	51	1	18	32	22

1996 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	0	0	0	0	0
ADFG	29	4	16	9	0
ADNR	3	0	3	0	0
DOI	4	0	2	2	0
NOAA	7	1	4	2	0
USFS	5	0	5	0	0
TOTAL	48	5	30	13	0

ATTACHMENT B Overdue Reports

Agency	Project Number	PI	Final or Annual	Project Title	Status of Report
DOI	93006	Birkedahl	Final	Site specific archaeology	Never submitted
DOI	95031	Kuletz	Final	Murrelet reproductive success	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 10/26/96; redraft not received
ADFG	B11	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck damage assessment	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 2/13/96; redraft not received
ADFG	FS01	Fried, Bue	Final	Spawning area injury	Never submitted; now expected September 1997
ADFG	FS13	Baker	Final	Hydrocarbon effect on bivalves	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 9/26/96; redraft not received
ADFG	93033-1	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck - Afognak habitat assessment/PWS production	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 11/14/95; redraft not received
ADFG	93033-2	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck restoration	Never submitted; waiting for contractor's (Fry) analysis
ADFG	95086C	Highsmith	Final	Herring Bay	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 12/12/96; redraft not received
ADFG	95320D	Seeb, J & L	Annual	Pink salmon genetics (PWS)	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 7/1/96 (Spies asked for further statistical testing before accepting annual report); redraft not received
ADFG	96255-1	Tarbox	Final	Sockeye: hydroacoustics	Never submitted; was due 6/30/97
ADFG	96255-2	Seeb, L.	Final	Sockeye: genetics	Never submitted; was due 6/30/97
ADFG	96258A-2	Tarbox	Final	Sockeye: Kodiak	Never submitted; was due 7/15/97

ATTACHMENT B Overdue Reports

DEC	93038	DEC	Final	Shoreline assessment	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 1/26/96; redraft not received
NOAA	95090	Rice	Final	Mussel bed monitoring	Never submitted; was due 9/30/96; not received

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97001	Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE-Analysis and statistical study of all blood samples. DONE-Collection of archived blubber samples. DONE-Analysis of blubber water content. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Preparation of blubber samples for bomb calorimetry. DONE-Modeling of body morphometrics. DONE-Samples outside of PWS. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Analysis and statistical study of blood samples. DONE-Collection of field samples outside of PWS. DONE-Collection of field samples inside PWS. DONE-Analysis of all blood samples. <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Modeling of body morphometrics and blubber data. UNDERWAY-Modeling of body condition indices. <u>Also:</u> CANCELED- PI and PhD student present papers at FASEB Conference - Manuscript on plasma haptoglobin levels in threatened Alsakan pinniped populations submitted to <i>Journal of Wildlife Diseases</i> in January 1996; funds provided under 97001 for publication
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	<u>April - June:</u> DONE-Finalize arrangements for fieldwork. UNDERWAY-Submit charcoal and sediment samples for analysis.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97007B-CLO	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	L. Yarborough/USFS	USFS	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY -Prepare manuscript for peer-review professional journals. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Prepare presentations for Oil Spill communities. DELAYED TO SEPT. -Presentations/discussions in Oil Spill communities. UNDERWAY - Submit for publication: Regional and theoretical archaeology questions using EVOS data (<i>American Antiquity, Archaeology</i>) <u>April - June:</u> DONE - Present paper at Society for American Archaeology annual meeting (scheduled for 4/6/97)
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	D. Scheel/Prince William Sound Science Center	USFS	<u>Sept - Dec:</u> DONE -Analyses from summer field work. <u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE -Preparation of final report. DONE -Draft manuscripts for submission to professional journals. <u>April 15:</u> DONESubmit draft final report. Submit manuscripts: DONE - (1) Remains of the prey: recognizing midden piles of octopus in PWS and Port Graham (<i>Veliger</i>) DONE - (2) Variation in midden composition of octopus by habitat, depth, and available prey (<i>Marine Ecology</i> or <i>Bulletin of Marine Science</i>) DONE - (3) Use of intertidal habitats by octopus (<i>Marine Ecology</i> or <i>Bulletin of Marine Science</i>) AT PRINTER - Distribute plain language summary to Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Port Graham. <u>Also:</u> DONE - Present 2 papers at American Malacological Association 63rd Annual Meeting, San Diego, CA (June)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97012-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	<p><u>Sept - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY -Data analysis.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> UNDERWAY -Convert prey data to geographic information system format. UNDERWAY - Begin draft of manuscript on area use.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY -Killer whale biopsy emphasis fieldwork. UNDERWAY -Analyze correlations with prey. UNDERWAY -Analyze winter recordings from remote hydrophone.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Arrange for Restoration and Personal Use licenses from Chenega Corporation. -Analyze previous year's recordings. DONE -Replace hydrophone. -Begin draft of manuscript on geographic distributions of foraging behaviors. UNDERWAY-Killer whale monitoring emphasis field work. UNDERWAY-Killer whale biopsy emphasis field work. -Presentations and interviews with elders at Chenega, Cordova, and Tatitlek. -Set up receiving stations in Chenega and Port San Juan. -Train volunteers and technicians who will maintain batteries.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels, et al/NBS-DOI	DOI	<p><u>Sept - Dec:</u> DONE -Sea otter: Aerial survey of western Prince William Sound. DONE -Harlequin: Continue survival monitoring, skiff surveys, and collections of Barrow's goldeneyes. DONE -Project meeting to discuss field season outcomes and develop/revise proposed approach.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Invertebrate predator: Complete sampling of all study sites. UNDERWAY -Harlequin: Continue survival monitoring, skiff surveys, and collections of Barrow's goldeneyes.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY-Pigeon guillemot: Active nest surveys, blood sampling, prey sampling, and nest monitoring. UNDERWAY-Sea otter: Prey selection and foraging success. NO UPDATE PROVIDED-River otter: Live trapping for morphometrics and tissue sampling. DONE-Sea otter: Beach-cast carcass survey. UNDERWAY-Avian co-predators: Boat surveys, collections, and behavioral observations.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Pigeon guillemot: Active nest surveys, blood sampling, prey sampling, and nest monitoring. DONE-Sea otter: Aerial survey of Prince William Sound, capture for morphometrics and tissue collection. Prey selection and foraging success. UNDERWAY-Mussel/clam/urchin/fish/duck food and invertebrate predators: Vessel charter to sample study areas. UNDERWAY-Avian co-predators: Boat surveys and behavioral observations. UNDERWAY-River otter: Latrine sites located, sampled, and monitored.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97026-CLO	Report Writing: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	J. Braddock/UAF	ADEC	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> -Funding approved 12/6/96. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE - Prepare final report. -Prepare manuscript for publication. <u>May 31, 1997:</u> DONE-Final report due to Chief Scientist.
97043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	<u>August:</u> -Inspect and measure effects of installed structures. -Conduct population estimates of primary units.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97052A	Community Involvement	P. Brown/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec: (Spill Area-Wide Coordinator)</u> DONE -Prepare subcontracts with communities DONE -Conduct training/orientation for facilitators DELAYED -Send activity report to facilitators twice each month SOME -Receive report from each facilitator at end of each month UNDERWAY -Receive resource inventory from each facilitator UNDERWAY -Compile/distribute resource inventories to PIs DELAYED -Contact PIs who have community involvement component in FY 97 projects to assist in implementation DONE -Attend Trustee Council and RWF meetings <u>Oct - Dec: (ADF&G/Subsistence Division)</u> DONE -Renew cooperative agreement with CRRC <u>Jan - Mar: (Spill Area-Wide Coordinator)</u> DONE - Assist/coordinate assistance in preparing project proposals DELAYED - Send activity report to facilitators twice each month SOME - Receive report from each facilitator at end of each month DONE - Attend Trustee Council and RWF meeting <u>Jan - Mar: (ADF&G/Subsistence Division)</u> DONE - Assist communities in preparing project proposals <u>April - June: (Spill Area-Wide Coordinator)</u> POSITION VACANT THIS QUARTER Coordinate facilitators' review of FY 98 proposals Recommendations to Exec. Dir. regarding TEK and community involvement in FY 98 proposals Send activity report to facilitators twice each month Receive report from each facilitator at end of each month Attend Trustee Council and RWF meetings <u>April - June: (ADF&G/Subsistence Division)</u> DONE - Attend RWF meetings <u>July - Sept: (Spill Area-Wide Coordinator)</u>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97052B	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec: (ADF&G/Subsistence Division)</u> DONE - Renew cooperative agreement with CRRC <u>Oct - Dec: (CRRC)</u> DONE - Establish TEK Advisory Group DONE (HIRED 2) - Hire TEK Specialist DONE IN JANUARY - TEK Specialist contact PIs who have TEK components in their FY 97 projects regarding implementation <u>Jan - March: (ADF&G/Subsistence Division)</u> UNDERWAY APRIL-JUNE -Complete preparation of reference guide to existing TEK <u>Jan - March: (CRRC)</u> DONE - TEK Specialist contact PIs regarding including TEK in FY 98 proposals <u>April - June: (CRRC)</u> TEK Specialist make recommendations to Executive Director regarding FY 98 proposals

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> ONGOING -Analysis of fatty acid samples by Dalhousie. UNDERWAY -Analysis of aerial survey data. ONGOING -Analysis of genetic samples by SWFSC. DONE -Analysis of other data, modeling. UNDERWAY Analyze SLTDR data from previous year DONE -Meet with hunters about study results, distribute newsletter. -Meet with SWFSC regarding genetics analyses.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Order SLTDRs for field season. DONE-Coordination meeting with other ADF&G harbor seal projects. -Arrange logistics (boats, airplanes, equipment, contracts, supplies). DONE-Reserve ARGOS satellite channels. DONE - Analyze 1996 aerial survey done UNDERWAY - Analyze satellite SDR data</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DONE (CAUGHT 50) -Catch seals DONE (BLOOD, BLUBBER, MEASUREMENTS, DNA, FLIPPER TAGS)- Collect samples DONE (ATTACHED TO 12 PUPS)- Attach SLTDRS</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Analysis of fatty acid samples by Dalhousie. -Conduct aerial surveys during molting. -Attach 6 - 12 SLTDRs, sampling.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	A. Wertheimer/NOAA	NOAA	<u>Oct - March:</u> UNDERWAY -Complete contractual arrangements for labor, vessel support, fishery, and weir sampling. - Present paper on long-term effects of oil on pink salmon incubated in oiled gravel: Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY -Plumb, configure incubation matrix for breeding experiment progeny. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Set up weir, adult holding facility at LPW. -Evaluate survival in incubators to fry emigration. -Adult recovery operations at weired and unweired streams. -Collect and spawn pink salmon from P-1 and F-1 returns to LPW.
97090-CLO	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DELAYED; WRITING UNDERWAY -Submission of histopathology paper to journal. DONE -Presentation of Mussel Bed Restoration at the International Conference on Shellfish Restoration. DELAYED; WRITING UNDERWAY -Submission of survey paper to journal. DELAYED -Submission of restoration paper to journal.
97100	Administration, Science Management, and Public Information	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	ONGOING
97100(supp1)	Supplement: Administration, Science Management, and Public Information (Archaeology Planning)	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	
97100(supp2)	Supplement: Administration, Science Management, and Public Information (Video Production)	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97115	Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System	J. Winchester/Prince William Sound Economic Development Council	ADEC	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Select designer for EVOS stations. DONE -Complete EVOS station designs. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE - Develop bid documents for construction and acquisition of used oil management equipment. Solicit bids. <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY (CORDOVA CONTRACT SIGNED; OTHERS IN VARIOUS STAGES) - Contract award. <u>July - Sept:</u> Construction of EVOS stations and purchase of used oil equipment.
97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS	ADNR	Work proceeding on Chenega, Tatitlek, Eyak, and numerous small parcels.
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	<u>April - June:</u> DONE-Smolt transported to Boulder Bay and placed in net pens. DONE-Smolt released into Boulder Bay <u>July - Sept:</u> -Egg take.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	D. Daisy/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	ADFG	<p><u>Sept - Dec:</u> DONE -Continue to collect broodstock. DONE -Transport to hatchery. PLUS research underway to explain why clam larvae die prior to setting.</p> <p><u>Jan - Mar:</u> DELAYED DUE TO PROBLEMS WITH LARVAL SURVIVAL-Transfer 5 mm seed to hatchery nursery and FLUPSY.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY - Develop techniques to mature and spawn broodstock UNDERWAY - Develop techniques for producing 5 mm littleneck clam seed in hatchery UNDERWAY - Conduct growth/mortality and predator control studies for littleneck clams UNDERWAY - Conduct predator control studies on razor clam beaches near Eyak DELAYED DUE TO PROBLEMS WITH DEVELOPING CULTURE TECHNIQUES - Conduct seeding density and adaptability studies on cockles</p> <p><u>Also:</u> NO UPDATE PROVIDED - Hatchery staff present paper on hatchery and nursery culture techniques: Pacific Northwest Shellfish Conference</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	S. Honnold/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> TERMINATED DUE TO HIGH WATER - Coho spawner abundance and distribution surveys DONE -Data summary. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Egg-to-fry survival sampling. <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Juvenile coho abundance sampling. UNDERWAY-Spawner abundance and distribution surveys. UNDERWAY - Modifications to entrance of bypass
97139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development	M. Dickson/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Monitor and measure the extent of colonization by pink and chum salmon, hydrologic parameters (water level, water temperature, stream velocity, and salinity) and proposed sedimentologic stability parameters (bedload transport, accumulated sediments, and gravel/cobble transport rates). <u>April - June:</u> DONE -Prepare field equipment and arrange logistics. DONE -Enumerate pink and chum salmon fry emergence. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Monitor pink and chum salmon return and colonization. DETERMINED NOT TO BE NEEDED -Supplement colonization if natural colonization is not adequate. UNDERWAY-Evaluate streambed stability and monitor physical parameters, temperature, salinity, water velocity.
97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	<u>April - June:</u> DONE -Arrange logistics, hire personnel. DONE -Examine structures. DONE -Measure channel changes. DONE -Collect growth data. <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Analyze data. -Write final report.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	<u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Arrange logistics (boats, equipment, etc.). <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Conduct early-summer cruise. <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Conduct late-summer cruise. -Analyze isotope ratios and stomach contents. -Keypunch data and OA/OC. -Digitize, measure, and QA/QC geographic data.
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/DOI-FWS	DOI	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Analyze data. DELAYED UNTIL MID-FEBRUARY-Arrange for vessel contract. DONE -Begin coordinating logistics with APEX project 96163J. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Arrange for hiring of seasonal employee. DONE-Check/repair equipment and other gear. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Finalize vessel contract. DONE-Check and update census plot booklets for the colonies. DONE-Purchase supplies. <u>July - Sept:</u> WILL BEGIN JULY 20-Collect data in Barren Islands. -Enter data.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station	USFS	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Renew cooperative agreement with OSU. DONE -Evaluate FY96 collections and make appropriate changes in collection sites. DONE -Conduct genetic and meristic analysis of Dolly Varden. DONE -Begin otolith microchemistry analysis. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Complete genetic screening. DONE -Assemble required field gear. <u>April - June:</u> DONE -Collect samples of anadromous cutthroat trout. DONE -Genetic, meristic, and otolith microchemistry analysis. <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY -Collect samples of resident cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. UNDERWAY -Collect samples of anadromous Dolly Varden at field sites. Continue genetic and meristic analysis.
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	<u>Jan - March:</u> DONE- Compile steward reports, process film. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Complete review of site selection from FY96. UNDERWAY-New site selection. DONE-Review and training of stewards. UNDERWAY-Complete site visits. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Complete steward monitoring of sites for season.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97159-CLO	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer: Report and Publication Writing	B. Agler/DOI-FWS	DOI	<p><u>Sept - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY - Work on papers</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> SUBMITTED APRIL 7 - On January 15, submit draft of final report to Chief Scientist (5 mo. personnel time) CANCELED DUE TO ILLNESS -Attend Pacific Seabird Group Meeting to present paper on marine bird population trends DONE - Attend Annual Restoration Workshop SUBMITTED TO CONSERVATION BIOLOGY; REJECTED; NOW BEING REVISED FOR SUBMISSION TO COLONIAL WATERBIRDS -Submit paper on long-term population trends (1972-96) to a journal (.5 mo. EVOS, .5 mo. USFWS)</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DELAYED BECAUSE NOT YET PEER REVIEWED - Complete (that is, revise per peer review) final report (1 mo.) DELAYED DUE TO FIELD SEASON; EXPECT DRAFT BY OCT. 31 - D. Irons submit paper on populations of marine birds in PWS before and after EVOS</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> CANCELED DUE TO PI ILLNESS; IRONS WILL INCORPORATE SOME OF THIS DATA INTO HIS REPORT -In July, submit paper on marine bird population trends since the oil spill (1.5 mo.)</p> <p>Additional papers to be prepared using USFWS funds: SUBMITTED TO CONDOR - Murrelet abundance and distribution (.5 mo.) SUBMITTED TO MARINE MAMMAL SCIENCE - Sea otter abundance and distribution (.5 mo.) CANCELED DUE TO PI ILLNESS - Comparison of marine bird populations among three areas (1.5 mo.)</p> <p>If time allows, the following papers will also be prepared: SUBMITTED TO CONDOR AND REJECTED; SUBMITTED</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	DOI	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY -Laboratory analysis/report. DONE -Band re-sightings and recoveries at Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and Katmai National Park</p> <p>NO UPDATE PROVIDED</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> -Procure equipment and supplies. -Refine GIS database. -Rebuild capture pens.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Harlequin duck capture. -Genetic sample collection and banding.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/Univ. Wash., C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ.	ADFG	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE IN PWS ONLY; UNABLE TO LOCATE FISH IN SITKA SOUND - Collect fish samples. DONE-Scale analysis (age). -Evaluate fitness criteria in herring under varying densities without stressors. DONE - Stress studies on 0-year and 2-year herring DONE - Data analysis for disease challenge of oil-exposed juveniles with <i>Vibrio anguillarum</i>; measurement and data analysis of immunological parameters DONE - Differential white blood cell counts UNDERWAY - Plasma chemistries for fall field samples</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE; ALL SAMPLES WERE NEGATIVE FOR VIRUS AND SIGNIFICANT BACTERIA -Virology and bacteriology. UNDERWAY-IgM assay. UNDERWAY-Histopathology and identification of <i>Ortholinea orientalis</i>. DONE - VEN analysis and leukocyte differential counts.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DELAYED UNTIL IgM ANALYSIS COMPLETE-Statistical analysis. DONE-Collect spring samples. DONE-Scale analysis (age). UNDERWAY-Plasma chemistries. SITKA SAMPLES DONE, PWS SAMPLES UNDERWAY-Virology samples. CPK ISOZYME ANALYSIS DOES NOT WORK ON HERRING SAMPLES, SO THIS TEST WILL NOT BE DONE; OTHER ANALYSES UNDERWAY-VEN analysis, leukocyte differential counts, and CPK isozyme analysis. DELAYED UNTIL NEW PLATE-READER ARRIVES (BACKORDERED; EXPECT AUGUST 1997)-IgM assay. UNDERWAY-Histopathology and identification of <i>Ortholinea orientalis</i>. -Begin reproductive tests.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97162(supp)	Supplement: Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS	G. Marty/UC Davis R. Kocan/Univ. Washington	ADFG	<u>Jan-Mar</u> DONE - Purchase supplies and equipment for sampling <u>April - June</u> DONE - Collect samples from spawn-on-kelp pounds in PWS UNDERWAY - Analyze pound samples for VHSV

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1997 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97163	APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	D. Duffy, et al/UAA	NOAA	<p><u>Oct - May:</u> UNDERWAY - Data analysis.</p> <p><u>Jan - Mar:</u> DONE - Prepare for Restoration Workshop and APEX review</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DONE- Arrange for summer vessels</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Acoustic sampling in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet. UNDERWAY- Other field activities.</p> <p>Publications listed in DPD for FY 97:</p> <p>/163E (Irons): Changes in marine bird demographics (<i>Auk</i>) Changes in black-legged kittiwak productivity (<i>Condor</i>) Kittiwakes in PWS before and after EVOS (<i>Condor</i>) Kittiwakes as indicators of food availability (<i>Condor</i>) Foraging trip length as indicator of food availability (<i>Jnl. Field Ornith</i>) Changes in colony attendance (<i>Jnl. Field Ornith.</i>)</p> <p>/163F (Hayes): Changes in pigeon guillemot diets in PWS, 1979-1995 (<i>Condor</i>) Changes in pigeon guillemot demographics (<i>Condor</i>) Relationship between diet specialists and prey availability in pigeon guillemots (<i>Condor</i>)</p> <p>/163G (Roby): Lipid content and energy density of forage fish used by breeding seabirds in northern GOA (<i>Comp. Biochem. Physiol.</i>)</p> <p>Professional conferences listed in DPD for FY 97: DONE - /163E (Irons): Pacific Seabird Group, Jan. 1997 DONE - /163F (Hayes): Pacific Seabird Group, Jan. 1997 DONE - /163G (Roby): Int'l. Forage Fish Symposium,</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Evaluate 95165 contract results. DONE -Award contract for FY96 samples. DONE -Tissue sampling and archiving. <u>Jan - March:</u> DELAYED; mtDNA DTA FROM UW NOT COMPLETE-Evaluate final FY95 lab results. NO SAMPLING WILL OCCUR-Plan for 1997 sampling if needed. DELAYED-Initiate technology transfer. <u>April - June:</u> NOT NEEDED-Collection of samples if needed. DELAYED (SEE ABOVE)-Complete technology transfer. RESULTS NOT AVAILABLE; PRESENTATION DELAYED- Present paper on nuclear DNA and evolutionary genetics of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles: American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists <u>July - Sept:</u> -Conclude laboratory analysis of remaining FY96 and FY97 samples.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	<p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE - 1996 biomass estimates - Dept. Forecast and Stock Assessment Reports.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> -Before onset of spawning: DONE---Conduct acoustic survey (20 d). DONE--Collect AWL, fecundity, disease, genetic stock ID, and bioenergetics samples. -After onset of spawning: DONE---Initiate dive surveys. DONE---Complete dive surveys. UNDERWAY---Begin lab processing of diver calibration and fecundity samples. DELAYED; COMPLETION OF SAMPLE PROCESSING ONLY 1 WEEK AWAY; SPACE LIMITATIONS IN ADFG CORDOVA LAB HAVE SLOWED SAMPLE PROCESSING ---Complete calibration sample processing samples.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Finalize estimate of spawning biomass.</p> <p><u>Also:</u> \$1,000 was provided for publication costs -- no title or journal specified</p>
97167-BAA	Preparation and Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from the Exxon Valdez Spill	S. Rohwer/University of Washington Burke Museum	NOAA	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY -Complete all specimen preparation. UNDERWAY - Catalog all specimens and install them in the collection.</p> <p><u>Also:</u> Attend SPINCH conference</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97169	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets to the Gulf of Alaska	V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/DOI-FWS	DOI	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY -Develop amplification primers and protocols for first three new loci. UNDERWAY -Screen available samples from murres and guillemots for five loci previously developed in VLF's lab.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> UNDERWAY -Develop protocols for three new genes. UNDERWAY -Screen available samples from murres and guillemots for five more loci.</p> <p>NO UPDATE PROVIDED</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> -Develop protocols for three new genes. -Screen available samples from murres and guillemots for five more loci. -Blood, feather and tissue samples collected from sites in Alaska.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Attend conferences. -Develop protocols for final four new genes. -Screen available samples from murres and guillemots for five more loci.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	D. Schell/UAF Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Prepare and analyze isotope ratio samples collected in 1994-1996. FIRST EXPERIMENTS COMPLETED; NEW SET UNDERWAY -Collect vibrissae from isotopically labeled seals and sea lions.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Synthesis and coordination for sampling in 1997. - PI and PhD student present project results: American Society of Limnology and Oceanography (Santa Fe, NM)</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DONE-Field work and sampling. UNDERWAY AT MYSTIC AQUARIUM-Captive animal experiments.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Analysis of samples. -Data synthesis, identification of gaps. -Manuscript preparation.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement	M. Rutherford/ADNR, M. Kuwada/ADFG	ADNR	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Solicit nominations for second round of projects.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Review nominations and site assessments. DONE -Conduct evaluations with the IDT for second round nominations and EVOS parcels. UNDERWAY -Agency coordination on cooperative agreements. DONE; NOTICE POSTED -Prepare environmental compliance documents. UNDERWAY -Conduct public review process. UNDERWAY -Review detailed design plans. UNDERWAY -Design and produce educational materials and signs. WILL OCCUR AFTER PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD - Establish cooperative agreements with public landowners for second round of EVOS projects.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY-Management and oversight of project construction. UNDERWAY-Put up signs and information displays. UNDERWAY-Establish monitoring plots.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Inspect all project sites to check for compliance with design parameters. -Monitor revegetation sites. -Monitor public use of completed project and proposed sites for next year.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - June:</u> DONE-Hire personnel and order supplies UNDERWAY- Create and test computer programs and spreadsheets DONE - Data analysis DONE - Report writing <u>June:</u> DECIDED NOT TO APPLY-Apply tags to pink salmon fry at hatcheries <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Scan catches UNDERWAY-Recover tagged fish in harvests and brood stocks UNDERWAY-Recover/decode tags UNDERWAY-Provide in-season catch composition estimates by time and Area
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Apply thermal marks to FY96 embryos at four pink salmon hatcheries <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Collect samples from incubators to evaluate thermal mark quality <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Process and evaluate otoliths from voucher samples <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Collect otoliths, process otoliths, analyze data, make recommendations

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Screening of DNA polymorphisms in 1996 brood-year parents and progeny to confirm haploid families. <u>Jan - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Screen DNA polymorphisms to test for Mendelian inheritance and joint segregation in 1996 brood-year progeny. UNDERWAY; MAP NOW HAS OVER 300 MARKERS - Construct detailed linkage map of pink salmon. <u>Also:</u> Funds provided to attend two professional conferences -- DPD doesn't specify.
97191A	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities that Persist in Pink Salmon Populations in PWS	M. Willette/ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Embryo deposition sampling. DONE -Analysis of brood year 1995 embryo data. DONE - Produce haploid and diploid families for the gene-mapping experiments to be conducted at Univ. Montana <u>Jan - Sept:</u> Prepare final report for this project <u>Also:</u> - Attend Pink and Chum Workshop - Submit for publication: (1) Straying component of 94191 (2) Flow cytometry component of 94191

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	M. Murphy/NOAA	NOAA	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Prioritize samples for fast screening and GCMS analysis. <u>Jan - March:</u> UNDERWAY -Analyze samples for hydrocarbons. <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY - Data entry and statistical analysis. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Write final report on hydrocarbon concentrations.
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY -Analyze 1996 hydrocarbon data. UNDERWAY -Revise brochure. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Plan logistics for FY97 field season. UNDERWAY -Prepare report for public and high schools (94, 95 & 96 data). <u>April - June:</u> DONE -Collect mussel samples. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Analyze samples for pristane and collect mussel samples.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Acquire data from WDFW on 1995 collections. DONE -Finish mtDNA analysis of 1995 collections. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Allozyme lab analyze 1995 collections. DONE -Statistically analyze 1995 mtDNA collections. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-mtDNA analysis of 1995 collections. DONE-Final report of FY96 results. UNDERWAY -Allozyme lab analyze experimental matings. DELAYED TO JULY-SEPT -Statistically analyze 1996 collections and 1995 matings. PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY-Field collections of 1997 samples. <u>July - Sept:</u> Attend American Fisheries Society national meeting <u>Also:</u> Submit for publication: UNDERWAY - (1) Allozymes and mtDNA describe population structure of even-year pink salmon affected by EVOS SUBMITTED TO MOLECULAR ECOLOGY - (2) Variation in the mitochondrial ND5/6 region of even- and odd-year pink salmon

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Write amendment to the existing cooperative agreement with the City of Seward. DONE -Apply for appropriate permits. DONE - NEPA compliance. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Review conceptual design of fish pass and research pool and DONE-produce construction drawings. <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY-Construct fish pass and research pool. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Write final report on construction and installation.
97210	Youth Area Watch	R. Sampson/Chugach School District	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Students selected for participation. DONE -Site teachers receive project training. DONE -Students receive protocol training. DONE -Sites selected for research and monitoring. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Students send information to Pls. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Students analyze data from projects. DONE-Students conduct escapement counts. DONE-Students visit Alaska SeaLife Center. DONE-Students complete research reports for FY97. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Submission of Youth Area Watch to peer-review journal.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97214-CLO	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	B. Simeone/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE-Complete editing of draft documentary. DONE-Community review of video (in Tatitlek). DONE-Complete final editing. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Public screening of documentary in Tatitlek (first) and Anchorage. DONE-Completion and distribution of documents. <u>April - June:</u> DONE -Submission of project final report.
97220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	<u>Oct - March:</u> DONE -Compile and review existing information. DONE -Recruit student interns. <u>April - June:</u> DONE -Arrange logistics. UNDERWAY -Install restoration log structures on Eyak Native lands. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Analysis of field data.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1997 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97223-BAA	Analysis, Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-Spill Data on Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	NOAA	<p><u>November 15:</u> DELAYED BECAUSE CONTRACT NOT PREPARED UNTIL DECEMBER -Submit for publication: Health, development, and survival of sea otter pups and weanlings in Prince William Sound after the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill.</p> <p><u>January 15:</u> DELAYED BECAUSE CONTRACT NOT PREPARED UNTIL DECEMBER -Submit for publication: Length-mass relationships in sea otters in Prince William Sound after the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill.</p> <p><u>March 15:</u> DELAYED -Submit survival and reproduction of female sea otters in Prince William Sound, AK after the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill.</p> <p><u>May 15:</u> DELAYED -Submit age-specific reproduction of female sea otters in Prince William Sound, AK.</p> <p>No reports received as of June 30, 1997. All must be submitted by January 1998. Payments to contractors contingent on report submittal.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council	ADFG	<p><u>Oct. - Dec.:</u> DONE (1.65 MILLION EGGS TO EYED STAGE; 1.42 MILLION EGGS INCUBATED WITH 86% SURVIVAL RATE) - 1.5 million eggs incubated UNDERWAY (OXYGEN PRODUCTION SYSTEM UPGRADED; WILL INSTALL SALTWATER PUMP IN SPRING) - Maintenance and upgrade at hatchery</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> CANCELED BECAUSE OF WARM WATER CONDITIONS AND CONCERN ABOUT DISEASE -250,000 pink salmon fry from the Port Graham hatchery placed in net pens and reared to an average weight of 8 grams. DONE, BUT ONLY 1 MILLION FRY -2 million fry will be reared to an average weight of one gram. TWO ADDITIONAL LOTS OF 20,000 REARED ON HEATED SEA WATER, TAGGED, AND RELEASED.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Monitor pink salmon escapement into Port Graham. -Capture hatchery broodstock. -Egg take.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration Project	J. Winchester/PWS Economic Development Council	ADNR	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY - Prepare contract between ADNR and PWSEDC. <u>Jan - April:</u> ALL DELAYED TO MAY - SEPT.: UNDERWAY-Acquire and review relevant environmental data. ONE MEETING DONE; MORE UNDERWAY-Meet with Committee to assess community needs. -Develop alternatives for assessing Duck Flat. -Hold preliminary meeting with regulatory agencies to identify concerns. -Develop a conceptual plan that evaluates alternatives. -Identify a recommended plan and present to Valdez City council and community. -Refine alternatives as necessary and complete final draft of conceptual plan.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity Relative to Forage Fish Availability and Environmental Parameters	K. Kuletz/FWS	DOI	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> ACCEPTED FOR PUBLICATION BY JNL. WILDLIFE MGT. - Manuscript on productivity index for marbled murrelets DONE - Prepare technical papers (marbled murrelet and Kittlitz's murrelet) for inclusion in PSG Tech. Pub. No. 1) DONE -Present paper at International Symposium on Forage Fish.(Anchorage) DONE - Presentations at Murrelet-at-Sea workshop (Portland, OR)</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> SUBMITTED TO CONDOR - Manuscript on marbled murrelet nesting habitat UNDERWAY - Manuscript on changes in breeding population of pigeon guillemots per decreased sand lance in chick diet UNDERWAY - Manuscript on foraging patterns and distances of marbled murrelets UNDERWAY - Manuscript on Kittlitz's murrelets DONE - Present paper: Pacific Seabird Group meeting (Portland, OR)</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DONE-Conduct baseline surveys at study sites.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Enter data, prepare for late-summer surveys, APEX work. -Juvenile surveys. -Analysis of field data.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Update contracts with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal commission and the University of Alaska. DONE -Hire technicians. DONE -Hold regional training session for biological sampling in Kodiak. DONE -Train new community technician in Valdez. DONE -Begin biological sample collection. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Produce and distribute first proceedings report. DONE-Two-day Workshop (Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission): DONE-Demonstrate Traditional Knowledge Database. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Finalize harvest location site data base maps. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Evaluate second year of program.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	J. McCullough & L. Scarborough/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Monthly:</u> UNDERWAY-Record temperatures. UNDERWAY-Photograph area. <u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE - Habitat survey DONE - Trap juvenile cohos DONE - Collect adult coho for tissue samples DONE - Talk with highschool students; involve them in field efforts <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Meet with village council to discuss the project. DONE-Revise Fish Transport Permit to allow release of fry DONE-Review meeting in Anchorage with assessment team to evaluate project. DONE-Write EA. <u>April - June:</u> DONE, BUT RELEASED INTO KAMETOLOOK RIVER, NOT LANDLOCKED LAKES -Release fry from aquarium into landlocked lakes. ?-Release fry from stream side incubation box into stocking site. UNDERWAY; HABITAT PERMIT RECEIVED -Install large capacity incubation boxes. DELAYED TO SEPT. -Sample river and lake habitats for salmon and trout abundance, age and growth. UNDERWAY - Cooperative agreement with Perryville <u>July - Sept:</u> -Perryville assistants work in Kodiak for two weeks with Pillar Creek Hatchery.
97250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	ONGOING

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97251-CLO	Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	C. Swanton/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct- Dec:</u> DONE: Plan for FY 97 field studies. <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Monitor sockeye smolt outmigration. <u>July - Sept:</u> UNDERWAY-Monitor adult sockeye salmon escapement.
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	G. Kyle/ADFG	ADFG	<u>April-June</u> DONE - Prepare field camps, arrange logistics, install field camps DONE - Smolt enumeration and sampling DONE - Limnological sampling
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	L. Seeb, J. Seeb, K. Tarbox/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> Submit publications: DONE - (1) Genetic diversity of sockeye populations (<i>Canadian Jnl. Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences</i>) UNDERWAY - (2) Genetic variation in sockeye salmon injured by EVOS as revealed by mtDNA (<i>Transactions of AFS</i>) DONE - (3) Concordance of genetic divergence among sockeye for allozyme, nuclear DNA, and mtDNA markers (<i>Molecular Ecology</i>) DONE -Complete laboratory analyses of allozyme and DNA samples from 1996. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Statistical analyses of mixtures. DONE-Refinement of technique. DONE-Archiving of tissues and data. <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY-Submit draft final report for FY 96 (April 15) <u>July - Sept:</u> - Attend American Fisheries Society national meeting - Submit for publication: Microsatellite markers reveal high heterogeneity among sockeye affected by EVOS (<i>Canadian Jnl. Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences</i>)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Determine appropriate brood stock and potential stocking levels. DONE-Coordinate with PWSAC and the PWSRPT for production planning. DONE -Complete laboratory analysis of water chemistry and plankton data. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Prepare for field season. DONE -Complete necessary NEPA. <u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY-Install irrigation-type control structure at fishway outlet. SCHEDULED -Survey old fishway stream channel and new dam site at other outlet. SCHEDULED -Obtain eggs for hatchery incubation.
97258A-CLO	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	D. Schmidt/ADFG	ADFG	<u>February 1:</u> DELAYED TO INCLUDE 1997 ADULT RETURN DATA-Submit peer manuscript. <u>April 15:</u> DELAYED; EXTENSION TO JULY 15-Complete draft final report for Kodiak Island. <u>July 15:</u> DELAYED DUE TO MEDICAL PROBLEMS AND LACK OF RECEIPT OF 1996 PEER REVIEW COMMENTS; EXPECT COMPLETION BY NOV. 1, 1997-Complete draft final report Kenai Peninsula.
97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	G. Kyle/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Jan:</u> DONE -Process and analyze limnological (water and zooplankton) and smolt samples. <u>April 15:</u> DONE-Complete and submit final report.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97263	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	<p>PROJECT DELAYED UNTIL CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS, CURRENTLY UNDERWAY BETWEEN ADF&G, PORT GRAHAM CORPORATION, AND KENAI E.D.D., ARE COMPLETE.</p> <p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE-Assemble information, maps and photo data. DONE-Coordinate project with ADF&G. DONE-Coordinate with fisheries scientist.</p> <p><u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Develop final survey plan. DONE-Hire personnel. DONE-Develop maps, photos and data. DONE-Consult with users. DONE-Contracts between KPBEDD, ADFG, and PGC.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> UNDERWAY-Train field crews.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Conduct habitat surveys in Port Graham, Rocky and Windy Bay (scheduled for Aug.)</p>
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	J. Milton/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	<p><u>Oct - March:</u> DONE -Smolt rearing (brood year 95). DONE - Incubate eggs.</p> <p><u>April - June:</u> DONE-Outmigration of brood year 96 fry. DONE-Install netpen at Crab Bay. DONE-Fed and imprint smolts. DONE - Release smolts. DONE-Dismantle and remove netpen.</p> <p><u>July - Sept:</u> -Take chinook eggs for incubation. -Final reporting.</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97286	Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	NO UPDATE PROVIDED <u>Oct - Dec:</u> -Develop PL-638 cooperative agreement. <u>Jan - Sept:</u> -Conference planning.
97290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	B. Nelson/NOAA	NOAA	<u>Ongoing:</u> -Store samples. -Analyze data. - Incorporate additional EVOS hydrocarbon data (subsistence data). <u>Also:</u> - Attend National Institute for Standards and Technology conference in Washington, D.C.
97300	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program	R. Spies/Applied Marine Sciences	ADNR	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE - Provide moderate-length synthesis outlines to the Executive Director. DONE -Outlines distributed to Principal Investigators. UNDERWAY -Written accounts due from Principal Investigators. <u>Jan - March:</u> UNDERWAY -Scientific editing complete on content of written accounts; distribute to Principal Investigators. DONE -Modeling workshop to be held in Anchorage. UNDERWAY -Principal Investigators to provide any further comments on edited contributions. UNDERWAY -Outline of modeling effort for FY98 provided to Executive Director.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97302	Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory	K. Hodges/USFS	USFS	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE -Contact ADF&G, Native groups, anglers for information on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char locations. DONE -Use aerial photographs, maps, channel-type information to predict which streams may have documented populations. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE -Arrange logistics, hire crews. <u>April - June:</u> DONE -Begin surveys. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Complete surveys. -Compile results and write report.
97304	Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan	J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough	ADEC	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> DONE-Establish Waste Management Committee . DONE -Write RFP. DONE -Award contract. <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE First Committee meeting. <u>July - Sept:</u> -Identify and prioritize the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste. -Establish a public participation program. -Develop waste management recycling and disposal alternatives.
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	DOI	<u>Oct - March:</u> DONE-Consolidate all information collected in 1995 and 1996 into electronic format. DONE -Establish areas where information on sandlance distribution and abundance is weak. DONE - Coordinate with USFS to combine similar bibliographies.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	T. Cooney, et al.	ADFG	<p><u>Oct - Dec:</u> OCEAN STATE, NPZ, AND NEKTON MODELS ALL UPDATED WITH FY 96 DATA-Continue ongoing modeling and data analysis. HERRING FIELD WORK INITIATED FOR OVERWINTERING OBSERVATION-Continue herring program field work. INITIAL PLANS MADE FOR HERRING AND OCEANOGRAPHIC CRUISES IN THE SPRING -Refine remaining FY97 field plans.</p> <p><u>March - Sept:</u> -Continue salmon and oceanographic field work. -Continue ongoing modeling and data analysis.</p> <p>Publications listed in DPD for FY 97: /320E (Willette): Relationships between daily foraging time of juvenile pink salmon in nearshore nursery habitats and predation risk Effects of size- and condition-dependent predation on mortality of wild and enhanced pink salmon /320G (McRoy): Seasonal cycle of phytoplankton in PWS (<i>Fisheries Oceanography</i>) /320I (Kline): Trophic relationships and carbon sources of PWS pelagic community Evidence for flow of zooplankton into PWS /320M (Vaughn): Seasonal changes in hydrography of embayments and fjords of PWS Interregional variability of the water mass structure of PWS /320R (Eslinger): Biophysical modeling of interannual variability in phytoplankton and zooplankton in PWS (<i>Jnl. of Plankton Research</i>)</p> <p>Professional conferences listed in DPD for FY 97: /320G (McRoy): American Society of Limnology and Oceanography</p>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1997 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1997

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter</u>
97320T(supp)	SEA-Juvenile Herring: Documentation of Herring and Other Forage Fish Natural History through Local and Traditional Ecological Knowledge	J. Seitz and B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	NO UPDATE PROVIDED
97424	Restoration Reserve	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	
97427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	<u>Oct - Dec:</u> UNDERWAY - Data entry and analysis UNDERWAY - TEK investigation <u>Jan - March:</u> DONE-Arrange for permits. DONE-Plan logistics for winter surveys. DONE-Contract for fuel transport. Conduct winter surveys in PWS. - Attend North American Duck Symposium and Workshop (Baton Rouge) <u>April - June:</u> DONE-Hire technicians. DONE-Arrange field logistics for field camps. DONE-Prepare field equipment. DONE- Conduct spring surveys. <u>July - Sept:</u> -End fall surveys. - Attend Society for Conservation Biology meeting (Victoria, B.C.)

NVP BUDGET (Project 98025)

Aug. 5, 1997

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NOTE: This budget breakdown was prepared by Restoration Office staff and is a rough approximation of the amount of funding allocated to each project component -- the DPD and detailed budget present this project as an integrated whole, not as subprojects.

<u>Project Component</u>	<u>PI (Agency)</u>	<u>Approximate FY 98 Request</u>
Sea otter	Jim Bodkin & Brenda Ballachey (USGS/DOI)	\$247.7
River otter & pigeon guillemot	L. Duffy, Terry Bowyer (UAF)	\$238.8
Harlequin duck	Dan Esler (USGS/DOI)	\$196.2
Clams	Glenn VanBlaricom (UW) & Steve Jewett (UAF)	\$349.9
Mussels	Chuck O'Clair (NOAA)	\$162.4
Sea urchins	Tom Dean (CRA, Inc.)	\$155.0
Avian copredators	MaryAnn Bishop (USFS)	\$28.5
Project management/boat charters	Leslie Holland-Bartels (USGS/DOI)	\$266.2
		<hr/>
		\$1,664.7

NVP Funding History:

FY 95:	\$ 710.4
FY 96:	\$1,818.3
FY 97 Authorized:	\$1,736.3
FY 98 Request:	\$1,652.9
FY 99 Estimate:	<u>\$ 450.0</u>
Total	\$6,367.9

SEA BUDGET (Project 98320)

Aug. 5, 1997

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<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>PI (Agency)</u>	<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>	<u>FY 96</u>	<u>FY 97</u>	<u>FY 98</u>	<u>FY 99</u>
320A	Salmon growth and mortality	M. Willette (ADFG)	\$225.5	\$257.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
320E	Salmon predation	M. Willette (ADFG)	\$750.8	\$868.5	\$606.7	\$631.8	\$320.1	\$58.9
320G	Phytoplankton and nutrients	P. McRoy (UAF)	\$141.3	\$233.5	\$160.4	\$130.0	\$106.7	\$58.9
320H	Role of zooplankton	T. Cooney (UAF)	\$299.6	\$176.9	\$320.8	\$136.4	\$106.1	\$53.5
320I	Stable isotopes	T. Kline (PWSSC)	\$60.6	\$215.3	\$270.7	\$125.4	\$132.4	\$0.0
320J	Information systems/modeling	V. Patrick (PWSSC)	\$727.1	\$826.4	\$750.8	\$554.5	\$460.6	\$0.0
320K	Fry release	E. Prestegard (PWSAC)	\$1.7	\$45.4	\$57.3	\$24.8	\$0.0	\$0.0
320M	Physical oceanography	S. Vaughn (PWSSC)	\$777.1	\$609.1	\$638.1	\$353.4	\$133.0	\$0.0
320N	Nekton and plankton acoustics	G. Thomas (PWSSC)	\$529.9	\$629.7	\$592.6	\$364.4	\$171.6	\$0.0
320Q	Avian predation on herring spawn	M. Bishop (USFS)	\$85.0	\$99.0	\$40.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
320R	Trophodynamic modeling	D. Eslinger (UAF)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.5	\$182.1	\$160.5	\$59.3
320T	Juvenile herring growth & habitats	B. Norcross (UAF)	\$0.0	\$334.1	\$1,135.7	\$899.8	\$546.7	\$369.5
320T-Supp	Herring TEK	B. Norcross (UAF)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.9	\$25.1	\$21.4
320U	Somatic energetics	A.J. Paul (UAF)	\$0.0	\$68.0	\$186.1	\$154.4	\$105.8	\$52.1
320Y	Predation rates on hatchery fry	D. Scheel (PWSSC)	\$0.0	\$47.1	\$37.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
320Z	Synthesis/integration	T.Cooney (UAF)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$66.6	\$61.3	\$64.0	\$53.5
			\$3,598.6	\$4,410.3	\$5,062.8	\$3,665.2	\$2,332.6	\$727.1

APEX BUDGET (updated 8/6/97)

Project No.	Title	Investigator(s) (Agency)	FY95 Budget	FY96 Budget	FY97 Budget	FY98 Budget Request	FY99 Budget Projected	FY98 vs FY97
98163 A	Forage Fish Assessment	Lew Haldorson and Tom Shirley (UAF)	482.5	421.5	406.5	389.7	420.0	-16.8
98163 B	Bird/Fish Interaction	Bill Ostrand (USFWS)	83.3	125.3	118.4	122.1	84.4	-34.0
98163 C	Fish Diet Overlap	Molly Sturdevant (NOAA)	NOAA 21.0 ADEF 34.5 total 55.5	NOAA 21.2 ADEF 55.7 total 76.9	88.3	88.3	40.0	-48.3
98163 D	Puffins as Samplers	John Piatt (NBS)	41.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
98163 E	Black-legged Kittiwakes	Dave Irons and Rob Suryan (USFWS)	105.7	178.2	170.0	192.4	192.4	+22.4
98163 F	Pigeon Guillemots	Lindsey Hayes (USFWS)	127.2	141.4	134.5	150.9	127.2	-7.3
98163 G	Energetics	Dan Roby and Jill Anthony (OSU)	158.8	175.0	171.0	210.0	210.0	+39.0
98163 H	Proximate Composition	Graham Worthy (TA&M)	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	-29.3
98163 I	Project Leader	Dave Duffy (UAA)	58.2	186.1	139.2	160.0	160.0	+20.8
98163 J	Barren Is. Murres and Kittiwakes	Dave Roseneau and Art Kettle (USFWS)	36.1	104.0	107.0	113.3	113.3	+ 6.3
98163 K	Fish as Samplers	Dave Roseneau (USFWS)	15.1	4.7	9.2	9.6	9.6	+0.4

Project Number	Title	Investigator(s) (Agency)	FY95 Budget	FY96 Budget	FY97 Budget	FY98 Budget Request	FY99 Budget (Projected)	FY98 vs FY97
98163 L	Historical Data Review	Paul Anderson (NOAA) John Piatt (NBS) Jim Blackburn (F&G) Bill Bechtol (F&G)	NBS 28.8 NOAA 7.1 <u>ADEG 19.1</u> total 55.0	NBS 20.0 NOAA 45.1 <u>ADEG 32.3</u> total 97.4	NBS 19.3 NOAA 43.3 <u>ADEG 28.8</u> total 91.4	NBS 19.3 NOAA 43.3 <u>ADEG 28.8</u> total 91.4	NBS 19.3 NOAA 43.3 <u>ADEG 28.8</u> total 91.4	0.0
98163 M	Lower Cook Inlet	John Piatt (NBS)	-----	214.0	214.0	334.0	244.0	+30.0
98163 N	Kittiwake Feeding Exp.	Marc Romano and John Piatt (NBS)	-----	21.5	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0
98163 O	Statistical Review	Lyman McDonald (WET)	-----	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	0.0
98163 P	Sand Lance HC Exposure	Jack Anderson (CAS)	-----	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
98163 Q was 98253	APEX Modeling	Dave Ainley (HTH&A) Glenn Ford (ECI) Dave Schneider (MUN)	-----	-----	69.8	69.8	69.8	0.0
98163R was 98231	Marbled Murrelets	Kathy Kuletz (FWS)	-----	-----	120.0	120.0	120.0	0.0
98163S	Jellies	Jenny Purcell	-----	-----	-----	103.7	103.7	+103.7
TOTALS	19		\$1,160.5K	\$1,800.8K	\$1,920.0K	\$2,223.4	\$2,023.7	+\$103.7

DRAFT**Table 1. History of Project Costs / FY 98 Work Plan**

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
Pink Salmon	\$1,834.7	\$847.6	\$1,512.6	\$2,371.0	\$1,818.5	\$1,921.7	\$1,202.3	\$606.9	\$234.0	\$10,306.1	\$2,043.2	\$12,349.3
076 / Effect of Oil on Straying and Survival	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$189.8	\$376.5	\$618.8	\$272.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,185.1	\$272.2	\$1,457.3
093 / Diversion of Harvest Effort	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$57.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$57.8	\$0.0	\$57.8
139 / Salmon Instream Habitat Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$222.1	\$31.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.4	\$0.0	\$253.4
139A1-CLO / Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$96.7	\$40.6	\$26.4	\$13.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$163.7	\$13.4	\$177.1
139A2 / Port Dick Spawning Channel	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.9	\$217.9	\$76.5	\$85.8	\$76.5	\$47.0	\$327.3	\$209.3	\$536.6
139C1-CLO / Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49.3	\$8.4	\$9.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.0	\$0.0	\$67.0
186 / Coded-wire Tagging and Recovery	\$1,421.8	\$148.6	\$237.7	\$254.5	\$217.8	\$273.8	\$120.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,554.2	\$120.2	\$2,674.4
188 / Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.9	\$637.2	\$80.8	\$120.1	\$141.1	\$182.9	\$0.0	\$887.0	\$324.0	\$1,211.0
190 / Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$155.4	\$254.5	\$229.4	\$187.0	\$187.0	\$409.9	\$603.4	\$1,013.3
191 / Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	\$412.9	\$699.0	\$823.5	\$798.5	\$572.0	\$208.5	\$159.4	\$58.7	\$0.0	\$3,514.4	\$218.1	\$3,732.5

NOTES: 1) Costs are shown in thousands of dollars.

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<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
194-CLO / Spawning Habitat Recovery	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3	\$25.0	\$163.3
196 / Genetic Structure	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$180.4	\$223.0	\$149.1	\$195.5	\$130.2	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$748.0	\$180.2	\$928.2
329 / Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.6	\$51.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.4	\$77.4
Herring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$514.5	\$1,279.9	\$1,212.2	\$899.6	\$683.3	\$132.3	\$0.0	\$3,906.2	\$815.6	\$4,721.8
074 / Herring Reproductive Impairment	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$397.5	\$140.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$538.0	\$0.0	\$538.0
162 / Disease Affecting Declines	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$85.5	\$389.4	\$606.7	\$517.7	\$465.7	\$51.7	\$0.0	\$1,599.3	\$517.4	\$2,116.7
165-CLO / Genetic Discrimination	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.4	\$98.3	\$87.3	\$41.6	\$56.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$233.6	\$56.0	\$289.6
166-CLO / Herring Natal Habitats	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$422.6	\$394.7	\$377.7	\$340.3	\$42.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,535.3	\$42.3	\$1,577.6
311 / Productivity Dependencies: Stable Isotopes	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$119.3	\$80.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9	\$199.9
SEA and Related Projects	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5,618.5	\$5,007.7	\$5,118.8	\$3,733.6	\$2,734.8	\$933.6	\$151.8	\$19,478.6	\$3,820.2	\$23,298.8
195 / Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$119.0	\$115.3	\$114.9			\$234.3	\$114.9	\$349.2
297-BAA / Oceanography of PWS Bays and Fjords	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	\$94.2
320 / Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5,618.5	\$5,007.7	\$4,999.8	\$3,618.3	\$2,332.6	\$755.2	\$0.0	\$19,244.3	\$3,087.8	\$22,332.1
340 / Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.1	\$85.8	\$116.5	\$0.0	\$279.4	\$279.4

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<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
346 / Sand Lance Publication	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4	\$5.4
347 / Fatty Acid Profile/Lipid Class Analysis	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$110.6	\$92.6	\$35.3	\$0.0	\$238.5	\$238.5

Sockeye Salmon

	\$1,052.6	\$1,466.3	\$1,614.7	\$1,445.9	\$1,113.1	\$462.8	\$11.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7,155.4	\$11.7	\$7,167.1
048-BAA / Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$109.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$109.5	\$0.0	\$109.5
251 / Akalura Lake Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.7	\$0.0	\$43.7
254-CLO / Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	\$11.7
255 / Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$687.4	\$405.2	\$348.7	\$454.9	\$280.5	\$158.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,335.0	\$0.0	\$2,335.0
258 / Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	\$0.0	\$621.9	\$762.3	\$724.5	\$505.5	\$214.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,828.2	\$0.0	\$2,828.2
259 / Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	\$0.0	\$145.1	\$240.8	\$266.5	\$217.6	\$46.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$916.8	\$0.0	\$916.8
504 / Genetic Stock ID of Kenai River Sockeye	\$310.9	\$294.1	\$262.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$867.9	\$0.0	\$867.9
R113 / Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$54.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$54.3	\$0.0	\$54.3

Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Rockfish, and Pollock

	\$132.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$136.9	\$222.3	\$266.5	\$357.9	\$271.8	\$843.0	\$757.8	\$1,472.7	\$2,230.5
043-B / Habitat Improvement Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$136.9	\$22.3	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$183.2	\$32.0	\$215.2

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<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
145-CLO / Anadromous and Resident Forms	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$200.0	\$229.7	\$120.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$429.7	\$120.7	\$550.4
252 / Genetic Investigations of Rockfish and Pollock	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$209.1	\$263.8	\$843.0	\$0.0	\$1,315.9	\$1,315.9
302 / PWS Inventory	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8	\$4.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8	\$4.1	\$16.9
R106 / Dolly Varden Restoration	\$37.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$37.9	\$0.0	\$37.9
R90 / Dolly Varden Char Monitoring	\$94.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	\$0.0	\$94.2
Marine Mammals	\$24.7	\$332.8	\$279.7	\$894.9	\$775.0	\$810.6	\$616.8	\$185.1	\$224.2	\$3,117.7	\$1,026.1	\$4,143.8
001-CLO / Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$170.1	\$201.7	\$192.0	\$51.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$563.8	\$51.1	\$614.9
012A-BAA / Killer Whale Investigation	\$0.0	\$113.5	\$30.8	\$289.3	\$98.9	\$157.5	\$154.7			\$690.0	\$154.7	\$844.7
064 / Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat Use, Trophic Interactions	\$24.7	\$219.3	\$248.4	\$340.9	\$332.5	\$317.8	\$150.0	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$1,483.6	\$210.0	\$1,693.6
117-BAA / Harbor Seal Blubber and Lipids	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.6	\$0.0	\$94.6
170-CLO / Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$141.9	\$143.3	\$108.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$285.2	\$108.8	\$394.0
341 / Harbor Seals: Health and Diet	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$152.2	\$125.1	\$224.2	\$0.0	\$501.5	\$501.5
425 / Marine Mammal Book Publication	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.0	\$0.5

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<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$1,725.4	\$2,756.3	\$2,688.0	\$2,994.6	\$2,920.1	\$2,232.0	\$2,168.7	\$626.6	\$0.0	\$15,316.4	\$2,795.3	\$18,111.7
025 / Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$710.4	\$1,823.0	\$1,736.3	\$1,652.9	\$450.0	\$0.0	\$4,269.7	\$2,102.9	\$6,372.6
026 / Hydrocarbon Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$143.1	\$0.0	\$15.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$158.2	\$0.0	\$158.2
027 / Kodiak Shoreline Assessment	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$180.9	\$42.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$223.8	\$0.0	\$223.8
034 / Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$165.9	\$225.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$391.6	\$0.0	\$391.6
035 / Black Oystercatcher Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$109.1	\$75.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$184.4	\$0.0	\$184.4
038 / PWS Shoreline Assessment	\$0.0	\$316.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$17.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$334.5	\$0.0	\$334.5
043 / Sea Otter Demographics and Habitat	\$0.0	\$144.1	\$188.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$332.7	\$0.0	\$332.7
086-C / Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	\$0.0	\$504.6	\$697.9	\$733.9	\$169.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,106.3	\$0.0	\$2,106.3
090 / Mussel Bed Restoration	\$769.3	\$318.6	\$446.0	\$436.5	\$193.8	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,174.2	\$0.0	\$2,174.2
106 / Eelgrass Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$197.4	\$251.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$449.0	\$0.0	\$449.0
161-CLO / Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$80.6	\$98.8	\$16.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$179.4	\$16.5	\$195.9
223-BAA / Publication of Sea Otter Data	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0	\$0.0	\$43.0
266 / Experimental Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$185.8	\$146.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$332.7	\$0.0	\$332.7
285 / Subtidal Monitoring	\$0.0	\$882.8	\$583.4	\$117.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,583.9	\$0.0	\$1,583.9

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<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
290 / Hydrocarbon Database	\$0.0	\$120.1	\$113.5	\$154.9	\$111.6	\$76.3	\$75.7			\$576.4	\$75.7	\$652.1
325-BAA / Intertidal/Subtidal Manuscript Preparation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$99.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$99.9	\$99.9
326 / Data Re-Analysis for MM6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.4	\$0.0	\$11.4
348 / Response of River Otters to Oil Contamination	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$245.4	\$176.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$422.0	\$422.0
427-CLO / Harlequin Duck Monitoring	\$470.5	\$194.3	\$171.8	\$172.9	\$217.6	\$252.5	\$78.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,479.6	\$78.3	\$1,557.9
R102 / Coastal Habitat Restoration	\$485.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$485.6	\$0.0	\$485.6
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects	\$743.4	\$442.1	\$1,193.4	\$2,086.4	\$2,295.5	\$2,366.7	\$2,707.2	\$2214.0	\$1,901.5	\$9,127.5	\$6,822.7	\$15,950.2
021 / Seasonal Movements by Common Murres	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$53.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$53.9	\$0.0	\$53.9
029 / Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49.3	\$0.0	\$49.3
031 / Reproductive Success of Murrelets in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$246.0	\$77.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$323.8	\$0.0	\$323.8
038 / Symposium/Publication on Seabird Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$74.5	\$17.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$92.2	\$0.0	\$92.2
039-B / Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$27.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$27.4	\$0.0	\$27.4
041 / Introduced Predator Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$77.0	\$66.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$143.5	\$0.0	\$143.5
101 / Removal of Introduced Foxes from Islands	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$7.0	\$0.0	\$7.0

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DRAFT

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal</u> <u>FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal</u> <u>FY98-02</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>FY92-02</u>
102 / Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat	\$428.5	\$0.4	\$239.7	\$53.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$721.7	\$0.0	\$721.7
121 / Fatty Acid Signatures of Forage Fish	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$29.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$29.7	\$0.0	\$29.7
142-BAA / Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$156.8	\$188.5	\$269.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$345.3	\$269.0	\$614.3
144 / Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$314.9	\$181.0	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$65.3	\$73.8	\$57.4	\$23.0	\$0.0	\$885.0	\$80.4	\$965.4
159 / Marine Bird Abundance Surveys	\$0.0	\$260.7	\$142.8	\$0.0	\$261.0	\$60.1	\$237.0	\$35.0	\$495.0	\$724.6	\$767.0	\$1,491.6
163 / Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$483.9	\$1,486.0	\$1,709.9	\$1,800.0	\$1,899.5	\$1880.3	\$1,108.8	\$5,479.8	\$4,888.6	\$10,368.4
167-BAA / Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from EVOS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1	\$0.0	\$32.1
169 / Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$59.4	\$88.2	\$86.2	\$13.8	\$59.4	\$188.2	\$247.6
231 / Marbled Murrelet Productivity	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.0				\$120.0		\$120.0
306 / Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.8	\$32.8	\$30.0	\$20.0	\$32.8	\$82.8	\$115.6
327 / Pigeon Guillemot Research	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.3	\$159.5	\$263.9	\$0.0	\$546.7	\$546.7
Archaeological Resources	\$123.3	\$1,581.9	\$246.7	\$274.5	\$375.3	\$231.2	\$206.6	\$161.5	\$0.0	\$2,832.9	\$368.1	\$3,201.0
007-A / Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	\$0.0	\$81.9	\$246.7	\$162.5	\$109.9	\$145.0	\$139.7	\$151.5		\$746.0	\$291.2	\$1,037.2

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DRAFT

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
007-B / Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$112.0		\$19.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$131.9	\$0.0	\$131.9
066 / Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	\$0.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,500.0	\$0.0	\$1,500.0
149 / Archaeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$64.6	\$66.3	\$66.9	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$130.9	\$76.9	\$207.8
154 / Archaeological Resource Restoration Plan	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$200.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$200.8	\$0.0	\$200.8
R104-A / Site Stewardship	\$123.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.3	\$0.0	\$123.3
Subsistence	\$0.0	\$241.7	\$430.4	\$896.5	\$1,258.1	\$1,433.6	\$1,076.7	\$528.4	\$811.2	\$4,260.3	\$2,416.3	\$6,676.6
009-D / Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$125.0	\$141.2	\$48.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$314.2	\$0.0	\$314.2
052A / Community Involvement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$79.0	\$269.4	\$248.4	\$232.1	\$230.0	\$690.0	\$596.8	\$1,152.1	\$1,748.9
052B / Traditional Knowledge	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.5	\$61.3			\$94.5	\$61.3	\$155.8
127 / Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.8	\$24.3	\$11.1	\$10.5	\$10.7	\$0.0	\$40.2	\$21.2	\$61.4
131 / Clam Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$223.6	\$257.7	\$365.0	\$82.1	\$197.9		\$846.3	\$280.0	\$1,126.3
138 / Elders/Youth Conference	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$75.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$75.1	\$0.0	\$75.1
210 / Youth Area Watch	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$111.2	\$150.0	\$150.2			\$261.2	\$150.2	\$411.4
214 / Harbor Seal Documentary	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$69.0	\$12.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$81.1	\$0.0	\$81.1
220-CLO/ Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$70.4	\$115.0	\$11.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$185.4	\$11.9	\$197.3
222 / Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3.8	\$0.0	\$3.8

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DRAFT

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>FY92-97</u>	<u>FY98-02</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>FY92-02</u>
225 / Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$87.9	\$74.4	\$73.5	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$162.3	\$223.5	\$385.8
244 / Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$44.9	\$76.1	\$123.0	\$114.9	\$84.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$358.9	\$84.7	\$443.6
247 / Kametolook River Coho Salmon	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$31.4	\$14.9	\$14.8	\$46.2	\$31.4	\$75.9	\$107.3
256B / Solf Lakes Sockeye Salmon Stocking	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$52.4	\$50.0	\$95.5			\$102.4	\$95.5	\$197.9
263 / Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$58.0				\$58.0		\$58.0
272 / Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$0.0	\$10.7	\$55.4	\$43.4	\$47.8	\$45.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$202.3	\$0.0	\$202.3
273 / Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$170.4			\$0.0	\$170.4	\$170.4
274 / Herring/Nearshore Documentary	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6	\$89.6
279 / Food Safety Testing	\$0.0	\$231.0	\$272.2	\$175.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$678.9	\$0.0	\$678.9
286 / Elders/Youth Conference	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.8	\$0.0	\$15.8
428 / Community Planning Project	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$57.9	\$93.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$151.7	\$0.0	\$151.7
Recreation	\$0.0	\$40.8	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$115.8	\$0.0	\$115.8
065 / Prince William Sound Recreation Project	\$0.0	\$40.8	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$115.8	\$0.0	\$115.8

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DRAFT

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
Reduction of Marine Pollution	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$0.0	\$267.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$268.9	\$0.0	\$268.9
304 / Kodiak Waste Management Plan	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	\$0.0	\$267.5
417 / Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$0.0	\$1.4
Habitat Protection	\$633.0	\$1,098.8	\$965.6	\$150.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,847.5	\$0.0	\$2,847.5
051 / Habitat Assessments	\$633.0	\$942.0	\$527.7	\$15.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,118.4	\$0.0	\$2,118.4
059 / Habitat Identification Workshop	\$0.0	\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$23.1	\$0.0	\$23.1
060 / Accelerated Data Acquisition	\$0.0	\$43.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.9	\$0.0	\$43.9
064 / Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$89.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.8	\$0.0	\$89.8
110 / Habitat Data Acquisition and Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$437.9	\$134.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$572.3	\$0.0	\$572.3
Ecosystem Synthesis	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$64.9	\$261.1	\$265.5	\$0.0	\$64.9	\$526.6	\$591.5
300 / Synthesis of Scientific Findings from EVOS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$64.9	\$81.3	\$80.0		\$64.9	\$161.3	\$226.2
330-BAA / Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$179.8	\$185.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$365.3	\$365.3
Admin./Sci. Mgmt./Pub. Info.	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$69.4	\$0.0	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$104.4	\$0.0	\$104.4
507 / EVOS Symposium Publicatio	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$69.4	\$0.0	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$104.4	\$0.0	\$104.4

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DRAFT

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
Project Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.9	\$641.6	\$560.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$731.5	\$560.1	\$1,291.6
250 / Project Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$641.6	\$560.1			\$641.6	\$560.1	\$1,201.7
600 / NOAA Program Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.9	\$0.0	\$89.9
	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$117.5	\$474.8	\$667.2	\$491.9	\$306.6	\$0.0	\$1,259.5	\$798.5	\$2,058.0
058 / Landowner Assistance Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$90.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$90.7	\$0.0	\$90.7
060 / Spruce Bark Beetle Impacts	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$26.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$26.8	\$0.0	\$26.8
180 / Kenai Habitat Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$474.8	\$599.4	\$491.9	\$306.6	\$0.0	\$1,074.2	\$798.5	\$1,872.7
230 / Valdez Duck Flats Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8	\$0.0	\$67.8
Total Cost :	\$6,269.2	\$8,808.3	\$15,208.5	\$17,657.3	\$17,708.6	\$15,999.5	\$13,079.1	\$6,232.3	\$4,165.7	\$81,651.4	\$23,477.1	\$105,128.5

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DRAFT**Table 2. History of Project Costs / Projects Outside FY 98 Work Plan**

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal FY98-02</u>	<u>Total FY92-02</u>
Nearshore Ecosystem	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$260.0	\$1,640.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,900.0	\$0.0	\$1,900.0
291 / Chenega Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$260.0	\$1,640.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,900.0	\$0.0	\$1,900.0
Reduction of Marine Pollution	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$260.8	\$48.4	\$1,167.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,477.1	\$0.0	\$1,477.1
115 / Sound Waste Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$260.8	\$48.4	\$1,167.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,477.1	\$0.0	\$1,477.1
Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,031.1	\$1,309.7	\$1,978.5	\$1,282.6	\$781.4			\$6,601.9	\$781.4	\$7,383.3
126 / Habitat Prot./Acq. Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,031.1	\$1,309.7	\$1,978.5	\$1,282.6	\$781.4			\$6,601.9	\$781.4	\$7,383.3
Admin./Sci. Mgmt./Pub. Info.	\$4,293.9	\$2,659.3	\$4,107.6	\$3,211.8	\$3,015.9	\$2,857.1	\$2,796.3	\$2,500.0		\$20,145.6	\$5,296.3	\$25,441.9
100 / Administration, Science Management, Public Information	\$4,293.9	\$2,659.3	\$4,107.6	\$3,211.8	\$3,015.9	\$2,857.1	\$2,796.3	\$2,500.0		\$20,145.6	\$5,296.3	\$25,441.9
Research Facilities	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	\$0.0	\$545.6
197 / SeaLife Center Fish Pass	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$545.6	\$0.0	\$545.6

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DRAFT

<u>Project</u>	<u>FY92</u>	<u>FY93</u>	<u>FY94</u>	<u>FY95</u>	<u>FY96</u>	<u>FY97</u>	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00-02</u>	<u>Subtotal</u> <u>FY92-97</u>	<u>Subtotal</u> <u>FY98-02</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>FY92-02</u>
Restoration Reserve	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$36,000.0	\$48,000.0	\$60,000.0	\$108,000.0
424 / Restoration Reserve	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$36,000.0	\$48,000.0	\$60,000.0	\$108,000.0
Total Cost :	\$4,293.9	\$2,659.3	\$18,138.7	\$16,782.3	\$17,302.8	\$19,493.2	\$15,577.7	\$14,500.0	\$36,000.0	\$78,670.2	\$66,077.7	\$144,747.9

NOTES: 1) Costs are shown in thousands of dollars

2) Figures for FY 92-96 are expenditures/obligations on restoration projects; an additional \$6.8 million was spent on damage assessment studies in FY 92.

3) Costs projected for FY 98-02 are for planning purposes and have not yet been approved by the Trustee Council.

4) A blank space means the Trustee Council has not made a long-term funding commitment due to uncertainty about a project's future cost or scope.

ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER PROJECTS -- BENCH FEES
FY 98 WORK PLAN

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Budget</u>	<u>Bench Fees</u>	<u>GA on Bench Fees</u>	<u>New Project Total</u>
98190 Pink Salmon Genome (Allendorf)	\$211.6	\$16.6	\$1.2	\$229.4
98252 Rockfish/Pollock Genetics (Seeb)	\$195.9	\$12.3	\$0.9	\$209.1
98327 Pigeon Guillemot Research (Roby)	\$117.4	\$5.5	\$0.4	\$123.3
98341 Harbor Seal Health & Diet (Castellini)	\$132.0	\$18.9	\$1.3	\$152.2
98348 River Otter Response to Oil (Bowyer)	\$201.3	\$41.2	\$2.9	\$245.4
	\$858.2	\$94.5	\$6.7	\$959.4

11.08.10

New Projects Recommended for Funding

The Executive Director's recommendation includes funding for 18 new projects; four of the projects are deferred, as noted below).

Pink Salmon	98329	Synthesis of toxicological impacts	\$25.6
Herring	98311	Herring productivity dependencies	\$119.3
SEA/Related	98297	Oceanography of PWS bays/fjords	\$94.2
	98340	Oceanographic monitoring	\$77.1
Cutthroat/Dolly/Rockfish	98252	Genetic investigations	\$209.1
Marine Mammals	98341	Harbor seals: health and diet	\$152.2
Nearshore	98289	Black oystercatcher (defer)	\$80.4
	98325	Intertidal/subtidal manuscripts	\$99.9
	98348	River otter response to oil contamination	\$245.4
Seabirds	98327	Pigeon guillemot research	\$123.3
	98338	Adult murre/kittiwake survival (defer)	\$76.1
	98346	Sand lance publication	\$5.4
	98347	Fatty acid profile/lipid analysis	\$110.6
Subsistence	98273	Surf scoter life history	\$170.4
	98274	Herring/nearshore video	\$89.6
Habitat Improvement	98314	Homer-Mariner Park (defer)	\$102.1
	98339	Human use/wildlife disturbance model (defer)	\$139.2
Ecosystem Synthesis	98330	Mass-balance model of trophic fluxes	<u>\$179.8</u>
TOTAL			\$2,099.7

FUND CONTINGENTS

Project	Waiting for...	Who...
98162 (Herring Disease)	DPD addressing peer review of annual report	Kocan, et al
98163 (APEX)	Memo addressing Spies' concerns	Duffy, et al
98165 (Herring Genetics)	Late reports (96255, 95320D)	J. Seeb
98180 (Kenai River)	Funding for each project contingent on Kenai Board approval and submittal of budget detail.	ADFG/ ADNR/USFS
98196 (Pink Genetics)	Late reports (96255, 95320D)	J. Seeb
98252 (Rockfish/Pollock Genetics)	Late reports (96255, 95320D)	J. Seeb
98325 (Inter/Subtidal Manuscript)	Late report (95086C)	Highsmith
98329 (Pink Salmon Synthesis)	Late reports (FS1, 95320D, 96255)	Bue, Seeb
OTHER THINGS I NEED: SeaLife projects (5)	Add ADFG bench fee page to each	Sandra

CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

FY 98 WORK PLAN

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Old Recommendation</u>	<u>New Recommendation</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
98166 Herring Natal Habitats (Willette)	Fund contingent	Fund	Favorable peer review of revised DPD
98190 Pink Salmon Genome (Allendorf)	\$238.0	\$229.4	Bench fee adjustment
98252 Rockfish/Pollock Genetics (Seeb)	\$201.4	\$209.1	Bench fee and equipment adjustments
98327 Pigeon Guillemot Research (Roby)	\$128.7	\$123.3	Bench fee adjustment
98341 Harbor Seal Health & Diet (Castellini)	\$165.7	\$152.2	Bench fee adjustment
98348 River Otter Response to Oil (Bowyer)	\$229.0	\$245.4	Bench fee adjustment

NEW TOTALS:	
Fund/Fund contingent	\$13,079,100
Defer	<u>\$1,220,700</u>
TOTAL	\$14,299,800

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS / FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Pink Salmon				\$1,184.5	\$1,202.3		\$606.9	\$234.0	\$2,043.2	
98076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	NOAA	Cont'd	\$272.2	\$272.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$272.2	Fund
98139A1-CLO	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$13.4	\$13.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.4	Fund
98139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	Cont'd	\$85.8	\$85.8		\$76.5	\$47.0	\$209.3	Fund
98139C1-CLO	Montague Rehabilitation Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98186-CLO	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	ADFG	Cont'd	\$120.2	\$120.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.2	Fund
98188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	ADFG	Cont'd	\$141.1	\$141.1		\$182.9	\$0.0	\$324.0	Fund
98190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG	Cont'd	\$211.6	\$229.4		\$187.0	\$187.0	\$603.4	Fund
98191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	ADFG	Cont'd	\$159.4	\$159.4		\$58.7	\$0.0	\$218.1	Fund
98194-CLO	Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	Cont'd	\$25.0	\$25.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0	Fund
98196	Genetic Structure	ADFG	Cont'd	\$130.2	\$130.2		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$180.2	Fund contingent
98329	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$25.6	\$25.6		\$51.8	\$0.0	\$77.4	Fund contingent
Pacific Herring				\$683.3	\$683.3	\$51.7	\$80.6	\$0.0	\$763.9	
98162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	ADFG	Cont'd	\$465.7	\$465.7	\$51.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$465.7	Fund con/Defer
98165-CLO	Genetic Discrimination	ADFG	Cont'd	\$56.0	\$56.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$56.0	Fund contingent
98166-CLO	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	Cont'd	\$42.3	\$42.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.3	Fund
98310	Distribution/Turnover in Juvenile Populations	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98311	Productivity Dependencies: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New	\$119.3	\$119.3		\$80.6	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund
98328	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
SEA and Related Projects				\$2,618.8	\$2,618.8	\$50.8	\$841.0	\$53.7	\$3,576.3	
98195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	NOAA	Cont'd	\$114.9	\$114.9				\$114.9	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98292-BAA	Salmon Carcasses and Forest Productivity	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98297-BAA	Oceanography of PWS Bays and Fjords	NOAA	New	\$94.2	\$94.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	Fund
98308-BAA	Model Validation	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98312-BAA	Food Web Shifts: Time Series Approach	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cont'd	\$2,332.6	\$2,332.6	\$50.8	\$755.2	\$0.0	\$3,087.8	Fund/Defer
98340	Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$77.1	\$77.1		\$85.8	\$53.7	\$279.4	Fund
98342-BAA	Pilot Monitoring for PWS	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon				\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	
98239	Salmon Carcasses and Production	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98254-CLO	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	Fund
98270	Akalura Lake	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Rockfish, and Pollock				\$344.7	\$357.9		\$271.8	\$272.0	\$1,472.7	
98043B	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$32.0	Fund
98145-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden: Anadromous/Resident Form	USFS	Cont'd	\$120.7	\$120.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.7	Fund
98252	Genetic Investigations of Rockfish and Pollock	ADFG	New	\$195.9	\$209.1		\$263.8	\$272.0	\$1,315.9	Fund contingent
98269-BAA	Rockfish Recovery	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98302-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden Inventory	USFS	Cont'd	\$4.1	\$4.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.1	Fund
Marine Mammals				\$596.6	\$616.8	\$157.5	\$185.1	\$132.8	\$1,026.1	
98001-CLO	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Cont'd	\$51.1	\$51.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.1	Fund
98012A-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	NOAA	Cont'd	\$154.7	\$154.7				\$154.7	Fund
98064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$157.5	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$210.0	Fund/Defer

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98170-CLO	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	ADFG	Cont'd	\$108.8	\$108.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.8	Fund
98294-BAA	Pinniped Response to Diet	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98341	Harbor Seals: Health and Diet	ADFG	New	\$132.0	\$152.2		\$125.1	\$132.8	\$501.5	Fund
98351	Harbor Seals: Fate of Pups	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98370	Harbor Seal Metabolism: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Nearshore Ecosystem				\$2,124.6	\$2,168.7	\$80.4	\$626.6	\$0.0	\$2,795.3	
98025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	DOI	Cont'd	\$1,652.9	\$1,652.9		\$450.0	\$0.0	\$2,102.9	Fund
98161-CLO	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	DOI	Cont'd	\$16.5	\$16.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$16.5	Fund
98223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98288-BAA	Sea Otter Monitoring: Winter-killed Carcasses	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98289-BAA	Status of Black Oystercatchers	NOAA	New			\$80.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98290	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	Cont'd	\$75.7	\$75.7				\$75.7	Fund
98319	Biology of Isopod and Lithodid Crab	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98325-BAA	Intertidal/Subtidal Manuscript Preparation	NOAA	New	\$99.9	\$99.9			\$0.0	\$99.9	Fund contingent
98348	Response of River Otters to Oil Contamination	ADFG	New	\$201.3	\$245.4		\$176.6	\$0.0	\$422.0	Fund
98349	Archiving of Intertidal Specimens	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98355	Clam Habitat Association Model	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98359	Investigation of Black Oystercatchers	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98390	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98426	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98427-CLO	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	ADFG	Cont'd	\$78.3	\$78.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects				\$2,817.3	\$2,823.2	\$194.6	\$2,306.6	\$1,350.0	\$7,066.6	
98142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	NOAA	Cont'd	\$269.0	\$269.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.0	Fund
98144A	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	Cont'd	\$57.4	\$57.4		\$23.0	\$0.0	\$80.4	Fund
98144B	Common Murre Manuscripts	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /144A
98159	Marine Bird Surveys	DOI	Cont'd	\$237.0	\$237.0		\$35.0	\$230.0	\$767.0	Fund
98163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment(APEX)	NOAA	Cont'd	\$1,899.5	\$1,899.5	\$118.5	\$1,880.3	\$882.1	\$4,888.6	Fund cont/Defer
98169	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	DOI	Cont'd	\$88.2	\$88.2		\$86.2	\$13.8	\$188.2	Fund
98287-BAA	Seabird/Oceanographic Relationships	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	DOI	Cont'd	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$82.8	Fund
98327	Pigeon Guillemot Research	DOI	New	\$117.4	\$123.3		\$159.5	\$168.8	\$546.7	Fund
98337	Archaeological Forage Fish	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98338	Adult Murre/Kittiwake Survival	DOI	New			\$76.1			\$0.0	Defer decision
98343-BAA	Descriptive Oceanography of Glacial Fjords	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98346	Sand Lance Publication	USFS	New	\$5.4	\$5.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4	Fund
98347	Fatty Acid Profile/Lipid Class Analysis	NOAA	New	\$110.6	\$110.6		\$92.6	\$35.3	\$238.5	Fund
98357-BAA	Ancient Salmonid Fish Bone/Bivalve Shells	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98358	Tree Rings	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98364	Effects of Food Stress	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Archaeological Resources				\$206.6	\$206.6		\$161.5	\$0.0	\$368.1	
98007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	Cont'd	\$139.7	\$139.7		\$151.5		\$291.2	Fund
98007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98007C	New Habitat Areas	ADNR	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /007A

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	Cont'd	\$66.9	\$66.9		\$10.0	\$0.0	\$76.9	Fund
98296	Exhibit-quality Catalog	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98298	Public Brochure: SeaLife Center	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98323-BAA	Monitoring Differential Impacts of Oil	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Subsistence				\$1,076.7	\$1,076.7	\$444.4	\$330.5	\$320.1	\$2,218.4	
98052A	Community Involvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$232.1	\$232.1		\$230.0	\$230.0	\$1,152.1	Fund
98052B	Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	Cont'd	\$61.3	\$61.3				\$61.3	Fund
98127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Cont'd	\$10.5	\$10.5		\$10.7	\$0.0	\$21.2	Fund
98131	Clam Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$197.9			\$82.1	Fund/Defer
98210	Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.2	\$150.2				\$150.2	Fund
98220-CLO	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS	Cont'd	\$11.9	\$11.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.9	Fund
98225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	ADFG	Cont'd	\$73.5	\$73.5		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$223.5	Fund
98236	SeaLife Center Exhibit	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	ADFG	Cont'd	\$84.7	\$84.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$84.7	Fund
98247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	ADFG	Cont'd	\$14.9	\$14.9		\$14.8	\$15.1	\$75.9	Fund
98256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	Cont'd	\$95.5	\$95.5				\$95.5	Fund
98263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	ADFG	Cont'd			\$135.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98273	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	ADFG	New	\$170.4	\$170.4				\$170.4	Fund
98274	Herring/Nearshore Documentary	ADFG	New	\$89.6	\$89.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6	Fund
98286	Elders/Youth Conference	DOI	Cont'd			\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98293-BAA	Bidarki and Gumboot Chitons	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98315	Shellfish Conference: Qutekcak Tribe	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98324-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS // FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98331	Copper River Intertribal Fisheries Commission	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98332	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98333	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98334	Restoration of Pink Salmon: Test Fishery	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98335	Nanwalek Hatchery	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98336	Restoration through Community Participation	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98353	Public Access and Education Program	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98356	Sockeye Stocking at Chuck's Lake	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98363	Analysis of Port Graham Corp. Lands	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Habitat Improvement				\$491.9	\$491.9	\$241.3	\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	
98180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	ADNR	Cont'd	\$491.9	\$491.9		\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	Fund contingent
98314	Homer Mariner Park	ADNR	New			\$102.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98339	Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	USFS	New			\$139.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98344	Blowdown Effects on Salmon Habitat	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98380	Kenai River Restoration: Effects on Habitat	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Ecosystem Synthesis				\$261.1	\$261.1		\$265.5	\$0.0	\$526.6	
98278	Kachemak Bay: Long-Term Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
98300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings	ADNR	Cont'd	\$81.3	\$81.3		\$80.0		\$161.3	Fund
98307	Computer System	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98309	Model Validation: Stable Isotope Tracers	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98330-BAA	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	NOAA	New	\$179.8	\$179.8		\$185.5	\$0.0	\$365.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Project Management				\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	
98250	Project Management	ALL	Cont'd	\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	Fund
Total:				\$12,977.9	\$13,079.1	\$1,220.7	\$5,982.7	\$2,362.6	\$23,227.5	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS / PROJECTS OUTSIDE FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Habitat Protection				\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	Fund
98126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	ADNR	Cont'd	\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	
Administration, Science Management, and Public Info.				\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	Fund
98100	Admin./Sci. Mgt./Public Info.	ALL	Cont'd	\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	
Restoration Reserve				\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	Fund
98424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	Cont'd	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	
Total:				\$15,577.7	\$15,577.7		\$14,500.0	\$12,000.0	\$66,077.7	

REPORTS SENT TO CHIEF SCIENTIST FOR PEER REVIEW

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Report*</u>	<u>Date Sent</u>	
95001	Harbor seal health	Annual	4/15/96	
R071	Harlequin restoration/monitoring	Final	4/19/96	
95258	Sockeye overescapement	Annual	5/16/96	
93024	Coghill Lake	Final	5/21/96	
95117	Harbor seals	Annual	10/9/96	
95320Q	Avian predation	Final	12/4/96	
95259	Coghill Lake	Annual	12/11/96	
FS 11	Herring injury (9 manuscripts)	Final	1/24/97	
95163D	Tufted puffin	Final	2/14/97	6 mo.
96272	Chenega chinook release	Annual	3/21/97	
96159	Boat surveys	Annual	4/7/97	
96188	Otolith marking	Annual	4/7/97	
96186	Coded wire tagging	Annual	4/10/97	
96225	Port Graham pinks	Annual	4/10/97	
96139A2	Port Dick	Annual	4/15/97	
96001	Harbor seal	Annual	4/15/97	
96145	Cutts/dollys - resident/anadromous forms	Annual	4/15/97	
96166	Herring	Annual	4/15/97	
96043B	Cutts/dollys - habitat improvement	Annual	4/21/97	
96139C1	Montague rehab.	Annual	4/21/97	
96220	Eastern PWS habitat restoration	Annual	4/21/97	
96259	Coghill Lake	Final	4/22/97	
96180	Kenai River habitat restoration	Annual	4/23/97	
96131	Clam restoration	Annual	4/25/97	
96320	SEA (integrated)	Annual	5/6/97	
96195	Pristane	Annual	5/8/97	
96127	Tatitlek coho release	Annual	5/13/97	
96256B	Solf Lake	Annual	5/19/97	
95026	Microbial/chemical sediment data	Final	5/19/97	
96009D	Octopus	Final	5/19/97	
96144	Common murre	Annual	5/20/97	
96076	Pink salmon straying	Annual	5/21/97	
96196	Pink genetics	Annual	6/4/97	
95121	Proximate composition	Final	6/5/97	
95029	Bald eagle	Final	6/6/97	

REPORTS SENT TO CHIEF SCIENTIST FOR PEER REVIEW

95320Y	Predation on pink fry	Final	6/11/97
96149	Archaeological site stewardship	Annual	6/13/97
96007A	Archaeological index site monitoring	Annual	6/13/97
96139A1	Little Waterfall	Annual	6/14/97
96064	Harbor seals	Annual	6/23/97
94279	Food safety	Final	6/30/97
96052-2	Community involvement	Annual	7/1/97
95166	Herring spawn deposition	Annual	7/8/97
96163	APEX	Annual	7/9/97

*Remember that before 1994, all reports were "final", which means they require revision by the PI based on peer review. Beginning with 1995, final reports are required only upon project completion.

Route to:

Molly McCammon

From: OSPIC

Date: 8/1/97

Note:

One new annual report.

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Final Reports

July 1997

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
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Auke Bay Fisheries Lab Library - Juneau
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FINAL REPORTS

July 1997

Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies

* = new additions to this list

Air/Water 3

Short, J.W. and P.M. Harris. 1996. Petroleum hydrocarbons in near-surface seawater of Prince William Sound, Alaska, following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill I: Chemical sampling and analysis, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Air/Water Study Number 3), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-196951)

Air/Water 3 (Subtidal 3A)

Short, J.W. and P. Rounds. 1995. Petroleum hydrocarbons in near-surface seawater of Prince William Sound, Alaska, following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill II: analysis of caged mussels, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Air/Water Study Number 3, Subtidal Study Number 3A), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Juneau, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-196969)

Archaeology 1

Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahan, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of crude oil contamination on some archaeological sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 investigations, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Archaeology Study Number 1), Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Office of History and Archaeology, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194659)

Bird 2

Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. 1994. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Bird Study Number 2), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB97-112684)

Bird 3

Nyswander, D.R., C.H. Dippel, G.V. Byrd, and E.P. Knudtson. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on murres: a perspective from observations at breeding colonies, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Bird Study Number 3), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB97-112700)

Bird 4

Bowman, T.D., P.F. Schempf, and J.A. Bernatowicz. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on bald eagles, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Bird Study Number 4), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-204250)

Bird 6

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, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Bird Study Number 6), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB97-112692)

Bird 7

Nishimoto, G. and G.V. Byrd. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on fork-tailed storm petrels breeding in the Barren Islands, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Bird Study Number 7), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Homer, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB97-112676)

Bird 9

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. *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Bird Study Number 9), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-204276)

Bird 12/Restoration Study 17

Andres, B.A. 1995. The effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on black oystercatchers breeding in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Bird Study Number 12, Restoration Study Number 17), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-204292)

Bird 12-1

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, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Bird Study Number 12-1), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS PB97-155998)

Coastal Habitat 1B

Babcock, M.B. and J.W. Short. 1996. Prespill and postspill concentrations of hydrocarbons in sediments and mussels in intertidal sites within Prince William sound and the Gulf of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Coastal Habitat Study Number 1B), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194824)

Fish/Shellfish 2

Sharr, S., B.G. Bue, S.D. Moffitt, A. Craig, and D.G. Evans. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 2), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194840)

Fish/Shellfish 3

Sharr, S., C.J. Peckham, D.G. Sharp, L. Peltz, J.L. Smith, M.T. Willette, D.G. Evans, and B.G. Bue. 1996. Coded wire tag studies on Prince William Sound salmon, 1989-1991, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 3), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-196936)

Fish/Shellfish 4

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

Fish/Shellfish 4A

Willette, T.M., G. Carpenter, P. Shields, and S.R. Carlson. 1994. Early marine salmon injury assessment in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 4A)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194758)

Fish/Shellfish 5 (Restoration 90)

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

Fish/Shellfish 7B and 8B

Swanton, C.O., T.J. Dalton, B.M. Barrett, D. Pengilly, K.R. Brennan, and P.A. Nelson. 1993. Effects of pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) escapement level of egg retention, preemergent fry, and adult returns to the Kodiak and Chignik management areas caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 7B and 8B)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Kodiak, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 18

Haynes, E., T. Rutecki, M. Murphy, and D. Urban. 1995. Impacts of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on bottomfish and shellfish in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 18)*, U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 22

Freese, J.L. and C.E. O'Clair. 1995. Injury to crabs outside Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 22)*, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194782)

Fish/Shellfish 27

Schmidt, D.C., K.E. Tarbox, B.M. Barrett, L.K. Brannian, S.R. Carlson, J.A. Edmundson, J.M. Edmundson, S.G. Honnold, B.E. Kind, G.B. Kyle, P.A. Roche, P. Shields, and C.O. Swanton. 1993. Sockeye salmon overescapement, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 27)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

Fish/Shellfish 28

Geiger, H.J., W.D. Templin, J.S. Collie, and T.J. Quinn II. 1995. Run reconstruction and life history model, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 28)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Juneau, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-208418)

Fish/Shellfish 30

DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database management, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 30)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska.

Marine Mammal 1

Dahlheim, M.E. 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, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 1)*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington. (NTIS No. PB96-194634)

Marine Mammal 2

Dahlheim, M.E. and C.O. Matkin. 1993. Assessment of injuries to killer whales in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 2)*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington. (NTIS No. PB96-194642)

Marine Mammal 5 (Restoration Study 73)

Frost, K.J. and L.F. Lowry. 1994. Assessment of injury to harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Alaska, and adjacent areas following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 5, Restoration Study Number 73)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Division, Fairbanks, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-197116)

Marine Mammal 6-1

Ballachey, Brenda. 1995. Biomarkers of damage to sea otters in Prince William Sound, Alaska following potential exposure to oil spilled from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-1)*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Marine Mammal 6-4

Bodkin, J.K., D.M. Mulcahy, C.J. Lensink. 1996. Age-specific reproduction in female sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) from Southcentral Alaska: analysis of reproductive tracts, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-4)*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Marine Mammal 6-5

Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. 1995. An intersection model for estimating sea otter mortality from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill along the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource*

Damage Assessment Final Report (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-5), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194980)

Marine Mammal 6-7

DeGange, A.R., D.C. Douglas, D.H. Monson, and C.M. Robbins. 1995. Surveys of sea otters in the Gulf of Alaska in response to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-7), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-195003)

Marine Mammal 6-9

Doroff, A.M., and A.R. DeGange. 1995. Experiments to determine drift patterns and rates of recovery of sea otter carcasses following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-9), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194972)

Marine Mammal 6-10

Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, R.B. Moeler, J.M. Pletcher, R.J. Haebler, and B.E. Ballachey. 1996. Histopathologic lesions associated with crude oil exposure in sea otters, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-10), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Marine Mammal 6-11

Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, A.H. Rebar, B.E. Ballachey, and R.J. Haebler. 1996. Pathological studies of sea otters, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-11), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Marine Mammal 6-12

Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. 1992. Movements of weanling and adult female sea otters in Prince William Sound, Alaska after the *TV Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-12), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194899)

Marine Mammal 6-13

Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. 1992. Mortality and reproduction of female sea otters in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-13), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-195964)

Marine Mammal 6-14

Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. 1992. Mortality and reproduction of sea otters oiled and treated as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-14), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-196902)

Marine Mammal 6-15

Monson, D.H. and B. Ballachey. 1995. Age distributions of sea otters found dead in Prince William Sound, Alaska following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-15), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194675)

Marine Mammal 6-17

Rebar, A.H., B.E. Ballachey, D.K. Bruden, and K.A. Kloecker. 1996. Hematology and clinical chemistry of sea otters captured in Prince William Sound, Alaska following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-17), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Marine Mammal 6-18

Rotterman, L.M. and C. Monnett. 1991. Mortality of sea otter weanlings in eastern and western Prince William Sound, Alaska, during the winter of 1990-91, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-18), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194998)

Marine Mammal 6-19

Udevitz, M.S., J.L. Bodkin, and D.P. Costa. 1995. Detection of sea otters in boat-based surveys of Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Marine Mammal Study Number 6-19), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Restoration Study 11

Dragoo, D.E., G.V. Byrd, D.G. Roseneau, D.A. Dewhurst, J.A. Cooper, and J.H. McCarthy. 1995. Population levels and reproductive performance of murres based on observations at breeding colonies four years after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Restoration Study Number 11), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Homer, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-204268)

Restoration Study 15-1

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, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Restoration Study Number 15-1), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB97-112734)

Restoration Study 15-2

Kuletz, K.J., N.L. Naslund, and D.K. Marks. 1994. Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill zone, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Restoration Study Number 15-2), U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB97-112718)

Restoration Study 47

Kuwada, M.N., and K. Sundet. 1993. Stream Habitat assessment project: Afognak Island, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Restoration Study 47), Alaska

Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194915)

Restoration Study 60A

Sharr, S., C.J. Peckham, D.G. Sharp, J.L. Smith, D.G. Evans, and B.G. Bue. 1995. Coded wire tag studies on Prince William Sound salmon, 1992, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study 60A)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-196878)

Restoration Study 60C

Sharr, S., J.E. Seeb, B.G. Bue, A. Craig, and G.D. Miller. 1994. Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study 60C)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

Restoration Study 102

Highsmith, R.C., M.S. Stekoll, P.G. van Tamelen, A.J. Hooten, L. Deysher, L. McDonald, D. Strickland, and W.P. Erickson. 1993. Herring Bay experimental and monitoring studies, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study 102)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194949)

Restoration Study 103-3

Farro, J.B., R.T. Bowyer, J.W. Testa, and L.K. Duffy. 1994. River otter component of the oiled mussel-bed study, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study Number 103-3)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

Restoration Study 104A

Corbett, D.G. and D. Reger. 1994. Development of Alaska heritage stewardship program for protection of cultural resources at increased risk due to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study Number 104A)*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Homer, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-204284)

Restoration Study 105-1/93063

Willette, T.M., N.C. Dudiak, G. Honnald, G. Carpenter, and M. Dickson. 1995. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for wild pink and chum salmon, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study Number 105-1, Restoration Project 93063)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

Restoration Study 106

McCarron, S. and A.G. Hoffman. 1993. Technical support study for the restoration of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Restoration Study 106)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Anchorage, Alaska.

Subtidal 1A

O'Clair, C.E., J.W. Short, and S.D. Rice. 1996. Petroleum hydrocarbon-induced injury to subtidal marine sediment resources, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Subtidal Study Number 1A), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-196944)

Subtidal 1B

Braddock, J.F., B.T. Rasley, T.R. Yeager, J.E. Lindstrom, and E.J. Brown. 1992. Hydrocarbon mineralization potentials and microbial populations in marine sediments following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Subtidal Study Number 1B), University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194626)

Subtidal 2B/Air Water 2

Feder, H.M. 1995. Injury to deep benthos. *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Subtidal Study 2B/Air Water 2), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194618)

Subtidal 3B

Sale, D.M., J.C. Gibeau and J.W. Short. 1995. Nearshore transport of hydrocarbons and sediments following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Subtidal Study Number 3B), Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Juneau, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194907)

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Trowbridge, Charles. 1992. Injury to Prince William Sound spot shrimp, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report* (Subtidal Study Number 5), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

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Faro, J.B., R.T. Bowyer, J.W. Testa, and L.K. Duffy. 1994. Assessment of injury to river otters in Prince William Sound, Alaska, following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Terrestrial Mammal Study Number 3), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

Restoration Projects

* = new additions to this list.

93003

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93017

Miraglia, R.A. 1995. Subsistence Restoration Project, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93017), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, Alaska.

93034

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93042/94092

Dahlheim, M.E. and C.O. Matkin. 1994. Assessment of injuries and recovery monitoring of Prince William Sound killer whales using photo-identification techniques, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93042/94092), U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Washington. (NTIS No. PB96-194667)

93043-2

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93043-3

Udevitz, M.S., B.E. Ballachey, and D.L. Bruden. A population model for sea otters in western Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93043-3), National Biological Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

93045

Agler, B.A., P.E. Seiser, S.J. Kendall, and D.B. Irons. 1994. Marine bird and sea otter population abundance of Prince William Sound, Alaska: trends following the *TV Exxon Valdez* oil spill, 1989-93, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report (Restoration Project 93045), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194873)

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Jewett, S.C., and T.A. Dean, R.O. Smith, M. Stekoll, L.J. Haldorson, D.R. Laur, and L. McDonald. 1995. The Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on shallow subtidal communities in Prince William Sound, Alaska 1989-93, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report* (Restoration Project 93047, Subtidal Study Number 2A), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, Alaska. (NTIS No. PB96-194865)

93047-1

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93051B

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94320L

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94428/95428

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95505B

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July 1997

Annual reports are available for viewing at the Oil Spill Public Information Center.

* = new additions to this list.

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Seeb, L., J. Seeb, R. Gates, and C. Habicht. 1993. Assessment of genetic stock structure of salmonids, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Annual Report (Restoration Study Number 59), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

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Restoration Project Annual Reports

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Forage fish study in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 94163), University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, Fairbanks, Alaska.

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Carls, M.G., S.D. Rice, and R.E. Thomas. 1995. The impact of exposure of adult pre-spawn herring (*Clupea harengus pallasii*) on subsequent progeny, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 94166), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

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Heintz, R.A., S.D. Rice, and J.W. Short. 1995. Injury to pink salmon eggs and preemergent fry incubated in oiled gravel (laboratory study), *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 94191-2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

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Tarbox, K.E., R.Z. Davis, L.K. Brannian, and S.M. Fried. 1995. Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 94255), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

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Schmidt, D.C., K.E. Tarbox, B.M. Barrett, G.B. Kyle, J.A. Edmundson, B.E. King, S.G. Honnald, L.K. Brannian, C.O. Swanton, P. Shields, J.M. Edmundson, P.A. Roche, and S.R. Carlson. 1995. Sockeye salmon overescapement, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 94258), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

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Edmundson, J.A., G.B. Kyle, and S.R. Carlson. 1995. Restoration of Coghill Lakes sockeye salmon: 1994 annual report on nutrient enrichment restoration, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 94259), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Soldotna, Alaska.

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Olsen, J., H. Ferren, and C. Kerns. 1994. Chenega chinook release program, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 94272), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

94285

O'Clair, C.E., J.W. Short, and S.D. Rice. 1995. Subtidal monitoring: recovery of sediments in the Northwestern Gulf of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 94285), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

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Cooney, R.T. 1995. SEA90: Sound ecosystem assessment (SEA) - and integrated science plan for the restoration of injured species in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 94320), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Section, Anchorage, Alaska.

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Rosenberg, D.H. 1995. Experimental harlequin duck breeding survey in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 94427), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

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Scheel, D., R. Dodge, and T.L.S. Vincent. 1996. Survey of octopus in the intertidal in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95009D), Prince William Sound Science Center, Cordova, Alaska.

95012

Matkin, C.O., D. Scheel, G. Ellis, L. Barrett-Lennard, and E. Saulitis. 1996. Comprehensive killer whale investigation, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95012), North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer, Alaska.

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Frost, K.J., L.F. Lowry, J. Small, and S.J. Iverson. 1996. Monitoring, habitat use, and trophic interactions of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95064), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Fairbanks, Alaska.

95076/95191B

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Brown-Schwallenburg, P., J. Hetrick, and D. Daisy. 1996. Nanwalek/Port Graham/Tatilek subsistence clam restoration, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95131), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Habitat and Restoration Division, Anchorage, Alaska.

95138

Stephan R. Braund & Associates and Jon Isaacs & Associates. 1995. Community conference on subsistence and the oil spill: summary report, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95138), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Anchorage, Alaska.

95163

Duffy, D.C. 1996. APEX: Alaska predator ecosystem experiment, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95163), Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska.

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Seeb, J.E., S.E. Merkouris, L.W. Seeb, P. Bentzen, and J.M. Wright. 1995. Genetic discrimination of Prince William Sound herring populations, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95165), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Genetics Laboratory, Anchorage, Alaska.

95191A-1

Craig, A.K., B.G. Bue, and T.M. Willette. 1996. Injury to pink salmon embryos in Prince William Sound - field monitoring, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95191A-1), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

95272

Ferren, H. and J. Milton. 1995. Chenega chinook release program, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95272), Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Cordova, Alaska.

95320B

Riffe, R.R., S. Gehlbach, D.G. Evans, and B.G. Bue. 1996. Coded wire tag recoveries from pink salmon in Prince William Sound fisheries, 1995, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95320B), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

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Joyce, T.L., D.G. Evans, and R. Riffe. 1996. Otolith marking of pink salmon in Prince William Sound hatcheries, 1995, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report* (Restoration Project 95320C), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Cordova, Alaska.

95320I

Schell, D.M. and A. Hirons. 1996. Isotope ratio studies of marine mammals in Prince William Sound, *Exxon*

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95320K

Ferren, H. and J. Milton. 1995. PWSAC-PWS system investigation: experimental fry release, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 95320K), Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Cordova, Alaska.

95427

Rosenberg, D.H., M.J. Petrula, and D.W. Crowley. 1996. Distribution, abundance, and composition of harlequin duck populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 95427), Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Anchorage, Alaska.

*96142

Day, R.H. and D.A. Nigro. 1996. Status and ecology of Kittlitz's murrelet in Prince William Sound, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 96142), ABR, Inc., Fairbanks, Alaska.

96145

Reeves, G.H., K. Griswold, and K.P. Currens. 1996. Cutthroat trout and dolly varden in Prince William Sound, Alaska: the relation among and within populations of anadromous and resident forms, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Project Annual Report (Restoration Project 96145), U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific North West Research Laboratory, Corvallis, Oregon.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator

COPY: ✓ Molly McCammon
Eric Myers

FROM: Carrie Holba, ^{CA}OSPIC

DATE: August 1, 1997

SUBJECT: Status of Final and Annual Reports

Attached is a list by status of the final and annual reports that have been submitted to OSPIC as of 7/31/97.

Please let me know if you have any questions or comments.

FINAL REPORTS
August 1, 1997

1) Submitted to OSPIC - undergoing format review: 0

There are no reports awaiting format review.

Note: Rcvd 3 bound copies and 1 data report binder for 95027; not yet approved by Dr. Spies. Per E. Piper, OSPIC forwarded 1 bound copy and data report binder to Dr. Spies. E. Piper kept 2 remaining copies.

95026 - submitted but not yet approved by Dr. Spies. This is a manuscript for a journal article.

MM6-2 - submitted but not yet approved by Dr. Spies. Will be resubmitted upon approval.

MM6-8 - submitted but not yet approved by Dr. Spies. Will be resubmitted upon approval.

2) Undergoing format revision: 3

93065/94217

94039

(Not submitted for format review. All 32 copies are being held pending correction of citation.)

MM6-16

3) Approved by OSPIC and being copied: 5

CH1A

(received 1 camera ready copy for reproduction)

MM6-3

ST8

95074

95266

4) Available to the public through OSPIC: 87

AR1

AW3

AW3/ST3A

BD2

BD3

BD4

BD6
BD7
BD9
BD12/RE17
BD 12-1
CH1B
FS2
FS3
FS4A
FS4 - NMFS Component
FS5/RE90
FS 7B/8B
FS18
FS22
FS27
FS28
FS30
MM1
MM2
MM5/RE73
MM6-1
MM6-4
MM6-5
MM6-7
MM6-9
MM6-10
MM6-11
MM6-12
MM6-13
MM6-14
MM6-15
MM6-17
MM6-18
MM6-19
RE11
RE15-1
RE15-2
RE47
RE60A
RE60C
RE102
RE103-3
RE104-A
RE105-1/93063
RE106

ST1A
ST1B
ST2B/AW2
ST3B
ST4
ST5
ST6/FS17
ST7
TM3

93003
93017
93034
93042/94092
93043-2
93043-3 (not submitted for format review)
93045
93047/ST2A
93047-1
93047-2
93049
93051
93051B - Forest Service Component
93051B - USFWS Component
93067
94007-1
94139-B1
94139-B2
94159
94173
94320L
94428/95428
95021
95041 (not submitted for format review)
95115
95285
95505B

ANNUAL REPORTS

August 1, 1997

1) Submitted to OSPIC - undergoing format review: 0

There are no reports awaiting format review.

96180/97180 (not submitted for format review. Hold - number is questionable and Dr. Spies may request revisions.)

2) Undergoing format revision: 0

3) Approved by OSPIC and being copied: 1

95320

4) Available to the public through OSPIC: 48

RE53

RE59

RE103-1

93002

93015

93036

93046

94007-2 (not submitted for format review)

94041

94064/94320F

94086

94090

94163

94163-1 (Forage Fish Study)

94166

94166-1

94191-2

94244/95244

94255

94258

94259

94272

94285

94320

94320B
94320C
94320S
94427
95007A
95007B (not submitted for format review)
95009D (not submitted for format review)
95012
95025 (not submitted for format review)
95064
95076/95191B
95131
95138
95163 (not submitted for format review)
95165
95191A-1
95272 (not submitted for format review)
95320B
95320C
95320I
95320K (not submitted for format review)
95427
96142
96145 (no report required yet)

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Pink Salmon				\$1,184.5	\$1,210.9		\$606.9	\$234.0	\$2,051.8	
98076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	NOAA	Cont'd	\$272.2	\$272.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$272.2	Fund
98139A1-CLO	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$13.4	\$13.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.4	Fund
98139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	ADFG	Cont'd	\$85.8	\$85.8		\$76.5	\$47.0	\$209.3	Fund
98139C1-CLO	Montague Rehabilitation Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98186-CLO	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	ADFG	Cont'd	\$120.2	\$120.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.2	Fund
98188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	ADFG	Cont'd	\$141.1	\$141.1		\$182.9	\$0.0	\$324.0	Fund
98190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG	Cont'd	\$211.6	\$238.0		\$187.0	\$187.0	\$612.0	Fund contingent
98191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	ADFG	Cont'd	\$159.4	\$159.4		\$58.7	\$0.0	\$218.1	Fund
98194-CLO	Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	Cont'd	\$25.0	\$25.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.0	Fund
98196	Genetic Structure	ADFG	Cont'd	\$130.2	\$130.2		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$180.2	Fund contingent
98329	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$25.6	\$25.6		\$51.8	\$0.0	\$77.4	Fund contingent
Pacific Herring				\$683.3	\$683.3	\$51.7	\$80.6	\$0.0	\$763.9	
98162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	ADFG	Cont'd	\$465.7	\$465.7	\$51.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$465.7	Fund con/Defer
98165-CLO	Genetic Discrimination	ADFG	Cont'd	\$56.0	\$56.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$56.0	Fund contingent
98166-CLO	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	Cont'd	\$42.3	\$42.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.3	Fund contingent
98310	Distribution/Turnover in Juvenile Populations	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98311	Productivity Dependencies: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New	\$119.3	\$119.3		\$80.6	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund
98328	Synthesis of Toxicological Impacts	NOAA	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
SEA and Related Projects				\$2,618.8	\$2,618.8	\$50.8	\$841.0	\$53.7	\$3,576.3	
98195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	NOAA	Cont'd	\$114.9	\$114.9				\$114.9	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98292-BAA	Salmon Carcasses and Forest Productivity	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98297-BAA	Oceanography of PWS Bays and Fjords	NOAA	New	\$94.2	\$94.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$94.2	Fund
98308-BAA	Model Validation	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98312-BAA	Food Web Shifts: Time Series Approach	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cont'd	\$2,332.6	\$2,332.6	\$50.8	\$755.2	\$0.0	\$3,087.8	Fund/Defer
98340	Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$77.1	\$77.1		\$85.8	\$53.7	\$279.4	Fund
98342-BAA	Pilot Monitoring for PWS	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon				\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	
98239	Salmon Carcasses and Production	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98254-CLO	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$11.7	\$11.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.7	Fund
98270	Akalura Lake	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Rockfish, and Pollock				\$355.0	\$350.2		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$358.2	
98043B	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	USFS	Cont'd	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$8.0	\$0.0	\$32.0	Fund
98145-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden: Anadromous/Resident Form	USFS	Cont'd	\$120.7	\$120.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120.7	Fund
98252	Genetic Investigations of Rockfish and Pollock	ADFG	New	\$206.2	\$201.4				\$201.4	Fund contingent
98269-BAA	Rockfish Recovery	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98302-CLO	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden Inventory	USFS	Cont'd	\$4.1	\$4.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$4.1	Fund
Marine Mammals				\$596.6	\$630.3	\$157.5	\$185.1	\$132.8	\$1,039.6	
98001-CLO	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Cont'd	\$51.1	\$51.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.1	Fund
98012A-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	NOAA	Cont'd	\$154.7	\$154.7				\$154.7	Fund
98064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.0	\$150.0	\$157.5	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$210.0	Fund/Defer

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS, FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98170-CLO	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	ADFG	Cont'd	\$108.8	\$108.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.8	Fund
98294-BAA	Pinniped Response to Diet	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98341	Harbor Seals: Health and Diet	ADFG	New	\$132.0	\$165.7		\$125.1	\$132.8	\$515.0	Fund
98351	Harbor Seals: Fate of Pups	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98370	Harbor Seal Metabolism: Stable Isotopes	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Nearshore Ecosystem				\$2,124.6	\$2,152.3	\$80.4	\$626.6	\$0.0	\$2,778.9	
98025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	DOI	Cont'd	\$1,652.9	\$1,652.9		\$450.0	\$0.0	\$2,102.9	Fund
98161-CLO	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	DOI	Cont'd	\$16.5	\$16.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$16.5	Fund
98223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98288-BAA	Sea Otter Monitoring: Winter-killed Carcasses	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98289-BAA	Status of Black Oystercatchers	NOAA	New			\$80.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98290	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	Cont'd	\$75.7	\$75.7				\$75.7	Fund
98319	Biology of Isopod and Lithodid Crab	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98325-BAA	Intertidal/Subtidal Manuscript Preparation	NOAA	New	\$99.9	\$99.9			\$0.0	\$99.9	Fund contingent
98348	Response of River Otters to Oil Contamination	ADFG	New	\$201.3	\$229.0		\$176.6	\$0.0	\$405.6	Fund
98349	Archiving of Intertidal Specimens	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98355	Clam Habitat Association Model	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98359	Investigation of Black Oystercatchers	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98390	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98426	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98427-CLO	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	ADFG	Cont'd	\$78.3	\$78.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$78.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects				\$2,817.3	\$2,828.6	\$194.6	\$2,306.6	\$1,350.0	\$7,072.0	
98142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	NOAA	Cont'd	\$269.0	\$269.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$269.0	Fund
98144A	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	Cont'd	\$57.4	\$57.4		\$23.0	\$0.0	\$80.4	Fund
98144B	Common Murre Manuscripts	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /144A
98159	Marine Bird Surveys	DOI	Cont'd	\$237.0	\$237.0		\$35.0	\$230.0	\$767.0	Fund
98163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experim't(APEX)	NOAA	Cont'd	\$1,899.5	\$1,899.5	\$118.5	\$1,880.3	\$882.1	\$4,888.6	Fund con/Defer
98169	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	DOI	Cont'd	\$88.2	\$88.2		\$86.2	\$13.8	\$188.2	Fund
98287-BAA	Seabird/Oceanographic Relationships	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	DOI	Cont'd	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$82.8	Fund
98327	Pigeon Guillemot Research	DOI	New	\$117.4	\$128.7		\$159.5	\$168.8	\$552.1	Fund contingent
98337	Archaeological Forage Fish	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98338	Adult Murre/Kittiwake Survival	DOI	New			\$76.1			\$0.0	Defer decision
98343-BAA	Descriptive Oceanography of Glacial Fjords	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98346	Sand Lance Publication	USFS	New	\$5.4	\$5.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$5.4	Fund
98347	Fatty Acid Profile/Lipid Class Analysis	NOAA	New	\$110.6	\$110.6		\$92.6	\$35.3	\$238.5	Fund
98357-BAA	Ancient Salmonid Fish Bone/Bivalve Shells	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98358	Tree Rings	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98364	Effects of Food Stress	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Archaeological Resources				\$206.6	\$206.6		\$161.5	\$0.0	\$368.1	
98007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	Cont'd	\$139.7	\$139.7		\$151.5		\$291.2	Fund
98007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	Cont'd		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98007C	New Habitat Areas	ADNR	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Combine /007A

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	Cont'd	\$66.9	\$66.9		\$10.0	\$0.0	\$76.9	Fund
98296	Exhibit-quality Catalog	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98298	Public Brochure: SeaLife Center	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98323-BAA	Monitoring Differential Impacts of Oil	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Subsistence				\$1,076.7	\$1,076.7	\$444.4	\$330.5	\$320.1	\$2,218.4	
98052A	Community Involvement	ADFG	Cont'd	\$232.1	\$232.1		\$230.0	\$230.0	\$1,152.1	Fund
98052B	Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	Cont'd	\$61.3	\$61.3				\$61.3	Fund
98127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Cont'd	\$10.5	\$10.5		\$10.7	\$0.0	\$21.2	Fund
98131	Clam Restoration	ADFG	Cont'd	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$197.9			\$82.1	Fund/Defer
98210	Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Cont'd	\$150.2	\$150.2				\$150.2	Fund
98220-CLO	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS	Cont'd	\$11.9	\$11.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.9	Fund
98225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	ADFG	Cont'd	\$73.5	\$73.5		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$223.5	Fund
98236	SeaLife Center Exhibit	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	ADFG	Cont'd	\$84.7	\$84.7		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$84.7	Fund
98247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	ADFG	Cont'd	\$14.9	\$14.9		\$14.8	\$15.1	\$75.9	Fund
98256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	Cont'd	\$95.5	\$95.5				\$95.5	Fund
98263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	ADFG	Cont'd			\$135.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98273	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	ADFG	New	\$170.4	\$170.4				\$170.4	Fund
98274	Herring/Nearshore Documentary	ADFG	New	\$89.6	\$89.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$89.6	Fund
98286	Elders/Youth Conference	DOI	Cont'd			\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98293-BAA	Bidarki and Gumboot Chitons	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98315	Shellfish Conference: Qutekcak Tribe	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98324-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
98331	Copper River Intertribal Fisheries Commission	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98332	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98333	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98334	Restoration of Pink Salmon: Test Fishery	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98335	Nanwalek Hatchery	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98336	Restoration through Community Participation	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98353	Public Access and Education Program	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98356	Sockeye Stocking at Chuck's Lake	USFS	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98363	Analysis of Port Graham Corp. Lands	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Habitat Improvement				\$491.9	\$491.9	\$241.3	\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	
98180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	ADNR	Cont'd	\$491.9	\$491.9		\$306.6	\$0.0	\$798.5	Fund contingent
98314	Homer Mariner Park	ADNR	New			\$102.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98339	Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	USFS	New			\$139.2		\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer decision
98344	Blowdown Effects on Salmon Habitat	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98380	Kenai River Restoration: Effects on Habitat	DOI	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Ecosystem Synthesis				\$261.1	\$261.1		\$265.5	\$0.0	\$526.6	
98278	Kachemak Bay: Long-Term Monitoring	ADFG	New	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
98300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings	ADNR	Cont'd	\$81.3	\$81.3		\$80.0		\$161.3	Fund
98307	Computer System	NOAA	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98309	Model Validation: Stable Isotope Tracers	ADFG	New		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
98330-BAA	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	NOAA	New	\$179.8	\$179.8		\$185.5	\$0.0	\$365.3	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Project Management				\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	
98250	Project Management	ALL	Cont'd	\$560.1	\$560.1				\$560.1	Fund
Total:				\$12,988.2	\$13,082.5	\$1,220.7	\$5,718.9	\$2,090.6	\$22,124.1	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/ PROJECTS OUTSIDE FY 98 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	98 Revised Request	FY 98 Fund	FY 98 Defer	FY 99 Estimate	FY 00 Estimate	Total FY98-02	Executive Director Recommendation
Habitat Protection				\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	
98126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	ADNR	Cont'd	\$781.4	\$781.4				\$781.4	Fund
Administration, Science Management, and Public Info.				\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	
98100	Admin./Sci. Mgt./Public Info.	ALL	Cont'd	\$2,796.3	\$2,796.3		\$2,500.0		\$5,296.3	Fund
Restoration Reserve				\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	
98424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	Cont'd	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$60,000.0	Fund
Total:				\$15,577.7	\$15,577.7		\$14,500.0	\$12,000.0	\$66,077.7	

**Additional Comments on
Project 98180**

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
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Dean + Nina
Cruett

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

Date of call: Aug 4, 1997 Comment taker: Molly McCim

Subject of comments:

Comments:

Been some constructive developments -
met w/ Didier St Louis - promised to reconvene working
group - nothing happened. Meeting ^{now scheduled} on Aug 18 -
take another look at plan + trail -

FS people there 2 wks ago in river - talking to
fishermen. A lot of people upset.

want Russian River funding to be
delayed until this working group convenes.
use this working group rather than
KRSH Board to approve project.

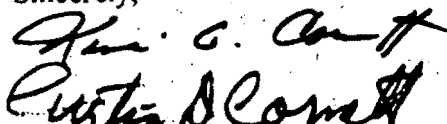
Box 685
Cooper Landing, AK 99572
(907) 595-1762
2 August 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

We request that you provide us with copies of the U.S. Forest Service plans used to justify Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funding for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III of the Russian River Angler Trail Project. These should include, but not be limited to, boardwalk design and trail/road/path covering.

Sincerely,


Mr. and Mrs. Curtis D. Cornett

copy to: Larry Hudson, Chugach National Forest Supervisor

Box 685
Cooper Landing, AK 99572
31 July 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

We understand that the Russian River Angler Trail Project funding is scheduled to be voted on at the 6 August meeting as part of a larger project. We request that the Russian River Angler Trail Project be separated from the larger project and its funding vote be delayed for at least one month for the following reasons:

a. The Forest Service Project Manager has told us that she plans to reorganize the working group to make changes to the project, so it would be prudent to wait until the project is in final form before voting.

b. We are in the process of requesting information from the Forest Service which may be relevant to any Council ^{member's} decision.

Sincerely,

Deann and Nina Cornett

copy to: Phil Janik, USFS

Frank Rev, ADF & G

Detmund Williams, US Dept of Interior

RUSSIAN RIVER ANGLER
TRAIL PROJECT

7 July 1997

Eric,

The Russian River Angler Trail Project is the best example we've ever seen of the old adage that "The road to Hell is paved with good intentions." USFS rerouting and blocking of trails caused a rush of traffic into fragile areas which had never had heavy use. We talked to some of the people who had made it upstream. They were not malicious and didn't intend this damage. Most of them had not even planned to be there. Because of a combination of Forest Service detour signs and trail markings, they thought it was the only way to the river. It isn't a desirable area for most fishermen. The terrain is rough, and it's hard to follow the trail without wading the river or scrambling along steep banks, and the river is mostly rapids.

We met with Deirdre St. Louis a couple of weeks ago and showed her the damage. She seemed inclined to close the White Trail and reopen the trail they had blocked. We agreed, on the river, that sometimes things that seem OK turn out to have unexpected consequences, and that the White Trail seems to be one of those.

We are sending you ^{four} ~~five~~ photographs of some of the damage caused by the White Trail traffic. Each photo has an explanation on the back.

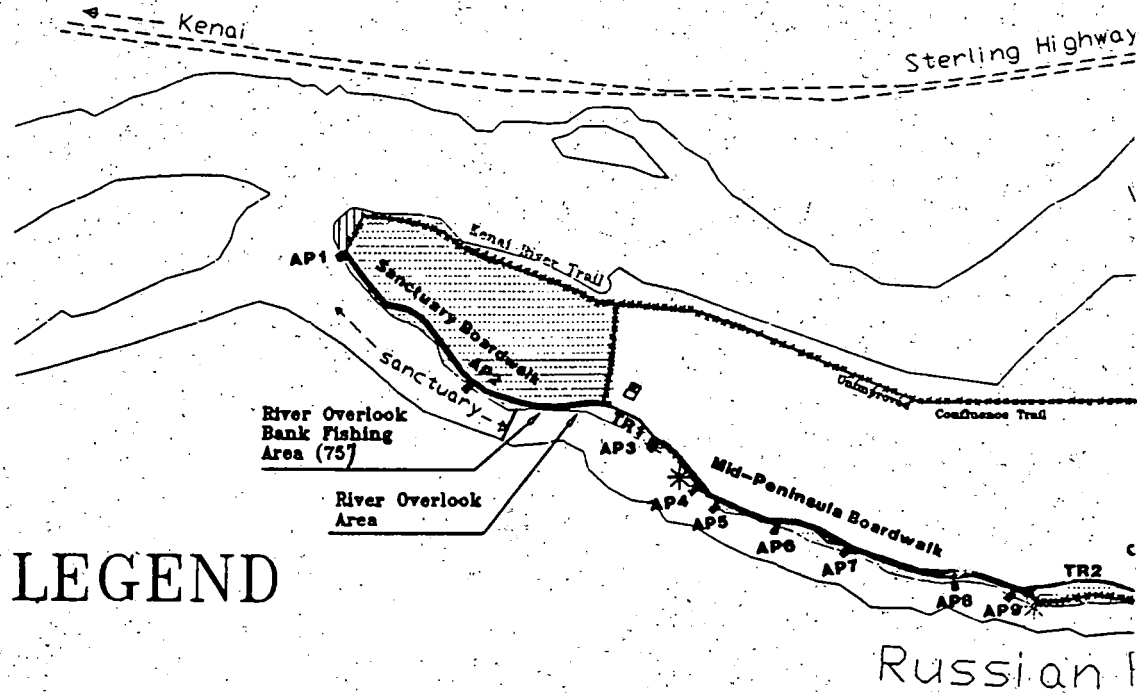
We hope this entire plan will be reexamined. Thank you very much for the fax.

Best wishes,




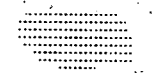




Dean & Nina

Dean and Nina Cornett

Alternative 12 (m)



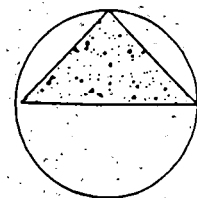
LEGEND

-  TR Trail
-  Boardwalk
-  Existing Closed Area
-  Proposed Closed Area
-  AP Designated Access Points
-  Fish Cleaning Station
-  Toilet
-  Eliminate Trail

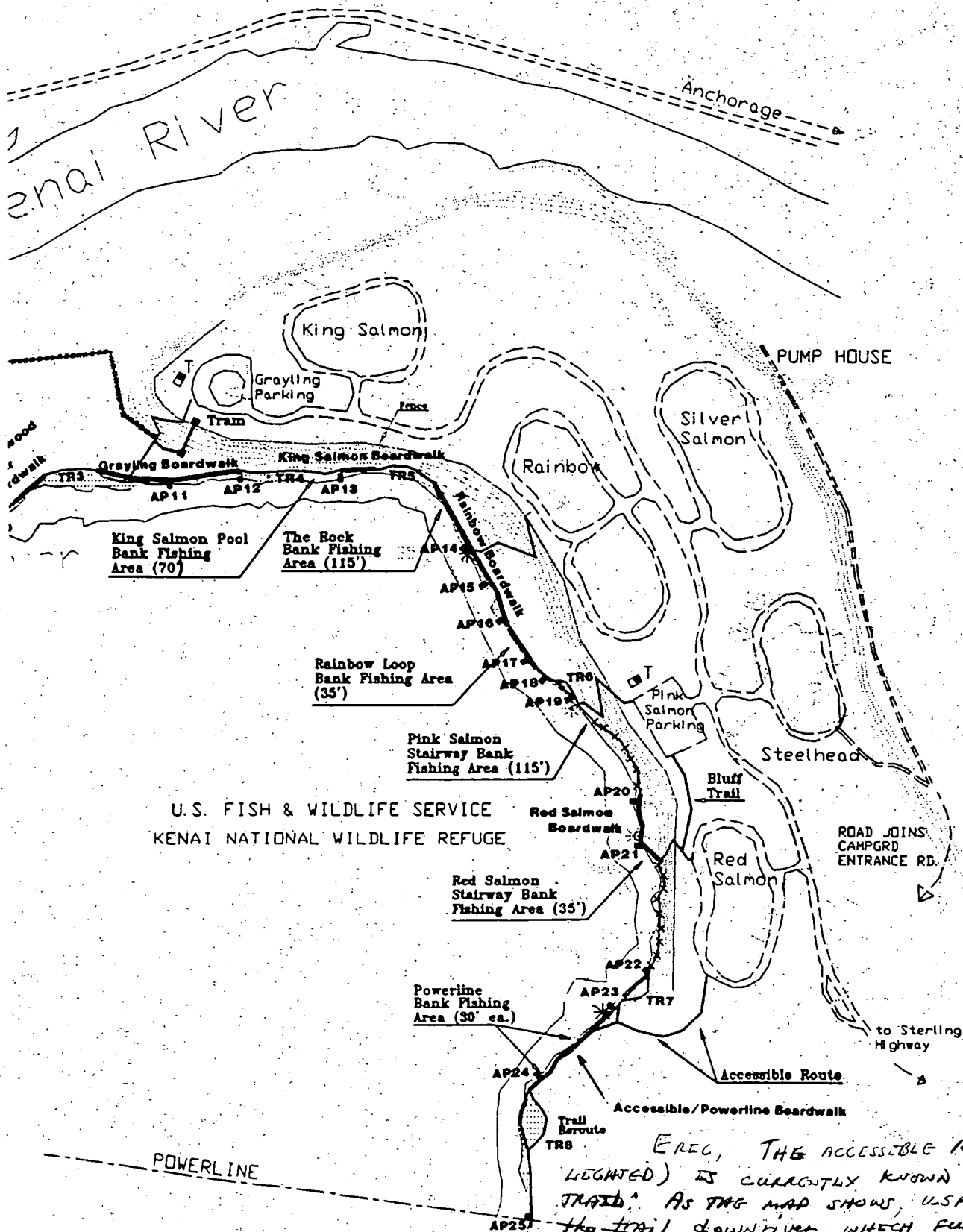
Scale



North



1 ed 9/96)



U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
KENAI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

EREC, THE ACCESSIBLE ROUTE (HIGH-
LIGHTED) IS CURRENTLY KNOWN AS THE "WHITE
TRAIL". AS THE MAP SHOWS, USFS HAS BLOCKED
THE TRAIL DOWN RIVER, WHICH FUNNELS TRAFFIC UP RIVER
INTO AREAS THAT PREVIOUSLY SAW ONLY LIGHT
USE. THIS USAGE OF UP RIVER TRAFFIC HAS CAUSED
MAJOR HABITAT DAMAGE AS SHOWN BY THE

Last Modified September 1996

START OF CANYON → ENCLOSED PICTURES.

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Martha Lemer			

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

Date of call: 7/29/97 Comment taker: Molly McCann

Subject of comments: Russian River Angler Project

Comments: Left message on voice-mail. Concerned about Russian River project. Will ~~write~~ write a letter to Trustee Council.

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Jim White		345-1122	Box 111525 Anchorage AK 99511

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

Date of call: July 22, 1997 Comment taker: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Russian River Angler Trail Project

Comments:

Mr. White called to object to the Trustee Council funding of the Russian River Angler Trail Project. He specifically asked about the status of the project and the contribution of Trustee Council funds to develop the facilities proposed, which he likened to "Disneyland." Mr. White also wanted to know how it was that the Trustee Council was spending funds on a project that was apparently so far removed from the spill area (coast).

I explained the Trustee Council process in general terms and noted that the Trustee Council was contributing funds to the Russian River project as part of the 97180 habitat protection project, not paying for the entire project, and directed Mr. White to speak with Dave Gibbons for more information about the project.

Mr. White expressed interest in possibly giving comment at the next Trustee Council meeting.

Exxon Valdez Restoration Reserve Fund

Project Number: 98424

Restoration Category: Restoration Reserve

Lead Trustee Agency: All Trustee agencies

Duration: Ongoing

Cost FY 98: \$12,000,000

Cost FY 99: \$12,000,000

Cost FY 00: \$12,000,000

Cost FY 01: \$12,000,000

Cost FY 02: \$12,000,000

Geographic Area: Oil spill area

Injured Resource/Service: Multiple resources and services

ABSTRACT

In recognition of the fact that complete recovery from the oil spill may not occur for decades, the Trustee Council established the Restoration Reserve to hold funds to be used for restoration after the last annual payment is received from the Exxon Corporation in September 2001. The \$12 million recommended for deposit in FY 98 would be the fifth deposit into the reserve account, and would bring the total in the account to \$60 million. Annual deposits of \$12 million in each of the next four years would provide a reserve of \$108 million plus interest.

INTRODUCTION

Complete recovery from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill may not occur for decades. In many cases, substantial research must precede effective restoration or improved management actions that will protect a resource or service, and long-term monitoring can be necessary to understand the effectiveness of specific restoration actions. The *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve Fund could potentially benefit any resource or service injured by the oil spill. No allocation of Restoration Reserve funds to specific activities has yet been made.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The Chief Scientist and other investigators working on the restoration program have identified a clear need to maintain restoration activities in the years following Exxon's last scheduled payment in 2001. The collection of long-term data sets is increasingly recognized as essential to understanding the results from any one year's work. For example, some salmon return in cycles of four to six years, and other resources have lives that are much longer. To be effective, restoration activities may have to span more than one generation. Oceanographic influences on the health and survival of numerous injured species under investigation are only just beginning to be understood. Work under the major ecosystem studies, while providing significant new insight into the status of recovery and health in the spill area, is also bringing attention to new questions that may require continuing efforts long into the future. In addition, there continues to be interest in the Trustee Council's large and small parcel habitat protection program efforts. Funds in the Restoration Reserve may be used for any purpose consistent with the civil settlement.

PROJECT DESIGN

This proposed \$12 million would be the fifth payment to the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve Fund. Based on previous action of the Trustee Council, the total principal after this deposit would be \$60 million. Additional annual deposits of \$12 million in each of the remaining five years would provide a reserve of \$108 million plus interest from investment of these funds. This amount is expected to be appropriate to carry out long-term restoration activities after the last Exxon payment.

A. Objectives

The essential objective for the Restoration Reserve Fund is to ensure that funds are available as necessary for the Trustee Council to continue restoration activities beyond the end of the settlement payment period.

B. Methods

The Restoration Reserve funds are currently invested in laddered securities within the Court Registry Investment System; accrued earnings remain with the Restoration Reserve. Other options for investment are currently being researched. The Restoration Office will conduct public meetings during FY 98 to obtain public comment on future use of the Restoration Reserve. The planning process will include workshops in communities in the spill area as well as Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks. Any spending from the Restoration Reserve must be consistent with the Consent Decree and with the Memorandum of Understanding between the state and federal governments. The \$12 million proposed for FY 98 will be transferred from the Court Registry Investment System Liquidity Fund to the Restoration Reserve Fund by Court order when such amount is available once pending restoration needs are funded.

C. Schedule

It is anticipated that by fall 1998, the Trustee Council will make a decision about the future use and management of the Restoration Reserve.

D. Technical Support

Not applicable.

E. Location

Oil spill area.

**MOTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
REGARDING ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPOSITORIES**

I move that the Council ~~reject the recommendation of the final report for Project 96154,~~
~~Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince~~
~~William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet,~~ ^{not} to authorize trust funds to construct eight separate local
archaeological repositories in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet and, instead, consider
proposals for ^{regional} ~~community-based~~ archaeological restoration projects on a case-by-case basis
depending on their benefits to restoration, their potential to be self-sustaining, and the availability
of trust funds.

**RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
REGARDING ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPOSITORIES**

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

1. In funding Project 96154, the Council hoped that spill-affected communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet would develop a comprehensive, community-based approach to restoring archaeological resources injured in the spill. The final report for this project recommended that the Council authorize \$4 million in trust funds for construction of eight local archaeological repositories to house 1,489 spill-related catalogue entries (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet and support archaeological restoration programs. The report estimated that the total storage requirement for these items is 400 cubic feet, which could be accommodated in a 100 square-foot space. The final report did not provide specific recommendations about how the spill-related artifact collections would be divided among eight local repositories, about archaeological restoration programs that would be supported by each repository, or about how each community would pay for the cost of operating and maintaining the facilities.

2. In response to a request from the Executive Director dated April 2, 1997, the Qutekcak Native Tribe (Seward) and village councils of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Eyak, Nanwalek and Seldovia expressed their intent to submit proposals to the Council to fund local archaeological artifact repositories in each village. Except for the letter from the Qutekcak

Native Tribe, the letters received from these councils did not provide key information requested by the Executive Director, such as identification of the spill-related artifact collections the repository would house, a description of archaeological restoration programs that would be supported by the facility, and a description of the community's plan to pay for the long-term operation of the facility.

THEREFORE, we resolve to:

1. Express respect for the desire of villages in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet to have artifact repositories in their villages;
2. Reject the recommendation to authorize trust funds to construct eight separate local archaeological repositories; and
3. Consider proposals for ~~community-based~~ ^{regional} archaeological restoration projects on a case-by-case basis depending on their benefits to restoration, their potential to be self-sustaining, and the availability of trust funds.

Approved by the Council at its meeting of August 6, 1997, held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below:

their ability to address restoration potential for individual communities in addition to the region

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



April 2, 1997

Mr. Gary Komkoff, President
Tatitlek IRA Council
P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, Alaska 99677-0170

Re: Archaeological Repositories:
Request for Letters of Interest in Submitting a Proposal

Dear Mr. Komkoff:

For the past year and a half, your community has been involved in development of a comprehensive community plan for restoring archaeological resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The final report, prepared under contract with the Chugach Development Corporation and titled *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*, recommends that the Trustee Council fund repositories in each of the villages in the study area, which includes all seven villages in the Chugach region as well as Seldovia. The preferred alternative also includes a "regional repository organization" that would provide services to the local repositories.

The Trustee Council is reluctant to fund facilities without assurance that they will be self sufficient and effective in restoring an injured resource or service. In the case of the Alutiiq Cultural Center, the villages on Kodiak Island supported the construction of a regional facility that concentrated facilities and professional staff in one location. The village and regional corporations on Kodiak Island continue to provide most of the cost of operating and maintaining the Alutiiq Cultural Center. With the sponsor's long-term commitment to operating the facility as well as archaeological restoration programs such as a site stewardship program, the Trustee Council committed \$1.5 million toward the construction of the Alutiiq Cultural Center.

The villages in the Chugach region (and Seldovia) appear to prefer a more decentralized approach, possibly with a facility in every community. To help the Trustee Council decide whether to provide financial support to archaeological repositories in this area, I am asking for a letter that indicates whether your community is interested in submitting a proposal and, if so, describes the project in general terms. Although the final report submitted by the Chugach Development Corporation provides some of the information I am requesting, the Trustee Council would like to hear from the communities themselves. I would like to emphasize the fact that the Trustee Council has not yet decided whether to provide additional funding for repositories and that this request is not an invitation to submit a fully developed proposal. However, both the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group have requested general information about the archaeological restoration projects you envision.

Mr. Gary Komkoff
April 2, 1997
Page 2

This letter is addressed to you as president of the village council because almost all of the spill-related artifacts are associated with Native culture. I have also sent copies of this letter to other organizations in your community because I want to make sure there is broad-based community support for the approach taken and because projects of this sort usually require collaboration among several organizations.

If your community is interested in submitting a proposal for an archaeological restoration project, please send me a brief letter describing the project in general terms. I would also appreciate letters of support from other organizations in your community. If your organization has no interest in submitting a proposal, please let me know that as well.

The following guidelines will give you an idea of the kind of information I need at this time:

1. **Facilities and programs:** Please describe the facilities and programs your community envisions and explain how they will restore archaeological resources injured by the spill.
2. **Artifacts:** If your organization envisions a local artifact repository, please indicate the spill-related artifact collection you expect to be transferred to your community. The Appendix to Part I of the final report identifies 1,489 spill-related artifacts and scientific samples from 24 sites in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet. Dr. Lora Johnson, the primary author of the report, has suggested that all the artifacts from an individual site be stored in the same repository. It may be useful for you to discuss with Dr. Johnson and your council which sites are most closely associated with your community.
3. **Cost of construction:** If your proposal entails a facility, what is the estimated cost of construction and how do you plan to secure the necessary funds? Consider two possible levels of funding from the Trustee Council for local repositories, \$225,000 and \$500,000. The Trustee Council has not yet decided to specify a maximum amount of funding, but I am including these figures in this request to help you formulate your response.
4. **"Regional repository organization":** Please describe your vision of the "regional repository organization."
5. **Cost of operation:** What is the estimated cost of operations, including your contribution to the "regional repository organization", and how do you plan to secure the necessary funds? The Trustee Council is unlikely to provide funds for long-term operation of facilities or programs.

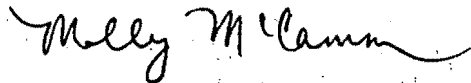
Please respond, if possible, by May 9. Once I receive your responses, I will have a better idea of your interests. Later in May, I hope to organize a one-day discussion among the communities

Mr. Gary Komkoff
April 2, 1997
Page 3

that are interested in submitting proposals. The discussion will focus on the regional repository organization. On May 28, the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group will discuss this issue again and, with the information you provide in your letters and the subsequent discussion, I expect they will be prepared to make a formal recommendation to the Trustee Council. If we have not received responses from everyone by May 9, we will probably postpone further consideration of funding for repositories until the fall, after summer subsistence activities have wound down.

Thank you for your patience and cooperation in this difficult decision-making process. Please contact me or Veronica Christman at 1-800-478-7745 if you have questions or would like to discuss this request.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Carroll Komkoff, President, The Tatitlek Corporation
Michael E. Brown, President, Chugach Alaska Corporation
Lora L. Johnson, Chugachmiut

Port Graham
Nanwalek

Chugachmiut

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

June 4, 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I heard that you may not have received the letter from Tatitlek Village IRA Council regarding Tatitlek's response to your letter dated April 2 on the repository issue. Gary Kompkoff indicated that he had faxed it to you in May but perhaps the fax did not go through. At any rate, here is a copy of the letter.

It is my understanding that the Native communities of the Chugach region continue to support Scenario One with local repositories in each of the local communities. I have also become aware of several letters pertaining to the proposed cultural center in Seward which is a different project than the EVOS archaeological repository project. With the exception of Chuck Totemoff's letter for Chenega Corporation, I have not heard of any support from any Chugach village council or village or regional corporation for the use of the proposed cultural center in Seward as a Chugach Regional Repository for EVOS artifacts.

I would appreciate copies of memos and correspondence regarding the repository issue so that I may help keep the Chugach communities and Native corporations better informed of the progress of the EVOS archaeological restoration issues. Please let me know what I can do to help move the communities' proposal along.

Sincerely,



Lora L. Johnson, Ph.D.
Chugachmiut



also includes the development of a Regional Repository Organization to organize and provide curatorial services for the collections so that the facilities and organization would meet all Federal Guidelines and AAM accreditation standards. Cost for the proposal: \$3,898,400 - \$10,413,152.

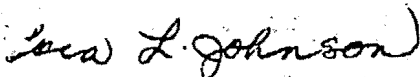
2. Scenarios Three through Eight be rejected since 1) curation of the collections in Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage or Kodiak is not acceptable to the Native communities who desire the return of the collections to the Native communities of the Chugach region, 2) curation of the collections at only one or two new or existing museums does adequately involve all of the Native communities in the management, use and enjoyment of the Native collections and 3) traveling exhibits and short term displays do not address the need for curation *in perpetuity* in the local communities. Chugachmiut does not support efforts to establish a regional repository in place of Scenario One.

3. The EVOS Trustee Council Office support our efforts to accomplish Scenario One by requesting a commitment from the EVOS Trustees to support Scenario One. It is recommended that between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000 be allocated for new or renovated repository facilities in each of the Chugach communities and possibly one in Seldovia/Homer. This would provide a commitment of EVOS funding for approximately \$500,000 per community. It is important that the communities know that there is a commitment to their plan.

4. The EVOS Trustee Council Office support our efforts to accomplish Scenario One by supporting funding of a Final Repository Planning Project as outlined in the *Proposed Repository and Display Facilities, Next Phase* (Johnson 1996d) at the end of the appendix of the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. A detailed proposal can be submitted by Chugachmiut as a continuation of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* (Project 96154) or with the next request for proposals for archaeological restoration. A final planning project is recommended to insure that the next stage of the project continues to be cohesive, represent local community views and provide continuity with the substantial work conducted to date. Cost of the proposal: \$150,000 - \$200,000.

We appreciate your continued assistance in these efforts.

Sincerely,



Lora L. Johnson, Ph.D.
Chugach Regional Archaeologist

encl: Resolutions from the Chugachmiut Board of Directors

CHUGACHMIUT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Resolution 97-07

A Resolution that Chugachmiut supports the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* dated November 1, 1996.

WHEREAS: Chugachmiut is the non-profit tribal organization of the seven Native Councils of the Chugach region; and

WHEREAS: Chugachmiut is dedicated to promote the unity, self-determination, and empowerment of the Chugachmiut by providing services that will strengthen tribes, increase opportunities, and enhance the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of its people, in harmony with the land and traditional values;

WHEREAS: Chugachmiut supports the development of archaeological and cultural programs for the Native communities of the region; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Board of Directors hereby supports the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* dated November 1, 1996.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY the Chugachmiut Board of Directors on the 17th day of ^{December} ~~September~~, 1996, with a vote of 7 for and against.

WITNESS THERETO:

[Signature]
By: Larry Evanhoff Chairperson

12-17-96
Date:

[Signature]
Attest: Thelma Christopherson, Secretary

12-17-96
Date:

CHUGACHMIUT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Resolution 97-08

A Resolution that authorizes the Archaeology Program to pursue the recommendations made in the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* dated November 1, 1996.

WHEREAS: Chugachmiut is the non-profit tribal organization of the seven Native Councils of the Chugach region; and

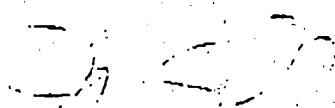
WHEREAS: Chugachmiut is dedicated to promote the unity, self-determination, and empowerment of the Chugachmiut by providing services that will strengthen tribes, increase opportunities, and enhance the mental, physical, and spiritual well-being of its people, in harmony with the land and traditional values;

WHEREAS: Chugachmiut supports the development of archaeological and cultural programs for the Native communities of the region; and

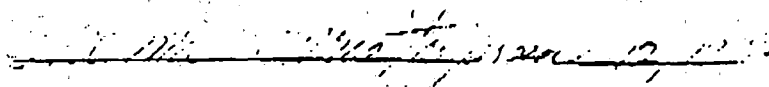
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT The Board of Directors hereby directs the Archaeology Program to pursue the recommendations made in the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* dated November 1, 1996. This includes assisting the local communities in their efforts to 1) restore the EVOS collections to the local communities, 2) obtain funding from the EVOS Trustee Council for local repositories and other EVOS archaeological programs, and 3) develop a Regional Repository Organization and / or other appropriate local organizations to address curatorial services as needed.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY the Chugachmiut Board of Directors on the 17th day of ~~September~~ ^{December}, 1996, with a vote of _____ for and _____ against.

WITNESS THERETO:


By: Larry Evanoff, Chairperson


Date:


Attest: Thelma Christopher, Secretary

Date:

Proposed Repository & Display Facilities Next Phase

If the EVOS Trustees Council issues a request for proposals involving the construction of repository facilities, some or all of the following will need to be accomplished. The following outlines a process pertaining to Scenario One or Two. Modifications will be needed if some other scenario is selected.

I.a. Develop Concrete Proposal for a Local Facility.

For each community that has expressed interest in a local repository or display facility, the following needs to be done.

A. Review local site alternatives identified in the CCP and agree on site and facility preference.

B. For the local building site, identify the following:

1. Physical location of existing or proposed facility.
2. Existing or required access to local utilities (sewer, water, electric gas, phone and garbage).
3. Size of site in square feet and legal description.
4. Condition of site (developed, vacant, surveyed, not surveyed).
5. Ownership of property (surface and subsurface).
6. Develop cooperative agreement with owner for purchase or lease of the property if the owner is different than the proposer.
7. Assess potential environmental issues (possible constraints such as wetlands, archaeological sites, contamination etc.)
8. Public access to the property (existing or needed roads).
9. Existing easements on property (utility easements or other).

C. For each site identify the following:

1. Existing facility (if any).
 - a. Current tenants of facility (if any).
 - b. Ownership of facility (title status).
 - c. Description of existing facility.
 - d. Ground plan of existing facility (if any).
 - e. Age of facility.
 - f. Condition of facility (this should be done with an architect's involvement)
 - Physical / Structural condition (Does or will the building meet local building codes?)
 - Functional condition (Is the building layout suitable for a repository or display facility?)
 - Aesthetic condition (Is it what you want your local facility to look like?)
 - Operational condition (Are the utilities appropriate for the function?)
 - What if anything will need to be done to satisfy 36 CFR 79 for local curation?

- D. Develop proposal for actual new, existing or renovated (addition or remodeled) facility.
1. Obtain copy of local building code and guidelines for permitting process.
 2. For a new facility identify the following:
 - a. Select facility model from Facility Reports A - J or develop a different model with similar detail.
 - b. Space allocations according to functions pertaining to curation and / or display. (See CCP Part II Figures 2 - 4 as a sample.)
 3. For an existing facility identify the following:
 - a. How the facility meets 36 CFR 79 for a repository or display facility.
 - b. Space allocations according to functions pertaining to curation and / or display. (See CCP Part II Figures 2 - 4 as a sample.)
 4. For a proposed renovation to an existing structure identify the following:
 - a. Proposed renovation in detail (remodel or addition) with draft plans.
 - b. How the facility meets 36 CFR 79 for a repository or display facility.
 - c. Space allocations according to functions pertaining to curation and / or display. (See CCP Part II Figures 2 - 4 as a sample.)
 5. Is this a single-use or multi-use facility?
For a multi-use facility identify the following:
 - a. Describe non-repository functions and space allocations in detail.
 - b. Is this compatible with the proposed adjacent repository?
 6. Identify projected facility construction costs.
 - a. Use models in Facility Reports A-J or identify in similar detail.
 - b. Proposed funding sources. Note that only the repository may be considered for funding by the EVOS Trustee Council.
 - EVOS Trustee Council share.
 - Proposer's share.
 - Other contributor's share.
 - TAPLF funds as appropriate.
 - Grants or other sources.
 7. Identify projected occupancy costs associated with the facility.
 - a. Cost of purchase or lease of property or facility (if any).
 - b. Cost of associated equipment and furnishings (if any).
 - c. Funding commitment if necessary (must be local).
 8. Identify projected annual support services costs associated with the facility.
 - a. Use models in Facility Reports A-J or identify in similar or greater detail.
 - b. Adapt models to local situation.
 - c. Budget needs to include facility operation and maintenance costs and curatorial costs.
 - d. Anticipated funding sources or in-kind contributions (must include commitment for facility operation and maintenance costs & curation in perpetuity)
 - Proposer's share.
 - Other local contributors.
 - Other regional contributors.
 - Grants, donations, entrance fees or other sources.
 - Income from projected sales (may need business plan if sales are considered a source of funds).
 - e. Backup plan in case of lack of funding.
 9. Identify proposed organization to own and / or manage the facility.
If more than one organization, identify cooperating organizations and status of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOA).
 - a. Obtain applicable resolution of commitment from organization(s).
 10. Identify proposed organization to provide other annual support services, notably curatorial services.
If more than one organization, identify cooperating organizations and status of MOA (ex. Regional Repository Organization).
 - a. Obtain applicable resolution of commitment from organization(s).

- F. Prepare written report for a local facility proposal.
 - 1. Include the information above (A - E) or the status on obtaining it.
 - 2. Describe public access to the EVOS collections.
 - 3. Describe likely staffing of facility. Include staff for operation and maintenance, and curatorial services.
 - 4. Describe specific training requirements for proposed staff if any.
- G. Submit proposal to the EVOS Trustee Council.

I.b. Identify or Develop Organization to Provide Curatorial Services.

A. Local and / or regional efforts.

- 1. Establish a non-profit Regional Repository Organization (or other organization) as necessary.
 - a. Identify or develop by-laws (mission statement, board of directors etc.) pertaining to repository.
 - b. Process paperwork for new organization if any.
- 2. Contact the American Association of Museums to begin accreditation process.
- 3. Develop MOA with the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks and State and federal agencies for the transfer of the EVOS collections.
- 4. Develop MOAs between regional organizations, local village councils, local facility owner / manager and other participant organizations to provide annual support services (facilities management & curatorial services).
- 5. Develop local stewardship zones.

B. Local efforts.

- 1. Identify availability of local individuals who are able to serve as facility / collections managers and possibly curator(s) of the collections.
- 2. Identify experience of these individuals based on 36 CFR 79 as appropriate.
- 3. Work with regional efforts to identify or establish suitable non-profit organization to serve as a Regional Repository Organization.
- 4. Work with regional efforts to develop MOA with UAM.F and agencies for transfer of collections.

I.c. Prepare EVOS collections for transfer to permanent repositories.

- 1. Administrative Efforts
 - a. Standardize accession records (see UAM forms in the Appendix as a sample) for entire EVOS collections.
 - b. Standardize catalog records (see UAM.F forms in Appendix as a sample) for the entire EVOS collection.
 - c. Possibly develop computer links between the Regional Repository Organization, the UAM.F local museums and organizations and the new repositories. This would provide greater access to the collections as well as potential sources of technical support.
- 2. Stabilize the EVOS collections.
 - a. Prepare all collections similar to those prepared by the Exxon Cultural Resource Program. This may include: identification, labeling, inventory, photographs, reports etc.
 - b. Consolidate documents pertaining to the EVOS collections. Provide original/copy to the RRO, UAM.F and/or local facility as appropriate.
- 3. Prepare transfer of EVOS collections.
 - c. Divide collections as provided for in the MOAs and prepare to ship to the new local repositories as they are completed.

- II. Approval of Funding for a Local Facility Project by the EVOS Trustee Council**
The EVOS Trustee Council approves or rejects funding request for a local facility plan.
If the proposal is approved then the following happens.
- III. Proposer Receives and Administers EVOS funds for the renovation or new construction.**
- IV. Construction Process**
1. Begin the construction process.
 - a. Identify local or regional construction management entity to administer the project on behalf of the local community.
Note: Communities may wish to work directly with an architectural firm and contractor(s) or may prefer to work collectively with an organization such as the North Pacific Rim Housing Authority which provides various services pertaining to facility construction.
Note: Local participation in construction process may occur as part of a negotiated contract. This should help to lower construction costs.
 - b. Select appropriate architectural design firm.
 - c. Begin design process (see Facility Reports).
 - d. Construction documents prepared for bidding.
 - e. Bidding, review, possible negotiation and contract award.
 2. Actual construction or renovation of the facility.
 3. Final inspection of new or renovated facility and close out of construction project.
- V. Proposer completes financial close-out for the EVOS Trustee Council**
1. Prepare financial and other reports as required.
- VI. Occupy Facility.**
1. Arrange for transfer of EVOS collections after Lb. and Lc. are completed.
- VII. Provide curatorial services and other community services pertaining to the EVOS collections.**
1. Operate and maintain facility, and provide curatorial services *in perpetuity*.
 2. Develop local programs such as local interpretive displays or traveling displays of EVOS materials.
 3. Continue to develop local resources and cooperative associations to reduce support service costs especially in providing professional and technical services.

Port Graham
Narvik

Seward

Chenega Bay

Valdez

Tatitlek

Eyak

Chugachmiut

RECEIVED
JUN 5 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

June 4, 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I heard that you may not have received the letter from Tatitlek Village IRA Council regarding Tatitlek's response to your letter dated April 2 on the repository issue. Gary Kompkoff indicated that he had faxed it to you in May but perhaps the fax did not go through. At any rate, here is a copy of the letter.

It is my understanding that the Native communities of the Chugach region continue to support Scenario One with local repositories in each of the local communities. I have also become aware of several letters pertaining to the proposed cultural center in Seward which is a different project than the EVOS archaeological repository project. With the exception of Chuck Totemoff's letter for Chenega Corporation, I have not heard of any support from any Chugach village council or village or regional corporation for the use of the proposed cultural center in Seward as a Chugach Regional Repository for EVOS artifacts.

I would appreciate copies of memos and correspondence regarding the repository issue so that I may help keep the Chugach communities and Native corporations better informed of the progress of the EVOS archaeological restoration issues. Please let me know what I can do to help move the communities' proposal along.

Sincerely,



Lora L. Johnson, Ph.D.
Chugachmiut



Qutekcak Native Tribe
P.O. Box 1467
Seward, Alaska 99664
907-224-3118
907-224-5874 (fax)

RECEIVED
MAY 12 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

May 12, 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The Qutekcak Native Tribe is pleased you have requested input concerning repository facility needs within each of the communities. While the Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet provides a great deal of specific information on the collections and repository requirements, new possibilities continue to develop that enable us to propose an outlined facility plan for Seward.

The Qutekcak Native Tribe recently entered into a contractual agreement with the City of Seward and the Chugach Alaska Corporation to negotiate for the lease, rehabilitation, development and occupancy of the Seward Railroad Depot. The Seward Railroad Depot is on the National Register of Historic Places, and in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's standards for historic buildings, the structure will be developed to reflect historical Seward and the traditions and culture of the Native people. The building will be use for a Native and Alaskan art gallery, gift shop, cultural and traditional learning center, dance hall and the proposed archaeological repository/museum for artifacts taken during oil spill clean-up.

The community benefits from the tourist season during the summer months. During this time, cruise ships stop at the port and buses travel from Anchorage, bringing hundreds of thousands of vacationers to Seward. With the construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, it is expected that the influx of visitors will compound. Qutekcak anticipates seeing a significant number of tourists through the Seward Railroad Depot once it is renovated and ready for exhibits.

While no spill-related artifacts are traced to Qutekcak given its land-less state, a significant number of items are Chugach Region artifacts. It is expected that the Depot will house artifacts from this collection. Specifically, Qutekcak is prepared to curate all or part of the following collections, including: SEW-004, SEW-073, SEW-248, SEW-430, SEW-436, SEW-440, SEW-471, SEW-076, SEW-488, SEW-573. Qutekcak is especially interested in the artifacts taken during the construction

of the SeaLife Center in Seward. Final interest in collections that could be exhibited at the Depot would depend on the interest and ability of other villages to curate artifacts.

I estimate the cost for renovating the Seward Railroad Depot to be one million dollars. This will include not only the structural needs of the building, but also the purchase, installation and fitting of all necessary temperature controlled cases and the storage cabinet requirements according to Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, 36 CFR Part 79. In addition, all of the cataloging space and storage facility available for long-term curatorial services. This estimation is based on the calculated cost for the general renovation and retrofitting of the Depot, as well as the necessary funding for a combined approach to meeting the archaeological restoration needs of the region. Qutekcak requests \$500,000 from the Trustee Council to assist with the repository/museum construction costs.

Qutekcak proposes a 7,500 square foot multi-use facility, given that true restoration of archaeological resources, to include sites from which items were taken, cannot occur without a repository/museum that facilitates local artifact management. It is a smaller approach than the Chenega Bay facility outlined in the Comprehensive Community Plan yet would allow for all or part of the identified collections mentioned. The proposed facility would also be suitable for traveling oil spill exhibits.

A regional repository organization would allow reasonable access for all communities affected by the oil spill to the learning, curating and exhibiting of artifacts taken from the oil spill area. This would also include providing the education necessary to preserve archaeological sites in the locally traveled areas where artifacts may still exist and may be subject to looting. The exchange of information concerning restoration and curation of artifacts is crucial, especially at the outset of the project. One possible aspect of the organization would be to establish a regional curator position that might provide ongoing technical assistance and training to the repositories within the region.

Costs for ongoing operations for the repository and cultural activities related to artifacts are estimated at \$120,000, based on a modified version of the operating costs identified in the Chenega Bay plan to include a part-time curator. While Qutekcak would initially request operational assistance to begin the project, Qutekcak Native Tribe will offset costs through sales and fees from other Depot activities. In addition, Qutekcak was recently awarded a grant to purchase Native arts for sale and will continue diversify its funding sources through grants and shellfish hatchery operations.

Qutekcak Native Tribe is moving forward with its plan to renovate the Seward Railroad Depot, in cooperation with Chugach Alaska Corporation and the City of Seward. In consultation with the City of Seward Historic Preservation Commission and the Resurrection Bay Historical Society/Seward Museum a plan of operation would be developed to maintain the care of artifacts housed at the Depot according to federal standards.

I commend your request for information from individual communities on our repository facility plan. Recognizing that artifacts provide information concerning past and present subsistence practices, I look forward to working with you to fully develop a plan and proposal for Trustee Council funding. Should you need further initial information concerning Qutekcak's facility needs, feel free to contact me at 224-3118 ext.2 in Seward.

Sincerely,



Edgar Blatchford
Tribal Administrator

cc: Louis Bencardino, Mayor, City of Seward
John B. Hendricks, Executive Director, Alaska SeaLife Center
Michael E. Brown, President, Chugach Alaska Corporation
Lora L. Johnson, Chugachmiut
Lee Poleske, President, Resurrection Bay Historical Society

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

May 14, 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am writing in response to your letter dated April 2, 1997 regarding our interest in obtaining funding for a local repository facility in Tatitlek as outlined in Scenario One of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* (1996). Our village supports Scenario One which provides for local repositories in each of the Chugach Region communities and a Regional Repository Organization. We understand that the regional native corporations (Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chugachmiut and the Chugach Heritage Foundation) fully support our proposal and are not seeking funding for a regional repository facility for the Chugach Region.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* has already outlined most of the information that you have requested.

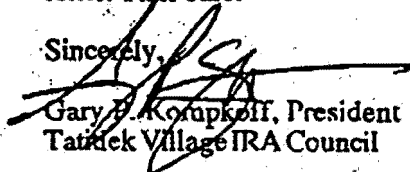
1. **Facilities and Programs.** We are interested in a local repository facility as outlined in Scenario One (Part I, pages 70-76 and Part II) and noted in our community profile (section 4.1). Similarly, we are also interested in participating in archaeological restoration programs as outlined in the plan (Part I, pages 97-101). The connection between the proposed facilities, programs and EVOS archaeological restoration objectives has already been outlined in the plan.
2. **Artifacts.** We are interested in working with a Chugach Regional Repository Organization to address the curation of the EVOS collections *in perpetuity* in the local communities. Details of the collections are provided in section 2.2 (Part I, pages 6-8) and in the appendix of the plan (Johnson 1996a). It is anticipated that our regional Repository Organization will assist all of our villages in the distribution of site collections among the communities and will develop appropriate MOAs with the State and Federal agencies and with each community as appropriate. It is also anticipated that the Regional Repository Organization will assist with the development of traveling and educational displays of EVOS and other collections throughout the Chugach Region.
3. **Cost of Construction.** We request that the EVOS Trustee Council set aside approximately \$4,000,000. over the next three years for the construction of local repositories in the seven Chugach communities and possibly one in Seldovia. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* estimates that each facility in Scenario One would cost up to approximately \$500,000. It is recommended that the EVOS Trustee Council make \$400,000 - \$1,000,000. available this year so that work could begin on actual facility designs as identified in the appendix (Johnson 1996d, Facility Report D, Proposed Repository Display Facilities Next Phase).

4. **Regional Repository Organization.** Our community is interested in participating in the development of a Chugach Regional Repository Organization as outlined in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. It is anticipated that Chugachmiut will assist the communities in the development of the organization since all Chugach communities are already affiliated with this non-profit organization. (Chugachmiut has a cultural program and is currently seeking funding from the National Park Service to assist in the development of the organization.) The initial vision of the organization is to include all Chugach communities in governance of the organization as well as invite participation from interested State and Federal agencies and other local organizations in the role of technical advisors. The RRO would provide professional curatorial services for the collections and would work with communities to maximize local control and management of the community facilities.

5. **Cost of Operations.** Several rough estimates of costs for operations and maintenance (O&M) are included in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. O&M expenses for the repository facility in Tatitlek will be the responsibility of the Tatitlek Village IRA Council. It is expected that financial support and other resources will be sought from the Council Programs, regional and village corporations, program development, tourism and other associated organizations. The Trustee Council is not expected to provide funding for O&M.

Please don't hesitate to call me at (907) 325-2311 if you have any questions regarding this letter. Take care.

Sincerely,


Gary D. Korpikoff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council

gpk
cc:

EVOS Trustee Council
Phil Janik, USDA
Steven Pennoyer, USDC< NMFS
George Frampton, Attn: Debra Williams, USDO
Bruce Botelho, Attn: Craig Tillery, AG Office
Frank Rue, ADFG
Michelle Brown, ADEC

Nanwalek IRA Council

P.O. Box 8028 Nanwalek, Alaska 99603-6628 (907) 281-2274 Fax (907) 281-2252

May 15, 1997

Molly McCanunon
Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Fax: (907) 276-7178

Dear Ms. McCanunon,

I am writing in response to your letter of April 2 regarding our interest in obtaining funding for a local repository facility in Nanwalek as outlined in Scenario One of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* (1996). Our community supports Scenario which provides local repositories in each of the Chugach communities and a Regional Repository Organization. We understand that the regional Native corporations (Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chugach Heritage Foundation and Chugachmiut) fully support our proposal and are not seeking funding for a regional repository facility for the Chugach region.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* has already outlined most of the information that you have requested.

1. **Facilities and programs:** We are interested in a local repository facility as outlined in Scenario One (Part I pages 70-76 and Part II) and noted in our community profile (section 4.1). Similarly, we are also interested in participating in archaeological restoration programs as outlined in the plan (Part I pages 97-101). The connection between the proposed facilities, programs and EVOS archaeological restoration objectives has already been outlined in the plan.

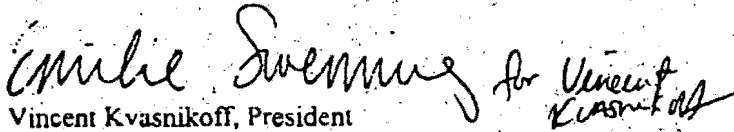
2. **Artifacts:** We are interested in working with a Chugach Regional Repository Organization to address the curation of the EVOS collections in *perpetuity* in the local communities. Details of the collections are provided in section 2.2 (Part I, pages 6-8) and in the appendix of the plan (Johnson 1996a). It is anticipated that our Regional Repository Organization will assist all of our communities in the distribution of site collections among the communities and will develop appropriate MOAs with the State and Federal agencies and with each with community as appropriate. It is also anticipated that the Regional Repository Organization will assist in the development of traveling and educational displays of EVOS and other collections throughout the Chugach region.

3. **Cost of construction:** We requested that the EVOS Trustee Council set aside approximately \$4,000,000 over the next three years for the construction of local repositories in the seven Chugach communities and possibly one in Seldovia. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* estimates that each facility in Scenario One would cost 400,000 - 1,000,000 available this year so that work could begin on actual facility designs as identified in the appendix (Johnson 1996d, Facility Report D; Proposed Repository & Display Facilities Next Phase).

4. **Regional Repository Organization:** Our community is interested in participating in the development of a Chugach Regional Repository Organization as outlined in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. It is anticipated that Chugachmiut will assist the communities in the development of the organization since all Chugach communities in the development of the organization since all Chugach communities are already affiliated with this non-profit organization. (Chugachmiut has a cultural program and is currently seeking funding from the National Park Service to assist in the development of the organization.) The initial vision of the organization is to include all Chugach communities in governance of the organization as well as invite participation from interested State or Federal agencies and other local organizations in the role of technical advisors. The RRO would provide professional curatorial services for the collections and would work with communities to maximize local control and management of the community facilities.

5. **Cost of Operation:** Several rough estimates of costs for operations and maintenance (O&M) are included in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. O&M expenses for the repository facility in Nanwalek will be the responsibility of the Nanwalek IRA Council. It is expected that financial support and other resources will be sought from the council programs, regional and village corporations, program development, tourism and other associated organizations. The Trustec Council is not expected to provide funding for O&M.

Sincerely,


Vincent Kvasnikoff, President
Nanwalek IRA Council

cc: Trustee Council:
Phil Janik, USDA
Steven Pennoyer, USDC, NMFS
George T. Frampton, Attn: Debra Williams, USDOJ
Bruce M. Botelho, Attn: Craig Tillery, Attorney General's Office
Frank Rue, ADF&G
Michele Brown, ADEC

NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK

P.O. BOX 1388, CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

TEL 907-424-7738/FAX 907-424-7739

April 14, 1997

Steven Pennoyer
Chairman
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee's Council
345 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Chairman Pennoyer

This is a letter requesting technical assistance for the following proposals:

1. The second year of #97286, Youth/Elders Conference on Subsistence. The first year of this was funded, however more then six months into the fiscal year, we have yet to see any money. It is kind of hard to do anything when it takes this long to receive funding. The injured resource on this is subsistence. The work or activity would be to stage a conference. Our Tribe would do the work. The funds requested for the second year are \$108,000.
2. Copper River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission Development. The injured resource is subsistence, as in salmon, both subsistence and commercial. The work or activity would be to organize the Tribes on the Copper River, to protect and enhance the salmon runs on the one of the major remaining, sources of subsistence, the Copper River. It would also entail monitoring the tributaries of the upper Copper River, to see that the individual runs are not over fished. The Tribes of the Copper River would do the work. As the salmon are four year fish, this would be a four year project, with \$150,000, for the first year and \$100,000 for each of the remaining three years.
3. Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp Project. The injured resource is subsistence. The work or activity would be to set up meeting to come up with a plan for a Subsistence Recovery Camp. The Native Village of Eyak

would do the work. This is a one year project and would run about \$50,000.

4. Sea Otter Population Monitoring. The injured resource is subsistence, mainly sea otters. The work would be to monitor the sea otters in Prince William Sound. The Tribes in PWS would do the work. This is a 5 year project, with the first year costing \$269,611, and a total cost of \$817,979.

5. Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon through Test Fishery Project. The injured resource is pink, chum, silver and red salmon. The work or activity would be to test fish, to clear the way for remote releases of hatchery salmon, to move the fishing effort away from oil spill damaged runs. The Native Village of Eyak would do the work, with technical assistance. This would be a three year project, costing \$500,000 per year.

6. Artifact Repositories. We intend to submit a proposal for a Artifact Repository. The cost would be between \$500,000-1,000,000. I understand this proposal is not due by April 15. Dr. Lora Johnson will be helping us with this proposal. We would like help from EVOS also.

As we are a Tribe and a Non-Profit, we have no money or staff to develop these projects. I as well as the rest of our Council have to make a living and we do these things when we have time. We request assistance to develop these projects.

Sincerely yours



Robert J. Henriksen
President, Traditional Council

cc: Molly McCammon
Executive Director
EVOS

CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

July 11, 1997

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-7178

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am writing in response to your letter of April 2 regarding our interest in obtaining funding for a local repository for Chenega Bay as outlined in Scenario One of the *Comprehensive Community Plan* (1996). Our community supports Scenario One which provides for local repositories in each of the Chugach communities and a Regional Repository Organization. We understand that the Regional Native Corporations, Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chugach Heritage Foundation and Chugach Community Support Council support our proposal and are not seeking funding for a regional repository facility for the Chugach Region.

The *Comprehensive Community Plan* has already outlined most of the information that you have requested.

1. **Facilities and programs:** We are interested in a local repository facility as outlined in Scenario One (Part I pages 70-76 and Part II) and noted in our community profile (section 4.1). Similarly, we are also interested in participating in archaeological restoration programs as outlined in the plan (Part I pages 97-101). The connection between the proposed facilities, programs and EVOS archaeological restoration objectives has already been outlined in the plan.

2. **Artifacts:** We are interested in working with a Chugach Regional Repository Organization to address the curation of the EVOS collection *in perpetuity* in the local communities. Details of the collections are provided in section 2.2 (Part I, pages 6-8) and in the appendix of the plan (Johnson 1996a). It is anticipated that our Regional Repository Organization will assist all of our communities in the distribution of site collections among the communities and will develop appropriate MOAs with the State and Federal agencies and with each community as appropriate. It is also anticipated that the Regional Repository Organization will assist in the development of traveling and educational displays of EVOS and other collections throughout the Chugach Region.

3. **Cost of construction:** We request that the EVOS Trustee Council set aside approximately \$4,000,000 over the next three years for the construction of

CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

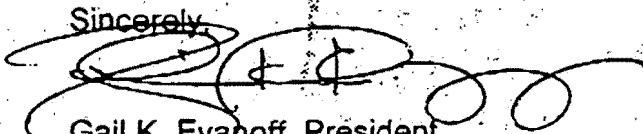
P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

local repositories in the seven Chugach communities and possibly one in Seldovia. The *Comprehensive Community Plan* estimates that each facility in Scenario One would cost up to approximately \$500,000. It is recommended that the EVOS Trustee Council make \$400,00-\$1,000,000 available this year so that work could begin on actuarial facility designs as identified in the appendix (Johnson 1996d, Facility Report D: Proposed Repository & Display Facilities Next Phase).

4. **Regional Repository Organization:** Our community is interested in participating in the development of a Chugach Regional Repository Organization as outlined in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. It is anticipated that Chugachmiut will assist the communities in the development of the organization since all Chugach communities are already affiliated with this non-profit organization. (Chugachmiut has a cultural program and is currently seeking funding from the National Park Service to assist in the development of the organization.) The initial vision of the organization is to include all Chugach communities in governance of the organization as well as invite participation from interested State or Federal agencies and other local organizations in the role of technical advisors. The RRO would provide professional curatorial services for the collections and would work with communities to maximize local control and management of the community facilities.

5. **Cost of Operation** Several rough estimates of costs for operations and maintenance (O&M) are included in the *Comprehensive Community Plan*. O&M expenses for the repository facility in Chenega Bay will be the responsibility of the Chenega Bay IRA Council. It is expected that financial support and other resources will be sought from the council programs, regional and village corporations, program development, tourism and other associated organizations. The Trustee Council is not expected to provide funding for O&M.

Sincerely,



Gail K. Evanoff, President
Chenega Bay IRA Council

cc: Trustee Council:
Phil Janik, USDA
Steven Pennoyer, USDC, NMFS
George T. Frampton, Attn: Debra Williams, USDOI
Bruce M. Botelho, Attn: Craig Tillery, Attorney General's Office
Frank Rue, ADF&G
Michele Brown, ADEC

CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

July 15, 1997

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-7178

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The Chenega Bay IRA Village Council continues to receive support of a village based archaeological repository. The Chenega Bay IRA Village Council does not support a regional repository.

Comments, testimony and other information has been made to the EVOS Trustee Council that funding for a repository is not in the best interests of EVOS funds.

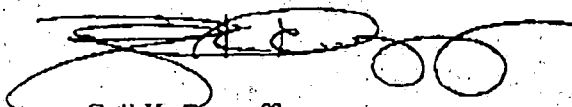
Archaeological resources injured as a result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Clean Up activities includes theft of surface artifacts, location of ancient burial sites and vandalism to historical sites, historically, traditionally, and culturally used by the Chenega people is well documented with your office. The Chenega Bay IRA Village Council has always expressed a strong interest in having artifacts which are currently stored in the basement of the Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and in the Federal Building in Juneau be returned to Chenega Bay for storage and display.

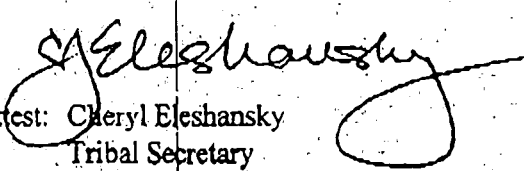
The Chenega Bay IRA Village Council believes there is no benefit to the Chenega Bay people in supporting a repository anywhere but in the village of Chenega Bay.

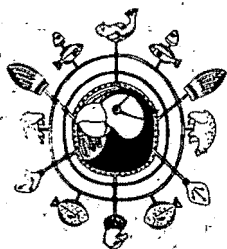
If another application is necessary to demonstrate our interest in pursuing funding from the EVOS Trustee Council for a local, village based repository, we would welcome the opportunity to submit one.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


Gail K. Evanoff
President


attest: Cheryl Eleshansky
Tribal Secretary



Seldovia Village Tribe

May 6, 1997

P.O. Drawer L

Seldovia, Alaska 99663

(907) 234-7898 Fax: (907) 234-7637

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

Re: Archaeological Repositories

Dear Ms. McCammon:

RECEIVED
MAY 9 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The Seldovia Village Tribe is responding to your letter of 4/2/97, seeking Letters of Interest for the above referenced Repository. The Seldovia Village Tribe is recognized under the Indian Reorganization Act and is a self-governance Tribe under compact with the Federal Government for our health services. We also serve our people with over fourteen other programs.

The Seldovia Village Tribe is interested in submitting a proposal and welcomes the opportunity to described the proposal in general terms, it is our understanding this a general description is all that is necessary at this time.

The Tribe envisions a Museum to preserve and display local culture and historical artifacts that would also serve as a cultural training facility for our youth, and cultural workshops.

Seldovia Village Tribe feels that preservation of our culture and history is a top priority. The oil spill has brought public knowledge and unwanted attention to our Indian Village and the various middens in our area. The Tribe had chose to let them remain undisturbed, to honor our past ancestors; we now find that with public knowledge of the locations, we are pressured to recover these artifacts for future preservation.

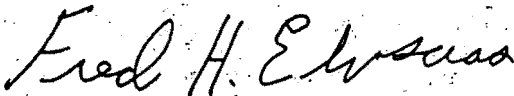
Seldovia historically has been a crossroad of all Alaska Native cultures in the Southern Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay area and a "Regional Repository" would be appropriate and culturally relevant for our area. We represent, through our history and our current members in the Tribe, several Native cultures in our community and would serve as an excellent location for this "Regional Repository".

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
May 7, 1997
Page Two

The Tribe's current vision is to seek funding from the Trustee Council for a local repository - Museum/Cultural area and the Tribe would seek funding from other sources for the remainder of the facility that would house other Tribal activities. The Tribe would bear the cost of the future operational funds.

Sincerely,

SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Fred H. Elvsaas".

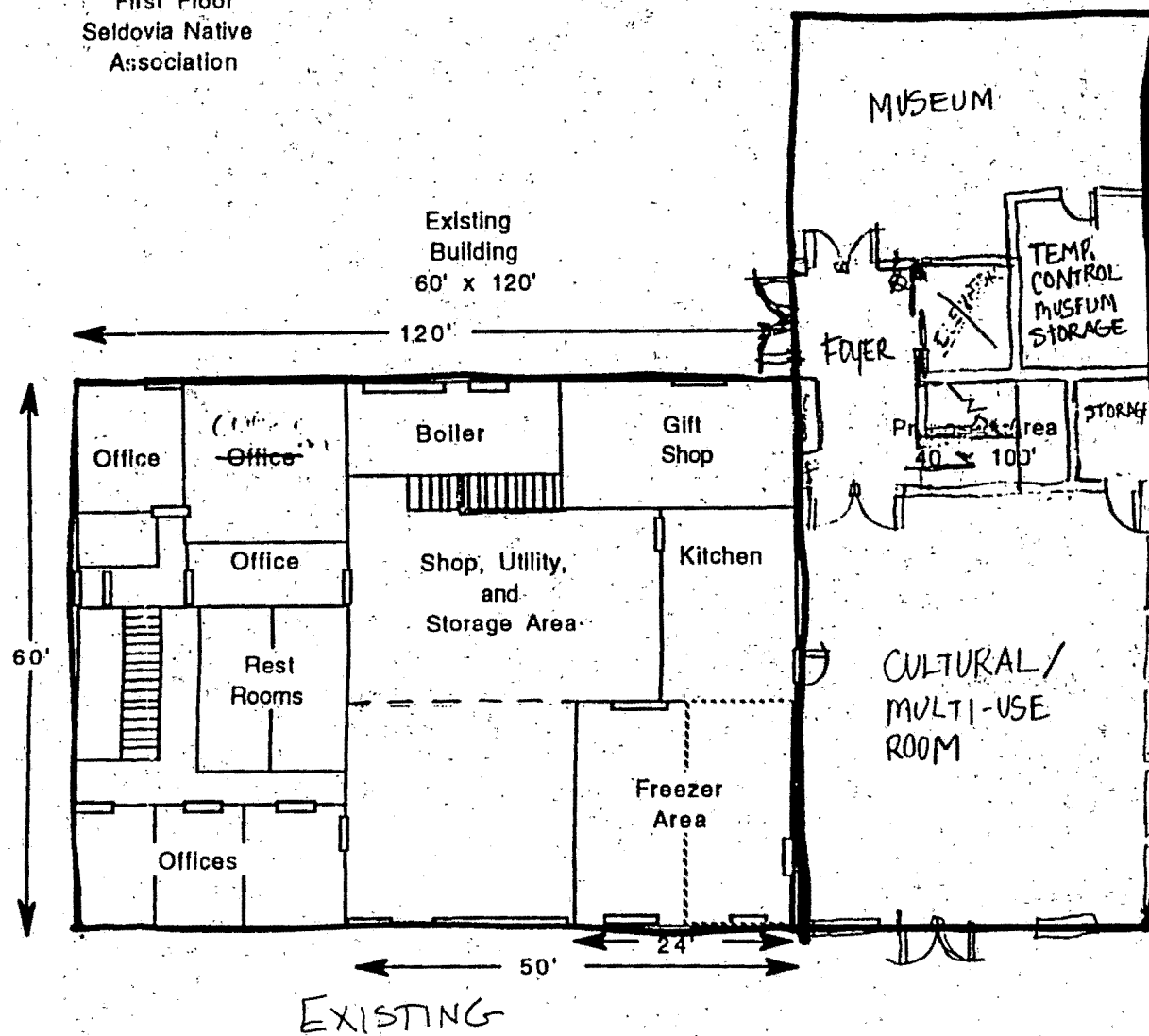
Fred H. Elvsaas
President

Enclosure

First Floor
Seldovia Native
Association

Existing
Building
60' x 120'

PROPOSED AREA



Second Floor
Seldovia Native
Association

Existing
Building
60' x 120'

Office

Office

Boiler

Storage Area

Shop, Utility,
and
Storage Area

Storage

Board Room

Recp't

Office

Freezer Area

Proposed AREA

SMALL
CONFERENCE
ROOM

COFFEE/
LUNCH
ROOM

COPIER/
SUPPLY
ROOM

FILE
ROOM

LOUNGE
AREA

RECEPTION
AREA

EXISTING

EXISTING

Proposed AREA



Seldovia Historical Museum
P.O. Box 181
Seldovia, Alaska 99663
(907) 234-7496

6/11/97

Molly Mc Cammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Archaeological Repositories

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Veronica Christman sent me a copy of the Seldovia Village Tribe's letter for an Archaeological Repository. My estimate for costs of materials for their facility is approximately fifty thousand dollars. Using volunteer labor or SNA employees I believe their facility could be constructed for less than \$100,000. The Seldovia Village Tribe stated in their letter: "The Tribe would bear the cost of the future operational funds."

The cost of materials for the Seldovia Historical Museum will be less than one hundred thousand dollars. I am certain I can keep the cost low by going to the owners of lumber suppliers with the non-profit corporation status in hand. I will request donations of materials and discounts. I can legally write receipts which can be deducted from corporate income taxes. In return for donations of materials the Seldovia Historical Museum will display the names of companies that have contributed materials for it's construction on a sign on the front of the building. There are many such techniques that can be utilized to hold costs down on a project such as this if you have a real, non-profit corporation.

Judging from increasing tourism to Seldovia and interest in the current structure the Seldovia Historical Museum will be able to fund the cost of future operation with donations and a small admissions fee.

The directors of the Seldovia Historical Museum have applied for a grant from another source and there is a chance the Archaeological Repository will be funded before the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council can act.

Why not fund both repository proposals in the order that the application was received by the Trustee Council? Both currently house Archaeological artifacts.

Sincerely,



Henry Kroll, Director

To whom it may concern:

The term "Native" is a misnomer when used to refer to all archaeological artifacts. A migratory tribe is not necessarily native to a given area although they could have stopped along the way for several hundred years.

I believe the current "Native" populations of Alaska did not create many of the Archaeologic artifacts found in Alaska. Countless tribes of people have migrated through Alaska to all parts of the world. A lot can happen in a million years. The Aztecs for example, are believed to have come from Asia via the Alaska land bridge. The Synthians, a fierce warrior people conquered most of the world long ago. The sea-faring peoples of the Pacific Ocean visited the coast of Alaska from time to time. To suggest that "Native" Alaskans created and own all Archaeologic sites, stone tools and artifacts is ludicrous.

In other words the Archaeological artifacts of Alaska are from many different cultures and are the heritage of all mankind.

Sincerely yours,



Hank Kroll, Seldovia Historical Museum.

News Clippings

Oil spill funds help protect Kenai habitat

Editor's note: It has been eight years since the Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, spilling nearly 11 millions gallons of Alaska crude oil. Time has since told quite a lot about the spill's long-term effects. To help tell the story, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is providing this column focusing on the ongoing recovery within the spill region. The idea of this column is to explain, over time, the many aspects of recovery and restoration and what it means to the people who live, work and play in the oil spill region.

By JODY SEITZ

The Kenai River graces the heart of the once remote Kenai Peninsula. It wasn't that long ago that homesteaders settled along its banks and salmon swam upstream along its shores, mostly undisturbed.

The dirt road built years ago through the Kenai Peninsula has since become a transportation artery for the world to reach spectacular salmon streams and breathtaking beauty. Today, the Kenai River is lined with homes, businesses and recreational cabins. It is inundated each summer with Alaskans and visitors who crowd its banks in an effort to catch prized king, red and silver salmon.

The river is the main economic engine for much of the commercial salmon fishery in Cook Inlet as well as the exploding sport fishing and tourism industries on the peninsula. But its popularity could also be its downfall. Many of the problems that led to the demise of the salmon streams of the Pacific Northwest are present on the Kenai River.



Alaska
Coastal
Currents

Restoration and recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill

"It's road accessible to 70 percent of the state's population," said Lance Trasky, director of the state Division of Habitat within the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. "It has four communities, two of the state's larger cities and two smaller cities, on the river. There's 1,800 pieces of private property. There's sewage treatment plants. There's businesses. It's the most rapidly growing area of the state."

The main problem on the river is erosion. The grasses and willows that line the banks of the river provide habitat for fish and attract the insects they feed on. There has been a significant loss of vegetation along the banks, from the crowds fishing from shore. "You can just imagine thousands of trampling boots walking along a river bank that's fairly fragile, causing a loss of vegetation and therefore a loss of cover," said Chris Degernes, regional supervisor for Alaska's Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

As a result of human traffic at Soldotna Creek Park, the river bank eroded 30 feet. According to Trasky, that's not unusual.

To stop the loss of habitat, state, federal and local governments are working together with private landowners, commercial fishing groups and sport fishing interests to protect the river from being loved to death. Funds provided by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee council have been used to acquire property from willing sellers along the river, so far protecting several miles of riverbank. Trasky says the program has been well received.

"The landowners have been very interested in it and a lot of them have offered to sell their property," said Trasky. "Quite a few people are motivated by the desire to see their property maintained in its original state rather than subdivided."

In addition, the Department of Fish and Game has approximately 90 rehabilitation projects along the river slated for the next year, according to Trasky. Plans are to revegetate the banks where possible and improve public access with floating docks and boardwalks so that people can get to the river without harming the banks.

Jody Seitz lives in Cordova and also produces the Alaska Coastal Currents radio program.

Scientists seek oil spill funds

PENINSULA CLARION
JULY 16, 1997

ANCHORAGE (AP) — Scientist seeking research money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council have some interesting questions they want to answer:

Is El Nino — the weather phenomena that warms ocean water and increases rainfall — affecting sealife on Alaska coast? Which parts of Prince William Sound are used most by boaters, fishermen and hunters? Why are surf scoters — an important Native subsistence food — disappearing?

Each year the Trustee Council spends some of the \$900 million settlement from the 1989 spill in Prince William Sound on studies to help understand the impacts of the 11-million-gallon spill.

This year, scientists submitted about 100 proposals asking for more than \$21 million. The council plans to spend about \$14 million on those projects next year. The decision from the trustees will come next month.

This year's proposals include completion of studies started shortly after the spill, said Molly McCammon, the council's executive director.

For 1998, study proposals include:

■ A group of University of Fairbanks biologists is studying El Nino. They want \$85,000 to replace instruments on a buoy floating in Resurrection Bay. The instruments measure water temperature and water salinity. The buoy has been collecting data for 27 years. The National Science Fund would also contribute to the project.

■ A state Fish and Game biologist wants \$179,000 to implant satellite transmitters in surf scoters to figure out where they breed. Natives living in Tatitlik and Port Graham have asked the Trustee Council to figure out why the number of those sea ducks appears to be dwindling.

■ The U.S. Forest Service is seeking \$144,000 to use Geographic Information System techniques to figure out which parts of Prince William Sound are most heavily used by people. The information would be combined with data on the distribution of sealife to figure out where overuse is hurting wildlife.

Thursday, July 17, 1997

HOMER NEWS

Thin veil

Dear Editor,

The state's \$900 million settlement for the restoration of coastal areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill is being used to purchase land from private owners. This land is becoming the property of the state in a state that already owns more land than its state constitution allows. Isn't this money supposed to be used to help future generations of Alaskans that were affected by the spill instead of being used to enrich the state's land holdings? This is taking money from one hand of the state and putting it into the other hand.

The \$50 million spent to purchase land on the south shore of Kachemak Bay to stop clear-cutting is going to have little effect. The spruce bark beetle infestation is making it imminent that the trees be clear-cut anyway. If it is not clear-cut it will catch fire. When the smoke clears, Homer will be looking at the charred remains of old growth spruce. Try to imagine what a smoke-filled Kachemak Bay would do for your tourist season next year.

I can't figure out how deeding land to the state is going to protect it from future oil spills. The oil from the next cruise ship or oil tanker that sinks or runs aground off the Kenai Fjords is not going to be cleaned up by the state. Just like when the Exxon Valdez hit Bligh Reef, the cleanup equipment is going to be buried under six feet of snow in Seward or Kenai. The amount of equipment and manpower available will be painfully inadequate for the task. If private landholders were living in the area they would mobilize a task force to clean it up. I firmly believe that private owners would be better stewards of the land than the state of Alaska.

State ownership of the land on Afognak, Shuyak and the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula is not going to stop future development. All the state is interested in is ripping it off from the private sector so that the state can capitalize on tourism. This is evidenced by the many state-owned tourist cabins currently being built by the state Parks Division on Shuyak and Afognak Islands — this in direct competition to private lodges already in existence. Mark my words — soon you will see the Kenai Fjords being visited by state-owned tour boats based in Homer and Seward.

I am for putting the money into the Permanent Fund so that future generations will benefit from it instead of squandering it on state projects that will hurt the private sector. We know these projects are doomed to failure because they are being managed by the government.

Please write the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council with your views. The address is EVOS Trustee Council, 645 G St., Suite 401, Anchorage 99501-3451.

Henry Kroll
Seldovia

Oil spill council may help fund solution for Mariner Park question

by J. Michael Lyons
Staff Writer

A proposal from the city to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for funding of a \$100,000 environmental assessment of the Mariner Park wetlands at the base of the Homer Spit passed its first hurdle Tuesday — a public hearing in Anchorage.

If it wins final council approval in August, the study would provide water flow, plant and bird species data that will help determine what the city can do with the arid 109-acre park to restore the biological diversity lost when the Homer Spit Road was built. The roadway cut off the regular tidal flushing into the lagoon. A makeshift trench cut through to the beach on its west side has clogged with sediment.

Meanwhile, the city has applied to the Army Corps of Engineers to dig another 250-foot trench to feed the marsh with salt-water and make the area more attractive to shorebirds.

The trench has drawn some controversy because of its continual fill-in with cobble and sand that otherwise would have nourished eroding beaches farther down the Spit.

In the late 1970s, the city considered filling the whole area in and making it a campground. But popular support and two separate petition drives in the last 20 years have kept it wetlands.

The trench has been open on and off since the Spit Road was built and choked the wetlands off from the rest of Mud Bay.

The mouth of the trench was filled in following the Exxon Valdez oil spill in fear that drifting oil might flow into the wet-

lands. It was reopened but closed again by storms in 1994. The trench was partially reopened last year but is now clogged with sediment.

To reopen once again, said Mayor Jack Cushing, is simply a temporary measure to get some water flowing into the marsh until a longer-term solution can be found.

"The trench is a short-term solution," said Cushing. "We don't want to go backwards."

Most believe the ideal solution would be to excavate the sediment accumulated in the marsh, move it upstream to eroding parts of the Spit, then build a tunnel under the Spit Road that would bring a regulated tidal flow from Mud Bay, as once occurred naturally.

That is where the environmental assessment comes in — to determine once and for all what the best solution would be.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will collate public opinion and examine the proposal again on Aug. 6, then offer another recommendation to fund it or not. The project will go before the entire council for a vote.

If approved, the city hopes to begin the assessment by October and complete it by September 1998.

As of now the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council money would end with the environmental assessment. A council staff member could not say if it would make money available for any further projects on the park.

Cushing could not estimate how much it would cost or where the funding would come from.

Qutekcak asks city for hatchery help

Eric Fry

JG Staff

Qutekcak Native Tribe of Seward has asked the city to serve as the prime contractor with the state to operate the newly built shellfish hatchery here.

Under the plan, Qutekcak would subcontract with the city to operate the shellfish hatchery, and maintain the entire building, which includes a mariculture research center.

It looks like the last opportunity for Qutekcak to negotiate with the state Department of Fish and Game and avoid competing in a request for proposals. Bob

Clasby, director of commercial fisheries management, told city officials earlier this month that the agency will request proposals in August.

The city would have no liabilities as prime contractor, said representatives of Qutekcak and the Native nonprofit Chugach Regional Resources Commission at the City Council meeting Monday.

The city would serve only as a pass-through agent for the contractual obligations, they said. Qutekcak would be willing to bond itself, said Jon Agosti, manager of the current Qutekcak hatchery.

"If the city of Seward were involved, it would keep the hatchery under local control," said Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, executive director of Chugach.

City Manager Ron Garzini spoke against the plan Monday. The city would be the effective guarantor of the contract and have financial responsibility, he said. "We are the backstop."

Garzini said a request for proposals would produce the best operator. "I really do think that Qutekcak should compete. With their expertise and local involvement, they're going to have an edge," he said.

"With an RFP, the worst thing

that could happen is an operator with more experience, and no city responsibility," he said.

But Mayor Louis Bencardino spoke to Clasby Tuesday and came away feeling that the city might be able to help out.

In an interview, Clasby said it hasn't been determined what responsibilities would fall to the city as the prime contractor if it assumed that role.

The Native groups have spent 18 months hammering out a 20-year contract with Fish and Game that spells out services, obligations, liability and insurance.

See Hatchery, Page 15

environmental provisions, and mothball procedures.

But Fish and Game hasn't been satisfied with Qutekcak's business plan and has repeatedly threatened to call off negotiations.

"There is a sense that the state has not dealt with Qutekcak Native Tribe in good faith," said tribal administrator and City Councilman Edgar Blatchford at the meeting Monday.

"They seem to lack confidence in the ability of QNT to manage the facility," despite a four-year record of running a pilot program, he said.

Qutekcak has provided Fish and Game with budgets, development plans for each species of shellfish, a list of funding sources, plus a 50-page business plan written with the help of business and shellfish experts. But the agency always had more questions and objections.

Qutekcak believes it already has enough grants for the next three years to more than cover expenses until the hatchery could be profitable from sales of baby shellfish, called spat.

The business plan estimated annual operating and maintenance expenses at about \$280,000 for the

first two years, growing to about \$350,000 in later years.

Existing grants from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the Administration for Native Americans, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and Chugach would total \$387,000 a year. The business plan assumed growing sales of spat through the years.

The recently completed Seward Mariculture Technical Center and Shellfish Hatchery cost \$3.45 million, including design, construction, equipment, and fees taken by state agencies.

The 10,920-square-foot facility is the first state-owned shellfish hatchery in Alaska, and it includes a 1,500-square-foot mariculture research center.

Chugach and Qutekcak first proposed the hatchery in 1992. They lobbied in the past Legislative session for \$250,000 more to equip it.

There are 55 active shellfish farms in Alaska, including several in Resurrection Bay. Most of them grow Pacific oysters in submerged conical cages. But Alaska waters are too cold for Pacific oysters to naturally reproduce here, so farmers buy spat from hatcheries.

The research center probably will be managed by the state university and the Alaska Shellfish

Growers Association, state officials have said. But the hatchery is supposed to be a viable commercial operation, selling oyster spat and other species to shellfish farmers.

More than a year ago, Fish and Game officials said in interviews that they would single-source the contract to Qutekcak through the auspices of the Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District Inc.

The EDD is a regional development organization through which the state can bypass the state's usual competitive bid process.

But the EDD, under new leadership, unexpectedly withdrew its sponsorship in May, saying they had no expertise in hatcheries and made no commitments to Qutekcak. That put Qutekcak back to square one, looking for a another pass-through agent.

Qutekcak has run a pilot program out of an Institute of Marine Science building for four years. Besides growing Pacific oysters, it has grants to work on Littleneck clams and rock scallops.

Railway Avenue resurfacing in the works

LOG Staff

Railway Avenue will be repaved next week, weather permitting, said city manager of engineering Dave Calvert. It will be paved in two parts so that the entire street isn't closed to traffic at once.

When the contractor is working on the section from Lowell Point Road to Fifth Avenue, traffic to Lowell Point will detour through Brownell Street, the dirt alley behind the Institute of Marine Science. The other section to be paved is from Fifth Avenue to the alley between Sixth Avenue and Ballaine Boulevard.

The city decided to combine its paving project with that of the Alaska SeaLife Center, which has been paving its parking lots and is responsible for repaving Railway Avenue in front of its construction site.

Frontier Paving bid the city portion at \$76,500, plus a 10 percent contingency. The SeaLife Center will contribute \$50,000 toward the city's cost. In exchange, the city waived the \$39,342 that the SeaLife Center owed for its share of removing overhead electric lines from Railway Avenue.

Harris will keep SeaLife Center in public eye

By Roger Kane

LOG Staff

She's originally from Atlanta but you'd never know it by the accent.

"I've worked long and hard on losing my accent. My mom's a Yankee," said Donna Harris, the Alaska SeaLife Center's director of marketing.

Harris handles marketing, advertising, public relations, sales and membership at the SeaLife Center. She said she is unsure of the total amount of the budget she will be working with, because it's "all spread out and I haven't seen the budget all laid out."

Nationally circulated advertisement placement alone will cost upwards of \$100,000, she said.

She said she's working with Princess Tours and Holland America cruise lines, putting ads in their brochures to draw attention to the SeaLife Center.

Harris said the SeaLife Center will be getting a lot of exposure next year as advertisements will be placed in Milepost magazine and in Holland America's 1998 cruise tour book. Harris said there will be about 1.5 million copies of the tour book printed.

SeaLife Center tours will also be sold as part of those cruise lines' itineraries and as special options to be purchased on the cruise ships.

World Explorer Cruises, "which has the Universe—more of an educationally oriented adventure tour," will also be bringing tourists into the center, she said.

"But our largest market is going to be residents, people visiting residents, and travelers. Residents of course includes Anchorage, the Kenai Peninsula and Mat-Su," Harris said.

She and her husband, Dave Smith, recently moved to Seward from Anchorage and welcome the change. She said moving has been kind of hectic, but they're getting acclimated.

She met her husband at the



Roger Kane/LOG photo

Donna Harris

Kenai Princess Lodge in Cooper Landing when it first opened. They've been married for five years and have no kids, "just an old cat named Cheddar."

Smith is a book author. He wrote "Alaska's Mammals" and "Back Country Bear Basics: The definitive guide to avoiding unpleasant encounters."

"He was very interested in finding a smaller town to live in and was very anxious to move out of Anchorage," she said.

"I'm happy to be in Seward," Harris said. "I think Seward's got a sunny future ahead of itself and I just want to be part of it. I've always wanted to move down here and this was a great opportunity."

Always on the lookout for a little adventure, Harris enjoys traveling, hiking and biking.

"Last year I went to Namibia. I went by myself," she said. "It was wonderful. I have this affinity for rhinos and I got to see rhinos and elephants. They're all amazing."

"I really love traveling to Africa. I've traveled there four times. I've been to South Africa twice, Kenya and Seychelles. And if I'm not going there, I like the Caribbean."

"I've lived in St. John, the Virgin Islands, and both my husband and I

like Grenada. I moved to the Caribbean in 1983. The day the U.S. invaded Grenada and I didn't know where Grenada was. I just thought 'Oh my God. Where am I going?' Before I moved down there, I was living in Skagway and got sick of all the cold and wet, so I moved down there and moved onto a 42-foot wooden sailboat. I was a boat bum. I spent a lot of time varnishing."

Prior to accepting the job at the SeaLife Center in May, Harris was the director of tourism sales and marketing at Era Helicopters.

"I covered all of the helicopter tours for Anchorage, Denali and Juneau," she said.

Harris was also appointed by former Gov. Walter Hickel to serve on the Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, which is responsible for marketing Alaska domestically and in Canada.

Harris will be replacing a consultant, Tom Honan, who has been handling the marketing prior to her arrival. The SeaLife Center has been using an advertising agency, Bradley/Reid Communications of Anchorage, and Harris said the center is in the process of re-evaluating the need for an outside public relations and advertising agency.

She said she expects at least a quarter of a million visitors next year with about 100,000 of them being residents. The next largest group of visitors will most likely be the independent traveler to Seward. Visitors from the cruise ships will make up the next largest group, followed by schoolchildren and convention attendees from Anchorage.

Harris said she didn't know how many visitors would be needed to help the SeaLife Center break even because that depends on the number of research projects that are under way at the time.

Harris said there's a balancing act with the money coming in, with admissions, sales and membership on one side of the scale and research on the other.

Third Avenue closure time shortened

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

SEWARD PHOENIX LOG

JULY 17, 1997

Third Avenue won't be closed for repaving for as long as was first announced. That could relieve merchants who say the project adds to parking problems downtown, already strained by Alaska SeaLife Center workers and reserved bus spaces.

The contractor for the state project, Alaska Roadbuilders, put up notices last week that vehicles couldn't park on Third Avenue from July 8-23. That set off alarms among some merchants.

Mary Stevens, owner of Quik Wash, at the corner of Third Avenue and Washington Street, decided it was the last straw and said she would close for good July 31 after nine years.

Because her customers carry heavy bags of laundry, she needs parking right near the door. "If they can't park on Washington or Third, they can't come in here," Stevens said.

But Paula Caywood, project manager for the state Department of Transportation, said Third Avenue from Railway Avenue to Van Buren Street will be closed three days for milling and two days for paving.

"We will have to take some parking away during construction," Caywood said in an interview. "That's part of the game. We will do our best to minimize it."

The road work from Van Buren north will require one-way traffic and may involve delays of up to 20 minutes, she said.

The repaving project isn't Stevens' only concern. She said her parking problems began two years ago when the city designated bus parking on the south side of Washington Street

near Third Avenue. Bus spaces take up about four car spaces.

"People who normally park there had to move elsewhere, which meant they moved over here," Stevens said, referring to Third Avenue in front of her entrance.

And Stevens said she's happy to see the SeaLife Center here, but its construction has worsened her parking. Construction workers parking on Fourth Avenue pushed other people to Third, she said.

Even before the repaving project, Stevens has seen her business cut in half so far this year. She expects that July will be worse.

"If I don't make money May, June and July, I can pretty much forget it, because in the winter it really slows down," Stevens said.

"This is not really busy," she said last week, looking out from her office. "This time of year I should be in a take-a-number phase. And I haven't been there at all this year. Most of these people will tell you you can't park nearby. They won't carry baskets a long way."

Sue Banas, owner of Stylin' Stitches on Washington Street, said parking is frustrating for everybody.

What particularly bothers her is that buses use the designated spaces only on Saturday, Monday and every other Wednesday. The rest of the time the spaces sit empty but vehicles aren't allowed to park there.

It's her customers' biggest complaint, Banas said. "Customers get real bent out of shape that that block is empty 75 to 80 percent of the time."

Police Chief Tom Walker said, "The problem with that is that people would bring in their cars and leave them there, and we'd have to impound them, and we'd be even more unpopular than we are now." He also said the bus spaces are one thing the town is doing to help the tourists get in and out of town safely.

A Fourth Avenue restaurant manager who didn't want to be named said SeaLife Center workers take up spaces on the street all day.

"It's costing a lot of the down-

town businesses money here this year because all of the spots are tied up from 7 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon," he said.

Two-hour parking on Fourth would solve the problem, he said.

Merchants also are concerned about the future of parking on Third Avenue. A major reconstruction project for Seward Highway Mile 0-8 is planned for 2003, Caywood said.

The state hasn't decided whether there will be street parking on Third Avenue, which is the

Seward Highway. "The state is under no obligation to provide street parking," Caywood said.

The current \$1.43 million project will repave Third Avenue from Railway to just south of the bridges and add a center left-turn lane from about B Street to Hemlock Street. The project also adds wheelchair ramps at the sidewalk corners. It's scheduled to be completed in August, Caywood said. No road work will take place during Silver Salmon Derby, set for Aug. 9-17.

El Nino research among requests from scientists to oil spill trustee council

ANCHORAGE (AP) — Scientist seeking research money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council have some interesting questions they want to answer:

Is El Nino — the weather phenomenon that warms ocean water and increases rainfall — affecting sealife on Alaska coast? Which parts of Prince William Sound are used most by boaters, fishermen and hunters? Why are surf scoters — an important Native subsistence food — disappearing?

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This year's proposals include completion of studies started shortly after the spill, said Molly McCammon, the council's executive director.

"We are trying to pull the findings into some kind of conclusion," she said. "We are also looking at what information we have so it doesn't just end up sitting on a shelf, but also has some sort of practical utility."

For 1998, study proposals include:

— A group of University of Fairbanks biologists is studying El Nino. They want \$85,000 to replace instruments on a buoy floating in Resurrection Bay. The instruments measure water temperature and water salinity. The

buoy has been collecting data for 27 years. The National Science Fund would also contribute to the project.

— A state Fish and Game biologist wants \$179,000 to implant satellite transmitters in surf scoters to figure out where they breed. Natives living in Tatitlik and Port Graham have asked the Trustee Council to figure out why the number of those sea ducks appears to be dwindling.

— The U.S. Forest Service is seeking \$144,000 to use Geographic Information System techniques to figure out which parts of Prince William Sound are most heavily used by people. The information would be combined with data on the distribution of sea life to figure out where overuse is hurting wildlife.

— A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist is asking for \$50,000 to count common murrelets on the Chiswell Islands. Thousands of murrelets were killed by the 1989 spill.

— The state Department of Natural Resources wants \$145,000 to check archaeological sites damaged by the spill or vandalized by spill cleanup workers to say if they've been damaged further.

— Several scientists are asking for a total of \$2.6 million to continue studies of Prince William Sound herring, which underwent a catastrophic decline in 1992.

So far, the trustee council has spent about one-third of the \$900 million settlement. About \$115 million has gone to research and restoration work; \$280 million to buy land and easements; and \$20 million to administration.

Life slowly returns to intertidal zone of 1989 spill area

Editor's note: It has been eight years since the Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, spilling nearly 11 millions gallons of Alaska crude oil. Time has since told quite a lot about the spill's long-term effects. To help tell the story, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is providing this column focusing on the ongoing recovery within the spill region. The idea of this column is to explain, over time, the many aspects of recovery and restoration and what it means to the people who live, work and play in the oil spill region.

By JODY SEITZ

Fucus, also known as popweed, serves as the main food and shelter for many tiny creatures trying to survive in the intertidal zone of Alaska coastal waters. When the Exxon Valdez spilled its cargo in 1989, it wasn't just the oil that did all the damage, but the cleanup as well. Hot water, used to flush oil off the rocks, cooked the fucus like boiled spinach.

"It killed it," said Mike Stekoll, who led fucus restoration research for the University of Alaska Fairbanks. "It was blasted with high pressure and boiled with hot water. What the oil didn't kill the

cleanup did. the beaches were cleaned of basically all life forms. There was very little left."

Fucus became known as popweed due to the swollen egg-filled tips of adult plants. As the tide goes out the plants eject the eggs, holding on to them with a thin strand of mucus. The eggs germinate within a few hours if they fall in a moist shady place, such as a crack, or underneath another fucus plant. It takes about a summer for the plant to become visible, and about three years to reproduce itself.

In Prince William Sound, fucus took six years to reach the highest places it used to grow above the tide zone. Stekoll says dry conditions kept the plants from recolonizing.

"It takes longer and longer for the plants to recolonize an area," Stekoll said. "As you go higher there's more exposure and the rate of recovery slows."



Alaska
Coastal
Currents

Restoration and recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill

During the cleanup, the plants were killed and the rocks washed bare. The area basically dried up. Temperatures on barren rocks can reach 105 degrees Fahrenheit on a sunny summer day. With no shade, the eggs dried out before they could germinate. The higher up the beach, the harder it was for them to survive.

As fucus slowly recolonizes the rocks, so does its intertidal community. Algae and plankton grow on its bulbs, leaves and stems. It feeds fish and provides shelter from predators for small fish, limpets, barnacles, snails, crabs, sea urchins and a host of other tiny creatures. Sea otters, river otters and seabirds all forage among its golden fronds.

Studies of the recovery of fucus have ended in Prince William Sound. Though it had not fully recovered six years after the spill, researchers found fucus had reached some of its old levels above the high tide zone. The prognosis is good. With several cool rainy summers, fucus will return, but scientists predict it will be several years before fucus in the spill area will be as thick as it was before the spill.

Jody Seitz lives in Cordova and also produces the Alaska Coastal Currents radio program.



Valdez legacy

Exxon's cash may benefit ecosystem

Eight years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill blackened the state's shores, a host of biological mysteries remain unsolved.

Did the spill contribute to the population crash that closed Prince William Sound's Pacific herring fisheries from 1993 to 1996? Is there any way to modulate the wild swings in pink salmon runs that followed the Exxon disaster? Is there any hope of reversing the almost catastrophic decline of the area's harbor seals, which were in trouble even before the Exxon Valdez's oil hit the water? Why have species of birds like pigeon guillemots and marbled murrelets failed to bounce back?

Researchers have been diligently trying to answer those questions, using part of the \$900 million Exxon agreed to pay the state and federal government in damages for the nation's worst maritime oil disaster.

Exxon's yearly payments will stop in 2001, but the quest to understand the spill and cure the harm it caused are unlikely to be finished by then. That's why the state and federal trustees who oversee the restoration work have been setting aside some of the yearly damage payments for future use.

One idea now making the rounds is to use that reserve to create a foundation that would continue restoration work after 2001. Given the unanswered questions about the spill's long-term impacts, having a way to continue studies and restoration work is a good idea. The alternative is to burn all the money up on shorter-term studies or even more purchases of land threatened by logging and other development.

The trustees' long-term plan strikes a good balance. Immediate cleanup and damage repair have cost \$213 million. Another \$386 million, 42 percent of the total, will be spent to protect habitat by acquiring land and development rights. Research and long-term restoration work are slated to get \$180 million.

Under that plan, the reserve funds would total roughly \$108 million. Managed carefully, that money would produce several million dollars a year indefinitely. The research work would be especially helpful, as even in the best of times the state is loathe to spend money on studies that help manage our natural resources.

No amount of money can undo what happened after the Exxon Valdez ran aground. But the Exxon settlement can enable Alaskans to better understand the ecosystem that was damaged and to take better care of it far into the future.

Scientists eke Exxon Valdez oil spill money for string of various research projects

By The Associated Press

Scientists seeking research money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council have some interesting questions they want to answer:

Is El Nino — the weather phenomena that warms ocean water and increases rainfall — affecting sealife on the Alaska coast? Which parts of Prince William Sound are used most by boaters, fishermen and hunters? Why are surf scoters — an important Native subsistence food — disappearing?

Each year the Trustee Council spends some of the \$900 million settlement from the 1989 spill in Prince William Sound on studies to

help understand the impacts of the 11-million-gallon spill.

This year, scientists submitted about 100 proposals asking for more than \$21 million. The council plans to spend about \$14 million on those projects next year. The decision from the trustees will come next month.

This year's proposals include completion of studies started shortly after the spill, said Molly McCammon, the council's executive director.

"We are trying to pull the findings into some kind of conclusion," she said. "We are also looking at what information we have so it doesn't just end up sitting on a shelf, but also has some sort of practical utility."

For 1998, study proposals include:

- A group of University of Fairbanks biologists is studying El Nino. They want \$85,000 to replace instruments on a buoy floating in Resurrection Bay. The instruments measure water temperature and water salinity. The buoy has been collecting data for 27 years. The National Science Fund would also contribute to the project.

- A state Fish and Game biologist wants \$179,000 to implant satellite transmitters in surf scoters to figure out where they breed. Natives living in Tatilik and Port Graham have asked the Trustee Council to figure out why the number of those sea ducks appears to be dwindling.

- The U.S. Forest Service is seeking \$144,000 to use Geographic Information System techniques to figure out which parts of Prince William Sound are most heavily used by people. The information would be com-

bined with data on the distribution of sealife to figure out where overuse is hurting wildlife.

- A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist asking for \$50,000 to count common murrelets on the Chiswell Islands. Thousands of murrelets were killed by the 1989 spill.

- The state Department of Natural Resources wants \$145,000 to check archaeological sites damaged by the spill or vandalized by spill cleanup workers to say if they've been damaged further.

- Several scientists are asking for a total of \$2.6 million to continue studies of Prince William Sound herring, which underwent a catastrophic decline in 1992.

So far, the trustee council has spent about one-third of the \$900 million settlement. About \$115 million has gone to research and restoration work; \$280 million to buy land and easements; and \$20 million to administration.

Business Notes

ANCHORAGE

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has agreed to spend \$45 million over a five-year period to protect more than 75,000 acres of pristine habitat in eastern Prince William Sound. The Eyak Corp. owns the proposed protected areas of Nelson Bay, Eyak Lake and Hawkins Island, Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Windy Bay. The habitat includes approximately 80 fish streams, numerous lakes and lagoons, approximately 50 miles of freshwater shoreline and 150 miles of saltwater shoreline. The land will be protected through a combination of fee simple purchase, conservation easements and timber easements. Most of the land will be administered as part of the Chugach National Forest. One smaller tract would be managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, as part of the existing Canoe Passage State Marine Park.

ALASKA JOURNAL OF COMMERCE
JULY 28, 1997

Bird expert wants to do it all

By Roger Kane

LOG Staff

Believe it or not, it snows every day in Florida.

At least in the penguin encounter at Sea World, said Tiffani Thompson, a new aviculturist at the Alaska SeaLife Center.

"I'm really excited about what's going on. I quit my job at Sea World of Florida in the end of May and arrived here May 28. We're not getting any birds until mid-September and this is the longest time in the last 12 years that I've been without animals in my life. And it's driving me crazy," she said.

Accurate record-keeping is vital to any organization and "I understand the need for records, but I feel a lot more motivated when I have to go clean an exhibit, than I do when I have to write a letter," Thompson said.

"Right now we've been doing permits and getting together the supplies we need for the birds. We're working closely with the rock artists to make the exhibit the best that it can be. And we're trying to set up communications with other Alaskan groups or visit with those that work with animals.

"We want to make sure we can all help each other work with each other to share our information and knowledge, since we're all working for the benefit of the animals. The well-being of the animals always comes first," she said.

"This is to learn about what's in our backyard. So little is known that this place will set protocols for animal rehabilitation used all over the world.

"There are already some great rehabilitation centers in this area, but they may be overburdened and we'll be able to divide up that overload," Thompson said.

She said the bird exhibit "is going to have the deepest pool of any exhibit in North America. It's designed to look like what you'd expect to see in Resurrection Bay. There will be 48 nesting burrows for the birds. It's just going to be awesome."

Nothing has been carved in stone at this point, but Thompson is anticipating tufted puffins, pigeon guillemots and maybe common murre.

"Hopefully down the line, we'll have harlequins, eiders and maybe other alcidines," all of which are diving birds.

"And if we get other non-releasable birds we'll try to include them in our collection," she said.

"We will have some live fish in the exhibit that they will be able to hunt and we're looking at a local distributor for frozen fish, clams and krill. They'll probably get two or three feedings a day when the days are short, and probably four when the days are long. And when we feed them, we'll be doing question-and-answer sessions with the guests, to try and answer as many questions as we can," she said.

Thompson has been working with animals for 12 years. "I began working with primates and tigers. I'm not sure how I got to work with birds, but I'm happy about it."

She said while in college she was always taking animals home with her and at one time had three baby tigers living with her, as well as a spider monkey and a black and white rough lemur.

"My career began at Florida's Cypress Gardens, right out of high school. For me I was working a 40-hours-a-week job and decided to stay with that. I was lucky to figure out what I wanted early." She said she has taken college courses in psychology, math and English, but has no college degree.



Tiffani Thompson

"Work in this field has taken me to Japan, Venezuela and here. And I do feel lucky to be where I'm at. Compared to Florida, this is another country. Florida is so flat," she said.

"In Japan I worked the bird show for the World's Fair. I was working with macaws. They did math problems, played hide-and-seek and rode bicycles. It was wonderful. I lived there (Osaka) eight months and would go back in a heartbeat. I went to Kobe, Nara and Mount Mino," she said.

It was on Mount Mino that she was introduced to the Japanese macaque. A primate. She said the climate there is temperate and the primates live in the mountains.

They are bold critters and "if you have food in your purse, they'll steal it. They'll jump in your car window" and she said they often work in pairs, with one of them creating a diversion so the other can make off with food.

"It's kind of embarrassing to be outsmarted by a monkey, but that's OK," she said.

Her trip to Venezuela was as a consultant to zoos, and she said the consultants were trying to heighten awareness of better ways to care for caged animals, better diets, and enrichment of the animals' lives.

"Down there working in a zoo is the lowest job on the totem pole. And if an animal is worth more money than it is in the zoo, the animals are sold on the black market.

"It was very beneficial to see some of the keepers who cared, learning from us, but it was also depressing to know that the three weeks I spent there wasn't gonna

change 200 or 300 years of thinking. It was also hard dealing with the devastation of the rain forests. There are only pockets of the rain forests left. And you see large groups of primates trying to survive in fragmented forests, competing with macaws for berries or fruits." She said because of the competition and loss of habitat, the primates will be forced to live in groups, resulting in isolated gene pools and inbreeding, and eventually the species will get weaker and weaker.

Thompson has also worked with puffins on the East Coast, where they were hunted to extinction in Maine.

She said young puffins were brought in from Canada and Greenland and imprinted on Maine's Seal Island.

She said the puffins are re-establishing themselves there and as a member of the Project Puffin team she did the "most roughing-it I've ever done."

She said she spent three weeks on Seal Island, sleeping in a tent, using an outhouse, a solar shower and eating Maine lobster fresh from the sea.

"It was so good, sometimes we had three or four a night," courtesy of nearby fishermen, she said.

While in Alaska, Thompson said, "I want to do everything Alaskan. I want to see Denali, the Aleutians, Kodiak, and I'm sure when winter comes I'll want to go to Hawaii. I want to see an orca, caribou, bear and a walrus.

"I think I'll be here at least five years. But I want to see as much of the world as I can. There are so many beautiful places. I don't want to end up saying 'I wish I had.' I wanna be able to say, 'I'm glad I did it. I'm glad I did it.'"



Eric Fry/LOG photo

Not yet strong enough to make the flight to the sea, this six-week-old marbled murrelet was brought to the Institute of Marine Science after it was found along the edge of the Seward Highway at Mile 12, July 20. The bird was most likely making its first flight from the nest to the coast. It was kept overnight and released on the east side of Fox Island, where about 20 marbled murrelets were spotted. SeaLife Center aviculturist, Tiffani Thompson, said although the ASLC is not ready to accept birds needing rehabilitation, they took the murrelet because it is a priority species.

Mayor: Leases will pay for NIRF

By JEFF RICHARDSON
Mirror Writer

The borough is working to put together the final leases for the Near Island Research Facility, and should have them completed within a few months, says Mayor Jerome Selby.

The borough already has its biggest contract for the \$20.7 facility signed — a \$1.46 million annual lease from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. A lease with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has also been inked.

Its remaining leases — from the University of Alaska and the National Parks Service — have verbal commitments, Selby said.

Landing leases for the facility is critical, he said, because it is allowing the facility to be paid for without any local tax dollars.

Funding comes from the following sources:

- \$6 million from part of the Exxon criminal settlement, which the state devoted to the NIRF building.

- Both the state and NOAA agreed to put \$3 million into the facility.

- A federal grant for \$465,000.

- The borough projects \$235,000 in interest earnings by the time the project is completed in fall 1998.

- The biggest funding source, however, comes from an \$8 million bond. The borough is-

sued the bond itself, Selby said, because it was able to get 7 percent interest — about a percentage point higher than anyone else was offering.

The bond money comes from a facilities funds the borough has from the \$42 million sale of Shuyak Island. That money can be used only for repair and maintenance of facilities, bond debts and insurance.

"We have a pretty tight investment policy here," Selby said. "We don't just go out and buy anything."

The borough is counting on its leases to pay back that \$756,000 annual bond payment. About \$1.5 million in lease money is already officially committed, with about \$155,000 more projected from

UAF and NPS.

The remaining lease money will pay for operating expenses — about \$700,000 a year — and will be put into a reserve fund, in case the facility needs substantial repairs.

"None of it is borough money at all," Selby said. "It's all coming from other places."

Selby said the borough also has been assured that it will not have to pay for cost overruns.

Although the project was put out to bid with only partially completed plans, the borough negotiated a maximum guaranteed price. Any extra costs will have to be absorbed by the contractor building the facility, unless the assembly decides to upgrade it while it is under construction.

Around Juneau

Baby porpoise dies

JUNEAU — A baby porpoise that was sent to the Alaska SeaLife Center for rehabilitation after being found alone in Gastineau Channel earlier this week has died.

According to a news release from the SeaLife Center, the Dall's porpoise died about 8:45 this morning. It was about a week and a half old and center staff said its chances of survival were not good.

The calf was being fed a high-fat, high-protein formula every hour and staff members had been in the water providing physical contact, according to the news release.

"We gave the porpoise the best available care," SeaLife Center Executive Director John Hendricks said.

The calf had for some reason become separated from its mother and was seen alone Sunday near Taku Smokeries, according to National Marine Fisheries Service staff. It was pulled out of the water Monday near West Eighth Street and taken by NMFS staff to a local veterinary clinic. It was transported to Seward on Tuesday.

JUNEAU EMPIRE 8/1/97

SeaLife Center gets first patient

SEWARD (AP) — A 1-week old porpoise that washed ashore in downtown Juneau was delivered to the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, where treatment was under way Wednesday. The center said it was still several months away from seeing its wildlife rehabilitation unit complete. The center on Resurrection Bay combines a visitor center with a wildlife rehabilitation unit and was set up after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

The center said it received the Dall's porpoise on Tuesday, after it was observed alone and adrift in Juneau for three days.

The animal eventually washed ashore, where it was retrieved by the National Marine Fisheries Ser-

vice and examined by a Juneau veterinarian. The animal was airlifted to Anchorage and transported from there to Seward.

Vic Aderholt, a curator at the marine center, said the animal was in guarded condition Wednesday after going without food for some time.

"It is rare that animals this young survive," Aderholt said.

The porpoise, which requires 24-hour care, was being held at the Institute of Marine Sciences building, adjacent to the SeaLife Center. Center staff will try to stabilize the animal after the stress of being washed ashore and handling.

Ailing baby porpoise getting expert care

■ *Prospects not good for mammal found in Juneau waters*

By CATHY BROWN

THE JUNEAU EMPIRE

A baby porpoise found abandoned in Juneau this week is the first marine mammal to arrive at the not-quite-finished Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward.

The Dall's porpoise, which appears to be about a week old, is in guarded condition, SeaLife Center director of marketing Donna Harris said. "It's kind of touch-and-go."

Steve Zimmerman, chief of the protected resources management division at the National Marine Fisheries Service, said someone called the agency Monday morning to report the baby porpoise had been seen Sunday alone near Taku Smokeries.

A staff member spent about an hour looking for the animal but didn't find it, Zimmerman said. Later that morning, another call came in that the calf was in the water by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game office on West Eighth Street.

The porpoise was reportedly on its side, struggling to swim.

"It somehow got separated from its mother or lost its mother," Zimmerman said. "It was probably going through a process of starvation."

By the time NMFS staff arrived at the Fish and Game office, someone had pulled the porpoise out of the water and had it lying on a blanket on the shore.

"It was a very small animal. It was moving just a little bit," Zimmerman said.

"Its dorsal fin was leaning over which is often a sign of weakness in some species."

NMFS staff carried the porpoise on the blanket to a truck and hauled it to Southeast Alaska Veterinary Clinic.

The calf spent Monday night in veterinarian Melissa Edwards' bathtub, so she could feed it every two hours. She flew with it on Tuesday to Anchorage and drove it to Seward.

Harris said the SeaLife Center isn't really ready to accept animals yet, but the porpoise is still small enough that it can be cared for in a 6-foot tank at the adjacent Institute of Marine Science, a University of Alaska Fairbanks facility.

The SeaLife Center's veterinarian and other staff are caring for the animal, which needs 24-hour-a-day attention, she said. Center staff are not optimistic about the calf's chances of survival.

"It is rare that animals this young survive," the center's director of aquatics, Vic Aderholt, said in a news release.

Dall's porpoises are black with white on their fins and underside and are often referred to as "baby killer whales," Zimmerman said. They grow to about 6 feet long and up to 480 pounds.

This calf is about 3 feet long and weighs about 35 pounds, according to the SeaLife Center.

Edwards cautioned that people should not attempt to rescue marine mammals that appear to be abandoned. The mother may simply be out feeding, she said.

"If you see a stranded seal or something, you need to just get hold of the appropriate authorities and let them deal with it."

SeaLife granted \$724,000

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

The Alaska SeaLife Center will receive \$724,000 for scientific equipment that will help restore resources damaged in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has previously granted the SeaLife Center \$25 million to construct the scientific portion of the research, rehabilitation and visitor facility.

These additional funds come from the anticipated \$1.25 million interest generated by the \$25 million account, said Trustee Council Executive Director Molly McCammon.

The trustees also have granted about \$545,000 of the interest to the state Department of Fish and Game for a fish pass at the SeaLife Center.

The new funds will provide scientists with top quality laboratories, said SeaLife Center Executive Director John

Hendricks.

The SeaLife Center will buy complete operating rooms, ultracold freezers to hold biological samples, X-ray machines, "hundreds of small mundane things used in a first-class water lab and a good blood lab," and even a hard hull boat with an attached inflatable to help scientists collect specimens, Hendricks said.

The Trustee Council required that the funds be spent to further its mission of restoring resources damaged in the oil spill.

"It allows us to get open with a better quality of service to scientists and it frees up other funds for visitor services," Hendricks said. But the fund-raising program remains important as a source of money for visitor-related exhibits.

Hendricks sees the grant as a vote of confidence by the Trustee Council that the SeaLife Center will be completed on budget.

• Knowles also announced the signing of the deed transferring land along the Kenai River (known as the Shilling parcel) to the state, to both protect habitat and ensure public access. Anglers can now fish the river along the bank without damaging fish habitat, he said. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in February authorized purchase of the 3.34-acre parcel for \$698,000.

VALDEZ VANGUARD
JULY 9, 1997

Letters to the editor

Carter is pleased

(The following was sent to the Boards of Directors of the Eyak Corporation and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and submitted to The Vanguard as a letter to the editor):

I am pleased to learn that you have reached a tentative agreement to preserve old-growth coastal forests of Prince William Sound. I understand the arrangement provides substantial protection in perpetuity on over 75,000 acres of coastal habitat and cultural resources, as well as providing for the sustainable economic future of the Eyak shareholders. This will benefit the public, the environment, and the Eyak people.

I trust this will be a model for other important efforts throughout the world to balance culture, environment and economy. You have our best wishes in your efforts to restore and maintain Prince William Sound's delicate environment.

Jimmy Carter
Plains, Ga.

Researchers compete for spill funds

By NATALIE PHILLIPS

Daily News reporter

Is El Niño — the weather phenomenon that warms ocean water and increases rainfall — affecting sealife on Alaska coast? Which parts of Prince William Sound are used most by boaters, fishermen and hunters? Why are surf scoters — an important Native subsistence food — disappearing?

These are questions that scientists hope to answer if the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funds their studies next year.

Every year the Trustee Council uses some of the \$900 million settlement funds from the 1989 spill in Prince William Sound to fund studies to help understand the aftereffects of the 11 million-gallon spill.

This year, scientists submitted about 100 proposals totaling more than \$21 million in work. The

Trustee Council plans to fund about \$14 million of those next year. The Trustee Council staff has reviewed the proposals and has made recommendations to Trustee Council members. The Trustee Council will hear public comment on the proposed spending plan at 7 p.m. today at the Trustee Council office at 645 G St. Comment will be accepted until Aug. 6, when the Trustee Council will decide which studies to fund.

So far, the Trustee Council has spent about one-third of the \$900 million settlement. About \$115 million has gone to research and restoration work; about \$280 million to buy land and easements to protect habitat for species injured by the spill; and about \$20 million on administration. The Trustee Council plans to set aside \$108 million of the settlement in a reserve

fund, which might be used for long-term monitoring projects.

This year's proposals include studies that were started shortly after the spill and are now winding down, said Molly McCammon, the Trustee Council's executive director.

"We are trying to pull the findings into some kind of conclusion," she said. "We are also looking at what information we have so it doesn't just end up sitting on a shelf, but also has some sort of practical utility."

The study proposals for 1997 include:

- A group of University of Fairbanks biologists interested in El Niño are asking for \$85,000 to replace instruments on a buoy floating in Resurrection Bay. The in-

TUESDAY, July 15, 1997 ☆

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

struments measure water temperature and water salinity. The buoy has been collecting data for 27 years. The National Science Fund also would contribute money to the project. "It may help us understand and predict the effects of El Niño on the state fisheries," said Stan Senner, science coordinator for the Trustee Council.

- Natives living in Tatitlik and Port Graham have asked the Trustee Council to figure out why the number of surf scoters appears to be dwindling. A state Fish and Game biologist is asking for \$179,000 to implant satellite transmitters in the sea ducks to figure out where they breed. "If we know their breeding grounds, we can

figure out if something is affecting their reproduction," Senner said.

- The U.S. Forest Service is asking for \$144,000 to set up a project that will use Geographic Information System techniques to figure out which parts of Prince William Sound are most heavily used by people. The information will be combined with GIS data on the distribution of sealife to figure out

overuse is hurting wildlife.

- A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist is asking for \$50,000 to count common murrelets on the Chiswell Islands. Thousands of murrelets were killed by the 1989 spill. The murrelets appear to be recovering, but they have not been counted since 1992.

- The state Department of Natural Resources is asking for \$145,000

to check archaeological sites damaged by the spill or vandalized by spill cleanup workers. Workers would survey sites to see if they have been revisited or further damaged.

- A number of scientists are asking for a total of \$2.6 million to continue studies of Prince William Sound herring, which underwent a catastrophic decline in 1992.

METRO

UAF biologists target otters

By NATALIE PHILLIPS

Daily News reporter

One of the studies the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is considering for next summer calls for capturing 15 river otters and feeding them oil-contaminated food to see if the oil can be detected in their blood chemistry.

A group of University of Alaska Fairbanks biologists is asking the Trustee Council for \$236,000 to conduct the study at the Alaska Sealife Center, a research facility in Seward scheduled to open this winter. The doses of oil would not be lethal, and the otters would be released back into the wild at the end of the study.

"The idea is to feed small doses and then examine the animals'

blood and feces for physical changes," said Molly McCammon, the Trustee Council's executive director. That data could be compared with information gathered from river otters in the wild.

The biologists suspect the animals have been feeding on contaminated beaches. If the data gathered in the controlled setting can be matched to data gathered in the field, the scientists will be able to determine the extent of the contamination and the effects on the river otters.

"We haven't done any studies like this," McCammon said. The request went through several steps of review before the Trustee Council staff recommended approving it.

Chenega transfers land to federal, state governments

By the Alaska Journal of Commerce

Nearly 60,000 acres of prime habitat in western Prince William Sound were transferred June 25 from Chenega Corp. to the federal and state governments.

The package includes 59,520 acres, 224 miles of coastline and 22 rivers or streams. The \$34 million paid to Chenega includes \$24 million from the Exxon Valdez civil settlement and \$10 million from federal Exxon criminal funds.

Of the total acreage, 20,968 fee simple acres have been transferred to the U.S. Forest Service and 16,268 acres have been transferred to the State of Alaska. Another 22,284 acres comprises a conservation easement, to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the agreement, Chenega Corp. retains ownership of the original village site of Chenega, which was destroyed in the 1964 earthquake. It also keeps several small development sites ranging from 1.5 to 30 acres.

LETTERS TO THE DAILY NEWS

ADN 7/11/97

Voice short on the facts

The Voice of The Times has come up with some blatant misinformation lately.

The first was an editorial that stated there are some "9.5 million acres of commercial forest in the Tongass." If the editors were to simply read Chapter 3, Page 248, of the 1997 Tongass Land Management Plan, even they would soon discover that the Tongass has 5.7 million acres of timberland otherwise known as "productive" or "commercial" forest. Of this 5.7 million acres, approximately 2.75 million acres of "timberland" has been withdrawn from commercial use by various acts of Congress. This leaves 3.4 million acres. This is a far cry from The Voice's claimed 9.5 million acres.

The second piece of blatant misinformation concerns the June 13 editorial titled "Eastern Bias" in which the editors accused New York Times reporter Carey Goldberg of reporting "rubbish" about the remaining effects of the oil spill on Prince William Sound. To support this assertion they quote from his article but do not mention that the quote originated in western Prince William Sound from residents of Chenega Bay who still find the remains of Exxon Valdez oil on their subsistence beaches.

The "diminished catches" quote that the editors also mock obviously refers to those of the herring fishery, which has not yet recovered from the oil spill.

Even though The Anchorage Times is defunct with no reporting staff, one still expects it to report factual material honestly.

In honor of the misinformation so often spouted, perhaps a more appropriate name

for this half-page would be "The Choke, Croak or Smoke of the Times."

— Jim Diehl
Girdwood

Studying recovery of marbled murrelet not easy task

Editor's note: It has been eight years since the Exxon Valdez ran aground in Prince William Sound, spilling nearly 11 millions gallons of Alaska crude oil. Time has since told quite a lot about the spill's long-term effects. To help tell the story, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is providing this column focusing on the ongoing recovery within the spill region. The idea of this column is to explain, over time, the many aspects of recovery and restoration and what it means to the people who live, work and play in the oil spill region.

By JODY SEITZ

Measuring the recovery of marbled murrelets following the Exxon Valdez oil spill is not an easy task. Their cryptic coloring, hidden nests and feeding habits make them hard to find and follow.

Unlike most other seabirds, marbled murrelets nest alone, usually high in the mossy boughs of very large old-growth trees. Their nesting habits — fewer than 50 nests have ever been found — have added to their mystery.

Though they are commonly seen along the nearshore coastline looking for small fish, they are nearly impossible to follow back to their nests. They have been clocked at 100 miles per hour darting through thick forests to return to nests that might be 12 miles or more inland.

Kathy Kuletz, a migratory bird specialist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, said she can predict

an area is going to have high murrelet activity by the girth of the trees and the number of platforms per tree.

"The birds are dependent on forests with old growth characteristics," said Kuletz. "They can't be densely packed. They're zooming around at 50 miles an hour in the dark basically."

To maintain healthy populations, murrelets need plenty of nesting habitat, food and large numbers of adult birds. Marbled murrelets mature at about three years and can live up to 30 years. They lay a single large egg and the parents share incubation duties. After the chicks are hatched they are left pretty much on their own. They sit silently, perfectly still all day until the parents return to the nest with food. When they're ready to fledge, overnight they'll pluck all their downy baby feathers and emerge from the forest, in brilliant black and white juvenile plumage.

In the Pacific Northwest, from California to British Columbia, murrelets are listed as threatened, mainly because 90 percent of their habitat has been clearcut.

Alaska has the last strong population with 70 to 80 percent of the marbled murrelets in the United States.



*Alaska
Coastal
Currents*

Restoration and recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill

When the Exxon Valdez spilled its cargo, it endangered a large fraction of the world's breeding population. An estimated minimum of 8,400 murrelets were killed — the largest death toll from a single event ever recorded for marbled murrelets throughout its range.

But oil spills and loss of habitat are not the only threats to the marbled murrelets. Even without the logging pressure experienced elsewhere in their range, murrelets have declined in Prince William Sound — from 300,000 in the 1970s to 100,000 today.

Scientists suspect a major shift in the types and abundance of their food supply as the main reason behind the decline. Murrelets collected in 1978 were feeding primarily on sand lance, a forage fish rich in fat. When Kuletz studied carcasses found after the oil spill, she discovered that most of the murrelets had been feeding on cod, which has very little oil content. A low-fat diet means the seabirds must work hard to meet their energy needs and feed their chicks.

To understand the murrelet decline, scientists are studying both their food supply and the change in their populations. Scientists don't rely on finding their nests, but instead, count the number of chicks that make it from the forest canopy down to the water each summer.

Jody Seitz lives in Cordova and also produces the Alaska Coastal Currents radio program.

Business Briefs

SeaLife Center adding administrators

The Alaska SeaLife Center, a research and education project located on the shore of Resurrection Bay in Seward, has hired two new administrators.

Donna Harris will be the director of marketing and Leslie Peart has been chosen as director of discovery education.

Harris will be responsible for marketing, statewide and nationwide advertising, partnership development, product enhancement and sales. She was previously with Era Helicopters in Anchorage as its director of tourism sales and marketing.

Peart will be responsible for developing the center's on-going educational programs and discovery outreach. She spent the last three years in charge of teacher education and program development at the Texas State Aquarium in Corpus Christi, Texas.

The SeaLife Center, Alaska's largest tourism infrastructure project, will combine rehabilitation with research and visitor education and will be home to Steller sea lions, sea otters, seals and a variety of sea birds.

BIRD CALLS

*The Newsletter of the American
Bird Conservancy Policy Council*



JULY 1997

AMERICAN BIRD CONSERVANCY *Conserving Wild Birds and their Habitats throughout the Americas*

An Introduction from the Chair by Paul J. Baicich, American Birding Association (ABA):

At our Policy Council meeting in February 1996, we discussed the idea of a newsletter, but decided to wait until the time was right. Well, now the time is right.

The past few meetings of our Policy Council have been packed — with people, and with ideas in bird conservation. My only disappointment has been the need to keep the agenda moving. Many delegates have felt that the meetings could be helped if participants came prepared to discuss the issues. As new organizations join the ABC Policy Council, they have to spend time catching up on issues. And, because of distance, a number of Delegates are unable to attend our meetings— another reason a newsletter would be helpful.

With this newsletter, our goals are to: inform delegates of current issues, projects, and events in bird conservation; suggest follow-up action to delegates and their organizations to influence bird conservation policy; spread the workload among volunteers and key delegates; create familiarity with issues of concern to the Policy Council and ABC projects; and facilitate discussion and avoid repetition at meetings.

We'll publish the newsletter on a regular basis, preceding each meeting by about a month. Content will be gathered by your Chair and Rebekah Creshkov (Linnaean Society of New York), with other help from members of the Policy Council. We will be ably assisted by Gerald Winegrad at the ABC office in Washington, DC, who will review final copy and send out the finished product. We encourage you to submit articles in the format that follows in this newsletter. Send your articles to Rebekah Creshkov at the email address given below or call her with your ideas for an article. *Bird Calls* will be sent to all Delegates to the ABC Policy Council, all observers, ABC Board members, and the heads of each of the member organizations. The Newsletter will be sent by email and by regular mail with the periodic mailings of the American Bird Conservancy to its Policy Council members. For each news item, we hope to include a contact name. While ABC Director of Government Relations Gerald Winegrad is leading the charge on many of these issues, Policy Council Delegates have taken responsibility on many of the action items. Please contact the people listed for details on each issue, and help the cause by writing and calling the listed decision-makers to take action for bird conservation.

I hope to see you on July 29 in New York at our next Policy Council meeting. In the meantime, if you have any comments on *Bird Calls*, contact Gerald (202-778-9666) or <gww@abcbirds.org>, Rebekah Creshkov (212- 493-3525) or rcreshkov@mindspring.com, or me (301- 839-9736) or <baicich@aba.org>

HORSESHOE CRABS

Harvest pressure on the horseshoe crab has increased dramatically for use as eel, conch, and catfish bait. This ancient species, predating the dinosaurs, is essential to migratory shorebirds. Each spring, Delaware Bay beaches in New Jersey and Delaware are the scene of one of nature's truly great phenomena — the concentration of over a million shorebirds feeding frantically on the protein rich eggs of spawning horseshoe crabs. Without the horseshoe crab eggs, several species of birds' hemispheric populations would be adversely impacted. These include Red Knots (about 80% of the hemispheric population feeds in Delaware Bay), Sanderlings (30% of the hemispheric population), Ruddy Turnstones, and Semipalmated and Least Sandpipers. The American Bird Conservancy has joined with the National and New Jersey Audubon Societies in urging a moratorium on Horseshoe Crab harvests in the fishery from New Jersey to Virginia and to require restrictions on the remaining fisheries. Current regulations are grossly inadequate. With

SAN CLEMENTE SHRIKE

The American Bird Conservancy, working with the Environmental Defense Fund, Defenders of Wildlife and Craig Harrison, have led efforts to prevent the extinction of the endangered San Clemente Island Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi*). This subspecies is found only on San Clemente Island, an island some 60 miles off of San Diego and controlled by the U.S. Navy for off-shore bombardment. After filing a notice of intention to sue (60-day letter) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to protect the few remaining wild shrikes from extinction, the groups succeeded in prodding the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to take immediate action. Actions taken include formal consultation and a Biological Opinion under the ESA, measures to prevent and suppress fires, comprehensive efforts to control cats and rats, and the granting of access to shrike habitat despite military operations. In November, the Navy and the Zoological Society of San Diego formally opened a captive rearing facility on San Clemente Island. Currently, there are 16 adult wild shrikes and 10 in captivity. Primarily due to nest predation from Ravens and possibly foxes, only two wild fledglings survived and one nest has chicks. The captive breeding facility has only produced three fledglings and five chicks as of June 17 and the nesting season has nearly ended. Despite our best efforts, the shrike's existence is still jeopardized and ABC continues to monitor the activities of the Navy and the USFWS. *Contact:* Gerald Winegrad (202-778-9666) or <gww@abcbirds.org>.

HOMER SPIT

Efforts to secure migratory shorebird habitat around Homer, Alaska, continue. Funds are being sought from the small-parcel program of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council to acquire more habitat along Homer Spit and Beluga Slough, all within Kachemak Bay. The location, which hosts over 100,000 migrating shorebirds in spring, was recognized as a site of international importance as part of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) last year. Intertidal resources were badly damaged by the oil spill, making these lands an appropriate candidate for acquisition through EVOS funds. Moreover, these tidelands provide a series of high-quality recreational opportunities -- wildlife viewing, bird watching, and beach-walking -- that were also affected by the spill. The American Bird Conservancy has written letters, along with Policy Council members, to the individuals listed below. *What you can do:* Send letters requesting \$1.3 million to acquire nine parcels totaling 115 acres at Homer Spit to: The Honorable Tony Knowles, Governor, P.O. Box 11001, Juneau, AK 99811, Ms. Deborah Williams, EVOS Trustee, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1689 C Street, Ste. #100, Anchorage, AK 99501, Mr. Frank Rue, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1255 W. 8th St., Juneau, AK 99802. *Send copies to:* Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 645 G Street, Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99501. *Contact:* Jim Corven, Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences (508-224-6521) or <jmcorven@manomet.org>.

MBTA

- Recent Federal Court decisions have reversed years of conservation policy under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). The Courts have ruled that the MBTA does not apply to federal government agencies, thus exempting the government from the bird protections afforded under the Act. ABC, working with Audubon and other Policy Council members, has held meetings to develop a comprehensive solution to the future application of this critical bird conservation law. Letters have been sent to key administration officials and ABC was instrumental in gaining a meeting with an Assistant Secretary of the Interior on this issue. The conservation community has been asked to

*next
R-clipping
also - give
copy to Joe.*

Memorandum

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1997

TO: Molly McCammon
FROM: Walt Ebel *Walt*
DATE: July 7, 1997
RE: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Enclosed for your information and review is an article from the June 28, 1997 *Seattle Times* regarding the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Best regards.

50¢ IN PUGET SOUND
AREA; 75¢ ELSEWHERE

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SEATTLETIMES.COM



The Seattle Times

WASHINGTON'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

MORNING EDITION

SATURDAY
JUNE 28, 1997

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8 years after Valdez spill, there's hope of renewal

BY PAUL ROGERS
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

SEWARD, Alaska — In storms, the oily sheen still seeps from rocky beaches like a painful memory. Along 1,000 miles of rugged shoreline, the herring, otters and sea birds have yet to fully recover.

For Alaska's wild and stunningly beautiful southern coast, the Exxon Valdez oil spill hasn't gone away. But lately, after eight years of suffering, the disaster is beginning to deliver something surprisingly different: hope and the promise of environmental renewal.

With little public awareness outside the state itself, vast new areas of land across southern Alaska are being purchased for wildlife refuges and public parks with the \$900 million that Exxon paid the state and federal governments to settle civil claims from the devastating 1989 spill.

Last year, in fact, Exxon money brought more Alaskan land — about \$175 million in agreements and pending sales — than Congress spent buying new parks, refuges and national forests in the other 49 states combined.

Most recently, in May, U.S. Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt signed an agreement to buy 30,200 acres to expand Kenai Fjords National Park near Seward, a fishing town 130 miles south of Anchorage.

The fund also is helping illustrate another point: Buying parkland so wildlife can recover after a major oil spill appears to be a more effective way to spend money than devoting millions to cleaning oiled animals.

"If there is a silver lining to this spill, this is it," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, based in Anchorage. "It goes a long way toward making the wildlife and the general public whole."

Administered by that six-member trustee council, the fund has so far purchased 522,000 acres of scenic beaches, world-class salmon rivers and vast, old-growth forests, many of which were threatened with clear-cut logging or development.

And more acquisitions are on the way. Over the next three years, the

council, made up of state and federal officials, plans to expand the purchases to 760,000 acres. Viewed another way, Exxon has been forced to buy an area the size of Yosemite National Park as penance for its environmental blunder.

More purchases ahead

"There are still effects up there from the spill," Babbitt said in an interview. "But I'll tell you, getting some of these critical lands into public ownership has really been helpful with the eye toward the long range. It's enormously satisfying, just remarkable."

The scattered lands are rich with grizzly bears, bald eagles and elk. They also contain harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, sea otters and salmon — the species harmed most when the 987-foot Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef on March 24, 1989, dumping 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the worst oil spill in U.S. history.

The idea behind the purchases is basic: The best way to speed wildlife recovery in the area is to ensure that wild places stay wild.

After the spill, Exxon spent \$80,000 per otter to clean, feed and release 222 sea otters, according to a 1991 study by Jim Estes, a biologist at the University of California-Santa Cruz. Although otters are still listed as endangered in California, in Alaska they are widespread, with a population of 150,000.

"I cleaned otters, I cleaned birds, and I would never do it again," said Pamela Brodie, a Sierra Club leader from Homer, Alaska. "Very few of the animals survived. The \$80,000 spent for one otter could have bought maybe 200 acres of estuary so that dozens of otters would be helped for years to come."

Unless an animal is threatened with extinction, Brodie said, the best thing to do is euthanize oil-fouled wildlife, fine the oil company heavily and spend the money on research and buying land to help bring back the remaining populations.

"This model of using fines from environmental damages to restore and protect areas should be copied

The money trail of the Exxon oil spill

In 1991, Exxon agreed to pay \$900 million to settle civil claims filed by the federal government and Alaska over the 1989 spill. Here's how the money is being used:

- \$386.3 million — Buying 760,000 acres of forests, shorelines and streams for wildlife refuges, parks.
- \$180 million — Ongoing fish and animal research, new marine-biology labs.
- \$173.2 million — Reimbursement to government for cleanup costs, legal bills.
- \$108 million — Endowment for future research projects or habitat purchases.
- \$39.9 million — Court-ordered payment to Exxon for cleanup costs after 1992.
- \$30.9 million — Administration, public information, trustee council staff.

KNIGHT-RIDDER NEWSPAPERS

across the nation," Brodie said.

Related Exxon money also has funded restoration work along the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland this year and has provided \$400,000 toward the public purchase of the Bolsa Chica wetlands in Orange County, Calif.

Alaskans aren't yet ready to describe the spill as an opportunity. But many concede that the disaster provided unprecedented funding that wouldn't have otherwise been available for parks and wildlife.

In its October 1991 settlement, Exxon agreed to pay \$900 million for "restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources" harmed in the spill.

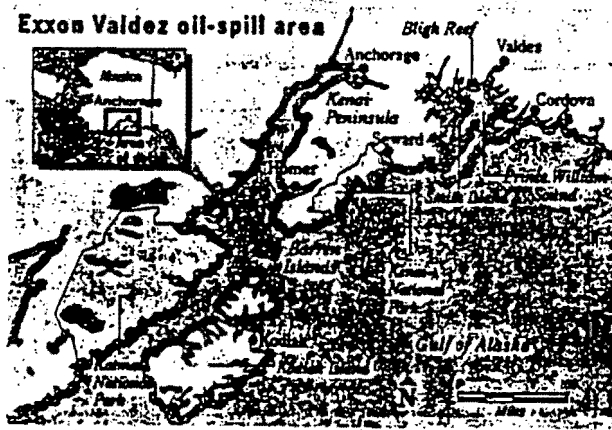
The company also paid fines of \$125 million to state and federal governments, much of which has been spent on scientific research and purchasing other land.

An Alaska jury also awarded \$8 billion in punitive damages to 28,000

Oil Spill Trustee Council



Rescue workers in Alaska take oil-soaked birds to be cleaned and treated after the March 29, 1989, Exxon Valdez oil spill. Oil washing up on shore killed thousands of birds and other wildlife.



fishermen, native villagers and others harmed by the spill. This month, Exxon appealed that award in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

"Right after the spill, they said they'd make us whole," said Cheri Shaw, executive director of Cordova District Fishermen United, based southeast of Valdez. "Then they fought us tooth and nail. It's been eight years, and we haven't seen a dime."

An appellate brief filed by Exxon cited juror misconduct, jury instructions, compensatory-damage errors and the "excessiveness" of punitive damages.

"We're going to exercise our right to protect the interests of our shareholders and employees," said Ed Burwell, a spokesman for Exxon in Irving, Texas.

A rocky start

The trustee council charged with spending the \$900 million settlement got off to a rocky start in the first two years. Its staff churned out mountains of paperwork. State and federal appointees squabbled.

Under demands for more accountability, the council hired a permanent director and drew up a blueprint for spending the money in 1994.

Under that plan, about 40 percent, or \$386 million, will buy land. An additional \$180 million is funding science projects. About \$213 million went to repay cleanup costs, and \$108 million will go into an endow-

ment to fund future land purchases and long-term scientific studies of the spill's impact on the environment for decades to come.

"There are a lot of people who wanted to spend all the money on science," McCammon said. "A lot want to spend all of it on buying land. How do you meld those two? We've ended up with a mix."

One hundred years from now, Alaska Gov. Tony Knowles said, the land purchases will stand as a positive legacy of the disaster.

"The incident remains a dark cloud over Alaska," Knowles said. "But people want to know what we learned from it. I think we have done things right. We're standing tall again." Three deals to buy 267,000 acres on Kodiak Island in 1994, for example, had the support of the National Rifle Association, the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society, the Safari Club, scientific groups and native village leaders.

Some critics note that the early foot-dragging came with a heavy price.

Rick Steiner, a professor of fisheries biology at the University of Alaska, said that at least 50,000 acres of forest around Prince William Sound were clear-cut during the council's early inaction.

Nearly all the land is being sold by corporations owned by native Alaskans. The native people were given 44 million acres by Congress in 1971. Searching for economic development, many did not want to log old-

growth forests or build hotels, but they needed income.

By selling the land or its timber rights, most native villages have created investment funds that now pay annual dividends of \$2,000 to \$8,000 per resident.

In one such deal this March, the government paid \$34 million for 59,000 acres along the western edge of Prince William Sound. Coated with oil a foot deep during the spill, the land includes 22 streams critical to pink and sockeye salmon as well as 100 miles of forested coastline. Half was added to Chugach National Forest, while the rest is now managed by the state of Alaska as a marine park.

The land's former owners, several hundred native Alaskans organized under the name the Chenega Corp., retained their original village site and several parcels of waterfront land on which they could one day build lodges or other tourist-type development.

In the days after the Valdez spill, oil washed up on nearly 20 miles of shoreline at Kenai Fjords, killing thousands of birds and other wildlife. Cleanup efforts lasted three years.

"The fact that this money is here, is only right," said Anne Castellina, superintendent of Kenai Fjords park. "You cannot imagine the agony of those days. We felt so helpless."

Today, signs of the spill are hard for visitors to find on most days.

The park is populated by moose, bears and mountain goats. Stellar sea lions lounge on rocky islands at the entrances to its fjords, carved from retreating glaciers centuries ago. The waters teem with humpback whales, orcas and porpoises. Overhead, thick flocks of puffins, murres and other sea birds raise their young on the rocky cliffs.

Yet biologists note that around the region — and at Prince William Sound, 100 miles to the east — wildlife still struggles.

An estimated 8 percent to 18 percent of the crude oil remains trapped in gravel along 1,000 miles of shoreline where the slick spread — an area as long as California's entire coast.

"Nature heals," said the Sierra Club's Brodie. "As time goes by, the damage from the oil spill is fading. But the benefits of buying this land are permanent."

Making sea animals feel right at home

By Roger Kane

LOG Staff

Editor's note: This is the first in a series of profiles of the Alaska SeaLife Center's staff.

Vic Aderholt, the Alaska SeaLife Center's director of aquatics, is realizing two long-term goals in Seward.

He said his professional goal is "to provide a first-rate institution for the housing of marine mammals. And to combine that with an effort toward maximizing research and educational potential. And it's been a personal goal of mine to live in this region of the country for as long as I can remember."

Aderholt, 40, arrived here in February from Orlando, Fla., and said he likes "sailing, diving, hiking, camping — outdoor stuff."

"My wife loves it here. She was more of a driving force for this job than I was. It was, 'You better take this job,'" he said.

Aderholt's wife is a lab support technician. They have been married for 18 years and have a five-year old son, Natua.

A self-confessed "Army brat," Aderholt was born in Frankfurt, Germany, but grew up in south Florida. He has a bachelor of science degree from Broward Community College in Ft. Lauderdale, with the emphasis on pre-veterinarian medicine.

"I started my career in 1973 as a volunteer in a dolphin communication research facility in Miami. Then I moved into the oceanary industry and stayed in this line of work, in assorted positions ranging from



Vic Aderholt

curator to consultant in the oceanarium start-up. My last job was with Sea World of Florida, in the animal-care department as a supervisor," he said.

Aderholt said he's very busy. "Mainly permitting, paperwork, plus daily monitoring the construction activities of the animal areas to make sure everything gets done properly. It's going very, very well. Construction is several months ahead of schedule and there's a good crew over there. They're very easy to work with.

"Right now I administrate the animal department, hire animal staff, and I'm the director in charge of the marine mammal things like the acquisition of marine mammals, their transportation, husbandry. That sort of thing," Aderholt said.

"More than likely we'll have fish and birds adjacent to the facilities by September. We'll take delivery of the building in October. And the

'I started my career in 1973 as a volunteer in a dolphin communication research facility in Miami. ... My last job was with Sea World of Florida, in the animal-care department as a supervisor'

— Vic Aderholt

marine mammals will more than likely be arriving in mid-to-late February," he said.

The Steller sea lions will be coming in from the Vancouver Aquarium in British Columbia. The seals, from the Mystic Aquarium in Connecticut; and the birds, from the Oregon-Coast Aquarium. And the fish will be coming from Resurrection Bay.

"The sea lions coming in are involved in a very long-term study regarding food intake and its relationship to metabolism in the animals." Which may be one reason for the decline in numbers of Steller sea lions, he said.

"These particular animals have been involved in the study since a very young age. And because the animals are already in captivity, studies can be continued with an established baseline and a known history of each animal, through adolescence to adulthood.

"They cannot be re-released into the wild. They've been too imprinted on human beings," Aderholt said.

SeaLife news

By Jim Pfeiffenberger

Director of Aquatics Vic Aderholt recently finished the permit applications required for housing marine mammals at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The complex permitting process was even more demanding now that the Steller sea lion is on the endangered species list. The applications will now be reviewed by the appropriate federal agencies. The goal of the permitting process is to ensure that the animals will be well cared for.

As of June 29, more than

1,000 people have participated in the hard-hat tours at the Center. One of the highlights right now is seeing the different stages of rock-work in the animal habitats. Some of the work, looking like random tangles of rebar, is just barely begun.

In other sections, though, the concrete has been hand-carved into its final shape and already has the first few layers of paint. Come to the tent at the corner of Third and Railway if you would like a tour.

Jim Pfeiffenberger is an employee of the Alaska SeaLife Center.

Spill fund to buy 55,000 acres near Cordova

By ALLEN BAKER
Associated Press Writer

ANCHORAGE (AP) — A \$45 million chunk of Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement money will be used to buy 55,357 acres near Cordova from the Eyak Corp. and obtain conservation easements on 20,068 more — if the Native corporation's shareholders agree.

The land includes 150 miles of saltwater shoreline and about 80 salmon streams. The shoreline was not oiled in the 1989 spill, but many bird species injured by the spill use

the area of nesting, feeding and wintering, according to the trustees.

The package will protect wooded shoreline along Nelson Bay, Eyak Lake, and Hawkins Island. Much of the area is visible from Cordova, and some of it was logged by the Native corporation in 1994 and 1995.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council made the formal offer to Eyak Wednesday, and the corporation's board endorsed the deal unanimously in the afternoon, according to Mollie McCammon

of the trustee council. A shareholder vote is expected in a few weeks.

The \$45 million is the largest amount the trustees have ever spent in a single purchase, but the money is being transferred in six payments over a five-year period. That makes the actual value of the deal about \$40 million in current dollars, McCammon said. The trustees had been negotiating with Eyak representatives for the acreage since 1992.

In 1995, the trustees spent \$3.65 million to buy timber rights from

Eyak for 2,052 acres in the area. That purchase was made to prevent logging there.

Adding the Eyak acreage, the total bought with Exxon Valdez spill money or protected by various easements comes to nearly half a million acres. The total bill for those purchases and easements comes to more than \$230 million.

In addition, the council in May authorized an offer of up to \$70 million to buy lands from Afognak Joint Venture. Negotiations are also under way with Koniag Inc.

Trustee Council buys Chenega land to protect from logging

Vanguard staff

Nearly 60,000 acres of land in western Prince William Sound were purchased for preservation by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for \$34 million last week.

The land was transferred June 25 from the Chenega Corporation to federal and state governments.

The U.S. Forest Service acquired a total of 43,252 acres, while the State of Alaska Department

of Natural Resources received 16,268 acres.

The land includes 224 miles of coastline and 22 rivers or streams.

The land will be used for recreational purposes, which includes hunting and fishing, said Molly McCammon, executive director of Trustee Council.

The habitat for animals such as salmon, herring, and eagles, will be protected.

Possible future timber harvesting would have destroyed both the land and the habitat, said McCammon.

Eyak Corporation may sell 75,000 acres of PWS land to EVOS

By Jennifer L. Strange

Times Staff

More than 75,000 acres of valuable land in Prince William Sound belonging to the Eyak Corporation could be sold, pending shareholder approval, to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, according to an EVOS news release.

The council agreed July 2 to spend \$45 million over a five-year period through a combination of

fee simple purchase, conservation easements and timber easements for land that is mostly visible from the City of Cordova.

The deal includes the wooded shoreline areas of Nelson Bay, Eyak Lake and Hawkins Island as well as Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Windy Bay, areas considered among the most valuable parcels in Prince William Sound.

The purpose of the purchase is habitat protection, according to the

EVOS release. The package includes approximately 80 anadromous fish streams, numerous lakes and lagoons, approximately 50 miles of freshwater shoreline and 150 miles of saltwater shoreline.

Of the 75,425 total acres of land, 55,357 acres will be surface fee land purchases, 6,667 acres will be purchased as conservation easements and 13,401 acres will be purchased as timber easements. Most of the land would be administered as part of the Chugach National Forest. One smaller tract would be managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation as part of the existing Canoe Passage State Marine Park.

Under the agreement, The Eyak Corporation would retain lands for future development and their shareholder land use program. The package includes a provision for The Eyak Corporation to convey the right of way to build a road to Shepard Point, where the City of Cordova is planning construction of a deep water port.

City of Cordova city manager Scott Janke, who is spearheading the Shepard Point project, said he didn't know anything about the sale other than that The Eyak Corporation has been trying to get the right of way excepted so the land could be donated to the road and port project.

The proposed Power Creek hydroelectric plant project will not be affected by the sale either. There is already a signed agreement between the electric company and The Eyak

THE CORDOVA TIMES
JULY 3, 1997

Corporation, said Cordova Electric Cooperative general manager Jim Roberts.

Dune Lankard of the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Office in Cordova voiced concerns about the pending sale in May of this year. Lankard said a sale of such a large amount of Eyak land, with no recourse, could harm the cultural integrity of Native people.

"Most likely, because 85 percent of Eyak Corporation shareholders aren't Eyak and have no interest in the land, it will be sold. So we must protect the money," said Lankard.

Lankard said a large portion of the sale money will go to capital gains and other taxes, which will result in shareholder money being much lower than how it first appears.

"We shareholders will have to manage the money properly and aggressively," said Lankard. "It's going to be the almighty dollar that drives this issue; not culture, heritage

or bonds to the land. It's about capitalism and that's why I'm focusing on the tax issue."

Lankard suggested the land be leased or sold under super-restrictive conservation easements instead of fee titles, which he said will still meet the goals of restoration without compromising the ownership of the land.

"Even if we can't live on it, we can keep our legacy of land and keep the history of Athabascan people alive," said Lankard.

Eyak shareholder Sylvia Lang of Cordova said that any decision about the sale is to be made entirely by shareholders and that information must be spread to the shareholders so they can make an informed decision.

"We need to get shareholders up to speed as to what this means to them personally and as a corporation," said Lang. "It will take a while, it won't happen overnight. There are lots of very complicated issues involved."

Shepard Point development

As a result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, the Alyeska Settlement Fund was established as a means to help protect the interests of local communities in the event of a future oil spill and to restore a portion of the economic losses suffered by the region. Through the Alyeska Settlement, an initial appropriation of \$6 million was secured to begin the process of building a road to Shepard Point in order to establish projects for the planning of oil spill response equipment storage facilities

and acquisition of oil spill response equipment for prepositioning at Shepard Point.

The Eyak Corporation endorses the development of corporation owned lands for the purpose of assisting in the completion of this worthwhile project. The Corporation is working to assist the City of Cordova in any way the Corporation is able in order to see the road and deep water port become a reality and to promote the Corporation's objectives to realize the benefits of creating road access to currently undeveloped corporation lands.

This could create job opportunities for our Native shareholders through the project's construction and operations and restore a portion of the economic losses suffered by the community as result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The impetus of the project's initial funding is oil spill response. Beyond this capacity, the development project will also expand the Cordova area's ability to stage the shipping of cargo — be it visitors, timber or seafood.

It is the Corporation's opinion that tourism and timber have the potential to drive the greatest amount of value across the Shepard Point facility. Therefore, the greatest amount of the Corporation's development efforts at Shepard Point will focus on accommodating visitors, tour vessels and log transfer operations.

Beyond Shepard Point, the Corporation has found no economically viable alternative in Cordova for the docking of large cruise ships. The ability to stage these vessels is an essential part of the Corporation's tourism development planning.

The Eyak Corporation strongly believes that the development of the Shepard Point project will have a great benefit to the Corporation, our shareholders and the area's residents.

Brian J. Lettich
general manager of
Eyak Corporation

THE CORDOVA TIMES
JULY 3, 1997

Fish and Game receives grants

The Alaska Congressional Delegation announced June 26 that Fish and Game will receive \$237,500 to provide research relevant to management strategies for Alaska king and Tanner crab fisheries.

The department will also receive \$458,500 to monitor the trend in harbor seal numbers in selected areas,

investigate factors affecting harbor seals in those areas and complete statistics and studies on the subject.

Fish and Game will also receive \$150,408 to

conduct research and collect landing statistics from all state managed groundfish fisheries to determine domestic groundfish landings in those fisheries. The study will include resource assessment surveys for sablefish, rockfish and ling cod in the Southeastern and East Yakutat areas.



Exxon spill money may buy bird habitat near Cordova

By ALLEN BAKER
The Associated Press

A \$45 million chunk of Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement money will be used to buy 55,357 acres near Cordova from the Eyak Corp. and obtain conservation easements on 20,068 more — if the Native corporation's shareholders agree.

The land includes 150 miles of saltwater shoreline and about 80 salmon streams. The shoreline was not oiled in the 1989 spill, but many bird species injured by the spill

use the area of nesting, feeding and wintering, according to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The package will protect wooded shoreline along Nelson Bay, Eyak Lake and Hawkins Island. Much of the area is visible from Cordova, and some of it was logged by the Native corporation in 1994 and 1995.

The trustee council made the formal offer to Eyak on

Wednesday, and the corporation's board endorsed the deal unanimously in the afternoon, according to Mollie McCammon of the trustee council. A shareholder vote is expected in a matter of weeks.

The \$45 million would be the largest amount the trustees have ever spent in a single purchase. The money is being transferred in six payments over a five-year

period. The trustees had been negotiating with Eyak representatives for the acreage since 1992.

In 1995, the trustees spent \$3.65 million to buy timber rights from Eyak for 2,052 acres in the area. That purchase was made to prevent

logging there.

Most of the land in the current deal will be administered as part of Chugach National Forest. One smaller tract would go to the Alaska Division of Parks as part of Canoe Passage State Marine Park.

Adding the Eyak acreage, the total bought with Exxon Valdez spill money or protected by various easements comes to nearly a half-million acres.

The total bill for those purchases and easements comes to more than \$230 million.

Seward sea life center's director has big plans for a small town

SEWARD — The Rotary Club met in the Outlook Restaurant, 20-plus people sitting around a U-shaped table at noon on a Tuesday, eating and chatting. Between bites of turkey sandwich, John B. Hendricks pointed out the postmaster, the bank manager, the hardware store owner. He has lived here for only eight months, but he knows who's who and what's what.



**MIKE
DOOGAN**

"The people who are in here are the people who make Seward go," he said.

Hendricks fit right in, in more ways than one. He is 57, a powerfully built, ruddy-faced fellow with a soft, Texas-tinged voice and wavy gray-white hair. He was at ease in a group that boasted only one necktie. He is also the executive director of the Alaska SeaLife Center, a big, concrete shell alive with workmen rising on the waterfront a

block away. After finishing his sandwich and cup of seafood chowder, Hendricks got up and, with the assistance of an overhead projector, told his neighbors about the center's progress and plans.

The center is a combination research facility, rehabilitation site and tourist attraction. It is an offspring of the Exxon Valdez oil spill; about three-quarters of its \$50 million cost comes from the restitution Exxon paid for the 1989 disaster. The rest comes from bonds the center will have to pay off. Once the center opens to the public in May, people will be able to see the critters and watch the scientists work. They will also see exhibits and be able to spend money in as many ways as Hendricks and his staff can think up.

"Just think of us as in the knowledge business," Hendricks said. "Back in the back we mine it ... use some of it ourselves ... package it real pretty for people so they buy it."

The transparency projected on the wall called these functions research, rehabilitation and education, but one of Hendricks' talents is talking science and management in everyday

language. Another is fitting quickly into a small-town group like the Seward Rotary.

"Change is the norm in my life," he said as we walked over to get hard hats to tour the construction site.

Much of that is the result of 25 years as an infantry officer in the United States Marine Corps. Hendricks has sheepskins from Texas A&M, Redlands and a U.S. State Department school, but when he talks about what he's learned, he's as likely to talk about the Corps as the campus.

"What the Marine Corps taught me was what you should do in life is what you enjoy," he said.

That philosophy led him into education after he retired from the Corps, to A&M's Galveston campus, the Texas Institute of Oceanography, the Texas State Aquarium and, now, Seward. When he first looked at plans for the center, Hendricks said, he "absolutely fell in love with the project."

The center's \$4.3 million annual operating budget is never far from Hendricks' thoughts. As he walked through the building,

loud with the sound of saws and boom-box country music, he detailed the scientific purpose of every square foot of the research section. But he also pointed out precisely where the ATM will be and explained how, with just a twitch and a nudge, the public exhibit hall can be turned into a banquet facility for groups that want to eat with sea creatures looking over their shoulders. The center, Hendricks said, will host conferences and wedding receptions, too. It is already selling caps and T-shirts. Hendricks seems to be enjoying the challenge of getting the center built and running in the black.

"If you see a common theme through my whole life, I really like adventures. As I get older, my adventures are no longer raiding islands in Cambodia and jumping out of airplanes," he said. "And this is one hell of an adventure."

THE SEWARD PHOENIX LOG



Seward, Alaska 6/26/97

Science funds debated

By Eric Fry
LOG Staff

Trustees of a civil settlement stemming from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill are considering whether to permanently set aside some of the money to fund marine research.

The question is important to the SeaLife Center, which will place to scientists studying mammals, seabirds and fish. They will need all the funding they can get.

"A lot of these sea critters spend their entire lives at sea, and there's no way to protect them other than research," Chuck Adams of the Institute of Marine Science told the trustees at a May 29 meeting in Seward.

Opposing a permanent fund are some critics who believe the trustees should spend the funds now, preferably to buy and preserve habitat.

The civil case against Exxon was settled out of court, rather than going to a lengthy trial, because government agencies wanted funds immediately for restoration, said Rick Steiner, spokesman for the Coastal Coalition, a loose-knit group that favors habitat protection.

"The idea was not to put money in the bank," he said in an inter-

view. "It was not the intent of the settlement to fund science in perpetuity."

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council was formed in 1991 to oversee spending of \$900 million from a civil settlement between Exxon and the state and federal governments. The money is to restore resources damaged in the spill.

Exxon is paying the settlement over 10 years. With interest, it comes to \$918 million. The last payment will be in 2001, although there's an option for the trustees to seek \$100 million more between 2002 and 2006 for damages to resources unforeseen in 1991.

About \$213 million of the settlement reimbursed Exxon and the state and federal governments for the oil-spill clean-up.

The trustees have spent \$85.5 million so far on research, monitoring the recovery of species, and restoring what was damaged. They expect to spend another \$64.5 million through fiscal 2002, including \$14 million in fiscal 1998, which begins October 1997.

Local expenditures include about \$850,000 to Qutekack Native Tribe's shellfish hatchery to help reseed Littleneck clam beds damaged in the spill.

The trustees also have spent settlement funds to buy conservation easements or land. The idea is that pristine habitat is necessary to restore species damaged in the oil spill.

The trustees expect to spend \$386 million on habitat. Local purchases include 64 acres at Grouse Lake for \$211,000, 19 acres at Lowell Point for \$626,000, and the recent buyback of Native lands in Kenai Fjords National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge for \$14 million.

But the trustees also have been saving some funds — holding

them in reserve.

They created a Restoration Reserve in 1994 and have put \$48 million into it so far. They expect to have saved \$108 million, plus interest, by 2001.

The questions now are whether the Restoration Reserve should be perpetual, and if so, how to administer it and what to spend the money on. The trustees hope to decide by fall 1998.

Seward was an appropriate place to start the public debate, because it knows the value of habitat protection, research and monitoring, said Trustee Council Executive Director Molly McCammon at the May 29 meeting.

Besides the local expenditures mentioned above, the civil and criminal settlements with Exxon have been instrumental in funding the SeaLife Center.

The state gave the center \$12.5 million from a criminal settlement. And the Trustee Council awarded \$25 million toward construction of the scientific portion of the facility.

The SeaLife Center hopes the Trustee Council will be a continuing source of research funds. The council's draft work plan for fiscal 1998 includes \$979,000 for five research projects at the SeaLife Center.

The Trustee Council's chief scientist, Robert Spies, favors using the reserve as a long-term funding source for science.

The Trustee Council's mission is to return the oil-spill environment to a healthy, productive, world-renowned ecosystem, Spies said.

"Although many natural resources injured by the oil spill are recovering, the overall time required for recovery will extend well beyond the millennium," he said in an April 11 memo to McCammon.

The settlement agreement provides for enhancing the environment, not just restoring what was injured, he said.

Pressures on the northern Gulf of Alaska are increasing, as a grow-

ing human population looks to the oceans for food, resource development, transportation and recreation, which requires increased understanding of marine ecosystems, he said.

Spies recommended that the Restoration Reserve be used to fund a permanent monitoring and research program, for \$4 million to \$5 million a year, to track and predict ecological change, and provide information for long-term conservation and management.

Steiner, of the Coastal Coalition, sees the scientists as self-interested people who naturally want their pet projects funded.

"Part of the trouble with the Trustee Council structure is it's agencies giving themselves funds," he said.

The council includes representatives of the state Department of Fish and Game, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the U.S. Interior and Agriculture departments. The fiscal 1998 draft work plan for research shows many requests by member agencies, such as state Fish and Game, and the federal Forest Service, Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Some of the research is valuable or useful," Steiner said, but he asked what policy implications or management changes have come from research.

"Far less than 10 percent has led to anything of use," Steiner said.

In his memo, Spies cited the Trustee Council's funding of the development and installation of a marking technique for hatchery pink salmon fry in Prince William Sound that improves in-season fishery management.

Current needs, he said, include protecting seabird colonies by understanding their interrelationships, and helping young herring survive by controlling the import of plankton into coastal waters.

Steiner said the best restoration reserve is intact coastal habitat.

But Hendricks of the SeaLife Center said that buying land doesn't help marine life, and we can't restore what isn't understood.

AROUND ALASKA



Seward SeaLife Center coming to life

A Seattle-based company is busy pouring hundreds of cubic yards of concrete over steel-reinforced structures in an effort to create some 23,000 square feet of artificial rocks and cliffs that will be home to sea lions, sea otter and sea birds at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward.

The \$8.4 million job requires the 13-member Jolly Miller construction crew to pump, sculpt and paint more than 2,500 cubic yards of the "strongest concrete available" into artificial granite, indistinguishable from the real thing, said the crew's general supervisor, Matt Stevens.

Fabricating real-looking habitat — not only to the eyes of visitors but more importantly to the eyes of the sea creatures who will live within it — is no easy job. The work requires building rock surfaces, adding things like deadfall — trees and branches — and painting it all to look real.

Crew members said they have worked on zoos and aquarium around the world, but that the SeaLife Center will be one of the biggest.

— Seward Phoenix Log

Sonar counts Cook Inlet salmon when drift fleet idled

Editor's note: It has been eight years since the Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound, spilling nearly 11 millions gallons of Alaska crude oil. Time has since told quite a lot about the spill's long-term effects. To help tell the story, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is providing this column focusing on the ongoing recovery within the spill region. The idea of this column is to explain, over time, the many aspects of recovery and restoration and what it means to the people who live, work and play in the oil spill region.

By JODY SEITZ

Up until a few years ago, fisheries managers for Cook Inlet relied on the commercial catches of the drift gillnet fleet to judge the size of the annual salmon runs.

This worked well, as long as the fleet was busy fishing. But when the fleet was in the harbor, fisheries managers would lose all track of the number of salmon in the inlet.

It was a common problem. "When we got into low-run strengths, when we weren't exactly sure how many fish were coming back, we'd close the drift fleet and then our computer models became ineffective," said Ken Tarbox, fisheries biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in Soldotna.

Cook Inlet is 1,000 square miles of silty, glacial

water and boasts the second largest tides in the world. This makes fish counting by aerial survey out of the question.

The best solution — remote sensing equipment and sonar sophisticated enough to handle the job — would be very expensive.

Fisheries managers turned to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for help. To assist in recovery of the sockeye salmon injured by the 1989 oil spill, the trustee council provided funds for sonar equipment that will allow managers to better estimate returns to Cook Inlet. The experimental use of sonar in the inlet's turbid waters proved at least as accurate as the traditional system using catches from the commercial drift fishery.

Sockeye returns to Cook Inlet over the last couple of years have been good, allowing managers to compare the sonar counts with the test fish counts taken during commercial periods.

"While the sonar was only counting 50 percent of what was there, it was telling us what the drift gillnet



Alaska
Coastal
Currents

Restoration and recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill

fleet would have caught which is the variable that we needed to put into the computer model," said Tarbox.

The sonar, however, had its own problems. In an effort to pick up trace waters from their home streams, salmon like to gather in the rips where currents come together. The turbulent rips also hold air bubbles. To sonar, which counts fish by bouncing sound waves off the air in a fish's air bladder, the air bubbles look similar to salmon.

Managers have six years of data now and have learned to count the fish all around the rips. Tarbox credits the sonar for providing a major improvements in management's approach to the inlet salmon fisheries. Managers want to know early in the season how many fish are coming back so they can determine their harvestable surplus. Before getting the sonar, they had no way to determine the number of returning salmon when runs were either late or low.

"Now we can close the drift fleet, send our test fish vessel out with the sonar, and within 24 to 36 hours make an estimate of what the drift fleet would have caught had they fished," Tarbox said "We can keep our models operating and therefore verify whether we're dealing with an extremely low run or a late run that appears to be weak."

Jody Seitz lives in Cordova and also produces the Alaska Coastal Currents radio program.

Plans for new volcano learning center take shape on Peninsula



PHOTO/CARRIE LEHMAN

Rep. Gail Phillips, Kenai tourism official Stefanie Gorder and North Pacific Volcano Learning Center's Devery Willis detail plans for the center.

By Carrie Lehman

Alaska Journal of Commerce

ANCHOR POINT — The Kenai Peninsula will enter the next millennium with several new educational and tourist-related attractions: the Seward SeaLife Center, the Challenger Center and its newest project — the North Pacific Volcano Learning Center.

A pale blue sky filled with soaring bald eagles set the scene for the NPVLC board of directors to announce the proposed site of a 20,000-square-foot volcano learning center.

"The Kenai Peninsula is a natural laboratory for learning," said Emmitt Trimble, NPVLC board of directors member, representing the Anchor Point Chamber of Commerce.

The board emphasizes the center's primary function is to educate students and visitors about volcano behavior, natural forces and volcanic history. The center also will be a base for the Alaska Volcano

Observatory, which monitors volcanic activity throughout Alaska.

"This will be a learning and interpretive center," Trimble explained. "We want the children of Alaska and from around the world, to come here ... feel a part of this environment."

Four prominent volcanoes situated across Cook Inlet from the Peninsula will provide a 180-degree panoramic view from the learning center: Mount Augustine, Mount Iliamna, Mount Redoubt and Mount Spurr.

"These four volcanoes not only impact the Kenai Peninsula, they impact the rest of the world," Trimble said.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor Don Gilman appointed a task force in 1993 to research similar learning centers around the country to assess the feasibility of a volcano learning center on the Peninsula.

The board organized its findings and developed an educational center plan that will benefit young students, Alaska residents and Outside visitors. The center will include interactive exhibits — a plate tectonics display, a walk-through volcano model, and multimedia film presentations.

Trimble said all that is left now is securing the seed money for construction. The proposed 80-acre site overlooks Cook Inlet between Anchor Point and Ninilchik.

Renderings of the center have been drawn and a business plan has been completed.

Funding could come from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration; the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Trade & Development; USDA, Forest Service; and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Economic Development District Inc.

The board of directors also hopes future support will come from the federal government, the State of Alaska, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, and private foundations and individuals.

"This is not only a project for the Kenai Peninsula, it also is a project for the state," said Gail Phillips, speaker of the Alaska House of Representatives. "We (the Legislature) totally support this and will do whatever we can to see this learning center become a reality."

Dormitories, camping spaces, hiking and nature trails, and playgrounds are planned for later development near the volcano learning center.

The NPVLC hopes to open its doors by fall 1999 to fine-tune the exhibits and allow Alaskan students to visit the center before the first big wave of tourists hits in summer 2000, Trimble said. The NPVLC anticipates more than 80,000 people will visit the center during its first year in operation.

"I see this turning into a major tourist attraction for the state," Phillips said.

Can 'restoration' on Kenai actually be hurting the river?

By JON HOLLAND

Peninsula Clarion

Nearly everyone agrees that the Kenai River is having trouble adjusting to an overwhelming and growing human presence. Angler traffic alone on the Kenai River has tripled in the last 20 years.

There is considerably less agreement on how to solve the problems associated with increased use.

Angler days spent flogging the waters of the Kenai have grown from 122,000 in 1977 to 378,000 in 1995, according to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. According to Ken Tarbox, ADF&G biologist in Soldotna, 2,000 boats were counted using a single spot on the river during July of 1996.

A dizzying array of agencies and individuals are rushing to the river. No less than six state and federal agencies have jurisdiction over the 246 projects underway on the Kenai. No one knows for sure how much money is involved, but the estimates that the state is sharing most of are estimated to run more than \$500,000.

Most of the projects involve mitigation of human impacts, such as restoration of banks damaged by angler traffic or removal of jettys.

Tarbox is worried the term "restoration" is often nothing

more than a red herring to get a government matching grant for improvement and protection of private property. The grants are funded with money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill judgment and a \$1 million wrung from the National Marine Fisheries

Service for habitat protection by Ted Stevens. Tarbox says the matching grants may actually be encouraging a more rapid rate of development along the river.

"We're following the exact same paradigm that happened in the Pacific Northwest," Tarbox said Monday. "Short-term self-interest is driving the process."

The many restoration efforts going on up and down the river clearly demonstrate the absence of a unifying goal, Tarbox said. Without an overall plan, the river's would-be saviors are like a bunch of Keystone Cops, running around bumping into one another without accomplishing much.

Tarbox and retired fisheries biologist Terry Bendock wrote about what they viewed as a muddled approach to habitat management in 1996 for the "Alaska Fishery Research Bulletin."

"In Alaska, we have the same institutional function and structure that led to the decline of Columbia River salmon," the biologists wrote. "These institutional factors include fragmentation of scientific effort, responsibility and authority. ..."

Tarbox and Bendock claim lack of governmental accountability, biologically irrational property boundaries and unilateral or noncooperative decision-making by both public and private institutions all serve to exacerbate the problems.

The situation, however, is not exactly the same as it was years ago, down south according to Gary Liepitz, an Alaska Department of Fish and Game

habitat biologist who handles project permitting for the ADF&G at the Kenai River Center.

The center is an attempt to coordinate the efforts of government agencies responsible for project permits along the river and help property owners cleave the Gordian knot of bureaucratic red tape.

While a majority of the land below the Sterling Highway bridge is in private hands, most of the watershed above that mark is under federal control.

"Sixty-six percent of the lower river is in private ownership and if you try to tell them they can't use their property, they'll take you to court," Liepitz said. "We can't make people do the right thing."

The center can, however, refuse to fund or permit projects that are at odds with biological goals, Liepitz said.

"We don't encourage development for its own sake," Liepitz said. "We've denied a lot of applications that don't do any-

thing for the fish."

Liepitz said the center has turned down applications from property owners who wanted to put walkways on their entire river bank and people who wanted to build a boat launch when there are plenty of others available in the immediate area.

Soldotna Guide Reuben Hanke, whose land along the river was severely damaged in the 1995 flooding on the Kenai appreciates the job the center is doing.

"It helped a lot after the flood," Hanke said. "It was quite an improvement over the amount of time it took to get something done before the center was there."

Tarbox was quick to add that he doesn't blame any individual or agency for the things he fears are happening on the river. The fault, he said, lies with a flawed system that serves the bottom line at the expense of resources.

"Our system is political, and the public has not shown a willingness for restrictive measures," Tarbox said.

Liepitz agrees that politics tends to take precedence over biology, but he hopes to find a solution within the political environment.

"The answer Ken and those guys give us is just to get everybody off the river," Liepitz said. "We've got to let people use the resource, but to do it in an environmentally sound manner. If they come in with an unsound project, I won't permit them."

Liepitz said the lessons of the salmon streams in the Lower 48 has not been lost on Alaska, but the solutions need to be implemented in the context of modern political realities.

"Sixty-six percent of the lower river is in private hands, but half of those properties have not been developed yet," Liepitz said. "We're hoping to get the owners to leave 80-90 percent of it in natural condition."

Liepitz admits that human nature is tough to change, but when biologists proved that 12 miles of the lower 60 miles of river had been seriously damaged, an encouraging number of property owners and river users came forward to offer their assistance in righting the wrongs of the past.

"We need to use peer pressure, pride of ownership and private stewardship to solve these problems because we can't force people to do it," Liepitz said.

Tarbox, however, has less faith in the benevolent aspects of human nature. The 50-foot river-bank buffer zone adopted by the

Kenai Peninsula Borough in an effort to comply with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan formulated by ADF&G is a classic example, Tarbox said.

The plan evolved from a set of ADF&G recommendations formulated in 1985. The department recommendations sat around for more than a decade gathering dust until the borough, yielding to political pressure, developed its own management plan. Unfortunately, Tarbox said, in doing so, borough planners cut the buffer zones from 100 feet to 50 feet and excluded tributaries and other areas in the watershed from the provision.

"The 50-foot zone is biologically indefensible," Tarbox said.

"We recommend a 100-foot buffer and actually, you need more than that to preserve water quality," said Lance Trasky of the ADF&G Division of Habitat in Anchorage.

Liepitz agreed that the 50-foot buffer is not adequate, but said it is better than no buffer at all.

The indiscriminate use of biologists, biodegradable logs made of cocoamat, and willow plantings is also problematic in Tarbox's view. He said it makes no sense to harden a bank that is naturally eroding and supplying necessary spawning gravels for the river. Such measures also tend to accelerate the current and pass erosion problems downstream rather than eliminate them.

"That energy has to go somewhere," Tarbox said. "What we call restoration is often trying to build something better, for our own purposes, than what occurred naturally."

Liepitz disagreed. Hardening the banks with artificial structures such as rip rap or auto bodies as was done in the past is indefensible, Liepitz said. It accelerates currents, passes erosion problems downstream and sweeps the bottom clean of spawning gravels. But firming banks with biologists is closer to what nature intended.

"Erosion along river banks is irregular, anyhow," Liepitz said. "These bio-engineered banks don't look natural when they're new and, granted, they are protecting private property—but they are also protecting the resource."

Trasky agreed with Tarbox that a certain amount of erosion is absolutely essential to the health of the river, but he sided with Liepitz in agreeing the Kenai's banks have eroded a lot faster than normal due to poor land-use practices and boat wakes.

Walkways, Tarbox said, belong on open, grassy banks where they complement the vegetation, but not where brush must be sacrificed to make way for the walkways, or the anglers that use them, such as at the Soldotna Visitors Center.

"I'm not anti-development. There has to be angler access," Tarbox said. "But let's call it what it is and decide how much of it we can afford."

Liepitz said he did not want to see boardwalks lining the banks of the Kenai.

"We need to establish where angler access will be and what its limits will be," Liepitz said.

Tarbox and Liepitz also agreed that environmental protection should extend to the whole watershed and not just the main stem of the Kenai River.

"We've been treating the symptoms piecemeal, rather than the cause, and that lack of understanding could lead to the death of the whole system," Tarbox said.

The best restoration, according to Tarbox, is "passive restoration" achieved by removing the cause of the problem and letting nature heal itself.

"When you take the trampling away, the banks recover pretty quickly," Tarbox said.

He calls attempts by individuals or agencies to identify and isolate critical habitat "biological arrogance."

"Critical habitats cannot be maintained as individual, discrete elements," Tarbox said. "Chinook salmon need banks cover, spawning gravels and water quality and all these issues come together in one system. We're not managing this as a watershed."

"Ken is right," Liepitz said. "The watershed needs to be looked at as a whole. There's a plan for the river itself, but that needs to be expanded to the tributaries."

The Kenai drains a basin 2,200 square miles in size, Liepitz said, and the challenge will be to convince property owners several miles up tributaries that their actions have a direct affect on the Kenai.

Both Tarbox and Liepitz believe that one of the saving graces for the Kenai River has been federal ownership of most of the land along the river, which has limited both development along the river and the number of parties in negotiations about the Kenai future.

Tarbox pointed to the Kenai River Watershed Forum as a group with the right idea in their comprehensive management plan for the Kenai. Unfortunately, the forum owns no land and has no authority or resources. The ad hoc citizen group's approach to the problem is a decidedly democratic approach to watershed management.

"Our goal is to educate people on a watershed-wide basis about what needs to be done," said Catherine Cassiday, chair of the forum.

Michelle Brown of the Nature Conservancy, the group that helped found the forum, said the watershed management approach is logical, but public outreach takes a long time to bear fruit.

Tarbox is worried that the river doesn't have a long time.

"People say we're still getting good salmon runs," Tarbox said. "But the last 15 or 20 years we've seen exceptional marine survival that could be masking freshwater problems and if the population crashes, it could happen real fast. The Kenai River provides \$5 million in revenue annually, we spend very little in money effort to provide for the river."

Trasky said the Kenai is still a very strong river system, but not invulnerable.

"But to preserve that we still have to keep development along the river to as low a density as possible," Trasky said.

Liepitz stated it more plainly, yet.

"Riverfront property on the Kenai is worth nothing without fish in the river," he said.

**Miscellaneous
Correspondence**



The Alaska Wildlife Alliance

July 15, 1997

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

Re: Draft Fiscal Year 1998 Work Plan

Dear Molly:

On behalf of our 1600 members, I appreciate this opportunity to provide comments on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's Draft Work Plan for Fiscal Year 1998.

The Alaska Wildlife Alliance has been involved with marine and terrestrial wildlife issues for fifteen years and continues to advocate for healthy, naturally diverse wildlife populations and habitats in Alaska. We certainly appreciate the amount of effort that has gone into the development of the proposed funding projects and your overall mission to fund activities to restore the natural resources injured by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

It was my understanding that the Trustee Council had formulated a policy that said there should be no lethal take or harmful disturbance of animals in the restoration process. I would like to see a copy of this policy or if this assumption is a misunderstanding on my part, would then request the Trustee Council to establish such a policy.

With that in mind, I was surprised to see some of the proposed research projects entail intrusive and potentially lethal research methods which include capturing and subjecting wildlife to various exposure levels of oil contamination. Specifically, projects #98348 and #98327 associated with the Alaska SeaLife Center cause us great concern not only for the questionable validity of the proposed research but for the inherent risks to the wildlife impacted by the proposed methodologies.

We oppose project #98348 which would require the capturing of fifteen river otters, held captive, and injected with "sub-lethal" doses of oil. I assume eventually releasing these otters is also part of the plan, however, that aspect is not discussed. We are not convinced that this project would tell us anything that we don't already know, namely, that oil does have a detrimental impact on river otters. In addition, there is no way to determine what a sub-lethal dose of oil would be nor the harmful effects it could bring to any future offspring of these animals.

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Wendy Walde 7/25/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

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Peter Johnson 07-25-97
Signature Date

Signature Date

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Mike Furin 7-26-97
Signature Date

Barbara L. Furin 7-26-97
Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Ken Wood 7/25/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Kim Patton 07/27/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Ellen Kuge 7-27-97
Signature Date

Sara H. Reich 7-27-97
Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Angie L. Heglin 7/26/97
Signature Date

Paul J. G. G. G. 7/26/97
Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Robyn Stach 7-26-97
Signature Date

Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Sylvia R Bravo 7/14/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Will R... 7-14-97
Signature Date

S. Roberts 7-14-97
Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Linda Estes 6/30/97
Signature Date

Ringo Estes 6/30/97
Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Mike C... 07/14/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

Thu

July 14, 1997

Hi:

Re: Lands to be added to Kenai Fjords

Since you have made such a grand start, why not go all the way by pursuing additional land acquisition agreements with Port Graham and other Native corporations that own property within national parks in the spill zone.

Good luck,



Tom & Virginia Angenent, Rr 2 Box 322, Bandon, OR 97411

RST

ROBERT S. THOMPSON

1611 EAST CALHOUN STREET, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98112

July 13, 1997

RECEIVED

JUL 16 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS Trustees
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am writing to strongly encourage your group to purchase some of the most important habitat areas on AFognak Island. The specific areas are: Paul's & Laura's lakes, Malina Bay, Paramanof Bay, Shogak Strait & AFognak Lake. Now is the time to act. Once these are damaged, they cannot be redeemed. I also suggest that you consider setting aside more \$ to protect AFognak Island.

Sincerely,
Robert S. Thompson MD

RECEIVED

JUL 21 1997

Alan S Wolfgang
P.O. Box 17
Shartlesville, PA 19554-0017

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees

I am writing to ask for your help in protecting very valuable land. The land I am speaking of is 30,200 acres of privately owned land that could be acquired and added to Kenai Fjords National Park. This land if purchased would greatly help restore wildlife that was severally damaged by the Valdez Oil spill. I realize that by having this land added to the National Parks system it would not protect it from other oil spills, but I am looking to the future for other threats such as special interest business groups exploiting the natural resources.

Another benefit of this land purchase would be a real good boost for the local economy. The new word "ECO-TOURISM" is music to many small local business owners ears. If this land is added they will come. Time and time again the National parks have proven themselves worthy stewards of our public lands. It really is a sound decision.

The English Bay Corporation is very willing to work this deal out. Please take the time to think this through carefully before letting go of this deal. If you look carefully you'll see it's a WIN, WIN kind of situation. Not many of this kind come along very often. Think of the future generations who will benefit from this deal, not just humans but the countless wildlife that will reestablish and be protected for many years to come. The future is in your hands. In closing Please sit down and talk to the willing native corporations. I am sure the decision will be easy to make once you see the whole picture. Thank You for time.

Signed,

Alan S Wolfgang

July 15, 1997

EVOS Trustees
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Dear Trustees:

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1997
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Please purchase important lands on Afognak Island, which contains an ancient forest. In particular, Paul's and Laura Lakes, Shugak Strait, and Afognak Lake should be bought and preserved. Lands around Paramanof and Malina Bays are breathtaking in their beauty and worth preserving.

Also, please increase the amount of money to be set aside to protect Afognak. This is the final chance to preserve the remaining pristine lands on the island. Please do your best for Afognak! We Americans will appreciate your efforts in behalf of our wild and beautiful lands that our children's children should be able to appreciate.

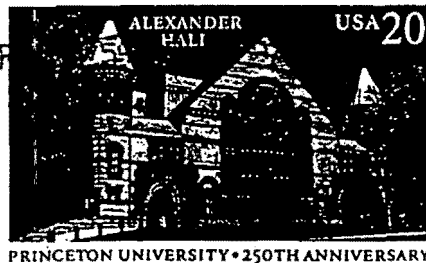
Sincerely
M. Ruth Hiswander
622 Barbera
Davis, Ca. 95616

would like to urge you to
support establishment of public
lands at the Mineral Creek
Beach area.

This would be a valuable
recreational opportunity for
our community

Charlotte Burrill
Charlotte Burrill

Charlotte Burrill
P.O. Box 2103
(via w. lone)
Uddev, AK 99501



RECEIVED

21 1997



EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St. #401
Anchorage, AK 99501

©1996 USPS



RECEIVED

JUL 14 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 11, 1997

From: Rod O'Connor, Program Director, KMXT Kodiak
To: Molly McCammon, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Subj: ALASKA COASTAL CURRENTS

Dear Ms. McCammon:

For the past couple of years, since it's inception, KMXT Kodiak has been pleased to air ALASKA COASTAL CURRENTS, produced by Jody Sykes of Cordova.

I have been most impressed with the quality and information provided in these two-minute features. I have had several comments from our listeners over the past year who have conveyed a similar enthusiasm for the show.

I presume Ms. Sykes is planning on continuing the series, and I hope the shows continue for some time into the future. At the present time, KMXT only airs ALASKA COASTAL CURRENTS once a week; on Sunday afternoon, due to the limited number of episodes. Eventually, I would like to make the show a daily feature, provided there are an ample supply of shows.

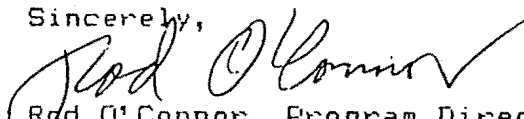
The reason I have found the shows to be quite useful to our audience is the talent Ms. Sykes has for condensing as much information into a two-minute frame. The features take a middle-of-the road approach to the spill, without resorting to whining, or blaming anybody for the spill. Instead, we get the facts, straight and simple, without a lot of self-serving commentary.

KMXT, as you may not be aware, serves not just the city of Kodiak but all of the villages on Kodiak Island through an elaborate system of translators and repeaters. So, ALASKA COASTAL CURRENTS can be heard by the hundreds of Native-Alaskans in the villages who were most effected by the spill, and to whom these features should be most directed.

Again, I believe that ALASKA COASTAL CURRENTS are a fine addition to our program line-up. I hope that the shows continue to be produced. I also strongly recommend them to other stations around the state.

If I can provide any further information or suggestions for these features, please feel free to contact me here at KMXT.

Sincerely,


Rod O'Connor, Program Director

907-486-3181
FAX 907-486-2733

RECEIVED

JUL 4 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

7-9-97

EVOS Trustees
645 G. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees,

Please use any funds available to purchase lands on Afognak Island. Important habitat lands on the north of the island are especially critical for habitat. In addition, linking units of Afognak Island State Park is also very important.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Gary Simpson
4946 Quail Ridge Dr NW
Albuquerque, NM 87114

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



July 16, 1997

Donna L. Walsh
P.O. Box 1224
1773 Homestead Street
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Dear Ms. Walsh:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the small parcel near Valdez nominated for purchase by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

As you may be aware, more than 320 small parcels have been nominated as possible candidates for purchase under the Trustee Council small parcel protection program and each one is evaluated from the perspective of how purchase of the land could help restore the biological resources and human services that were injured as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. About 15% of the parcels nominated have been identified as being priorities for purchase and protection by the Council. The PWS 1056 parcel — also known as the "Mineral Creek parcel" — has been evaluated and ranked low in terms of its restoration value.

We have received a substantial amount of comment from the public in support of purchasing this property and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources has proposed that the Trustee Council designate this parcel as a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration which would allow it to go forward for an appraisal under our process. At this point, however, the Trustee Council as a whole is trying to complete action on all parcels currently under consideration before approving new acquisitions. Please know that the Council is very interested in public comment and a copy of your letter will be forwarded to each of the Trustee Council members.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Donna L. Walsh
P.O. Box 1224
1773 Homestead Street
Valdez, AK 99686
(907) 835-5116

July 8, 1997

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

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter is regarding the small parcels purchase program implemented by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council (EVOSTC). As a Valdez resident, I feel very strongly that the 100-acre shoreline property at the mouth of Mineral Creek would be an ideal purchase for EVOSTC. I am currently living near the Mineral Creek shoreline property and I frequently visit the area in question. In my view, the Mineral Creek shoreline property is a perfect candidate for inclusion in the EVOSTC small parcels purchase program for the following reasons:

- 1) The property is home to numerous birds, wild plants, fish and various small mammals. In addition, this land is used by many shorebirds, of which many were affected by the oil spill.
- 2) The property would be accessible to a large number of persons; not only those residing in Valdez but also to the numerous year-round visitors. With so few areas with public access to shoreline in Alaska, this would be a true asset to Valdez; the community most closely connected to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.
- 3) The property has an incredible view of the oil tankers as they come and go from the Valdez terminal - perhaps the only accessible place in Alaska where this type of viewing can take place.

Should EVOSTC decide to purchase this property, a marine park could be established which would protect the natural resources in the area as well as serve as a much needed recreation site for Alaskans and visitors. This marine park would allow visitors to view the oil tankers on their voyages to and from the Valdez terminal. An educational program could be implemented to inform users of the sensitive balance of wildlife and how the natural resource extraction industry can be successfully managed to coexist with the protection of the environment.

I strongly encourage EVOSTC to consider the purchase of the property at the mouth of Mineral Creek in Valdez. I have heard that consideration is based on land affected by the oil spill, and that this land is not one that was closely impacted. However, as far as public access is concerned, this land is the closest land to the affected oil spill area that is accessible by road. Therefore, I feel it is the perfect parcel for participation EVOSTC's small parcel purchase program.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely

Donna Walsh

Donna Walsh

July 8, 1997

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

Dear council members,

I am writing to congratulate the trustees on concluding the deal concerning crucial land within Kenai Fjords National Park being purchased! Aquiring these parcels for Kenai Fjords will make the park and its resident wildlife much more secure in the coming years.

I also want to urge the council to negotiate similar agreements with Port Graham and other corporations that own critical parcels within the spill damage zone.

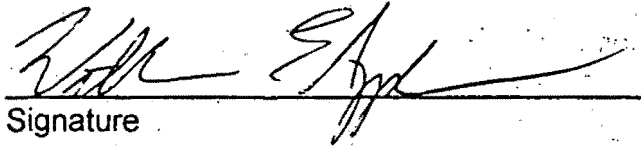
Thank you very much,
Sherry Witz

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We, the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owners, the Lesnoi Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development (ie., logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.


Signature

7/7/97
Date

Signature

Date

Eric Myers

From: Oil Spill Public Information Center
To: Eric Myers
Subject: Afognak Island
Date: Monday, July 07, 1997 11:27AM

>From: Jbluestein@aol.com
>Date: Sat, 5 Jul 1997 14:47:34 -0400 (EDT)
>To: ospic@alaska.net
>Subject: Afognak Island
>
>July 5, 1997
>
>EVOS Trustees
>645 G Street
>Anchorage, AK 99501
>
>EVOS Trustee Council:
>
>This letter is in regards to Afognak Island just off the coast of Kodiak
>Island.
>
>Paul's Lake, Laura Lake, Shugak Strait, Afognak Lake, Paramanof and Malina
>Bays are all areas of Afognak that need protection.
>
>We urge you to use remaining moneys from fines paid by Exxon Corporation as a
>result of the 1989 oil spill disaster to purchase important habitat lands on
>Afognak Island.
>
>
>Sincerely,
>Cheryl and Jordon Bluestein
>3183 Wayside Plaza #114
>Walnut Creek, CA 94596
>
>
>

3710 Ember Spring Drive
Kingwood, TX 77339-1932
July 4, 1997

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please purchase important habitat lands on Afognak Island. In particular, Paul's and Laura Lakes, Shugak Strait, Afognak Lake and key parcels to link units of Afognak Island State Park, and lands around Paramanof & Malina Bays. To do this, you will need to increase the amount of money set aside to protect Afognak. This is our last opportunity to protect remaining pristine lands on this island.

Cordially,



Robert Markeloff

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

3 July 1997

EVOS Trustees
645 G. Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
JUL 7 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

I would like to like to urge the Council to use most of the money remaining in the restoration and research reserves for **habitat acquisition** on Afognak Island. I believe that habitat acquisition is much more urgent than other non-protective uses of the fines.

I would request the Council to set its sights on protecting the ancient forests of North Afognak Island, in particular Paul's and Laura Lakes. Other important areas are Shugak Strait and Afognak Lake. Key parcels which would link Afognak State Park should also be a high priority. The lands around Paramanof and Malina Bays are also extraordinarily beautiful and worth protecting. I thank you for previously protecting lands in Afognak Island, now you should do more.

Sincerely,



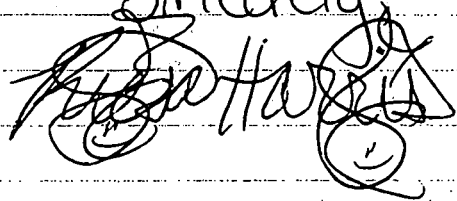
Marc Olson
Box 185
Barrett, MN 56311

To whom it may concern;

My name is Riesa Harris and I am a citizen of Valdez. I greatly support the New Beach Access Idea. I would also like to recognize just about every other citizen of Valdez that is interested in the purchase of this land (But is too lazy to send things). I hope you recognize ~~the~~ our opinions and take them into consideration when choosing ~~the~~ whether or not to purchase this land.

RECEIVED
JUL 11 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Sincerely,


Riesa Harris
Box 3354
Valdez, AK 99686

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Marie J. Griffin
Signature

6/5/97
Date

Signature

Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

[Signature]
Signature

Jun 30 97
Date

[Signature]
Signature

Date

Kodiak Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1756
Kodiak, AK 99615

July 1, 1997

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

Dear Council Members,

I am writing on behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society. We are a conservation and environmental education group with about 100 members. We would like to thank the Council for all the work done so far in protecting habitat. We especially appreciate the Council's work in expanding Shuyak Island State Park.

Though we have written in support of Termination Point before, I would like to reiterate our strong support for acquisition and protection of this area. The high resource value, road system accessibility and heavy recreational use of Termination Point merit the parcel's high ranking in the evaluation process. The Kodiak Island Borough has rezoned land surrounding Termination Point to Natural Use (the Borough's most protective zone). The Kodiak Island Borough also intends to develop recreational facilities (out houses, a picnic shelter and board walks) on its land at the end of Monashka Bay Road, adjacent to Termination Point.

Most land along the Kodiak road system belongs to native corporations. While the corporations have traditionally allowed the public to use their lands, this situation is changing. Acquiring and protecting Termination Point would ensure a recreational area along the road system available to all citizens of the Kodiak area. Please continue in your efforts to acquire Termination Point.

Sincerely,

Mary Forbes

Mary Forbes
President, Kodiak Audubon Society

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Hans Chatter Tschersich		907-486-5648-4 -9521- ^o	Kodiar

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

Date of call: 7/1/97 Comment taker: Molly Melam

Subject of comments: Termination Pt

Comments:

support termination pt. acquiesce

from public use standpoint - Term Pt is better.

from ecological standpoint - both Term Pt and Long Island are good.

COMMENTS

16



We would like your comments on the revision of the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan. Please take a few moments to write down your thoughts on any issues that you feel should be updated, changed or added to the revised Forest Plan.

This comment sheet is pre-addressed for easy return to our office. Just mail it to us at:

Chugach National Forest
3301 'C' Street, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99503-3998

You can also send us your comments by:

fax 907 271-3992

phone 907 271-2500

or e-mail Scoping.Comments/R10_Chugach@fs.fed.us

Ken - FYI *LL*

What is important to you?

I have learned that the oil spill Council plans on turning 100 acres in Landlocked Bay into a State Park. I am a private owner in Landlocked Bay and strongly protest this! Please help me stop this fee acquisition. It will ruin my and the other private land owners use and enjoyment of our land. There are many more suitable bays in this part of AWS that do not have private land ownership that could be developed for a state park!

PLEASE HELP ME. *Jas McLean*

If you did not receive this newsletter in the mail then you are not on our mailing list for Forest Plan Revision. If you would like to be included in future mailings, please print your name and address below. If you officially represent any group, institution, or organization, please also list that group's name.

Name: _____

Address: _____

VINCENT McCLELLAND
BOX 799 791
KEENE VALLEY, NY 12943

City, State, Zip Code: _____

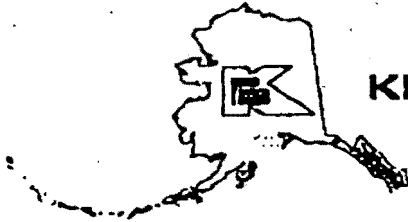
518 576 9557 and (2281 office)

Large print or other alternative formats of this information are available upon request. Fax 576 4352

Comments received in response to this solicitation, including names and addresses of those who comment, will be considered part of the public record on this proposed action and will be available for public inspection. Comment submitted anonymously will be accepted and considered; however, those who submit anonymous comments will not have standing to appeal the subsequent decision under 36 CFR Parts 215 or 217. Additionally, pursuant to 7 CFR 1.27(d), any person may request the agency to withhold a submission from the public record by showing how the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) permits such confidentiality. Persons requesting such confidentiality should be aware that, under the FOIA, confidentiality may be granted in only very limited circumstances, such as to protect trade secrets. The Forest Service will inform the requester of the agency's decision regarding the request for confidentiality, and where the request is denied the agency will return the submission and notify the requester that the comments may be resubmitted with or without name and address within 10 days.

marilyn - 12903

cc: Jim Myers

**KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH**144 N. BINKLEY SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669-7599
BUSINESS (907) 262-4441 FAX (907) 262-1892MIKE NAVARRE
MAYOR

June 18, 1997

The Honorable Tony Knowles
Governor, State of Alaska
PO Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

RECEIVED

ATTACHMENT

JUN 27 1997

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Dear Governor Knowles:

I have been following the work of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council and have been quite impressed. I especially appreciate the Council's decision to allow a presentation from Homer Mayor Jack Cushing and representatives from the Trust for Public Land and the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust on behalf of the Homer Spit and Beluga Slough acquisition. The Council's decision to recognize these parcels as "parcels meriting special consideration" was great news for the Kenai Peninsula.

I spent a great deal of time on oil spill issues during the 1989 legislative session, and I understand and strongly support restoration efforts that include plant and animal life as well as efforts to restore the health of the people who live, work and play in the spill area. South Peninsula residents have done an excellent job of documenting the oil spill through the Pratt Museum exhibit, and are continually working on educational efforts to keep our watersheds safe from contamination. Many thanks to you for supporting those efforts with your promotion of Kachemak Bay as a National Estuarine Research Reserve!

The purchase of intertidal land along the Homer Spit and Beluga Slough fits perfectly into the community's vision of economics for their area. The tourism and timber industries have become quite visible on the Homer Spit, and the acquisition of more public land to help maintain the unique values of this area is definitely needed. I strongly agree that these parcels merit special consideration and urge you to take it a step further with your support for the purchase in the months to come.

Once again, thanks for your support of spill affected areas in the Kenai Peninsula Borough. I appreciate your efforts and the work of the Trustee Council to use our restoration dollars in the most effective way possible.

Sincerely,

Mike Navarre
Mayor, Kenai Peninsula Boroughcc: Commissioner Frank Rue
Deborah Williams, US Dept. of Interior

National Audubon Society



ALASKA STATE OFFICE

308 G Street, Suite 217

Anchorage, AK 99501

Tel: (907) 276-7034

Fax: (907) 276-5069

June 23, 1997

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council
645 G St., #401
Anchorage, AK 99501

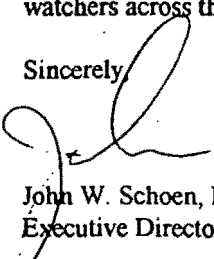
Dear Molly:

Thanks for providing Audubon the opportunity to address the Trustee Council last month about the Homer Spit and Beluga Slough habitat acquisition opportunity. I appreciate the time the Council took to listen to the proposal sponsored by the TFPL and the City of Homer. As you know, Audubon is very supportive of this acquisition opportunity. We believe this is a great way to protect intertidal resources including shore birds and marine invertebrates. This project also has much public support and will benefit the local economy by protecting tourism and recreational opportunities. Speaking of public support, I realize that I have a number of the original signatures (I believe you already have copies) of those people supporting purchase of these lands. I have enclosed these for your files.

One issue that was not directly addressed during our presentation is the importance of adjacent lands. Although the lands on the northeast (mud flats) side of the spit are the most valuable habitat, adjacent lands on the outside of the spit may be significant in that commercial development or incompatible uses of those lands could potentially impact the value of the other lands as shore bird habitat.

Again, thanks for providing us the opportunity to present our case for Homer Spit and Beluga Slough. Audubon believes this is a great opportunity for the Trustee Council to work on a cooperative basis with the City of Homer to protect an area that is of interest to the City, State, and to birders and wildlife watchers across the nation.

Sincerely,



John W. Schoen, Ph.D.
Executive Director

Enclosure

in June 23 1971

Hello -

I'm a Valdey resident - it has been pointed out to me that there is coast line land for sale that could be bought w/ EXXON settlement money, and be designated a state park.... but since the piece of land is only around 90 acres - in order for the purchase to happen, local interest must be expressed....

Well, consider my local interest expressed. I would love to see any available ^{coastal} land become public access / use. It is a great jumping off spot for kayaking - or jet skiing - buy this land and allow the local community to do

when you live in or visit
Valdez.

Thank You

Carol A Green

Box 2750

Valdez AK 99686

RECEIVED

JUN 26 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

[Signature]

Signature

6-22-97

Date

Dina H. Good

Signature

6-22-97

Date

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We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Edward H. Giffen

Signature

6/5/97

Date

Elaine B. Giffen

Signature

6/5/97

Date

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES
645 "C" ST. SUITE 401
ANCHORAGE, AK
99501-3451

To Whom It may concern,

05-13-97

I recently read about the acquisition of some 30,000+ acres of Alaskan lands approved by the board of trustees to be transferred to the Kenai Fjords National Park. I was happy to know that now these delicate eco-systems will be protected.

However, there is still unprotected lands located within the spill zone. I implore you to continue to acquire such lands from Port Greville and other Native corporations.

I believe it is important for these lands to exist as nature intended. Your actions now can help to protect this beautiful Alaskan wilderness for generations to come.

Thank you,

BONNIE TAYLOR,

SAN DIEGO, CA

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Bonnie Taylor

Pamela J. Pingree
P.O. Box 5552
Chiniak, Alaska 99615

RECEIVED
JUN 9 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL 2, 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St., Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Mr. Myers;

Regarding Leisnoi Corporation's recent nomination of Cape Chiniak lands and that of Long Island for purchase by EVOSTC, I offer the enclosed materials in opposition to turning either parcel into a State Park.

Enclosed I have included:

Data Sheets and Environmental Newsletters from the
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation;

Contaminated Site "Final Community Relations Plan"
from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE);

"Draft Work Plan for Interim Removal Actions" also
from the COE;

Descriptions and Definitions of PCB's and photographs
of various places in Cape Chiniak - including the
Little Navy Annex and the Cape Chiniak Tracking Station.

I understand that cleanup by the COE will begin this summer. In conversations with Mr. John Halverson, ADEC, and Mr. Don Bethel, COE, it is clear that critical cleanup intended by the COE in the Cape Chiniak area has been thwarted by Leisnoi's interference with attempts to clean it up themselves (the results of which are obvious in the photos). This, to my understanding is a problem.

I have highlighted information throughout the COE's "Community Relations Plan" that I believe to be of concern - most especially in relation to lands being evaluated for potential parklands.

You will notice that the Data Sheets from ADEC, for both Long Is., and Cape Chiniak, state "Extent of Contamination is Unknown". The factsheet regarding the Tracking Station states that the "Human health threat may be low due to the sites isolated location". This may have been true 25 years ago, but Chiniak has grown and has a healthy amount of year round residents as well as tourists that frequent the Tracking Station and Little Navy sites.

The COE's "Draft Work Plan for Interim Removal Actions" states on page 1-1 that the cleanup actions are not necessarily final remedial actions, but are interim measures taken to reduce risk to human health or the environment. That says REDUCE, not eliminate. Considering Leisnoi's interference in the COE's cleanup efforts, it seems questionable that this "park" could ever be safe for the public.

Levels of PCB's exist in unknown quantities; their lasting effects over the years is alarming. The COE's "Community Relations Plan" page 2-1 explains that Ft. Tidball, on Long Island was closed in 1947 with environmental investigations taking place in 1986.

"Preliminary sampling activities found evidence of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) contaminated soil...and numerous areas of fuel contamination, specifically Diesel Range Organics."

A 1993 Preliminary Assessment of the area at the Chiniak Tracking Station showed, after cleanup work had been stopped prior to it's completion in 1986, that further investigation was warranted as significant contamination was still apparent. As a result, further cleanup activities are necessary.

PCB's were banned by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1977-78. As defined in Gale's Science and Technology Desk Reference, PCB's cause environmental problems because they do not break down, and can spread through the water, soil and air. After reading about the possible distribution of PCB's, I am further alarmed.

If the Cape Chiniak parcel and the Long Island parcel are indeed purchased by EVOSTC, who will assume responsibility for the cleanup? Will either area ever be considered user-friendly, free of any threat of liability resulting from toxic waste or hazardous junk piles, not to mention unsafe buildings?

Throughout the Cape Chiniak area there are hazardous debris piles in numerous locations. Do these fall under historical? Hazards, as defined in the COE's "Community Relations Plan" include: unsafe buildings, structures, or debris; contamination from hazardous substances or pollutants; and other damage that imminent and substantially endangers public health or welfare or the environment. Unfortunately, the hazards in Cape Chiniak are not limited to those existing in the 2 areas the COE has jurisdiction over; the COE is limited to Former Dept. of Defense Sites.

So, I ask, is it possible to successfully turn areas that are contaminated with toxic waste, especially PCB's into a State Park?

If anyone on the Trustee Council were interested, my husband and I would be glad to walk around Cape Chiniak and show you areas that are of great concern. There is a large block of soil upon which is limited growth, yet around it's perimeter is normal growth; 55 gallon drums of who-knows-what are surfacing all over; a small lake in close proximity of the Tracking Station is nearly void of life...I could go on. On Long Island, the fish living in the lakes are unfit for human consumption and deformed.

Then there is the question of utmost importance: How can Cape Chiniak lands benefit recovery and restoration services injured by the oil spill? I would be greatly interested in how this conclusion is arrived at. I am awaiting the arrival of Shoreline Surveys done regarding the impact in the Cape Chiniak area.

My husband & I observed the cleanup in Chiniak on a daily basis and to my knowledge Chiniak was not hit with devastating results.

Chiniak is indeed a beautiful place to live, the scenery is breathtaking. Leisnoi has granted public use of their lands. A lot of money will be required to ready this area for a park. Our taxes have all ready been raised to "maintain" the Shuyak Island Park that was purchased with EVOSTC monies. Do we want to see our taxes raised again, so we can call Chiniak a "Park"? Not me. It's a high price we'll pay to stop the controversial logging of Leisnoi's lands. Kodiak's combined timber industry generated \$247,020.00 in public revenues from severance taxes for the Fiscal Year 1996. So, in addition to our taxes being raised to cover the cost of maintaining our new park (not to mention the clean up), we'll raise them a bit more to cover the revenue lost from timber sales as well.

I simply cannot see any benefit to asking for our taxes to be raised for the use of a "Park" that we all ready have access to. With the potential for unforeseen liabilities within the toxic waste realm and the hazards that exist, I am entirely opposed to seeing this turn into an endless funnel for public funds. Again, I state that the concerns I mention in this letter state my opposition to the purchase of Cape Chiniak Lands and Long Island Lands from Leisnoi Corporation.

I do hope you will look closely at the enclosed documents and take everything into consideration as you evaluate this nomination.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Pingree

Pamela J. Pingree

July 24, 1997

Molly McCammon, Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G. Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

via facsimile 276-7178

Dear Molly,

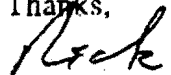
I just wanted to briefly follow up on my April 5, 1997 letter to you asking for information regarding Trustee Council research on the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

As it has been almost four months since I sent my request and I have not received a response as yet, I want to reiterate the request. I have attached a copy of the April 5 letter for your review.

This information is necessary for a document I am preparing regarding the oil spill. I know you folks have been busy, but if your science review has indeed been as thorough as you stated in your April 1 letter (and I'm assuming that the April Fools Day date of your letter was entirely coincidental and not meant to convey a message regarding the validity of your assertions in the letter), then the answers to my questions should be readily available.

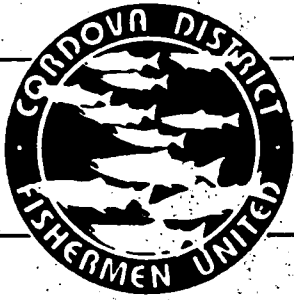
As I stated in April, I am very anxious to receive your review's answers to these questions. I would appreciate having your response as soon as possible, and I would appreciate you scheduling a discussion of this issue at your August 6 Trustee Council meeting. This is an issue of great public interest, and I appreciate your serious consideration of my request.

Thanks,



Rick Steiner
The Coastal Coalition
9940 Nearpoint Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99507
907-333-3381

cc Trustee Council, and PAG



Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

RECEIVED
AUG 01 1997

July 30, 1997

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

On behalf of Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), we would like to express our sincere appreciation to you, the members of the Trustee Council (TC), and particularly Dave Gibbons of the United States Forest Service for the efforts put forth in the ongoing negotiations with the Eyak Corporation. We are pleased that an agreement was reached between the TC and the Eyak Corporation for acquisition of timber and land involved although indirectly, in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS). CDFU understands that this was no small feat and are extremely satisfied with the results of your negotiations.

EVOS was a horrible disaster which has produced long lasting effects. The revenues needed to fund studies of the unique ecosystem of the Prince William Sound and to protect area habitat is one positive effect that has been borne out of this tragedy. It is with great satisfaction to the commercial fishermen in the Area E district that proposals supported by their industry are being given the weight they deserve.

CDFU once again applauds the success of your efforts. Any assistance we may be in the future to the TC, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sincerely,

CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

Cheri Shaw, Executive Director

cc: Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Members
Dave Gibbons, USFS
Eyak Corporation

April 5, 1997

Molly McCammon, Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G. St. Suite 401
Anchorage, AK. 99501-3451

Dear Molly,

Thankyou for your April 1 letter to me regarding my request, for over four years, that the Trustee Council commission a truly independent, credible, and comprehensive assessment of EVOS science. Your announcement that the enormous government EVOS science program has already been independently, comprehensively, and credibly reviewed is great news. I, and many others, were unaware of this. I have been waiting for the answers to many questions concerning the program, and I am elated that your independent, comprehensive, and credible review can now provide them.

In light of your assertion that "no other research program in the country has this much independent scrutiny" and that you have "independent reviewers who are familiar with the entire program", I would appreciate receiving their and your detailed answers to the following questions:

1. Precisely how have your research results been used to aid the recovery of the injured ecosystem? Please provide me with your review's itemized list of exactly what restorative management decisions have been made based on your research, by which agency, and at what date. Please attach copies of each and every such decision.
2. What is the total amount of public funds that have been expended to date on government EVOS research? Please provide me with your review's itemized accounting of all such expenditures, including all equipment that has been purchased using EVOS funds, what its ultimate disposition has been, and how the present use of that equipment is benefiting the recovery of the injured ecosystem.
3. Precisely what amount of public funds were taken out of the settlement as reimbursements to the State and Federal governments for damage assessment and restoration planning, response and cleanup costs, and litigation costs? Please provide me with an itemized accounting of all such expenditures, and your review's assessment of the efficacy and legitimacy of these expenditures in fulfillment of the U.S. District Court ordered Consent Decree.
4. To what extent have settlement funds within your control gone to fund activities that were either ongoing or were contemplated to be funded before the spill occurred? That is, exactly how much money did you spend on efforts that would reasonably be considered to be normal agency responsibilities? Please provide me with your review's detailed accounting of this issue.
5. What is your review's conclusion regarding the allocation of funds between various components of injured ecosystem research? Please provide me with your complete assesment of the issue of balance and inclusion in your research program - i.e., what significant questions were not addressed, what insignificant ones were?

Molly McCammon
Page 2.

6. What has your comprehensive, independent review concluded concerning issues such as agency bias, conflict of interest, duplication of effort, openness and competitiveness of the RFP process, and general fairness in the conduct of your research program since March, 1989? Please provide me with the detailed results of your assessment regarding this issue.

7. Precisely how much money have you provided out of the settlement in overhead to your own agencies? Please provide me with an accurate accounting of all overhead allocations you have made in the purported interest of restoration.

7. Considering the level of funding allocated and the overhead rates charged, were the results of each individual project you sponsored commensurate with the funding provided? Please provide me with your review's detailed assessment of this issue.

8. Precisely how has the Department of Justice, the Alaska Department of Law, and Exxon influenced your science program? Was it in the public interest to keep early NRDA results confidential? Had the NRDA case gone to trial, would your scientific results have been provable and defensible? Please provide me with your detailed assessment of this issue.

9. Did your government science program provide sufficient scope and rigor to support the 30,000 or so private plaintiffs, as you had agreed in your out-of-court settlement with them? Please provide me with your review's assessment of this important legal issue.

10. Precisely what mechanism have you established to monitor the compliance of any future expenditure of settlement funds with the U.S. District Court ordered Consent Decree by which you are operating? What accounting procedure have you established by which the public and the court may determine that all such expenditures - i.e., at the Alaska Sea Life Center, from the Restoration Reserve, etc. - are in accordance with the court's order?

11. Given the results of your ongoing, comprehensive, credible, and independent review, what have we as a society learned from this disaster and how should we as a society respond better next time? Precisely how has your enormous expenditure of public funds helped to advance the present human condition? Please provide me with your detailed review of this, the ultimate question.

I am elated and excited that you will be able to immediately provide me with all of the above information, as a result of your existing review process.

Anxiously,



Rick Steiner, The Coastal Coalition
9940 Nearpoint Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99507

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development, (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

W. J. Ruppel 7-26-97
Signature Date

M. J. Stutz 7/27/97
Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

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William H. Bulon 7/25/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnoi Corp.

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Murray Spurr 7-27-97
Signature Date

Signature Date

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Jeremy Plajo 7/27/97
Signature Date

Signature Date

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Joseph Spicini 7/30/97
Signature Date

Joan Spicini _____
Signature Date



RECEIVED
JUL 29 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

July 23, 1997

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

Dear Council Members:

Please continue and expand your commendable efforts to acquire important wildlife habitats on Afognak Island.

As you know, Afognak Island's ancient rainforests sustain diverse and abundant wildlife, fish, and plant species. Unfortunately, private logging, particularly clearcutting, jeopardizes the ecological integrity, productivity, and sustainability of these rainforests. Your acquisitions are the last hope to protect these remaining pristine rainforests.

I especially recommend acquisition of Paul's and Laura Lakes, Afognak Lake, Paramanof Bay, Malina Bay, and linkages to Afognak Island State Park. These are incredibly beautiful and important areas worthy of protection.

If necessary, please also increase the \$70 million budgeted for Afognak purchases to be able to accomplish all of these crucial acquisitions. It is more cost effective to acquire pristine lands for protection, rather than to undertake expensive restoration or research after these lands have been extensively logged.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Richard Spotts

Route 1, Box 66BB
Ashland, WI 54806

Olga M. Rosché
13781 Fish Hill Rd.
South Wales, N.Y. 14139

July 23, 1997

EVOG Trustees
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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JUL 26 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees,

I very strongly urge you to purchase important habitat lands on Afognak Island. These areas in particular need to be purchased - Pauls & Laura Lakes, Shugok Strait, Afognak Lake. These link units of Afognak Island State Park are very important. The lands around Paramanof and Malina Bays are unusually beautiful and worth protecting.

We need to save these areas for wildlife life and the future.

Very truly yours,
Olga Rosché

Rewarding Conservation Achievements

Union Camp and the Fund honor individuals who foster partnerships between industry and conservation.

Through the leadership of two men, 200,000 acres—home to giant brown bears, bald eagles, Pacific salmon, sea birds, and marine mammals—were protected on Kodiak Island, Alaska. Their efforts helped secure a traditional way of life, safeguard the region's wildlife habitats, and enhance economically vital commercial fisheries.

Emil Christiansen, president of Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Ralph Eluska, president of Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., helped forge complex land agreements between their Alaska Native corporations and federal and state governments. For their foresight and skill, they share the 1997 Alexander Calder Conservation Award. Presented in 1996 by Union Camp Corporation and The Conservation Fund, the annual

award recognizes individuals who protect wildlife habitat through a partnership of business and conservation. It includes a \$10,000 grant from Union Camp.

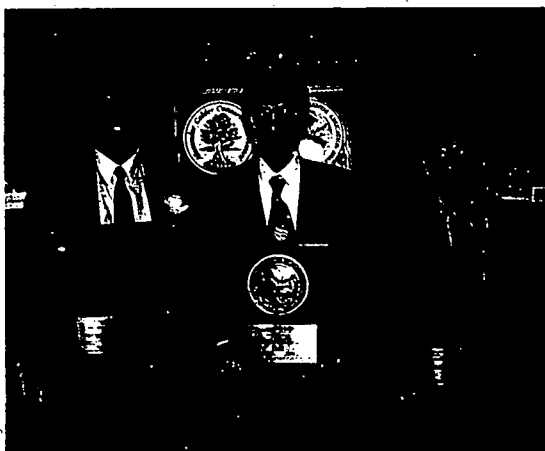
■ ALEXANDER CALDER CONSERVATION AWARD

PAST WINNERS OF THE ALEXANDER CALDER CONSERVATION AWARD

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1988: | Margaret Nygard
<i>Durham, North Carolina</i> |
| 1989: | Marcy Golde
<i>Seattle, Washington</i> |
| 1990: | Paul Schaefer
<i>Schenectady, New York</i> |
| 1991: | Tina Nappe
<i>Reno, Nevada</i> |
| 1992: | Gerda Hyde
<i>Chiloquin, Oregon</i> |
| 1993: | Richard Spencer
<i>Portland, Maine</i>
Edward Kfoury
<i>Oquossoc, Maine</i> |
| 1994-1995: | Skipper Tonsmeire
<i>Fairhope, Alabama</i> |
| 1996: | C. Thomas Wyche
<i>Greenville, South Carolina</i> |

"By working to find solutions that balance economic and conservation objectives, Mr. Christiansen and Mr. Eluska showed how much can be accomplished when we work together...."

W. Craig McClelland,
Chairman and CEO,
Union Camp
Corporation



Honoring conservation's best: Ralph Eluska (left) and Emil Christiansen (right) received the 1997 Alexander Calder Conservation Award. Gary Nakamura (center) earned the year's Gene Cartledge Award for Excellence in Environmental Education.

Thanks to Gary Nakamura, city children are learning about nature in the right setting: outside the classroom. Nakamura, a University of California forestry specialist, is the first recipient of the Gene Cartledge Award for Excellence in Environmental Education. The award is presented by The Conservation Fund and Union Camp Corporation to an educator who effectively communicates the relationship between a clean environment and a healthy economy. The recognition includes a cash grant of \$10,000 from Union Camp.

Nakamura created a program called "Forest Conservation Days" to introduce young students to California's forests and to help them understand the vital role natural resources play in their lives. More than 15,000 fifth- and sixth-grade students from the San Jose area have spent a day in the redwoods of Santa Clara County. There, foresters and biologists explain how forest ecosystems work and describe careers in forestry, fisheries, archeology, watershed management, and fire control management.

■ GENE CARTLEDGE AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Making the Refuge Whole

The Fund weaves together key habitat areas to protect big bears and salmon.

■ KODIAK ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Alaska's Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge earns superlatives for its giant brown bears, but small inholdings jeopardize its integrity. A joint U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-Conservation Fund effort set the stage for a historic purchase of inholdings in 1995. With its partners, the Fund has protected 6,300 acres of inholdings—more than half of the initially identified threatened small parcels that are essential to the refuge's rhythms of life.

In a remarkable show of support for Kodiak, the Orvis Company and 500 of its customers pledged \$100,000 as a challenge, helping the Fund secure private and federal grants of more than \$50,000 for land protection on Kodiak. The 1996 contributions of many partners to the Kodiak campaign demonstrates broad support for a common goal. In addition to Orvis and its customers, The Conservation Fund's Kodiak partners include the Native community, the Anheuser-Busch Companies, the Camp Fire Conservation Fund, the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Weeden Foundation.



Visitors boost the economy of Native communities.

Illustrating another facet of its Kodiak activities, the Fund continued working with the Native community of Old Harbor to protect ancestral lands while helping to create a sustainable economy. With support from the ARCO Foundation, the Fund bought six sea kayaks and donated them to Old Harbor. The reintroduction of sea kayaks to this traditional maritime culture is aiding the growth of heritage tourism.

■ GIFTLANDS

"Donating problem properties to The Conservation Fund wasn't our only option...just the smartest one."

William D. Ruckelshaus,
Chairman, Browning-Ferris Industries Inc.

CORPORATE STRATEGY IMPROVES BOTTOM LINE

Innovative approaches convert surplus property into cash.

Bill Ruckelshaus was not thinking of charity when he called The Conservation Fund. The chairman of Browning-Ferris Industries Inc. (BFI) was thinking bottom line and looking for innovative approaches to converting surplus real estate into cash for his company's core business.

Ruckelshaus enlisted the Fund as BFI's co-strategist. Over the past decade, the Fund has helped corporations such as AT&T, International Paper, Lukens, Inc., Pfizer Inc., and The Stanley Works dispose of more than \$100 million in real estate assets—from raw land, timber, coal, and agri-



William D. Ruckelshaus

cultural properties to industrial, commercial, and residential buildings.

In a form of conservation alchemy, the Fund transforms receipts from its Property Disposition Service into protected natural landscapes and historic landmarks across America.

That's the type of conversion that appeals to a businessman

and conservationist like Bill Ruckelshaus, who serves with 26 other business leaders on the Fund's Corporate Council.

The Conservation Fund provides a confidential assessment of disposition strategies for surplus real estate.

ORVIS CHALLENGE SUCCESS

In 1996 The Conservation Fund and the Orvis Company teamed up to raise more than \$150,000 to protect the unique wild resources of Kodiak Island, Alaska. We thank the Orvis Company and its customers for their generous support.

Kodiak Conservation Council

(Contributors of \$1,000 and over)

Judith A. Anderson
James E. Butler, Jr.
Lawrence Flinn, Jr.
Don and Mary Garner
Sally Hunter
John F. Kauffman
Renee Porter
Stan and Jean Smock
Edmund A. and Jennifer Stanley
The Ronald Tanouye Memorial Fund

Kodiak Conservation Patrons

(Contributors of \$500-\$999)

Susie Bridges
Dr. Jane S. Colburn
Charles Haber
John C. Heinrichs
Latham B. Murray, M.D.
Lucille Renshaw
Mr. and Mrs. Wendel A. Witkay

Kodiak Conservation Associates

(Contributors of \$100-\$499)

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American Classic Provisions Inc.
Christie Anderson
Martha E. Atherton
Atlas Asia, Inc.
Gerry Atwell
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A. Mitchell Burford, Jr., M.D.
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Cynthia M. Chapman
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Marion L. Cubberley
James F. Cubbidge
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W.A. Haviland, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. E.F. Hecklau
Frances V. Heffner
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Nellie Hughes
C.R. Hulihan
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Jill J. Langsam
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Mary L. Lewis
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Monica S. Mace
W.R. MacGreevy
Deborah E. Maloy
Katherine H. Mann
Patricia Marriott
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Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Schwalbe
Beverly H. Severance
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Special thanks go to local, state, and federal agencies and organizations that have collaborated with the Fund on 1996 initiatives:

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Alaska Div. of Parks and Recreation
Aspen Valley Land Trust
Black River Remedial Action Coordinating Committee
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Reclamation
The Chesapeake Bay Foundation
City of Gary, Indiana
City of Waukegan, Illinois
Colorado Div. of Wildlife
Colorado State Parks
Council of Great Lakes Governors
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→Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Friends of Radnor Lake
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Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
Kleberg County, Texas
Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska
Lake County, Illinois
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Maine Chapter of The Nature Conservancy
Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources - Program Open Space
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Vermont Dept. of Forests, Parks and Recreation
Vermont Housing and Conservation Board
Vermont Land Trust
West Virginia Chapter of The Nature Conservancy
The Wetlands Initiative
Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Jim White		345-1122	Box 111525 Anchorage AK 99511

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

Date of call: July 22, 1997 Comment taker: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Russian River Angler Trail Project

Comments:

Mr. White called to object to the Trustee Council funding of the Russian River Angler Trail Project. He specifically asked about the status of the project and the contribution of Trustee Council funds to develop the facilities proposed, which he likened to "Disneyland." Mr. White also wanted to know how it was that the Trustee Council was spending funds on a project that was apparently so far removed from the spill area (coast).

I explained the Trustee Council process in general terms and noted that the Trustee Council was contributing funds to the Russian River project as part of the 97180 habitat protection project, not paying for the entire project, and directed Mr. White to speak with Dave Gibbons for more information about the project.

Mr. White expressed interest in possibly giving comment at the next Trustee Council meeting.

We the undersigned, do hereby strongly urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to purchase Cape Chiniak for its outstanding wildlife and recreational value from its owner, Leisnio Corp.

We understand that in purchasing Cape Chiniak, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be protecting critical wildlife habitat, protecting against development (i.e. logging), and providing for the recreational use by the residents of the Kodiak Island community.

Brigid Platter Dodge 7/17/97

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



July 18, 1997

Cindy Lowry, Executive Director
The Alaska Wildlife Alliance
P.O. Box 202022
Anchorage, Alaska 99520

Dear Cindy:

Thank you for your comments on the Draft FY 1998 Work Plan and, in particular, your concerns about projects 98348, 98327, and 98294. Your letter was distributed to the members of the Public Advisory Group and will be distributed to Trustee Council members in advance of their August 6 meeting. I do want to reply briefly to some of your comments, since there are some inaccuracies and misperceptions in your letter.

In regard to a Trustee Council policy that there should be no "lethal take or harmful disturbance of animals in the restoration process," the November 1994 *Restoration Plan* requires that "possible negative effects on resources or services must be assessed in considering restoration projects." In addition, the Trustee Council has guidelines that require appropriate responses to a series of questions and consultation with the Public Advisory Group before approving a project that requires lethal take of wildlife species. I have enclosed a copy of these guidelines for your information.

You are opposed to Project 98348 (Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination) because it would not "tell us anything that we don't already know," and that "there is no way to determine what a sub-lethal dose of oil would be nor the harmful effects it could bring to any future offspring..." Our scientific reviewers believe that this river otter/oil project is very important for the insights it will bring into the status and long-term health of river otters in Prince William Sound. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP\025), one of the Trustee Council's three ecosystem-scale initiatives, is exploring hypotheses of whether oil contamination, food supplies, or population structure continue to limit the recovery of four vertebrate predators, including the river otter. Based on biomarkers in blood samples of wild river otters, there is some indication of continuing exposure to oil. Unfortunately, there has never been any "dose-response" work in a controlled setting that enables the investigators to fully interpret the biomarkers found in the blood of wild otters. If indeed there is continuing oil exposure and if such exposure is affecting otter physiology (and therefore health and survival), this is an extremely important finding. If, on the other hand, the biomarkers found in the wild river otters are unrelated to oil, this too would be an important (and encouraging) result. The point is, the answer won't be known with certainty until we can give a small sample of otters a known quantity of oil and analyze their blood chemistry.

In regard to the release of the otters, there has been sufficient work done on captive mink to know what sublethal doses are. The principal investigators expect that most of the 15 otters will be released unharmed back into the wild. In the event that any animals shows any signs of lingering harm, those animals would be retained in captivity or euthanized if pain and suffering is involved. In regard to the

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U.S. Department of Agriculture	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Alaska Department of Law

DRAFT

REVIEW PROCESS FOR RESTORATION RESEARCH PROJECTS
THAT INVOLVE COLLECTIONS

The Trustee Council is appropriately sensitive to the collection of birds or mammals as part of any restoration research project, for the Council's ultimate aim is to restore the health of the injured ecosystem. At the same time, it is recognized that in order for certain restoration research projects to achieve their objectives, certain collections may be required to gather information that could not otherwise be obtained. As stated in the *Restoration Plan*, "... possible negative effects on resources and services must be assessed in considering restoration projects." (Policy #7)

Any scientific project that proposes a take of birds or mammals should be allowed to proceed only if the advantages of doing so outweigh the disadvantages. The general health of the population being sampled needs to be assessed and a finding made that proposed collection(s) would not result in further injury to the health of the population being investigated.

In order for the Chief Scientist to recommend whether a proposed collection is necessary and appropriate to further restoration objectives, investigators should address each of the questions listed below. This information should be provided as part of a Detailed Project Description.

1. How many individuals are proposed to be collected and the approximate times and locations? How do these numbers compare with the total population in the general collecting area?
2. How is the general health of the population? Is the population increasing, decreasing or holding steady in the proposed sampling area? Is reproduction and young survival normal?
3. Is the proposed take likely to affect any population trends?
4. Is the proposed method of take humane? Are there any effective, alternative means to obtain the data?
5. What will be lost if there is no take allowed?
6. What can we realistically hope to learn that will justify this collection?
7. Have federal and/or state permits been secured? If not, why not?

The Chief Scientist will review proposed collection and consult with peer reviewers and others with appropriate expertise. If appropriate, the Chief Scientist could conduct this review concurrent with a federal and/or State permit review. The Chief Scientist will then make a recommendation to the Executive Director. The Executive Director will inform the PAG and the Trustee Council of this recommendation in writing prior to final approval of a Detailed Project Description. All federal or State permits will be required prior to implementation of a project.

July 17, 1997

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

RECEIVED
JUL 22 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council,

I am writing this letter to your council in support of the proposed purchase of the Cape Chiniak parcel on Kodiak Island by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

I have lived on Kodiak Island for 29 years and have lived in the Chiniak area for the past 20. The amount of accessible recreational use on this island is very limited. The greatest portion of Kodiak Island is accessible only by air or boat. Not easily affordable for many residents. The Cape Chiniak area is one of the very few areas that is accessible by road.

Throughout our years in this community we have come to the realization of the tremendous treasure that this area has offered not only our family, but for all of the citizens of our island. The Chiniak area is a wonderful place that has been traditionally used by the public for years. To name a few: People have come out to visit the historical World War II sites, have fished the many rivers that provide excellent sport fishing, to bird watch, to camp with their families, to hunt, and just enjoy the beauty of the area while going out on a "Sunday drive". The recreational use of this area is unlimited.

I am in complete support of setting aside this area for the people of Kodiak in hopes that it could eventually become part of the Kodiak State Park system. It would greatly enhance and provide local recreational use as well as that of tourists that come to our beautiful island.

Please take great consideration in the purchase of this parcel as an addition to the Kodiak State Parks. I thank you for your time.

Verda M. Koning
Box 5565-Chiniak
Kodiak Is., Alaska 99615

Verda M. Koning

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1997

July 17, 1997
37 Ternan Avenue
East Greenbush, NY 12061

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: AFOGNAK LAND ACQUISITION

EVOS Trustees
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

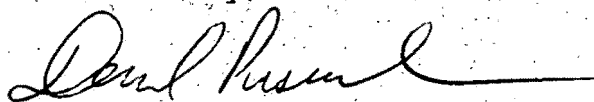
Gentleman:

Please utilize the Exxon Valdez oil spill funds to acquire important wildlife habitat on Afongnak Island. High priorities for protection should be the forests of north Afongnak Island, in particular **Paul's and Laura Lakes**. In addition, key parcels which would link units of **Afongnak Island State Park** are on the table for purchase and should be considered. Also the lands around **Paramanof** and **Malina Bays** are extraordinarily beautiful and worth protecting.

Please increase the amount of money earmarked to protect Afongnak. Habitat protection should be a priority use of settlement monies. As a frequent visitor to Alaska, protecting its remaining pristine lands and wildlife habitat is important to me. It's also important for tourism and local economies. As more of our nation becomes developed, what wilderness is left will be that much more valuable.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,



David A. Pisaneschi

Eric Myers

>Date: Wed, 23 Jul 1997 08:03:59 -0700 (PDT)
>From: Connie Economou <connie@mil02sbx1c.Ebay.Sun.COM>
>Reply-To: Connie Economou <connie@mil02sbx1c.Ebay.Sun.COM>
>Subject: Please purchase important habitat on Afognak Island
>To: ospic@alaska.net
>Content-MD5: yscAz3gGqS8ok47GS7+FXA==
>
>I urge you to use the Exxon Valdez Trust monies to purchase the following
>ares on Afognak Island: Paul's and Laura Lake and key parcels which would
>link units of Afognak Island State Park. Also, please protect Paramanof
>and Malina Bays by purchasing them from the Native Corporations.
>
>Sincerely,
>
>
>Constantina Economou
>10 Panoramic Way
>Berkeley, CA 94704
>
>

7-20-97

Dear Trustees;

I am writing in regards to the purchase being negotiated for Afognak Island.

I am urging you to move those negotiations right along for the purchase of these important habitat lands, in particular Pauls and Laura Lakes, Shugak Strait and Afognak Lake.

In addition key parcels which would link units of Afognak Island State Pk.

Please increase the amount of money you have set aside to protect Afognak, it is of the utmost importance we protect the remaining pristine lands on the island.
Thank You.

RECEIVED

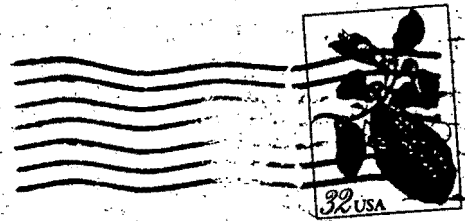
JUL 23 1997

Sincerely

Mr. G.R. LaPalme

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Mr. G.R. LaPalme
198 Sylvester Rd
Florence, Ma. 01062



E V O S Trustees

645 G St.

Anchorage, AK. 99501