Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL WORK SESSION **11/23/98**

November 30, 1998 @ 9:30 A.M. 9:29 am

Continuation Meeting from October 15, 1998

645 G Street, 4th Floor, Anchorage

DRAFT

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES A. WOLFE
Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced throughout the Spill Area, via LIO
Jim Wolfe, Chair

1. Call to Order 9:30 a.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of September 29, October 15, and November 10, 1998 meeting notes

2. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
   - Administrative Issues
     - Financial Report
     - Status of Investments* - Bob Storer, Ak Dept of Revenue
   - Habitat Protection Status Report
   - Research, Monitoring, & General Restoration
     - Revision of Injured Species List & Recovery Objectives
     - FY2000 Invitation
     - 10 Year Event

3. Public Comment 10:30 a.m.

4. Restoration Reserve Work Session 11:00 a.m.
   - Community Projects
      a. What has been done, what is planned in the next 3 years?
      b. What does the future hold beyond 2001?

5. Executive Session during lunch to discuss Archaeology RFP, the Alaska SeaLife Center and Habitat Protection Negotiations - lunch provided.

6. Eyak Amendment*

DRAFT

7. Restoration Reserve Work Session Continued 2 p.m.
   - Research and Monitoring
      a. What has been accomplished to date in terms of research and management/restoration applications.
      b. Patterns of change in spill environment.
      c. What would a long-term program look like, what would be the management application and other benefits, and with which agency programs would it be linked?
      d. What are agencies now responsible for and how would they participate in and benefit from this program? (Presentations by agencies.)
      e. Considerations in establishing a long-term research endowment.

* indicates tentative action items

Adjourn - 5 p.m.

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

November 10, 1998 @ 2 p.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Jim Wolfe, USFS
•Barry Roth, USDOI
•Bruce Wright, NMFS
Frank Rue, ADF&G
•Al Ewing, ADEC
*•Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair
In Anchorage via teleconference: Craig Tillery
In Juneau via teleconference: Jim Wolfe, Frank Rue, Al Ewing
In Seattle via teleconference: Bruce Wright
In Washington D.C. via teleconference: Barry Roth

- Alternates:
  Barry Roth served as an alternate for Deborah Williams for the entire meeting.
  Bruce Wright served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.
  Al Ewing served as an alternate for Michele Brown for the entire meeting.
  Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

Meeting convened at 2:05 p.m.

1. Afognak Joint Venture Resolution Amendment

APPROVED MOTION: Moved that the AJV acquisition be adjusted as follows: (1) the total purchase price is reduced by $104,000; (2) the lands shown at no. 1 on the map of AJV 8 are added to the acquisition; and (3) the lands shown at no. 2 on the map of AJV are deleted from the acquisition. Further adjustments in the AJV acquisition are authorized but not required as follows: (1) the lands shown at number 3 on the map of AJV 8 may be removed from the acquisition so long as the purchase price is reduced by $431 per acre removed; (2) the lands shown at number 4 on the map of AJV 1b may be removed from the acquisition so long as the purchase price is reduced by $431 per acre removed; and (3) the lands shown at number 5 on the map of AJV 3a may be removed from the acquisition so long as the purchase price is reduced by $3793 per acre removed. Motion by Roth, second by Wolfe.

Meeting adjourned at 2:25.

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

October 15, 1998 @ 3:15 p.m

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Jim Wolfe, USFS
Deborah Williams, USDOI
•Jim Balsiger, NMFS

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

* Chair
In Anchorage: Brown, Tillery, Williams
In Juneau: Rue, Wolfe, Balsiger

- Alternates:
  Jim Balsiger served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.
  Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

Meeting convened at 3:15 p.m.

1. Revised Afognak Resolution

APPROVED MOTION: Approved amending the December 18, 1997, July 1, 1998, August 13, 1998, and September 29, 1998, resolutions to allow funds to be withdrawn prior to execution of the purchase agreements as long as the funds are not expended until purchase agreements in accordance with the terms and conditions of the resolutions are executed and so certified by the State of Alaska, United States Department of the Interior and the Executive Director (Attachment A). Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

Meeting adjourned at 3:28 p.m.

raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

September 29, 1998 @ 10:30 a.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Jim Wolfe, USFS
Deborah Williams, USDOI
• Jim Balsiger, NMFS
Frank Rue, ADF&G
Michele Brown, ADEC
* •Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair
In Juneau: Wolfe, Williams, Balsiger, Rue, Brown, & Tillery

• Alternates:
Jim Balsiger served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.
Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

Meeting convened at 10:42 a.m.

Public comments received from eleven individuals from Kodiak, Washington, Anchorage, and Juneau.

1. Approval of the Agenda

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

2. Approval of the Meeting Minutes

APPROVED MOTION: Approved August 13 and September 4, 1998 Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by Williams, second by Balsiger.

3. KAP 95 & Larsen Bay 10 Acre Parcel

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service to offer $84,000 for 80 acres on Sitkalidak Strait, Kodiak Island and $13,000 for 10 acres in Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island. Motion by Williams, second by Balsiger.

4. Project 99291

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized an additional $9,235 to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for Project 99291, Chenega Beach Restoration Project, final report and printing costs. Motion by Brown, second by Balsiger.

5. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on the Public Advisory Group nominations, habitat protection negotiation strategies, status of the archaeology repository RFP and the reopener clause. Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

Off Record at 11:44 a.m.
On Record at 1:51 p.m.

6. Public Advisory Group Nominations

APPROVED MOTION: Nominated the following individuals to sit on the Public Advisory Group for the 1998 - 2000 term:

Rupert Andrews, hunting and fishing
Torie Baker, resident commercial fishing
Christopher Beck, public at large
Pamela Brodie, environmental
Dan Hull, public at large
Ed Zeine, local government
Chip Dennerlein, conservation
Eleanor Huffines, commercial tourism
James King, public at large
Mary McBurney, aquaculture
Dave Cobb, public at large
Charles Meacham, science/academic
Brenda Schwantes, public at large
Stacey Studebaker, recreation users
Charles Totemoff, Native land owners
Howard Valley, forest products
Sheri Buretta, subsistence
Motion by Rue, second by Williams.

7. Restoration Reserve

Work session and discussion on future uses of the Restoration Reserve.

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8. Koniag Subsurface Rights

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized the purchase from Koniag Inc., of the subsurface rights to approximately 41,000 acres on Afognak Island for $750,000. Motion by Williams, second by Brown.

Meeting adjourned at 4:56 p.m.

raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: November 18, 1998

RE: Quarterly Report for the period ending September 30, 1998

The attached reports consolidate the financial information submitted by the agencies for the quarter ending September 30, 1998.

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

The second report displays the financial information by Work Plan. This report is used to determine what portion of the unexpended/unobligated balance or lapse, is available to off-set future court requests. Included are adjustments to reflect unreported interest and other revenue. Excluding lapse associated with Fiscal Year 1998, it is estimated that $4,346,206 is available to off-set future court requests.

The third report is a summary of financial information associated with the 1998 Work Plan.

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

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Quarterly Financial Report As of September 30, 1998
Category

	92' Work Plan			93' Work Plan			94' Work Plan			95' Work Plan		
	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent
Category	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated
General Restoration	4,103,070	3,794,442	92.48%	3,126,013	2,172,675	69.50%	5,179,300	3,172,367	61.25%	5,232,695	4,438,867	84.83%
Monitoring							2,883,118	2,573,751	89.27%	3,080,926	2,461,549	79.90%
Research							8,640,710	8,145,206	94.27%	10,679,931	10,075,724	94.34%
Monitoring and Research	2,237,788	2,207,007	98.62%	4,204,925	3,662,112	87.09%	417,200	335,717	80.47%			
Damage Assessment	7,807,100	5,740,168	73.52%	1,991,807	1,571,049	78.88%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
sub-total	14,147,958	11,741,617	82.99%	9,322,745	7,405,836	79.44%	17,120,328	14,227,041	83.10%	18,993,552	16,976,140	89.38%
Habitat Protection	0	0	0.00%	486,200	156,760	32.24%	3,747,292	1,673,927	44.67%	2,757,322	2,233,451	81.00%
Administration	5,076,100	4,295,933	84.63%	4,136,052	2,653,889	64.16%	4,882,880	4,082,492	83.61%	4,253,526	3,209,548	75.46%
Total	19,224,058	16,037,550	83.42%	13,944,997	10,216,485	73.26%	25,750,500	19,983,460	77.60%	26,004,400	22,419,139	86.21%

	96' Work Plan			97' Work Plan			98' Work Plan		
	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent	Adjusted	Expended/	Percent
Category	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated	uthorization	Obligated	Obligated
General Restoration	4,133,410	3,746,261	90.63%	3,798,160	3,626,959	95.49%	2,407,534	1,992,742	82.77%
Monitoring	1,496,871	1,445,937	96.60%	982,051	946,121	96.34%	928,732	762,715	82.12%
Research	13,208,019	12,815,191	97.03%	11,396,236	11,173,097	98.04%	10,756,458	10,209,890	94.92%
Monitoring and Research									
Damage Assessment	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
sub-total	18,838,300	18,007,389	95.59%	16,176,447	15,746,177	97.34%	14,092,723	12,965,347	92.00%
Administration	3,418,500	2,995,607	87.63%	2,941,100	2,650,858	90.13%	2,796,300	2,287,930	81.82%
Habitat Protection	3,304,100	2,044,502	61.88%	1,309,453	870,204	66.46%	884,477	455,419	51.49%
Total	25,560,900	23,047,498	90.17%	20,427,000	19,267,239	94.32%	17,773,500	15,708,696	88.38%

Work Plan Time Periods:

92' Work Plan- Oil Year 4 or March 1, 1992 through February 28, 1993
93' Work Plan - Oil Year 5 or March 1, 1993 through September 30, 1993 (Seven Month Transition)
94' Work Plan - October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994
95' Work Plan - October 1, 1994 through September 30, 1995
96' Work Plan - October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1996
97' Work Plan - October 1, 1996 through September 30, 1997
98' Work Plan - October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998

WORK PLAN AND ASSOCIATED PROJECTS										
Fiscal Year	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	EVOS Expenditures	RSA Expenditures	Obligations	Unobligated Balance	EVOS Lapse	Federal Lapse	State Lapse
1992	19,211,000	13,058	19,224,058	13,317,450	2,720,100	0	5,906,608	5,906,608	2,286,572	3,620,036
1993	13,963,000	-18,003	13,944,997	10,210,471		6,014	3,728,512	3,728,512	1,716,453	2,012,059
1994	25,750,500	0	25,750,500	19,906,796		76,664	5,767,040	3,555,940	1,255,649	2,300,291
1995	26,004,400	0	26,004,400	22,419,139		0	3,585,261	3,585,261	869,701	2,715,560
1996	25,560,900	0	25,560,900	23,047,498		0	2,513,402	2,513,402	903,959	1,609,443
1997	20,427,000	0	20,427,000	19,267,239		0	1,159,761	1,159,761	528,396	631,365
1998	17,773,500	0	17,773,500	13,286,012		2,422,684	2,064,804	0	0	0
TOTAL	**148,690,300**	**-4,945**	**148,685,355**	**121,454,605**	**2,720,100**	**2,505,362**	**24,725,388**	**20,449,484**	**7,560,730**	**12,888,754**
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS			**242,567,735**	**214,419,973**		**1,623,828**	**26,523,934**			
Total Reported Lapse (Through Court Request #29)								17,684,114	5,595,189	12,088,925
Unreported Lapse (1992 through 1997)								2,765,370	1,965,541	799,829
Unreported Interest								1,580,836	255,579	1,325,257
Other Revenue (Posters/Symposium Receipts)								1,293	0	0
Total Available to Off-set Future Court Requests								**4,346,206**	**2,221,120**	**2,125,086**

Footnote: The Unobligated Balances have been adjusted to reflect the carry forward of projects. This includes $2,211,100 in FY 94'.

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For the Period Ending September 30, 1998

1998 Work Plan Summary

Project Number	Category	Description	97 State + Fed Authorized	97 State + Fed Adjustments	Col. D + E Adjusted Authorization	97 State + Fed Expenditures	97 State + Fed Obligations	Col. G + H Expended/ Obligated	Col. F - I Unobligated Balance
98001-CLO	R	Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and	51,100	0	51,100	51,093	0	51,093	7
98007A	M	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	139,700	0	139,700	98,887	21,293	120,180	19,520
98012A-BAA	M	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	154,700	0	154,700	144,600	0	144,600	10,100
98025	R	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	1,652,900	0	1,652,900	1,199,098	388,086	1,587,184	65,716
98043B	G	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	24,000	0	24,000	0	0	0	24,000
98052A	G	Community Involvement	240,800	0	240,800	179,339	57,801	237,140	3,660
98052B	G	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	61,300	0	61,300	44,978	13,170	58,148	3,152
98064	R	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor	272,500	0	272,500	230,733	23,447	254,180	18,320
98076	R	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and	272,200	0	272,200	304,000	0	304,000	-31,800
98100	A	Administration, Science Management and Public Information	2,796,300	0	2,796,300	2,188,489	99,441	2,287,930	508,370
98126	H	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	851,400	0	851,400	351,226	91,436	442,662	408,738
98127	G	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	10,500	0	10,500	0	9,829	9,829	671
98131	G	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	290,100	0	290,100	228,848	58,020	286,868	3,232
98139A1-CLO	G	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvements	13,400	0	13,400	12,318	67	12,385	1,015
98139A2	G	Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development Project	85,800	0	85,800	77,568	6,028	83,596	2,204
98142-BAA	R	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	269,000	0	269,000	251,400	0	251,400	17,600
98144A	M	Common Murre Population Monitoring	57,400	0	57,400	55,935	0	55,935	1,465
98145-CLO	M	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	120,700	0	120,700	0	0	0	120,700
98149	M	Archaeological Site Stewardship	66,900	0	66,900	51,757	7,056	58,813	8,087
98159	M	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound during Winter and Summer 1998	237,000	0	237,000	240,116	0	240,116	-3,116
98161-CLO	R	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific	16,500	0	16,500	9,326	0	9,326	7,174
98162	R	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound	517,700	-1,100	516,600	300,465	181,979	482,444	34,156
98163A	R	APEX: Forage Fish Assessment	268,600	0	268,600	250,600	0	250,600	18,000
98163B	R	APEX: Seabird Interactions	89,900	0	89,900	89,858	0	89,858	42
98163C	R	APEX: Fish Diet Overlap	29,900	0	29,900	28,900	0	28,900	1,000
98163E	R	APEX: Kittiwakes	242,100	0	242,100	245,240	0	245,240	-3,140
98163F	R	APEX: Guillemots	127,900	0	127,900	127,353	0	127,353	547
98163G	R	APEX: Seabird Energetics	221,300	0	221,300	206,800	0	206,800	14,500
98163I	R	APEX: Project Management	160,600	0	160,600	150,100	0	150,100	10,500
98163J	R	APEX: Barren Islands Seabird Studies	112,500	0	112,500	117,089	0	117,089	-4,589
98163K	R	APEX: Large Fish as Samplers	9,600	0	9,600	10,232	0	10,232	-632
98163L	R	APEX: Historical Data Review	91,400	0	91,400	87,278	176	87,454	3,946
98163M	R	APEX: Response of Seabirds to Forage Fish Density	267,700	0	267,700	266,428	0	266,428	1,272

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

For the Period Ending September 30, 1998

1998 Work Plan Summary

Project Number	Category	Description	97 State + Fed Authorized	97 State + Fed Adjustments	Col. D + E Adjusted Authorization	97 State + Fed Expenditures	97 State + Fed Obligations	Col. G + H Expended/ Obligated	Col. F - I Unobligated Balance
98163N	R	APEX: Black-Legged Kittiwake Controlled Feeding Experiment	30,000	0	30,000	27,000	0	27,000	3,000
98163O	R	APEX: Statistical Review	21,400	0	21,400	20,000	0	20,000	1,400
98163Q	R	APEX: Modeling	71,900	0	71,900	65,200	0	65,200	6,700
98163R	R	APEX: Marbled Murrelet Productivity	112,700	0	112,700	113,041	0	113,041	-341
98163S	R	APEX: Jellyfish as Competitors and Predators of Fishes	96,500	0	96,500	90,200	0	90,200	6,300
98163T	R	APEX: Aerial Surveys	58,200	0	58,200	4,910	49,970	54,880	3,320
98165-CLO	R	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	56,000	0	56,000	33,041	201	33,242	22,758
98166-CLO	R	Herring Natal Habitats	42,300	0	42,300	41,934	222	42,156	144
98169	R	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots and Murrelets in the Gulf of Alaska	88,200	0	88,200	87,928	0	87,928	272
98170-CLO	R	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	108,800	0	108,800	0	101,923	101,923	6,877
98180	G	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project (Capital)	491,900	0	491,900	117,909	247,516	365,425	126,475
98186-CLO	G	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	120,200	0	120,200	105,443	646	106,089	14,111
98188	G	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	141,100	0	141,100	136,015	696	136,711	4,389
98190	R	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	229,400	0	229,400	118,119	88,038	206,157	23,243
98191A	R	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in Pink Salmon Populations in Prince William Sound	159,400	-8,500	150,900	136,761	713	137,474	13,426
98194-CLO	M	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	25,000	0	25,000	21,600	0	21,600	3,400
98195	R	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	114,900	0	114,900	104,800	0	104,800	10,100
98196	R	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	130,200	0	130,200	131,159	591	131,750	-1,550
98210	G	Youth Area Watch	150,200	0	150,200	144,794	5,490	150,284	-84
98220-CLO	G	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	11,900	0	11,900	0	0	0	11,900
98225	G	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	73,500	0	73,500	23,104	47,309	70,413	3,087
98244	G	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	84,700	0	84,700	71,802	12,277	84,079	621
98247	G	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	14,900	0	14,900	10,238	336	10,574	4,326
98250	G	Project Management	453,800	0	453,800	344,702	2,474	347,176	106,624
98250	G	Project Management/NOAA IPA	106,300	0	106,300	41,848	0	41,848	64,452
98252	R	Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Rockfish and Walleye Pollock	209,100	0	209,100	151,974	835	152,809	56,291
98254-CLO	G	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	11,700	0	11,700	11,730	0	11,730	-30
98256B	G	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	95,500	0	95,500	4,320	34	4,354	91,146
98263	G	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	107,000	0	107,000	39,002	2,344	41,346	65,654
98273	R	Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology	170,400	0	170,400	115,160	29,841	145,001	25,399

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For the Period Ending nber 30, 1998

1998 Work Plan Summary

Project Number	Category	Description	97 State + Fed Authorized	97 State + Fed Adjustments	Col. D + E Adjusted Authorization	97 State + Fed Expenditures	97 State + Fed Obligations	Col. G + H Expended/ Obligated	Col. F - I Unobligated Balance
98274	G	Documentary Film on Subsistence Use of Herring, Herring Spawn and Resources in the Nearshore Ecosystem in Prince William Sound	89,600	0	89,600	58,708	27,344	86,052	3,548
98286	G	Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill	90,200	0	90,200	84,300	0	84,300	5,900
98289-BAA	R	Status of Black Oystercatchers in Prince William Sound	80,400	0	80,400	75,100	0	75,100	5,300
98290	R	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	75,700	0	75,700	65,500	0	65,500	10,200
98297-BAA	R	Oceanography of Prince William Sound Bays and Fjords	94,200	0	94,200	88,000	0	88,000	6,200
98300	R	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from EVOS Restoration Program	81,300	0	81,300	18,546	62,754	81,300	0
98302-CLO	M	Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout/Dolly Varden Char Inventory	4,100	0	4,100	0	0	0	4,100
98306	R	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	32,800	0	32,800	31,936	0	31,936	864
98311	R	Pacific Herring Productivity Dependencies in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem Determined with Natural Stable Isotope Tracers	119,300	0	119,300	104,259	14,389	118,648	652
98314	G	Homer Marine Park Habitat Assessment and Restoration Design Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98320E	R	SEA: Salmon and Herring Predation	320,100	-8,000	312,100	286,599	3,669	290,268	21,832
98320G	R	SEA: Phytoplankton and Nutrients	106,700	0	106,700	73,995	30,840	104,835	1,865
98320H	R	SEA: Role of Zooplankton	106,100	0	106,100	61,081	42,404	103,485	2,615
98320I	R	SEA: Stable Isotopes	132,400	0	132,400	123,800	0	123,800	8,600
98320J	R	SEA: Information Systems and Model Development	460,600	0	460,600	439,300	0	439,300	21,300
98320M	R	SEA: Physical Oceanography	133,000	0	133,000	124,300	0	124,300	8,700
98320N	R	SEA: Nekton and Plankton Acoustics	171,600	0	171,600	160,400	0	160,400	11,200
98320R	R	SEA: Trophodynamic Modeling and Remote Sensing	160,500	0	160,500	0	150,440	150,440	10,060
98320T	R	SEA: Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitats	546,700	16,500	563,200	348,363	211,888	560,251	2,949
98320T-	R	SEA: Supplement - Herring Traditional Ecological	75,900	0	75,900	45,975	28,238	74,213	1,687
98320U	R	SEA: Somatic Energetics	105,800	0	105,800	65,121	38,304	103,425	2,375
98320Z	R	SEA: Synthesis and Integration	64,000	0	64,000	21,465	39,865	61,330	2,670
98325-BAA	R	Assessment of Injury to Intertidal and Nearshore Subtidal	99,900	0	99,900	76,799	18,289	95,088	4,812
98327	R	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska	123,300	0	123,300	118,699	17	118,716	4,584
98329	R	Synthesis of the Toxicological Impacts on Pink Salmon	25,600	0	25,600	22,346	59	22,405	3,195
98330-BAA	R	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William	179,800	0	179,800	168,000	0	168,000	11,800
98338	R	Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to	56,200	0	56,200	56,004	0	56,004	196
98339	R	Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	139,200	0	139,200	17,689	3,510	21,199	118,001
98340	M	Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem	77,100	0	77,100	68,376	8,407	76,783	317

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

For the Period Ending September 30, 1998

1998 Work Plan Summary

Project Number	Category	Description	97 State + Fed Authorized	97 State + Fed Adjustments	Col. D + E Adjusted Authorization	97 State + Fed Expenditures	97 State + Fed Obligations	Col. G + H Expended/ Obligated	Col. F - I Unobligated Balance
98341	R	Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet	152,200	0	152,200	6,946	123,669	130,615	21,585
98346	R	Publication of an Indexed Bibliography of the Genus Ammodytes (Sand Lance)	5,400	0	5,400	0	0	0	5,400
98347	R	Fatty Acid Profile and Lipid Class Analysis for Estimating Diet Composition and Quality at Different Trophic Levels	110,600	0	110,600	101,100	0	101,100	9,500
98348	R	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Success	245,400	0	245,400	142,350	68,915	211,265	34,135
98427-CLO	M	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	78,300	0	78,300	77,427	398	77,825	475
98468-BAA	R	FEATS: Fundamental Estimations of Acoustic Target Strength	19,000	0	19,000	0	0	0	19,000
		Miscellaneous Adjustments (ADF&G Only)	0	1,100	1,100	0	0	0	1,100
		Unallocated GA (ADF&G only)	0	0	0	29,240	0	29,240	-29,240
		Unallocated GA (NOAA only)	0	0	0	210,500	0	210,500	-210,500
		Total	17,773,500	0	17,773,500	13,286,012	2,422,684	15,708,696	2,064,804

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

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: November 18, 1998

RE: Financial Report as of October 31, 1998

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending October 31, 1998.

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

Liquidity Account Balance	$38,552,058	
Plus: Current Year Adjustments (Note 5)	15,118,036	
Plus: Other Adjustments (Note 6)	4,346,206	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		$58,016,300
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	$140,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	-7,500,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	-59,331,568	
Total Estimated Funds Available		$131,184,732
Restoration Reserve (Note 8)		$79,467,003

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

Attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of October 31, 1998

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

Received to Date	$690,000,000
Current Year	$70,000,000
Future Payments	$140,000,000

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 $225,977.

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 represent 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 $18,322.

5. Current Year Adjustments – Includes the current year payment (less reimbursements), the transfer of $12,000,000 (plus interest of $675,000) into the Restoration Reserve for Fiscal Year 1998 and the transfer of $12,000,000 (plus interest of $75,000) into the Restoration Reserve for Fiscal Year 1999 and the following land payment.

Seller	Amount	Due
Afognak Joint Venture	$22,381,964	October 1999
Shuyak	$4,000,000	October 1999

6. Other Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Unreported interest and lapse is summarized below.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	$255,579	$1,965,541
State of Alaska	$1,325,257	$799,829

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Afognak Joint Venture	$23,025,834	October 2000
Shuyak	$8,000,000	October 2000 through 2001
Shuyak	$11,805,734	October 2002
Koniag, Incorporated	$16,500,000	September 2002

8. Restoration Reserve - The amount reported includes funds previously transferred, plus accrued interest less fees - $54,717,003. Although the 1998 and 1999 payments have not been formally transferred from the Liquidity Account to the Restoration Reserve, pursuant to Trustee Council action the payments have been included in the balance along with accrued interest at a rate of 5%. This includes the $12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 1998, plus $675,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1997, and the $12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 1999, plus $75,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1998.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of October 31, 1998

	1996	1997	1998	To Date 1999	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	690,000,000
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	650,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	3,963,073	2,971,070	2,673,585	244,299	21,268,693
Total Interest	3,963,073	2,971,070	2,673,585	244,299	22,099,926
Total Revenue	**73,963,073**	**72,971,070**	**72,673,585**	**244,299**	**672,186,238**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	3,291,446	5,000,000	3,750,000	0	95,309,288
United States	0	0	0	0	69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	3,291,446	5,000,000	3,750,000	0	165,121,333
Disbursements from Liquidity Account:					
State of Alaska	43,340,950	17,846,130	15,686,600	29,520,000	217,997,928
United States	31,047,824	60,101,802	39,468,461	(300)	200,072,483
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve	35,996,231	12,449,552			48,445,783
Total Disbursements	110,385,004	90,397,484	55,155,061	29,519,700	466,516,194
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	396,307	254,221	199,946	18,322	1,996,654
Total Disbursements and Fees	**114,072,758**	**95,651,705**	**59,105,007**	**29,538,022**	**633,634,180**
Increase (decrease) in Liquidity Account	**(40,109,685)**	**(22,680,635)**	**13,568,578**	**(29,293,723)**	**38,552,058**
Liquidity Account Balance, beginning balance	117,067,523	76,957,839	54,277,204	67,845,782	
Liquidity Account Balance, end of period	76,957,839	54,277,204	67,845,782	38,552,058	
Current Year Adjustments: (Note 5)					15,118,036
Other Adjustments: (Note 6)					4,346,206
Uncommitted Liquidity Account Balance					**58,016,300**
Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)					140,000,000
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(7,500,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					(59,331,568)
Total Estimated Funds Available					**131,184,732**
Restoration Reserve					**79,467,003**

Statement 1

Statement of *Exxon Valdez* Settlement Funds
As of October 31, 1998

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
Receipts:	
Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	337,111
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (Note 1)	19,272,040
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	6,928,747
Total Interest	26,537,898
Disbursements:	
Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	165,121,333
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	485,796,212
Total Disbursements	690,831,233
Funds Available:	
Exxon Future Payments	210,000,000
Current Year Payment	0
Balance in Liquidity Account	68,071,758
Future acquisition payments (Note 2)	(40,305,734)
Alaska Sealife Center	0
Remaining Reimbursements	(11,250,000)
Other (Note 3)	4,346,206
Total Estimated Funds Available	230,862,230
Restoration Reserve	79,467,003

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 $12,000,000 (plus $675,000 of accrued interest) payment to the Restoration Reserve for Fiscal Year 1998 and $12,000,000 (plus $75,000 of accrued interest) payment to the Restoration Reserve for Fiscal Year 1999.

Statement 2

Cash Flow Statement
***Exxon Valdez* Liquidity Account**
As of October 31, 1998

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	
September 1997	65,000,000	
September 1998	66,250,000	
Total Deposits	485,796,212	485,796,212
Interest Earned	21,268,693	
Total Interest	21,268,693	21,268,693
Total Receipts		507,064,905
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	77,947,932	
Fiscal Year 1998	55,155,061	
Fiscal Year 1999		
Total Requests	388,550,711	388,550,711
District Court Fees	1,996,654	1,996,654
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve		48,445,783
Total Disbursements		438,993,147
Balance in Joint Trust Fund		68,071,758

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 $130 represents costs paid to the Federal Reserve Bank.

Schedule of Payments from Exxon
As of October 31, 1998

Disbursements:	September 93	September 94	September 95	September 96	September 97	September 98	September 99	Total
Reimbursements:								
United States								
FFY92	0							24,726,280
FFY93	11,617,165							36,117,165
FFY94	0	6,271,600						6,271,600
FFY95	0		2,697,000					2,697,000
Total United States	11,617,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	0	0	0	0	69,812,045
State of Alaska								
General Fund:								
FFY92	0							25,313,756
FFY93	0							16,685,133
FFY94	14,762,703							14,762,703
FFY95	0	0						0
Mitigation Account:								
FFY92	0							3,954,086
FFY93	0							12,314,867
FFY94	5,237,297	5,000,000						10,237,297
FFY95 (Prevention Account)	0		0					0
FFY96 (Prevention Account)				3,291,446				3,291,446
FFY97 (Prevention Account)					5,000,000			5,000,000
FFY98 (Prevention Account)						3,750,000		3,750,000
Total State of Alaska	20,000,000	5,000,000	0	3,291,446	5,000,000	3,750,000	0	95,309,288
Total Reimbursements	31,617,165	11,271,600	2,697,000	3,291,446	5,000,000	3,750,000	0	165,121,333

Deposits to Joint Trust Fund

FFY92	0							36,837,111
FFY93	68,382,835							124,969,147
FFY94	0							0
FFY95	0	58,728,400	67,303,000					126,031,400
FFY96				66,708,554				66,708,554
FFY97					65,000,000			65,000,000
FFY98						66,250,000		66,250,000
Total Deposits to Joint Trust Fund	68,382,835	58,728,400	67,303,000	66,708,554	65,000,000	66,250,000	0	485,796,212
Exxon clean up cost deduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,913,688
Total Payments	100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	690,831,233

Remaining Exxon payments to be made:

September 1994
September 1995
September 1996
September 1997
September 1998
September 1999
September 2000
September 2001

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 October 31, 1998

	United States	State of Alaska	Court Request Total	Court Fees	Disbursements Total
Total Fiscal Year 1992	6,320,500	6,559,200	12,879,700	23,000	12,902,700
Total Fiscal Year 1993	9,105,881	18,529,113	27,634,994	154,000	27,788,994
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		3,111,204	3,111,204		
Court Request 10	3226182	9,234,909	12,461,091		
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	0	2,627,000	2,627,000		
Court Request 29	5,919,169	5,699,772	11,618,941		
Court Request 30	26,128,074	4,000,000	30,128,074		
Total Fiscal Year 1997	60,101,802	17,846,130	90,397,484	254,221	90,651,705
Court Request 31	445,200	643,800	1,089,000		
Court Request 32	464,300	996,100	1,460,400		
Court Request 33	14,150,000		14,150,000		
Court Request 34	4,000,000		4,000,000		
Court Request 35	20,408,961	14,046,700	34,455,661		
Court Request 35 Correction					
Total Fiscal Year 1998	39,468,461	15,686,600	55,155,061	199,946	55,355,007
Court Request 35 Correctio	-300		-300		
Court Request 36		29,520,000	29,520,000		
Court Request 37			0		
Court Request 38			0		
Court Request 39			0		
Total Fiscal Year 1999	-300	29,520,000	29,519,700	18,322	29,538,022
Total	**200,072,483**	**217,997,928**	**466,516,194**	**1,996,654**	**468,512,847**

Exxon Valdez Liquidity Account
Interest Earned/District Court Registry Fees
As of October 31, 1998

	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	FFY 1996	FFY 1997	FFY 1998	FFY 1999	Total
Earnings Deposits	31,124	33,476	55,809					138,092
Earnings Allocated:								
1991								28,704
1992	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					1,905,955	653,461		2,559,416
1998						1,820,177	225,977	2,046,154
Total	1,192,876	3,338,524	5,064,001	3,566,766	2,716,849	2,473,639	225,977	19,133,948
Total Earnings	1,224,000	3,372,000	5,119,809	3,566,766	2,716,849	2,473,639	225,977	19,272,040
gistry Fees:								
91								3,189
1992	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					164,121	52,983		217,105
1998						146,962	18,322	165,285
Total	154,000	364,000	586,857	396,307	254,221	199,946	18,322	1,996,654
Gross Earnings	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,667	3,963,073	2,971,070	2,673,585	244,299	21,268,693

edule of I st Earned on United States and State of A a Acco			
As of October 31, 1998			
	State of Alaska EVOSS Account	United States NRDA& R	Total
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	368,523	468,334
July 1997	221,906		221,906
August 1997	36,898		36,898
September 1997	159,695	38,289	197,984
October 1997	119,195		119,195
November 1997	49,120		49,120
December 1997	92,204	130,183	222,387
January 1998	120,038		120,038
February 1998	29,888		29,888
March 1998	59,202	76,715	135,917
April 1998	55,222		55,222
May 1998	59,406		59,406
June 1998	50,136	74,613	124,749
July 1998	39,376		39,376
August 1998	78,201		78,201
September 1998	158,865	(44,921)	113,944
October 1998			0
Total	5,682,303	1,246,444	6,928,747

NOTE: The $117,178 NRDA&R interest figure is cummulative.

Interest was earned for the period July 1992 through December 1994, 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 October 31, 1998

	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								463,989	493,030	
FFY98										19,000	300	19,300	
FFY99												0	
Total United States												**990,865**	**255,579**
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					782,501	1,456,768	
FFY98										8,700		8,700	
FFY99												0	
Total State of Alaska												**4,357,047**	**1,325,257**
Total Adjustment												**5,347,912**	**1,580,835**

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

Schedule of Lapse Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of October 31, 1998

	December 1993	June 1994	August 1995	August 1996	August 1997	Total
Disbursements:						
Court Requests						
United States						
FFY92						0
FFY93						0
FFY94		3,106,555				3,106,555
FFY95			220,858			220,858
FFY96				1,165,334		1,165,334
FFY97					1,102,442	1,102,442
FFY98						0
FFY99						0
Total United States	0	3,106,555	220,858	1,165,334	1,102,442	5,595,189
State of Alaska						
FFY92						0
FFY93						0
FFY94	3,661,600					3,661,600
FFY95			2,376,950			2,376,950
FFY96				2,500,448		2,500,448
FFY97					3,549,927	3,549,927
FFY98						0
FFY99						0
Total State of Alaska	3,661,600	0	2,376,950	2,500,448	3,549,927	12,088,925
Total Adjustment	3,661,600	3,106,555	2,597,808	3,665,782	4,652,369	17,684,114

Schedule of Work Plan Auth tions and Other Authorizations

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	FFY 98	FFY 99	Total
Work Plan Authorizations United States:									
June 15, 1992	6,320,500	0	0						
January 25, 1993	0	3,113,900	0						
January 25, 1993	0	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						
Carry Forward Authorization				463,500					
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				21,900	15,200				
June 1996					23,000				
August 1996						7,923,700			
December 1996						310,900			
February 1997						0			
May 1997						0			
August 1997						85,000	7,263,600		
December 1997							445,200		
June 1998							(39,200)		
August 1998								5,397,700	
Total	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,688,600	7,307,400	10,175,900	8,319,600	7,669,600	5,397,700	63,028,700

Schedule of Work Plan Auth tions and Other Authorizations

Work Plan Authorizations State of Alaska	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	FFY 98	FFY 99	Total
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	0	4,454,400						
June 1994			12,391,700						
June 1994			215,800						
July 1994			0						
Carry Forward Authorization				576,300					
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					0				
August 1996						11,606,300			
December 1996						310,400			
February 1997						275,700			
May 1997						0			
August 1997						(85,000)	9,393,200		
December 1997							643,800		
June 1998							66,900		
August 1998								8,131,400	
Total	6,559,200	11,144,900	17,061,900	17,525,700	15,385,000	12,107,400	10,103,900	8,131,400	98,019,400

Schedule of Work Plan Aut[illegible]itions and Other Authorizations

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	FFY 98	FFY 99	Total
Other Authorizations									
United States:									
Orca Narrows (6/94)			2,000,000	1,450,000					3,450,000
Eyak Limited Conservation Easement				200,000					200,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 AKI)				21,000,000	7,500,000	7,500,000			36,000,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 Old Harbor)				11,250,000					11,250,000
Koniag					12,500,000	4,500,000			17,000,000
Small Parcels					379,000	3,740,200	4,464,300		8,583,500
Chenega Land Acquisition						24,000,000			24,000,000
Chenega-Area Oiling Reduction					3,600	157,400	182,000		343,000
Tatitlek							14,150,000		14,150,000
English Bay						14,128,074			14,128,074
Total			2,000,000	33,900,000	20,382,600	54,025,674	18,796,300	0	129,104,574
State of Alaska:									
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000							7,500,000
Alutiiq Repository (11/93)		1,500,000							1,500,000
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	4,000,000		14,194,266
Afognak Joint Ventures (10/98)								28,000,000	28,000,000
Small Parcels					5,020,500	3,738,000	996,100	770,000	10,524,600
Alaska SeaLife Center				12,500,000	12,456,000				24,956,000
Chenega-Area Oiling Reduction					0	1,732,000			1,732,000
Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass						545,600			545,600
Alaska SeaLife Center Equipment						724,000			724,000
Sound Waste Management Plan						1,167,900		1,857,100	3,025,000
Total		9,000,000	29,950,000	15,729,042	28,771,167	13,177,391	4,996,100	30,627,100	132,250,800
Total Other Authorizations	0	9,000,000	31,950,000	49,629,042	49,153,767	67,203,065	23,792,400	30,627,100	261,355,374
Total Work Plan Authorizations	12,879,700	20,294,300	25,750,500	24,833,100	25,560,900	20,427,000	17,773,500	13,529,100	161,048,100
Restoration Reserve					35,996,231	12,449,552	0	0	48,445,783
Total Authorized	12,879,700	29,294,300	57,700,500	74,462,142	110,710,897	100,079,617	41,565,900	44,156,200	470,849,257

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 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: November 4, 1998

RE: Quarterly Project Status Summary -- September 30, 1998

This memorandum summarizes the status of reports for the quarter ending September 30, 1998, for all restoration projects funded by the Trustee Council during 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997. The memorandum also includes progress updates for 1998 projects and the status of the 22 NRDA reports that were not final at the time the settlement agreement was reached.

Attachment A summarizes the status of project reports (including NRDA reports) by agency.
Attachment B lists the reports that are significantly behind schedule. Reports are on this list if (1) they have not yet been submitted to the Chief Scientist, (2) they 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, or (3) they were submitted to the Chief Scientist for peer review more than six months ago and have not yet been peer reviewed.
Attachment C summarizes activities conducted during the July-September quarter for all projects underway in FY 98.

As of September 30, 1998, a total of 258 restoration project reports had been peer reviewed and accepted by the Chief Scientist (this is up from 234 reports accepted as of June 30, 1998). Once accepted by the Chief Scientist, reports are submitted to the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS). As of September 30, 220 reports were available to the public through ARLIS and other libraries around the state (this is up from 188 reports available as of June 30, 1998). Please contact the Restoration Office or ARLIS if you would like a list of the reports currently available to the public.

Status of 1992 Project Reports as of September 30, 1998

A total of 75 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.)

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
69	3	3	0

Status of FY 93 Project Reports as of September 30, 1998

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

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
23	3	1	1

Status of FY 94 Project Reports as of September 30, 1998

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

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
34	3	0	0

Status of FY 95 Project Reports as of September 30, 1998

A total of 53 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 to be used to guide future work on the project.

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
46	0	5	0

Status of FY 96 Projects as of September 30, 1998

A total of 51 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 96 Work Plan.

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
39	6	3	2

Status of FY 97 Projects as of September 30, 1998

A total of 55 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 97 Work Plan.

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
9	23	18	5

Status of FY 98 Projects as of September 30, 1998

A project-by-project summary of activities conducted during the July-September quarter is presented in **Attachment C**.

Status of NRDA Reports as of September 30, 1998

A total of 22 NRDA reports that were not final at the time the settlement agreement was reached are in the process of being finalized. A complete description of tasks and expenses associated with completion of each NRDA report is available from the Restoration Office.

Reports Available to Public at ARLIS	Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public	Reports in Progress	No Report Yet Submitted
10	3	5	4

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 30, 1998

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 ARLIS
ADEC	2	0	0	2	2
ADFG	26	0	3	23	22
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	33	0	0	33	32
NOAA	11	0	0	11	11
USFS	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	**75**	**0**	**3**	**72**	**69**

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 ARLIS
ADEC	2	0	0	2	1
ADFG	12	1	1	10	10
ADNR	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	9	0	0	9	8
NOAA	3	0	0	3	3
USFS	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	**28**	**1**	**1**	**26**	**23**

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 ARLIS
ADEC	1	0	0	1	1
ADFG	19	0	0	19	19
ADNR	2	0	0	2	2
DOI	6	0	0	6	4
NOAA	5	0	0	5	5
USFS	4	0	0	4	3
TOTAL	**37**	**0**	**0**	**37**	**34**

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 30, 1998

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 ARLIS
ADEC	4	0	0	3	4
ADFG	27	0	3	23	24
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	7	0	0	7	6
NOAA	8	0	1	7	7
USFS	6	0	1	5	4
TOTAL	**53**	**0**	**5**	**46**	**46**

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 ARLIS
ADEC	1	0	0	1	0
ADFG	27	2	2	23	22
ADNR	3	0	0	3	3
DOI	4	0	0	4	3
NOAA	9	0	1	8	8
USFS	7	0	0	6	3
TOTAL	**51**	**2**	**3**	**45**	**39**

1997 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 ARLIS
ADEC	2	0	0	2	2
ADFG	29	4	15	10	1
ADNR	4	0	1	3	1
DOI	6	0	3	3	0
NOAA	8	2	2	4	4
USFS	6	0	5	1	0
TOTAL	**55**	**5**	**18**	**32**	**9**

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 30, 1998

NRDA REPORT COMPLETION

AGENCY	NUMBER OF REPORTS	Not Yet Submitted to Chief Sci.	In Progress	Peer Rev'd/ Accepted by Chief Scientist	Available to Public at ARLIS
ADEC	1	0	0	1	1
ADFG	17	3	5	9	6
DOI	2	1	0	1	1
NOAA	2	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	**22**	**4**	**5**	**13**	**10**

ATTACHMENT B
Overdue Reports (as of 10/30/98)

Agency	Project Number	PI	Final or Annual	Project Title	Status of Report
ADFG	93033-1	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck - Afognak habitat assessment/PWS production	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 11/14/95; most recent due date was 7/1/98
ADFG	93033-2	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck restoration	Never submitted; most recent due date was 7/1/98
ADFG	95060	Albert	Final	Spruce bark beetle	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 12/30/97
ADFG	95086C	Highsmith, Stekoll	Final	Herring Bay	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 12/12/96; now expected 12/98
ADFG	96258A-1	Tarbox	Final	Sockeye: Kenai	Never submitted; was due 1/1/98 (with manuscript), then expected 10/1/98
ADFG	96258A-2	Swanton	Final	Sockeye: Kodiak	Never submitted; was due 10/30/97
ADFG	97139A1	Honnold	Final	Little Waterfall barrier bypass improvement	Never submitted; was due 9/30/98
ADFG	97165	Seeb	Final	Genetic discrimination of PWS herring	Never submitted; was due 9/30/98
ADFG	97191A-2	Seeb	Annual	Oil-related embryo mortality: genetics	Never submitted; was due 4/15/98
ADFG	98244	Fall	Final	Harbor seal biosampling	First draft was peer reviewed; final draft was due 9/30/98, now expected 12/30/98
ADFG	98286	Henrichs	Final	Elders/Youth Conference	Never submitted; was due 9/30/98
NOAA	95090	Carls	Final	Oiled mussel beds	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 12/31/97
USFS	95320Q	Bishop	Final	Avian predation	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 2/20/98
USFS	98220	Schmid	Final	Salmon habitat restoration	Never submitted; was due 9/30/98

ATTA(/IENT B
Overdue Reports (as of 10/30/98)

The following reports were submitted to the Chief Scientist for peer review more than 6 months ago:

FS13	Trowbridge	Final	Hydrocarbon effect on bivalves	Submitted 4/6/98
96048	Ruggerone	Final	Sockeye salmon growth	Submitted 4/27/98
97025	HollandBartel	Annual	NVP	Submitted 4/15/98
97145	Reeves	Annual	Cutts/dollys	Submitted 4/14/98
97163	Duffy	Annual	APEX	Submitted 4/17/98

ATTACHMENT C

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98001-CLO **Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status** **M. Castellini/UAF** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Obtain and analyze final blubber samples from ANHSC
DONE-PhD defense by Brian Fadely: "Investigations of Health Status and Body Condition of Harbor Seals in the Gulf of Alaska"
Jan-Mar
DONE-Final statistical analysis of health data
April-June
DONE-Submit final report
UNDERWAY - Submit journal articles
July-Sept
DONE-Archive data

NONE SUBMITTED -- Publications:
1) Plasma chemistry and hematology ranges of GOA harbor seals. Canadian Jnl. Zoology
2) Effects of body shape and blubber distribution. Physiological Zoology
3) Compositional analysis of harbor seal blubber. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology

)07A **Archaeological Index Site Monitoring** **D. Reger/ADNR** **ADNR**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE -Prepare draft report for 97007A
Jan-March
-
April-June
DONE-Submit annual report (97007A)
UNDERWAY-Finalize arrangements for field work
July-Sept
DONE-Conduct fieldwork
DONE-Submit charcoal and sediment samples for analysis

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98012A-BAA	**Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound**	**C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society**	**NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Transport FY 97 samples to genetic and contaminant labs

Jan - March

DONE-Submit annual report (Jan. 5)

UNABLE TO ATTEND-Present paper (patterns in contaminant levels in PWS killer whales) at Bienniel Society of Marine Mammalogy Conference in Monaco (Matkin)

MATKIN ATTENDED-Annual Workshop poster presentation (Scheel)

UNDERWAY-Microsatellite analysis of nuclear DNA and mtDNA of new samples

UNDERWAY-Contaminant analysis of new samples

April-June

UNDERWAY-Analyze winter recordings from remote hydrophone

UNDERWAY-Pedigree analysis of microsatellite DNA data

UNABLE TO ATTEND-Present paper (GIS aspects of killer whale project) at Conservation Biology Society annual meeting (Scheel)

July-Sept

DONE-Field work: monitoring and biopsies

UNDERWAY-Allele frequency analysis of microsatellite DNA

UNDERWAY-Complete critical habitat interpretive map and report

UNDERWAY-Set up remote hydrophone operation for winter 1998/99

IN ADDITION, MATKIN TOOK NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE INTO THE FIELD, WHERE THEY ENCOUTERED KILLER AND HUMPBACK WHALES.

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98025 **Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)** **L. Holland-Bartels, et al/USGS** **DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Harlequin: Survival monitoring and skiff surveys
DONE-Sea Otter: Aerial survey of western PWS
DONE-All: Post-field season project meeting

Jan-March
DONE-All: Project review; Annual Workshop presentation
UNDERWAY-Harlequin: Survival monitoring and skiff surveys

April-June
DONE-Submit annual report (97025)
DONE-River Otter: Live trapping for morphometrics and tissue sampling
CARCASS SURVEY COMPLETE; PER FY 98 ANNUAL REVIEW, TDR IMPLANTS REMOVED AS AN OBJECTIVE-Sea Otter: Beach-cast carcass survey; time-depth recorder implantation
DONE (IN COOPERATION WITH APEX PROJECT, /163) -Pigeon Guillemot: Active nest surveys, blood sampling, prey sampling, and nest monitoring

July-Sept
DONE-Sea Otter: Aerial survey of PWS; capture for mophometrics and tissue collection; boat-based survey of reprodution
NOT AN OBJECTIVE FOR FY 98-Harlequin: Vessel charter for harlequin duck capture
DONE-Invertebrates: Vessel charter to sample study areas
DONE-River Otter: Locate, sample, monitor latrine sites
DONE-Pigeon Guillemot: Active nest surveys, blood sampling, prey sampling, and nest monitoring

Conferences
DONE-American Ornithologists Union (Bishop)
DONE-Mechanism of Toxicology Professional Meeting (Duffy)
DONE 1/98-Int'l Marine Mammal Symposium (VanBlaricom and Bodkin)
DONE 12/97-Int'l Otter Symposium (VanBlaricom)
DONE 9/98-Wildlife Society (Bowyer)

Publications
-Harlequin:
(1) IN PRESS, J. FIELD ORNITHOLOGY-Loss of abdominally-implanted radio transmitters equipped with percutaneous antennas
(2) IN PRESS, J. FIELD ORNITHOLOGY-Evaluation of bursal depth as indicator of age class
(3) IN PRESS, JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY AND WILDLIFE MEDICINE-Surgical and immediate post-release mortality of harlequins implanted with abdominal radio transmitters
(4) SUBMITTED TO AUK-Estimating body lipid and lean mass of females during wing molt
(5) UNDERWAY-Genetic differentiation among populations
(6) UNDERWAY-Range-wide characterization of population genetic structure
-River Otter:
(1) TITLE ACCEPTED BY ECOLOGY: Social behavior and ecosystem processes: effects of river otter latrine sites on nutrient dynamics of terrestrial vegetation
(2) TITLE ACCEPTED BY WILDLIFE SOCIETY BULLETIN: Capturing river otters: a comparison of Hancock and leg-hold traps
-'Clair:
Comparison of growth parameters in Mytilus trossulus from age-length and tagging data
(2) Mortality and growth of Mytilus trossulus with tidal height, slope, and substrate class

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98043B **Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures** **D. Gillikin/USFS** **USFS**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

-

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report

July-Sept

DONE-Measure effects of installed structures

DONE-Conduct population estimates of primary units

98052A **Community Involvement** **P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRC** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Each two weeks: Coordinator fax update to Community Facilitators

Each month: Community Facilitators submit monthly report to Coordinator

Oct-Dec

)NE-Renew contract between ADFG and CRRC

)NE-Renew subcontracts between CRRC and communities

DONE-Training workshop/orientation for Community Facilitators

DONE-Community Facilitators update local resource inventories

UNDERWAY-Coordinator compile local resource inventories for distribution to PIs

Jan-Mar

DONE-Coordinator coordinate participation of Community Facilitators in Annual Workshop

DONE-Coordinator coordinate provision of technical assistance to villages by EVOS and agency staff to develop project proposals

April-June

DONE-Coordinator review community involvement component of FY 99 proposals; make recommendations to Executive Director and inform Community Facilitators of proposals that would involve their communities

ALSO IN MAY, HELD RETREAT FOR COMMUNITY FACILITATORS

July-Sept

TIME WAS SPENT PRIMARILY ON THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

- HELP COORDINATE SUBSISTENCE ASSESSMENT(Project /471)

-CONTINUE WORK WITH FACILITATORS ON RESTORATION RESERVE

- BEGIN WORK ON SUBCONTRACTS WITH VILLAGES FOR FY 99 FACILITATORS

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98052B **Traditional Ecological Knowledge** **P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRC** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Renew contract between ADFG and CRRC
DONE-Renew subcontract beween CRRC and TEK Specialist
DONE-Initiate contact with FY 98 PIs with TEK components in their projects
ALSO: Produced draft of TEK database reference guide
Produced draft of TEK handbook
Contracted with specialist to conduct community training workshops

Jan-March

HELD 1 (PORT GRAHAM, JANUARY) - Complete 3 community training workshops
DONE - Attend Annual Workshop; make contacts with PIs about including TEK in their FY 99 proposals

April-June

DONE - Review FY 98 proposals and make recommendations to Executive Director regarding TEK
HELD 3 (TATITLEK, OCTOBER 1997; PORT GRAHAM, JANUARY 1998; CHENEGA, SEPTEMBER 1998) - Complete 5 synthesis workshops
ALSO: Held Community Facilitator Retreat in Port Graham in June
WORKSHOP REPORT CONCEPT CANCELED; TEK SPECIALIST'S TRIP REPORTS ARE ON FILE AT RESTORATION OFFICE - Prepare draft synthesis workshop reports and draft training workshop reports

July-Sept.

CANCELED; SEE ABOVE - Prepare final synthesis workshop reports and final training workshop reports

DRAFT

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98064	**Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound**	**K. Frost/ADFG**	**ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Analyze FY 97 aerial survey data

NOT DONE, BY REQUEST OF ANHSC (SENT UPDATE INSTEAD)-Meet with hunter representatives at Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission meeting

UNDERWAY-Analyze SDR tag data

UNDERWAY-Analyze fish distribution/seal diving

WILL BE WORKED ON IN JAN.-MAR. QUARTER WHEN PROGRAMMER AVAILABLE-Finish "user friendly" population model

DONE-Distribute Harbor Seal Update

ALSO: Participate in harbor seal technical review with Chief Scientist

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

DONE-Arrange logistics

DONE-Analyze FY 97 seal/prey fatty acid samples

UNDERWAY-Begin fatty acids model development

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (97064)

July-Sept

DONE (N=57)-Sample seals in PWS

DONE (N=8)-Satellite tag seals in PWS

UNDERWAY-Bayesian reanalysis of survey data

DONE AUGUST-Conduct aerial surveys in PWS during molting

DELAYED-Distribute Harbor Seal Update

ONGOING (MONTHLY)-Retrieve Argos SDR data

DRAFT

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98076 | **Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon** | **A. Wertheimer/NOAA** | **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Complete stream surveys and weir sampling
DONE-Evaluate gamete survival to eyed stage
DONE-Analyze data on return rates and characteristics, straying and reproductive viability
Jan-March
DONE-Present preliminary analysis at Annual Workshop
April-June
DONE-Evaluate gamete survival to emergent fry stage
July-Sept
FINAL REPORT DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 12/30/98-Submit final report

Conferences
DONE-American Fisheries Society annual meeting (Wertheimer, Heintz, Thedinga)
DONE-Presenting at 1998 Wakefield/AFS Symposium

Publications
1) Homing and straying of pink salmon exposed to oiled gravel during embryonic development (Wertheimer)
2) Effects of incubation in oiled substrate on the return rate, size, and migration timing of pink salmon (Wertheimer)
3) Effects of coded-wire tagging and transplant on the homing and straying behavior of two stocks of pink salmon (Thedinga)
4) Effects of incubation in oiled substrate on the reproductive viability of pink salmon (Heintz)
5) Heritability of reproductive damage in pink salmon caused by incubation in oiled substrate (Heintz)
6) Comparison of Peterson and Schaefer mark/recapture approaches for assessing pink salmon escapements (Maselko)

98100 | **Administration, Science Management, and Public Information** | **All Trustee Council Agencies** | **ALL**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

One component of Project 98100 is ARLIS. During the quarter ending September 30, 1998, ARLIS staff received 4,622 visitors and 1,002 incoming calls; responded to 2,707 requests for in-depth information, 345 of which were EVOS questions (routine requests for EVOS documents are now handled by the Restoration Office), processed 1,401 interlibrary loans (75 for EVOS materials), and sold 6 marine ecosystem posters. ARLIS staff approved and distributed 10 final reports and 9 annual reports, and updated the Bibliography of Trustee Council Funded Research, which now includes 222 citations. ARLIS staff obtained approval of the OEO/ADA compliance statement from the State ADA Coordinator; this statement will appear on all new final and annual reports. The ARLIS Founders Board approved ARLIS's FY 99 budget on 9/25/98. On 7/31/98, ARLIS passed inspection by a GPO inspector and became a full-fledged federal depository library—this status allows ARLIS to obtain federal publications free of charge. ARLIS began providing desktop access via the Web for founding agency personnel to five databases of indexed journal articles. The OSPIC web page is still active and this past quarter 9,300 people used this page.

DRAFT

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98126	**Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support**	**C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS, G. Elison/DOI**	**ADNR**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Project tasks completed 10/1/97-12/31/97

-Negotiations continue with Afognak Joint Venture, Eyak, and Tatitlek

-English Bay acquisition closed at the end of October

-Trustee Council agreed to purchase the following parcels following agreement from landowners: Homer Spit, Karluk, Ayakulik, and Baycrest

-Discussions continue with the owners of PWS 05 and 06

Project tasks completed 1/1/98-3/31/98

-Tatitlek expected to close in June

-AJV agreement has been reached

-Eyak is proceeding

Project tasks completed 4/1/98-6/30/98

-1st Tatitlek closing completed

Project tasks completed 7/1/98-9/30/98

-2nd Tatitlek closing completed

98127	**Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release**	**Tatitlek IRA Council**	**ADFG**

ɔject Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

_ _t-Dec

DONE-Take coho eggs and incubate at VFDA hatchery

UNDERWAY-Rear coho fingerlings at VFDA hatchery

Jan-March

DONE-Clean/mend net pen web; prepare anchors and buoys

April-June

DONE-Renew agreement with Valdez Fisheries Development Corp.

ENCOUNTERED MECHANICAL DIFFICULTIES WITH EQUIMENT DURING FIRST TRIP AND HAD TO RELEASE SMOLT BEFORE REACHING HOLDING PENS. APPROXIMATELY 22,000 SMOLT WERE TRANSPORTED, WITH MANY MORTALITIES; APPARENTLY SMOLT HAD SOME TYPE OF DISEASE-Transport smolt to Boulder Bay and place in net pens

HELD AND FED SMOLT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS IN NET PENS. ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS WITH MORALITIES AND HAD TO RELEASE SMOLT EARLY; ESTIMATE 10,000 SMOLT DIED PRIOR TO RELEASE-Release smolt into Boulder Bay

July-Sept

DISMANTLED HOLDING PENS, CLEANED AND STORED NETS AND EQUIPMENT

ESTIMATE 1,000 MATURE COHO WERE HARVESTED THIS SUMMER FOR SUBSISTENCE USE. EVERYONE WAS ABLE TO HARVEST WHAT WAS NEEDED FOR SMOKING, SALTING, AND FREEZING FOR WINTER USE.

-Egg take (August)

DRAFT

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98131 **Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration** **P. Brown- Schwalenberg/ CRRC** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Develop techniques to mature and spawn littleneck broodstock
DONE-Develop techniques for producing 5 mm littleneck seed in hatchery
Jan-Mar
DONE-Move into new facility
April-June
DONE-Submit annual report (97131)
DONE-Transfer 5 mm seed to hatchery pre-nursery and FLUPSY
UNDERWAY-Develop techniques for producing 10-15mm seed for growout
July-Sept
UNDERWAY-Initiate process for incorporating predator control

98139A1-CLO **Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement** **S. Honnold/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

t-Dec
IDERWAY-Data analysis
Jan-March
UNABLE TO ATTEND-Attend Annual Restoration Workshop
April 15
REPORT OVERDUE; EXTENSION TO 9/30/98 BUT NOT RECEIVED-Submit final report

98139A2 **Port Dick Creek Tributary Restoration and Development** **W. Bucher/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Analyze collected data and continue work on annual report
DONE-Travel to project site to inspect instruments
Jan-March
DONE-Prepare field equipment; arrange logistics
April-June
DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)
DONE-Estimate spawning success through enumeration of fry emergence from the primary tributary
DONE-Estimate spawning success through enumeration of fry emergence from the secondary tributary
UNDERWAY-Perform stream stability and hydrologic field work
July-Sept
DONE-Conduct ground surveys to estimate colonization and potential spawning deposition
UNDERWAY-Evaluate fry survival data from springtime emigration
DERWAY-Perform stream stability and hydrologic field work

DRAFT

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98142-BAA **Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound** **B. Day/ABR, Inc.** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

-

Jan-March

DONE-Arrange logistics

DONE-Complete data analysis and report

ALSO digitized locations of Kittlitz's murrelets that were mapped during surveys and digitized other physical features in the study bays

April-June

DONE-Early summer cruise

July-Sept

DONE; NOTE THAT LARGE AMOUNT OF SUMMER ICE REDUCED SOME SURVEYS IN SOME FJORDS - Mid- and late-summer cruises

UNDERWAY-Begin data entry

Oct-Dec (FY 98 funding includes funds for project closeout)

-Data analysis

Jan-April

-Prepare manuscript

-Submit final report (April 15, 1999)

nferences

cific Seabird Group annual meeting

98144A **Common Murre Population Monitoring** **D. Roseneau/USFWS** **DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Analyze FY 97 Barren Islands census data

Jan-March

DONE-Arrange logistics and hire personnel

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)

DONE-Purchase supplies

July-Sept

DONE-Collect data at Chiswell Islands (July 10-Aug. 10)

UNDERWAY-Data entry

Publications

UNDERWAY; SUBMITTAL DELAYED TO NOVEMBER 15 , 1998 - 1989-97 postspill trends in murre population numbers, nesting chronology, and productivity in the Barren Islands colonies (submit May 15)

DRAFT

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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**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Continue otolith microchemistry analysis, and genetic and meristic analysis

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

DONE-Same as above

April-June

-Same as above

July-Sept

DONE-Complete genetic analysis

UNDERWAY-Complete meristic analysis

THE FOLLOWING TASKS ARE NOW FY 99 (THE PROJECT WAS FUNDED ONE ADDITIONAL YEAR 99145))

Submit final report

-Manuscript preparation

98149	**Archaeological Site Stewardship**	**D. Reger/ADNR**	**ADNR**

›ject Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

t-Dec

DONE-Prepare draft report for 97149

Jan-March

DONE-Compile steward reports

April-June

DONE-Submit Annual Report (97149)

DONE-Complete review of site selection

UNDERWAY-Train stewards

UNDERWAY-Site visits

July-Sept

DONE-Monitor sites (stewards)

DRAFT

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98159 **Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound during Winter and Summer 1998** **B. Lance and D. Irons/USFWS** **DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Arrange survey logistics
Jan-March
DONE-Winter survey in PWS (March)
April-June
DONE-Data entry
DONE-Arrange survey logistics
July-Sept
DONE-Summer survey in PWS (July)
DONE-Data entry
UNDERWAY- Data analysis

98161-CLO **Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific** **B. Goatcher/FWS** **DOI**

›ject Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

t-Dec
-
Jan-March
DID NOT ATTEND BECAUSE NOT ON AGENDA TO PRESENT-Attend Annual Workshop
April-June UPDATE NOT RECEIVED
DONE-Submit final report (April 15)
-Submit final manuscript to journals (molecular genetics)
July-Sept
-Presentations at professional conferences

Conferences
FUNDS TRANSFERRED TO GENETICS-*$1.7 in travel funds provided for conference attendance*

DRAFT

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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**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

FIELD EVALUATION (G. MARTY):

Oct-Dec

DONE (COLLECTED FROM 80 FISH)-Collect samples (Marty)
DONE-Scale analysis of November samples (Willette)

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop (Marty)
DONE-Virology and bacteriology of November samples (Meyers)
UNDERWAY-Plasma chemistries, VEN analysis, and leukocyte differential counts (Kennedy)
DONE-IgM assay (Marty)
DONE-Histopathology on fall samples (Marty)
DONE-Identification of *Ortholinea orientalis* (Marty)

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report
DONE-Collect samples of wild fish (Marty)

July-Sept

-Statistical analysis (Farver)
DONE-Scale analysis of April samples (Willette)
DONE-Virology and bacteriology of April samples (Meyers)
DERWAY- Histopathology (Marty), plasma chemistries, VEN analysis, and leukocyte differential counts (Kennedy) on fall
nples

Publications

-Results of study of spawn-on-kelp pound fisheries
-Marty, G.D., et al. 1998. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus, *Ichthyophonus hoferi*, and other causes of morbidity in Pacific herring *Clupea pallasi* spawning in PWS, Alaska. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms 32:15-40

LABORATORY COMPONENT/HERRING DISEASE (R. KOCAN):

Oct-Dec

DONE-Laboratory evaluation of VHSV survival in seawater
UNDERWAY-Evaluation of post-challenge antibody titer in herring
UNDERWAY-Collect tissues for PCR protocol development
UNDERWAY-Evaluate the mummichug (Fundulus) as an experimental surrogate for Ichthyophonus pathogencity studies

Jan-March

UNDERWAY-Fertilize and hatch new herring larvae for FY 98 studies
UNDERWAY-Sea water survival studies on VHS virus
UNDERWAY-Antibody studies to VHSV in herring
UNDERWAY-Lab transmission studies with Ichthyoponus

April-June

DONE-Complete rearing of SPF herring from April 1997 hatch
UNDERWAY-Field-test a virus neutralization protocol for evaluating the immune status of wild herring
DONE-Field-test a method for evaluating *Ichthyophonus* prevalence in different age classes of wild herring

July-Sept

DONE-Expose SPF and wild herring to VHS for immunity studies
DONE-Collect plasma and tissues for virus assays
IDERWAY-Field-validate monitoring protocols
IDERWAY-Conduct virus plage assays
POSTPONED (STUDIES ARE STILL UNDERWAY AT MARROWSTONE ISLAND; THE LAB WILL REMAIN ACTIVE UNTIL ALL DATA HAVE BEEN COLLECTED-Close down Marrowstone Field station operation

Publications

-Kocan, R.M., et al. (1988) Pathogenicity of *Ichthyophonus hoferi* for laboratory-reared Pacific herring and its prevalence in

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wild Puget Sound herring. Dis. Aquat. Organisms.
-Kocan, R.M., et al. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV) survival in seawater and culture medium. Dis. Aquat. Organisms (submitted)
-Hershberger, et al. Epizootology of viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus in herring from the closed pound spawn-on-kelp fishery

LABORATORY COMPONENT/HERRING FITNESS (KENNEDY AND FARRELL):

Oct-Dec
UNDERWAY-Evaluate long-term recovery of herring immune systems following oil exposure
Jan-March
UNDERWAY-Determine the effects and recovery of wild herring from multiple stressors
UNDERWAY-Evaluate fitness criteria in herring under varying densities and temperatures for single stressors
DONE-Analyze herring blood smears and plasma chemistries for fall field samples from Section 1 of project
April-June
DONE-Analyze field samples for immunological parameters and plasma chemistries
UNDERWAY-Continue to evaluate fitness criteria in herring under varying densities and temperatures
July-Sept
DONE-Continue reproductive tests for oil exposure
UNDERWAY-Evaluate temperature modulation of fitness criteria
UNDERWAY-Finish data analysis for experiments
Publications
IN PREPARATION:
(1) Effects of oil-water dispersion on survival and swimming performance of juvenile herring
(2) Alterations in the immunocompetence and disease resistance of juvenile herring exposed to the oil-water dispersion
ction of crude oil
Biochemical stress response of juvenile and adult herring to an oil-water dispersion of crude oil
(4) *Icthyophonus hoferi* and viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus infection in herring: effects on biochemistry and immunology

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98163 **APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska** **D. Duffy, et al/UAA** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

A: DONE-Complete 8-day survey of two process study sites in PWS
DONE-Complete analysis of forage species catch composition/length distribution from 1995 samples
B:
C: DONE-Complete processing 1996 diet and prey samples
DONE-Create relational database of 1996 stomach content and related information
DONE-Inventory samples collected for diet study in 1997
DONE-Submit publication from 1994 forage fish seasonal diet studies
E:
F:
G: DONE-Analyze lab samples from FY 97
J:
K:
L: DONE-Analyze data
M:
N:
O: DONE-Participate in spatial analysis of 1995, 1996, and 1996 acoustic survey data
Q:
(project not approved until December 18, 1997)

Jan-March

A: DONE-Complete analyses of CTD data collected in 1996
DONE-Complete analyses of acoustic data collected in 1996
B:
C:
E:
F:
G:
J:
K:
L:
M:
N:
O: DONE-Interact with PIs on modification of 1998 data collection protocols
Q: DONE-Assemble data from APEX, other pre- and post-spill studies, the Alaska Seabird Colony Register, and the models prepared during Year 1 of this project
R: DONE-Arrange logistics
S:

April-June

A:
B:
EXTENDED TO 9/30/98: Final report (97163C) due April 15, 1998.

F:
G: DONE-Arrange logistics
J: DONE-Arrange logistics and set up camp at East Amatuli Island
K: DONE-Arrange logistics

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L: UNDERWAY-Outsource design of electronic database
M: DONE-Conduct seabird and hydroacoustic surveys in Kachemak Bay
DONE-Conduct trawl sampling in Kachemak Bay
DONE-Test other fishing methods
DONE-Set up field camps and/or study plots on Chisik, Gull, and Barren islands
N: DONE-Complete lab analysis of birds and fish from 1997 field season
O:
Q: UNDERWAY-Adapt models derived in Year 1 to lower Cook Inlet and species therein
R: DONE-Conduct baseline surveys
S: DONE (AT UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND)-Analyze field samples from summer 1997

July-Sept
A:
B:
C: EXTENDED TO 12/31/98 : Final report (97163C) due September 30, 1998.
E:
F:
G: DONE-Field data collection
J: DONE-Complete field work at East Amatuli Island
K: COLLECTIONS COMPLETE; ANALYSIS UNDERWAY-Collect fish stomachs from charter operators and analyze contents
L: Conduct survey
M: DONE-Initiate pilot studies using radio telemetry
DONE-Conduct trawling and hydroacoustic surveys in lower Cook Inlet
DONE-Complete pelagic surveys, colony observations, telemetry studies, feeding rate and attendance observations, and ı sampling
N: PRELIMINARY DRAFT (THESIS CHAPTERS 1&2) SUBMITTED 9/22/98; FINAL DRAFT WILL BE SUBMITTED BY 1/31/99 - Submit final report
O: DONE-Consult with PIs on necessary modifications to field methods and analysis of 1998 data
Q: UNDERWAYRefine models of seabird foraging effort/breeding productivity
R: DONE-Conduct diet observations at PWS and Kachemak Bay
DONE-Conduct juvenile surveys
UNDERWAY-Analyze data
S: DONE-Field sampling (May-Aug.)
UNDERWAY-Conduct gut clearance rate experiments
UNDERWAY-Begin analysis of 1998 field samples

Publications:
E: Budget includes $.5 in page charges.
F: Budget includes $.2 in page charges.
G: BEING DEVELOPED - (1) Diet and reproduction in pigeon guillemots from PWS and Kachemak Bay
BEING DEVELOPED - (2) Diet and reproduction in black-legged kittiwakes from PWS
SUBMITTED - (3) Effects of prey type and quality on postnatal growth and development of piscivorous seabirds: a captive feeding experiment
L: BEING DEVELOPED - (1) Long-term changes in the GOA marine ecosystem
BEING DEVELOPED - (2) Early life history and dynamics of Pacific sand lance: Lower Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait
BEING DEVELOPED - (3) Long-term shifts in benthic commercial fishery species: a case study

Professional Conferences:
F: Budget includes $1.0 for travel to (unspecified) conference.
Budget includes $1.0 for travel to (unspecified) conference.
Budget includes $2.0 for travel to (unspecitifed) conference.
J: Attend annual meeting of Pacific Seabird Group, Monterey, CA
L: Present paper at International Pandalid Shrimp Symposium (tentative)
N: Present results at annual meeting of Pacific Seabird Group, Monterey, CA
Q: Budget includes $.6 for travel to conference.

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R: ATTENDED - Present paper at annual meeting of Pacific Seabird Group, Monterey, CA

98165-CLO	**Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations**	**J. Seeb, L. Seeb, S. Merkouris/ADFG**	**ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Sept
DONE-Conclude technology transfer
DONE-Conclude lab analysis of FY 96 samples (no FY 97 samples analyzed)
DONE-Conclude data analyses
UNDERWAY-Submit final report in form of manuscript (Sept. 30) -- see 97165 for status
Jan-March
UNDERWAY-Evaluate contractor's report

Professional Conference
DONE-AFS, Alaska Chapter (Sitka, November)
?, Seattle (travel funding provided). PI says (8/4/98) "travel will occur if needed"

98166-CLO	**Herring Natal Habitats**	**M. Willette/ADFG**	**ADFG**

oject Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

:t-Dec
DONE-Complete 1997 biomass estimate
Jan-March
-
April-June
DONE-Submit final report (97166)
July-Sept
PEER REVIEW COMMENTS NOT YET RECEIVED-Submit revised final report (post-peer review)

Publications
Pacific herring assessment using SCUBA surveys to estimate spawn deposition. NAJFM.

DRAFT

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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**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Complete screening of samples available prior to FY 97 for variation in the mitochondrial control region

Jan-March
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

April-June
DONE-Screen FY 97 samples for variation at 8 microsatellite loci
DONE-Arrange logistics

July-Sept
COLLECTED BLOOD AND FEATHER SAMPLES-Collect blood, feather, and tissue samples
UNDERWAY-Lab analysis of FY 97 samples

Conferences
PRESENTED RESULTS-Society for Conservation Biology

98170-CLO **Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound** **D. Schell/UAF** **ADFG**

oject Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DELAYED-Collect vibrissae from isotopically labeled seals and sea lions at Mystic, Connecticut

Jan-March
DONE: Move seals from Mystic, Connecticut to Alaska SeaLife Center
UNDERWAY; MOST ANALYSES COMPLETE EXCEPT FOR ONGOING CAPTIVE ANIMAL STUDIES-Prepare and analyze isotope ratio samples collected 1994-97

April-June
DONE-Synthesize isotope data
UNDERWAY-Work on manuscript

July-Sept
DONE-Complete captive animal sampling
UNDERWAY; DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 10/31/98-Submit final report 9/30/98
DONE-Prepare manuscript (Sept.)

Conferences
Marine Mammology Conference in Monaco (Jan.)

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98180	**Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement**	**M. Kuwada/ADFG, A. Weiner/ADNR**	**ADNR**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
ONGOING-Complete construction on 1997 project
ONGOING-Inspect 1997 projects for compliance with design and construction parameters
DONE-Close out completed cooperative agreements
Jan-March
DONE-Prepare annual report (97180)
April-June
DONE; RFP ON STREET-Complete review of detailed design plans for 1998 projects
UNDERWAY-Establish cooperative agreements for 1998 projects
UNDERWAY-Design and produce educational materials
UNDERWAY-Put up signs and information displays
NOT NECESSARY-Publish supplemental EA
UNDERWAY-Manage and oversee project construction
July-Sept
DONE-Inspect all 1998 project sites for compliance with design parameters
UNDERWAY-Monitor revegetation sites
UNDERWAY-Monitor public use of completed project and proposed sites for next year

186-CLO	**Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound**	**T. Joyce/ADFG**	**ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Analyze decoded tags
DONE-Provide survival by tag code
DONE-Provide contribution to fisheries from coded wire tag analyses
Jan-Mar
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
April-June
DONE-Review and analyze data
July-Sept
DONE-Complete data analysis
DONE-Submit final report (Sept. 30) -- see 97186 for status

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98188 **Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound** — **T. Joyce/ADFG** — **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Apply thermal marks to BY 97 embryos at four pink salmon hatcheries

Jan-March
DONE-Collect samples from incubators to evaluate thermal mark quality
DONE-Evaluate quality of stock estimation procedure for BY 95
DONE-Collect samples from incubators for BY 97 blind test

April-June
DONE-Submit annual report (97188)
DONE-Process and evaluate otoliths
DONE-Collect samples from wild systems for BY 97 blind test

July-Sept
COLLECTIONS DONE, PROCESSING UNDERWAY-Collect and process otoliths
UNDERWAY-Analyze data
UNDERWAY-Make recommendations

98190 **Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome** — **F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana** — **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
UNDERWAY-Continue screening of DNA polymorphisms to test for Mendelian inheritance and joint segregation in 1995 brood-year progeny
NOW HAVE 550 MARKERS ON THE MAP THAT CONSISTS OF 62 LINKAGE GROUPS-Continue constructing detailed linkage map of pink salmon
NOW HAVE GENE-CENTROMERE MAPPED 185 LOCI-Begin gene-centromere mapping of loci on the map

Jan-March
-NOW HAVE 590 MARKERS ON THE LINKAGE MAP THAT CONSISTS OF 50 LINKAGE GROUPS
-NOW HAVE GENE-CENTROMERE MAPPED 250 LOCI
-MANUSCRIPT DESCRIBING PHASE 1 (INHERITANCE OF OVER 500 MARKERS IN HAPLOIDS) ACCEPTED IN *JOURNAL OF HEREDITY*

April-June
--NOW HAVE 617 MARKERS ON THE LINKAGE MAP THAT CONSISTS OF 56 LINKAGE GROUPS
-NOW HAVE GENE-CENTROMERE MAPPED 266 LOCI

July-Sept
CURRENTLY ADDING ALLOZMYES AND OTHER CODOMINANT MARKERS TO THE MAP TO AID IN CONSOLIDATION-Consolidate linkage map
-Place allozyme, microsatellite, and othe codominant markers (MHC, etc) onto the map
DONE (COLLECTED GAMETES AND TISSUES FROM 150 PINK SALMON FROM LIKES CREEK, THUMBS COVER, AND RESURRECTION BAY IN AUGUST; 75 FAMILIES FROM THESE FISH ARE CURRENTLY BEING INCUBATED AT ASLC)-Begin studies at Alaska SeaLife Center

Conferences
esent papers at two conferences *(NAMES AND DATES NOT PROVIDED)*
NATE LINDNER PRESENTED PAPER, "GENE MAPPING IN PINK SALMON," AT SALMAP CONSORTIUM MEETING IN GUELPH CANADA, SEPT. 28-29

DRAFT

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98191A **Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in Pink Salmon Populations in Prince William Sound** — **M. Willette/ADFG** — **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Conduct field sampling in oil and control streams
DONE-Conduct preliminary analyses of FY 97 field data

Jan-March
UNDERWAY-Analyze BY 97 embryo data

April-June
DONE (97191A-1)
UNDERWAY (97191A-2)-Submit annual report (April 15)

July-Sept
-

Conferences
American Fisheries Society Meeting (Willette and Bue) (Nov.)

194-CLO **Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery** — **M. Murphy, S. Rice/NOAA** — **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
UNDERWAY-Collate data from all projects and compare with stream sediments

Jan-March
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
DONE-Prepare manuscript for publication

April-June
DONE 3/31/98-Submit final report

July-Sept
-

Publications
Transactions of the American Fisheries Society: Initial oil concentrations, habitat recovery, effects of beach cleanup, causes of variation in habitat recovery, and relationships to pink salmon embryo survival

DRAFT

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98195 **Pristane Monitoring in Mussels** **J. Short, P. Harris/NOAA** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

-

Jan-March

DONE-Analyze 1997 hydrocarbon data
UNDERWAY-Revise brochure
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (97195)
UNDERWAY-Prepare report for public and high schools

July-Sept

DONE-Collect mussel samples
UNDERWAY-Analyze samples for pristane

98196 **Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon** **C. Habicht/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

)NE-Finish allozyme lab analysis of 1996 collections
)NE-Finish mtDNA analysis of 1996 collections

Jan-March

DONEAttend Annual Workshop
DONE-Statistically analyze 1996 collections

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)
LAB WORK COMPLETED FOR 1994-97 COLLECTIONS-Finish evaluation of population structure for 1994-96 collections
THE FOLLOWING WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED AFTER LAB WORK IS COMPLETED
DONE-Conduct mtDNA analysis of 1997 collections
DONE-Conduct allozyme lab analysis of 1997 collections
OTHER ACTIVITY THIS QUARTER - Presented results to stakeholders (fishers and others) in Cordova

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct allozyme lab analysis of experimental matings
UNDERWAY-Statistically analyze 1997 collections and 1996 matings

Conferences

CANCELED BECAUSE LAB STAFF COMMITTED TO WORKING ON THE PROJECT AT THAT TIME; HAD PLANNED TO PRESENT WORK INSTEAD AT AFS WESTERN DIVISION MEETING, BUT PAPER WAS NOT ACCEPTED-Present paper at AFS Alaska chapter, Juneau (November 1997)

Publications

UNDERWAY - 1) Allozymes and mtDNA describe population structure of even-year pink salmon affected by EVOS in PWS
DONE - 2) Discrimination of even- and odd-year pink salmon populations from Alaska using restriction site variation from the mitochondrial ND5/6 genes (Molecular Energy)
)NE - 3) Genetic variation at microsatellite loci in North American odd-year pink salmon (Transactions of the American heries Society)

DRAFT

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98210 **Youth Area Watch** **R. Sampson/Chugach School District** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Select students for participation in Youth Area Watch program
DONE-Provide protocol training (RE core research projects) to site teachers
DONE-Provide protocol training (RE core research projects) to students
DONE-Identify local research projects for each site
DONE-Develop local project protocols
DONE-Prepare weather station at each site
ALSO: Trained students and teachers in Seward and Valdez in harbor seal biological sampling
Students participated in research activities (juvenile herring sampling and oceanographic data collection) aboard the Kyle David and Miss Kaylee
Tentative plans made for Tatitlek students to work on surf scoter project (98273)
Prepared poster for Annual Restoration Workshop

Jan-March

UNDERWAY-Project coordinator send data to PIs
ALSO COMPLETED DURING JANUARY-MARCH QUARTER:
Mid-year site coordinator meeting in Anchorage
Blue mussel protocol training for site coordinators and students
Students presented poster at Annual Workshop
Students designing/constructing web page

ril-June

)NE-Project coordinator send data to PIs
DONE-Students complete project reports
ALSO COMPLETED DURING APRIL-JUNE QUARTER:
Students completed local projects
Project coordinator observed field protocol for Project 98273/Surf Scoter
Project Coordinator send data to PIs

July-Sept

DONE-Confirm research and data collection activities
DONE-Site teacher orientation
DONE-School site orientations
DONE-Students selected for participation
UNDERWAY-Site teacher training on protocols
UNDERWAY-Project Coordinator send data to PIs
ALSO COMPLETED DURING JULY-SEPTEMBER QUARTER:
Revised Youth Area Watch application
Planned student orientation and protocol training for Oct. 19-20 and 24-25

Publications

DONE - Article published in Oct. 98 issue of *The Science Teacher*

DRAFT

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98220-CLO **Eastern Prince William Sound Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration** **D. Schmid/USFS** **USFS**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Conduct adult escapement counts of coho salmon at Plateau Creek
Jan-March
-
April-June
DONE-Conduct population estimates in enhanced areas
July-Sept
DONE-Assess effects of spring runoff on structures
-Repair structures, if needed
UNDERWAY-Submit final report (due 9/30/98)

98225 **Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project** **E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Heat-treat incubators containing the lots intended for extended rearing and heated water rearing, to produce a parate otolith mark for each lot
IDERWAY-After eye-up, eggs from the lot intended to reach 1 gram by late May are put on a heated water regimen
Jan-June
DONE-Expand the hatchery annex so that eggs from 1998 egg take can be incubated there
July-Sept -- NO UPDATE RECEIVED
DONE-Monitor pink salmon return to Port Graham
DONE-Capture hatchery broodstock
DONE-Egg take

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98244-CLO	**Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling**	**M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission**	**ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Ongoing (Dec-Sept)
UNDERWAY-Biological sample collection
Oct-Dec
DONE-Update contracts with ANHSC and UAF
DONE-Hire local biosampling technicians
DONE-Conduct training sessions for new technicians
Jan-March
DONE (MARCH)-ANHSC Workshop
DONE 8/98-Produce and distribute proceedings report from ANHSC Workshop
April-June
WORKSHOP TOOK PLACE IN FAIRBANKS TO EVALUATE BIOSAMPLING PROGRAM; SUMMARY WRITTEN 9/98
July-Sept
PRELIMINARY DRAFT SUBMITTED AND REVIEWED 8/3/98; FINAL DRAFT, DUE 9/30/98, DELAYED -- NOW EXPECT 12/31/98-Submit final report 9/30/98

98247	**Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project**	**Perryville Village Council**	**ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Conduct escapement surveys (Perryville personnel)
DONE-Perform coho salmon egg take
DONE-Sample salmon for genetic and pathology tests
DONE-Consult with teachers
DONE-Set up school aquarium
Jan-March
DONE-Attend Alaska Board of Fish meeting
DONE-Transport eyed eggs to the aquarium
DONE-Analyze subsistence and commercial harvest data
April-June
DONE-Review meeting with assessment team to evaluate the project proposal for FY 99
DONE-Perryville students release aquarium fry (May)
July-Sept
DONE - Escapement surveys (Perryville personnel)
DONE - Purchase netpens; ship to Perryville

98250	**Project Management**	**All Trustee Council Agencies**	**ALL**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Not applicable

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98252 **Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Rockfish and Walleye Pollock** **J. Seeb, L. Seeb, S. Merkouris/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DELAYED TILL JANUARY DUE TO GENETICS STAFF REORGANIZATION-Recruit and hire Alaska SeaLife Center staff
PWS COLLECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR LATE 1/98 OR EARLY 2/98; SHELIKOF STRAIT COLLECTION SCHEDULED FOR 2/98. ALSO MAY SAMPLE DOCKSIDE IN CORDOVA FOR DEEP-WATER FISHERY DELIVERIES FROM N. YAKUTAT OR MIDDLETON ISLAND FOR COMPARISON TO INNER PWS WATERS FISH (PT. BAINBRIDGE, ORCA BAY) -Plan 1998 pollock collections

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
DONE-Conduct pollock tissue collections (PWS, Middleton Is., Shelikof Strait, Bogoslof Is., Bering Sea)
DEFERRED; MATING SEASON MISSED-Conduct experimental pollock matings

April-June

DONE; COLLECTED LIGHT AND DARK DUSKY ROCKFISH (KODIAK), BLACK ROCKFISH (KODIAK AND SAND POINT), YELLOWEYE (GOA); IN SOUTHEAST, LACK OF FISH, INSUFICIENT SAMPLE OF JUVENILES - Plan 1998 rockfish collections

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct rockfish collections
DONE-Perform first pink salmon egg take at Alaska SeaLife Center
UNDERWAY-Analyze laboratory data

nferences

DONE-American Fisheries Society

98254-CLO **Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration** **J. Edmundson/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Perform data summaries and historical data compilation

Jan-March

SUBMITTED APRIL 15-Submit final report (SEE 97154 FOR STATUS)

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98256B	**Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake**	**D. Gillikin/USFS, P. Shields/ADFG**	**USFS**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE FOR THE DAM; DELAYED TO FY 99 FOR FISHWAY-Complete final design of fishway and dam (USFS)
Jan-March
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
April-June
DONE-Submit annual report (97256B) (USFS)
DONE-Receive necessary permits
DONE-Award logistics contracts (USFS)
DONE-Release first year of sockeye fry at Solf Lake (PWSAC)
July-Sept
DONE-Reconstruct dam at old outlet (USFS)
SAMPLING COMLETED; REPORT UNDERWAY-Conduct limnological sampling and prepare report (ADFG)
DONE-Conduct egg take for 1999 stocking at Solf Lake (PWSAC)

98263	**Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet**	**W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation**	**ADFG**

oject Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

NOTE: FUNDING APPROVED DECEMBER 18, 1997
Jan-March
DONE-Apply for permits
DONE-Secure approval from CIRPT
DONE-Contract for preliminary engineering design and evaluation
April-June
DONE-Prepare EAs
DONE-Complete preliminary engineering design
DONE- Contract for construction
July-Sept
UNDERWAY-Construct fish pass on Port Graham River
UNDERWAY-Construct rearing ponds on Windy Creek Left

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98273 **Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology: Linking Satellite Technology with Traditional Knowledge to Conserve the** **D. Rosenberg/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Coordinate and plan community involvement, Youth Area Watch, and TEK
ATTENDED WORKSHOPS IN TATITLEK AND PORT GRAHAM-Attend synthesis workshops in local communities
Jan-March
DONE-Meet with subsistence harvesters
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
DONE-Prepare for field season
April-June
DONE-Conduct reconnaissance surveys for scoter concentrations
DONE-Capture birds and implant radios
July-Sept
DONE-Monitor satellite transmitters
DONE-Coordinate community involvement, Youth Area Watch, TEK
DONE-GIS data entry and mapping

98274 **Documentary Film on Subsistence Use of Herring, Herring Spawn, and Resources in the Nearshore Ecosystem** **G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek Village Council** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Award contract for filmmaking
Jan-March
DONE-Contractor develop story line for film
COMPLETED-Filming (Tatitlek)
April-June
DONE-Additional filming (Tatitlek, Prince William Sound)
July-Sept
UNDERWAY-Edit film
December 1998
-Film complete
-Contractor deliver 100 copies of film

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98286	**Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill**	**B. Henrichs /Native Village of Eyak**	**DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:
NOTE: FUNDING APPROVED DECEMBER 18, 1997

Oct-Dec
DONE-Hire conference planning coordinator
DONE-Send invitation letters to participating speakers
DONE-Confirm selected speakers
DONE-Arrange conference logistics
Jan-March
DONE-Announce conference
DONE-Finalize conference agenda and speakers
April-June
CONFERENCE WILL TAKE PLACE AUGUST 19-22 IN CORDOVA -Hold conference (May 7-9)
July-Sept.
DELAYED TO LATE OCTOBER-Distribute conference proceedings

89-BAA	**Status of Black Oystercatchers in Prince William Sound**	**S. Murphy/ABR, Inc.**	**NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:
NOTE: FUNDING APPROVED DECEMBER 18, 1997

Jan-March
-
April-June
DONE-Arrange logistics
DONE-Conduct field sampling
July-Sept
UNDERWAY-Keypunch data and QA/QC
UNDERWAY-Data analysis
Oct-Dec
-Final report expected 12/1/98

DRAFT

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98290 **Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance** **B. Nelson/NOAA** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Ongoing
-Store samples
-Analyze data

April-June
DELAYED TO OCTOBER (WAITING FOR FINAL 98291/CHENEGA SHORELINE MONITORING DATA) - Submit annual report in the form of updated public release of hydrocarbon data software (April 15)

Conferences
-Quality Assurance/Quality Control Annual Meeting, Washington, DC

98297-BAA **Oceanography of Prince William Sound Bays and Fjords** **S. Vaughan/PWSSC** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
)NE-SEA herring October cruise
)NE-Deploy temperature loggers
DONE-Analyze field data
Jan-March
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
DONE-SEA herring March cruise
DONE; RETRIEVED 9 OF 12 (2 IN ZAIKOF BAY AND 1 IN WHALE BAY WERE MISSING)-Retrieve temperature loggers
April-June
DONE-Deploy drifting buoys
July-Sept
SUBMITTED 9/28/98; UNDER PEER REVIEW -Submit annual report (Sept. 30); results will also be included in SEA Final Report (under /320M)
-Submit manuscripts for publication (Sept. 30)

Publications
1) Circulation and water mass properties in the bays and fjords of PWS. Contintental Shelf Research *or* Journal of Geophysical Research
2) Retention mechanisms for juvenile Pacific herring. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society

DRAFT

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98300	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Program	**R. Spies/Applied Marine Sciences**	**ADNR**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Finalize list of invitees to food-web modeling workshop (sponsored under Project 98330)
DONE-Finalize agenda for food-web modeling workshop
DONE-Submit list of proposed scientific synthesis papers to Executive Director

Jan-March

DONE-Conduct food web modeling workshop

April-June

TASK REDEFINED: PARAMETERS FOR LONG-TERM ECOSYSTEM MONITORING COMPLETE; DELIVERED AT ANNUAL RESTORATION WORKSHOP-Submit draft strategy for integrating science and management to Executive Director

July-Sept

DONE-Complete preliminary draft of first scientific synthesis paper

98302-CLO	**Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory**	**M. Schelske/USFS**	**USFS**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

t-Dec 1997

BMITTED 9/9/98-Submit final report (97302)

98306	**Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet**	**J. Piatt/USGS**	**DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Collect fish

Jan-March

DONE-Complete bibliography

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (97306) in form of manuscript on sand lance maturity, spawning, and age structure (April 15)

July-Sept

DONE-Collect sand lance at all study sites in Cook Inlet
ALSO SUBMITTED 2 MANUSCRIPTS FOR PUBLICATION

DRAFT

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98311	**Pacific Herring Productivity Dependencies in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem Determined With**	**T. Kline/PWSSC**	**ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE (800 SAMPLES SELECTED)-Prepare archived samples for mass spectrometry

Jan-March

DONE-Send samples to UAF for mass spectrometry

DONE-Prepare new samples for mass spectrometry

DONE-Collect final fish samples (March)

April-June

DONE-Samples undergoing mass spectrometry at UAF

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Initial /311 data expected from UAF; process data

UNDERWAY-Prepare new samples for mass spectrometry

UNDERWAY-Expect last samples from A.J. Paul following energetic analysis

Publications

Budget includes $400 in page charges; title and journal not provided

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98320 Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) T. Cooney, et al/UAF ADFG

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

98320E (Salmon Predation) (Willette)
-Publications: ACCEPTED, CANADIAN JOURNAL FISH AND AQUATIC SCIENCE-(1) Processes affecting consumption of juvenile salmon by age 3+ pollock in nearshore habitats
UNDERWAY-(2) Processes affecting consumption of juvenile salmon by age 1-2 pollock in nearshore habitats

98320G (Phytoplankton and Nutrients) (McRoy)
DONE-Continue time series measurements at AFK Hatchery
UNDERWAY-Analyze and interpret data set
UNDERWAY-Quality control of data for submission to SEA data bank
DONE-Attend American Geophysical Union/Ocean Sciences Meeting, San Diego (Feb. 1998)

98320H (Zooplankton) (Cooney)
DONE-Analyze samples collect by OPC/acoustic projects
DONE-Analyze and interpret time-series collections
UNDERWAY-Publish studies of the relationships between physical structure, phytoplankton biomass, macrozooplankton biomass/species composition
DID NOT ATTEND; REPROGRAM TO PUBLISHING RESULTS -- COMLETED 1ST DRAFT OF PLANKTON SEASONAL MANUSCRIPT-Attend AGU Ocean Sciences Meeting

98320I (Food Web Dependencies/Stable Isotope Tracers) (Kline)
ONE-Sample terminal feeding stage *Neocalanus* in GOA and PWS
ONE-Determine characteristic isotopic signatures for GOA and PWS each year (1994-96)
DONE-Compare prevalence of lake/river copepods to those found in previous years (1994-96)
UNDERWAY-Compare assessment with model forecasts of copepod seeding
DONE-Attend AGU Ocean Sciences Meeting, San Diego (Feb. 1998)
-Publish: IN REVISION-(1) Spatial patterns of GOA carbon in PWS pelagic food webs
IN REVISION-(2) Fall isotopic/somatic energy signatures: young of the year herring
UNDERWAY-(3) Trophic relations and carbon sources of the pelagic community of PWS
UNDERWAY-(4) Evidence for flow of zooplankton into PWS from northern GOA
JUST PUBLISHED-(5)Confirming forage fish food web dependencies

98320J (Modeling and Information Services) (Patrick)
UNDERWAY-Complete assessment of minimum measurements for (1) initializing and updating the model for macrozooplankton advection, growth, and mortality and (2) contribution of primary production to fry feeding and to strength of next generation
UNDERWAY-Extend fish models to include coupling between fish populations of salmon, Pacific herring, and pollock along with coupling of each to macrozooplankton
UNDERWAY-Continue model refinement
UNDERWAY-Perform model validation
UNDERWAY-Provide validated April-May circulation fields for input to ecosystem/fisheries model
DID NOT ATTEND; USED FUNDS TO PAY JIA WANG TRAVEL TO EVOS MEETING AND TO MODELING MEETING IN CORDOVA-Attend AGU Ocean Sciences Meeting, San Diego (Feb. 1998)
-($1,000 in publication costs provided in budget)

98320M (Observational Physical Oceanography) (Vaughn)
UNDERWAY-Fusion of large scale oceanographic data into numerical circulation model
UNDERWAY-Continue data analysis to identify physical "river" and "lake" signals and conditions
DONE-Design cost-effective monitoring scheme: oceanographic/meteorological variables
DONE-Attend AGU Ocean Sciences Meeting, San Diego (Feb. 1998)
UNDERWAY-Prepare collaborative manuscripts ($1,000 in publication costs provided in budget)

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98320N (Nekton and Plankton Acoustics) (Thomas)
DONE-Measure fall distributions of juvenile herring
UNDERWAY-Process, analyze, and visualize acoustic data
UNDERWAY-Integrate acoustic data wtih other physical and biological measurements
DID NOT ATTEND-Present acoustics paper at AGU Ocean Sciences Conference, San Diego (Feb. 1998)

98320R (Trophodynamic Modeling and Remote Sensing) (Eslinger)
UNDERWAY-Implement 3-dimensional plankton model
UNDERWAY-Collect and analyze satellite images of sea surface temperature and ocean color
UNDERWAY-Continue model refinement
DELAYED DUE TO LOSS OF GLAB MOORING-Design and implement a demonstration nowcast system
DONE-Perform model validation
DONE-Attend AGU Ocean Sciences Meeting, San Diego (Feb. 1998)
DRAFT MANUSCRIPT WRITTEN-($1,000 in publication costs provided in budget)

98320T (Pacific Herring Recruitment Model) (Norcross/Stokesbury)
DONE-Conduct five 10-day surveys of PWS nearshore ichthyofauna
DONE-Complete 2-month aerial survey, linked with APEX and NVP
DONE-Analyze Oct. '95, Mar. '96, and July '96 broadscale data
DONE-Present at AAAS meeting in Valdez
DONE-Analyze growth of juvenile herring in four bays
UNDERWAY; DELAYED DUE TO CHANGE IN DOMICILE OF PRIMARY AUTHOR-Analyze survival of juvenile herring in four bays
DONE-Analyze aerial survey data
ONE-Analyze diet data
ONE-Norcross: Present project data at AFS meeting
-Publications:
UNDERWAY; DELAYED DUE TO EXPANSION OF EFFORT AND SCOPE; NOW EXPECT MARCH 1999-(1) Assessment of forage fish distribution/abundance: aerial surveys
UNDERWAY-(2) Spatial and temporal differences in diet of juvenile herring in PWS
ALSO UNDERWAY (EXPECT SUBMITTAL DECEMBER 1999)-Two papers on aerial survey methodology
SUBMITTED: Publication on broadscale data to Marine Ecology Progress Series, publication on juvenile herring growth data to Environmental Biology of Fish, publication on juvenile herring diet data to Canadian Journal of Zoology

98320T-SUPP (Herring TEK) (Seitz)
Oct-Dec
DONE-Complete interviews in Tatitlek, Cordova, Homer
DONE-Hire data-entry technician; enter data into Excel and r-base
DONE-Produce map
DONE-Prepare materials for EVOS review
Jan-March
DONE-Complete interviews in Seward, Chenega Bay, and Valdez
DELAYED TO SUMMER-Review Tatitlek data in Tatitlek
DELAYED TO SUMMER-Review Homer data in Homer
UNDERWAY-Historical commercial fisheries analysis
April-June
DONE-Complete data entry, verification, transcription
DONE-Data analysis using Excel, ACCESS, ARC Info
July-Sept
UNDERWAY; DELAYED DUE TO LATE COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW DATA-Submit draft reports for community review
UNDERWAY-Complete final report (due April 1999)
UNDERWAY; EXPECT SPRING 1999-Submit journal article for publication

98320U (Somatic Energies) (Paul)
DONE-Process 1997 somatic energy fish collections
DONE-Provide samples to /320I for isotopic analysis

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DONE-Process 1988 somatic energy samples
DONE-Analyze geographic variations in somatic energy of herring from 1995-97
PAPER ACCEPTED-Submit paper on pollock energetics for review
DONE-Submit paper on summer herring energetics

98320Z (SEA Synthesis) (Cooney)
Oct-Dec
DONE-Prepare for EVOS workshop, meeting in Cordova
Jan-March
DONE-SEA review/Annual Restoration Workshop
April-June
DONE-Submit integrated annual report (April 15)
July-Sept
DONE-Workshop on synthesis volume
DONE-Convene plankton dynamics snythesis
UNDERWAY-Initiate plankton dynamics synthesis paper
UNDERWAY-Initiate pollock ecology synthesis paper
UNDERWAY-Initiate the physical oceanograhpy synthesis
UNDERWAY-Initiate the herring synthesis

98325-BAA	**Assessment of Injury to Intertidal and Nearshore Subtidal Communities: Preparation of Manuscripts**	**T. Dean/Coastal Resources Associates, Inc.**	**NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Publications
Jan-March -- NONE SUBMITTED
(1) SUBMITTED TO CHIEF SCIENTIST 10/14/98; UNDER PEER REVIEW - Inconclusive by design: statistical basis for detection of injury to recovery of shoreline communities; P. Peterson, L. McDonald, et al
(2) Fucus and EVOS
(3) Injury to and recovery of rocky intertidal communities in PWS
(4) Factors limiting recovery of limpet populations following EVOS
(5) SUBMITTED TO CHIEF SCIENTIST 10/16/98; UNDER PEER REVIEW - Distribution of nearshore fishes in kelp and eelgrass communities in PWS: associations with vegetation and physical habitat characteristics
(6) Impacts of EVOS on benthic communities in eelgrass habitats

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98327 **Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center** **D. Roby/Oregon State Univ.** **DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

-

Jan-March

-

April-June

NEPA APPROVED 4/3/98

DONE-Install artificial nest sites, decoys, and playback sound equipment at Alaska SeaLife Center

ALSO collected eggs, incubated and hatched chicks. Hatching continues; diet experiment underway.

July-Sept

DONE-Collect field data on guillemot use of artificial nest sites

DONE-Raise guillemot nestlings in captivity

DONE-Conduct captive rearing experiments

DONE-Release captive-reared fledglings

98329 **Synthesis of the Toxicological Impacts on Pink Salmon** **S. Rice/NOAA** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Collate data from final reports of all Trustee-sponsored studies and all appropriate Exxon studies

DONE-Meet with PIs to evaluate past studies

ONGOING-Review Exxon studies

DONE-Formulate an outline and schedule for the monograph

Jan-Sept

DONE-Meet with PIs; develop list of draft publication titles, conceptual outlines, and proposed journals for publication

98330-BAA **Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound** **D. Pauly/UBC, S. Pimm/U. Tenn** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Conduct literature search

Jan-March

DONE-Hold ECOPATH meeting

DONE-Present concept at Annual Workshop

April-Sept

DONE-Refine model initially specified during workshop

UNDERWAY-Plan for October conference

-Present model at scientific conferences and in the primary literature

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98338 **Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance** **J. Piatt/USGS** **DOI**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:
NOTE: FUNDING APPROVED DECEMBER 18, 1997

Jan-Mar
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
April-June
DONE-Arrange logistics
July-Sept
DONE; BANDED LARGE NUMBERS OF MURRES AND KITTIWAKES ON CHISIK AND GULL ISLANDS AND RESIGHTED BIRDS BANDED IN 1997-Conduct field work
UNDERWAY-Data analysis

Conferences
Annual Meeting of the Pacific Seabird Group

98339 **Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model** **K. Murphy, L. Suring/USFS** **USFS**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:
NOTE: FUNDING APPROVED DECEMBER 18, 1997

Jan-March
UNDERWAY-Model development
UNDERWAY-Literature review
DONE-Attend Annual Workshop
April-June
DONE-Conduct aerial surveys
DONE-Conduct user surveys
July-Sept
-Conduct preliminary test of model based on initial aerial survey results
WILL DELAY TO OCT/DEC-Begin analysis of survey results and evaluation of model

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98340 **Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem** **T. Weingartner/UAF** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Purchase mooring equipment

DELAYED BY HARSH WEATHER AT THE MOUNT OF RESURRECTION BAY; RESCHEDULED FOR JANUARY-Deploy mooring equipment

DONE EXCEPT FOR DECEMBER DUE TO WEATHER-Monthly CTD surveys

Jan-March

DONE-Monthly CTD surveys

ALSO, DEPLOYED MOORING EQUIPMENT (MARCH)

April-June

DONE-Monthly CTD surveys

July-Sept

DONE-Monthly CTD surveys

-If FY 99 field monitoring is not funded, recover mooring and begin processing data; make data available on homepage one month after recovery of the mooring

98341 **Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet** **M. Castellini/UAF** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Prepare permits for harbor seals

DONE-Equipment and supply specifications

DONE-Prepare feeding protocols

Jan-March

UNDERWAY-Set up Mn++ analysis

DONE-Test laboratory AE protocols

DONE-Transfer harbor seals to SeaLife Center

April-June

DONE-Conduct initial health surveys of harbor seals

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct health surveys of stranded and rehabilitation harbor seal pups

UNDERWAY-Conduct food trials of healthy animals on mixed fish diets

Conferences

DONE-Experimental Biology Meeting, San Francisco (April)

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98346 **Publication of an Indexed Bibliography of the Genus Ammodytes (Sand Lance)** **R. Armstrong/UAA, M. Willson/USFS, M. Robards/DOI** **USFS**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
UNDERWAY-Finish key words and summaries

Jan-March
DELAYED TO FY 99 (SEE 99346)-Submit final report to Chief Scientist for peer review

April-June
-

July-Sept
DELAYED TO FY 99 (SEE 99346)-Publish bibliography (perhaps as a Biological Paper of the University of Alaska, Institute of Arctic Biology or as a Pacific Northwest Research Station General Technical Report) (Sept.)

98347 **Fatty Acid Profile and Lipid Class Analysis for Estimating Diet Composition and Quality at Different** **R. Heintz/NOAA** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec
DONE-Purchase Evaporative Light Scattering Detector

Jan-March

April-June
-

July-Sept
UNDERWAY-Complete analysis of herring, sandlance, zooplankton

Conferences
ATTEND REGIONAL AFS MEETING/ WAKEFIELD SYMPOSIUM OCT. 3 IN ANCHORAGE - National Meeting of American Fisheries Society, Santa Monica (Aug.)

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98468 **FEATS: Fundamental Estimations of Acoustic Target Strength** **J. Kirsch, G. Thomas/PWSSC** **NOAA**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:
[NOTE: Funding for this project was approved by TC July 1, 1998.]

July-Sept
DONE-Design preliminary support structure
DONE-Construct structure
DONE-Test structure
DONE-Purchase underwater video camera and video frame grabber

98471 **Updating the Status of Services Lost or Reduced Due to the Oil Spill: Subsistence Component** **J. Fall/ ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:
[NOTE: This project was approved by the Trustee Council June 8, 1998.]

June-Sept
DONE-Hold planning meeting with community representatives
DNE-Finalize survey instruments
DNE FOR ALL BUT TATITLEK-Obtain community approvals

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 98 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 1998

98348 **Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers** **M. Ben-David, T. Bowyer, L. Duffy/UAF** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Develop and refine study design and integration with NVP project (\025)

ALSO: Developed plans for housing river otters and fish

Obtained approval of UAF Independent Animals Care and Use Committee

Obtained ADFG trapping permits

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

DONE-Arrange logistics

April-June

DONE (15 YOUNG ADULT MALES FROM PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND)-Live-trap river otters and transport to Alaska SeaLife Center

July-Sept

UNDERWAY (BLOOD SAMPLES COLLECTED 3 TIMES, ONE AT BEGINNING OF EXPERIMENT FOLLOWED BY 2 MORE SESSIONS 3 WEEKS APART; OIL ADMINISTRATION STARTED ON AUGUST 21 AND CONTINUES ON A DAILY BASIS; BLOOD CHEMISTRY, HAPTOGLOBIN ANALYSIS, AND P450 ON SKIN PUNCHES COMPLETED FOR THE 3 SESSIONS - Conduct experiments at Alaska SeaLife Center

Conferences

I. BEN-DAVID PRESENTED POSTER - Effects of oil on wildlife: 5th International Symposium, Monterey, California, ovember 1997

98424 **Restoration Reserve** **All Trustee Council Agencies** **ALL**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

An additional $12 million was approved by the Trustee Council August 6, 1997 for deposit to the Restoration Reserve during FY 98. In light of the possible transfer of the funds out of the Court Registry Investment System, the Reserve deposit is being held in the liquidity account.

98427-CLO **Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring** **D. Rosenberg/ADFG** **ADFG**

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter:

Oct-Dec

DONE-Maintain and store field equipment

DONE-Data entry and analysis

DONE-GIS and map preparation

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

April-June

DELAYED; NOW EXPECT WEEK OF 10/26/98-Submit final report (April 15)

DELAYED; NOW EXPECT WEEK OF 10/26/98-Submit manuscripts (April 15)

onferences

ATTENDED-Harlequin Duck Working Group biennial meeting (March)

Public Advisory Group

Seward/Kenai River Field Trip Summary
September 15-16, 1998

PAG Members in Attendance:
Rupert Andrews
Pamela Brodie
Chip Dennerlein
Eleanor Huffines
Jim King
Chuck Meacham
Brenda Schwantes
Stacy Studebaker
Howard Valley
Gary Cadd, Rep Hodgins' office staff
Kelly Wolf, Youth Restoration Corps (9/16)

EVOS Staff:
Eric Myers
Stan Senner
Sandra Schubert
Joe Hunt
Cherri Womac

Agency Staff:
Alex Swiderski, Alaska Department of Law
Bruce Wright, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
Karen O'Leary, U.S. Forest Service
Jack Sinclair, Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Dave Athons, Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Suzanne Fisler, Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Chris Degerness, Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Bill Berkhahn, Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Mark Kuwada, Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Presenters:
Jon Agosti, Qutekcak Hatchery
Maureen Sims, Alaska SeaLife Center
Dr. Mike Castellini, Project 99341 principal investigator
Jeff Olsen, Project 99190 & 99252 principal investigator
Dr. Merav Ben-David, Project 99348 principal investigator
Dr. George Divoky, Project 99327 principal investigator - via video

Open House attendees
Jon Agosti, Qutekcak Hatchery
Mayor Bob Satin, City of Seward
Willard Dunham, SAAMS Executive Committee Member

Met at Kenai Dunes by:
Representative Mark Hodgins
Keith Kornelis, City of Kenai

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

Upon arrival in Seward the PAG traveled immediately to Grouse Lake, a heavily forested 64-acre parcel with clear-water streams. The parcel is managed by USFS as part of the Chugach National Forest and was purchased with EVOS funds. Karen O'Leary, USFS, met the PAG and answered questions regarding the parcel and surrounding area. The parcel provides key habitat for pink salmon and Dolly Varden, and is the site for an active sockeye salmon stocking program. The lake is a favorite recreation area for local residents and tourists.

Following the visit to Grouse Lake the PAG traveled to Lowell Point, another parcel purchased with EVOS funds and consisting of 700 linear feet of Resurrection Bay frontage. The parcel is managed by ADNR-Division of Park and Outdoor Recreation to enhance recreation and ensure public access to Caines Head Trail. Jack Sinclair, ADNR, met the PAG and answered questions regarding the parcel and Caines Head Trail. Besides providing public access to Resurrection Bay for small-boat operators and kayakers, it is a popular site for picnicking, fishing, camping, and beachcombing. It is also used by schools as far away as Anchorage for educational field trips.

The Qutekcak Hatchery plant manager Jon Agosti guided the PAG through the hatchery. (The Trustee Council is funding a clam restoration project at the facility.) Mr. Agosti started with a brief background of the hatchery's origins and purposes, then led the PAG from cultivation of nutrients to feed clams and oysters to spawning shellfish and finally to actual shellfish seed. Tatitlek, Nanwalek and Port Graham are the focus areas for seeding.

Following lunch the PAG met with Maureen Sims and Dr. Mike Castellini at the Alaska SeaLife Center (ASLC) and participated in a behind-the-scenes tour of the facility. ASLC is attempting to educate the public regarding its purpose and inform them a percentage of the admission fee funds research. The PAG also met with principal investigators working on EVOS funded restoration projects for FY 99. Dr. Castellini addressed project 99341, Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet. Jeff Olsen spoke on projects 99190 and 99252, Constructing a Linkage Map for Pink Salmon and Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Rockfish, Walleye, Pollock and Herring. Dr. Merav Ben-David and her river otters described the Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Success, project 99348. Via video, Dr. George Divoky presented the results of the Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the ASLC, project 99327. During Dr. Castellini's closing remarks, he pointed out that the ASLC has been approached by a

number of interests wanting to conduct research at the facility, and that by next year the research part of the facility may be at capacity. He feels the ASLC is quite successful.

An Open House was held at a local coffee house. In addition to the PAG members and staff, the Open House was attended by three Seward residents. Jon Agosti answered more questions from the PAG. Mayor Bob Satin and Willard Dunham (SAAMS Executive Committee member), both volunteers at the Alaska SeaLife Center, mingled informally with the staff and PAG. Mayor Satin approached the PAG regarding their views on creation of a Marine Science Charter School. Mr. Dunham discussed the Restoration Reserve and ASLC.

Wednesday, September 16, 1998

The PAG was accompanied by several agency staff: Alex Swiderski, ADOL; Chris Degerness, Suzanne Fisler and Bill Berkhahn, ADNR; and Dave Athons, ADFG, on the Kenai River float. Floating the river the PAG observed restoration efforts at Bings Landing, Funny River, Rotary Park, and Centennial Campground. They also viewed large and small habitat parcels: Stephanka, Salamatoff, River Ranch, and Patson.

The PAG left the river at Centennial Campground and continued their tour by bus to the Kenai Dunes to observe problems caused by heavy public use during the dip net fishery opening. Representative Mark Hodgins and Keith Kornelis, City of Kenai, met the PAG at the dunes. The City of Kenai has successfully redirected some of the public flow away from wetlands and private property, but is seeking Trustee Council assistance in expanding parking with EVOS funds project proposals 99387 and 99388.

October 16. 1998

Benjamin B. Enticknap
PO Box 1086
Haines. AK 99827

Craig Tillery. Chairman
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
1031 West 4th Avenue. Suite 200
Anchorage. AK 99502

Dear Mr. Tillery.

It has been brought to my attention that you as chairman of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council are receiving considerable funds for a "Restoration Reserve." I am writing this letter to urge you to use at least 75% of the reserve funds for habitat protection by purchasing large and small tracts of land. I strongly feel that in order to provide maximum protection for wildlife and their habitat is to set aside land for that purpose.

I work with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on fisheries studies in the watersheds surrounding Haines. As a biologist. I understand that scientific research can offer significant information beneficial to the entire community. Certainly many scientists desire the opportunity to study the area affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Information from future research may show what species or areas of Prince William Sound are struggling from the effect of the oil spill. Unfortunately. no matter how paramount the findings. it will not benefit wildlife and their habitat if that habitat is not securely protected. Volumes of scientific research become purely academic if left to sit on a library shelf. I suggest that the primary goal of the Trustees is to purchase land to be designated as a habitat preserve. Scientific research of habitat affected by the oil spill should be a secondary objective.

Lastly. I would like to commend you and your staff on the work being done to ensure that Exxon's restoration money is appropriated wisely. Please continue to use this money in a way that will bring the greatest and most lasting protection to the biologically unique area damaged by our countries most awful oil spill.

Sincerely.

Benjamin B. Enticknap

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

PLEASE REPLY TO:

☐ 1031 WEST 4TH AVENUE, SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-1994
PHONE: (907) 269-5100
FAX: (907) 276-3697

☐ KEY BANK BUILDING
100 CUSHMAN ST., SUITE 400
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-4679
PHONE: (907) 451-2811
FAX: (907) 451-2846

☐ P.O. BOX 110300-DIMOND COURT HOU
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600
FAX: (907) 465-6735

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

October 21, 1998

Benjamin B. Enticknap
P.O. Box 1086
Haines, Alaska 99827

Dear Mr. Enticknap,

Thank you for providing your views on potential uses for the restoration reserve fund. The Trustee Council is continuing to evaluate the potential uses and comments such as yours are very helpful in that process. I will pass your comment along to Molly McCammon, the Executive Director of the Trustee Council, so that it may be provided to other Council members. Please be aware that the Council will again be discussing uses of the reserve at its October 27, 1998 meeting in Juneau and a public comment period is planned at 11:00 a.m.. If you would like to participate telephonically please contact the Restoration office at (907) 278-8012.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE M. BOTELHO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By: Craig J. Tillery
Craig J. Tillery
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Molly McCammon w/enclosure

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PEGASUS ENTERPRISES

John S. French, Ph.D., President

P.O. Box 1470, Seward, AK 99664, Telephone: 907-529-1391, E-mail: frenchpe@concentric.net

EVOS-Restoration Office
645 G Street, #401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Comments on the Restoration Reserve

The following comments were submitted previously and are being resubmitted at the request of others. As you know I was the Science/Academic representative on the EVOS-Public Advisory Group for the first four years of its existence. I think the formation of the Restoration Reserve is probably the most important initiative from the PAG.

In the year since I originally wrote this many of the ecosystem changes have become apparent which have been expressed by low salmon returns and changes in other commercial species in Alaska. The continuing research on the effects of very low levels of weathered oil on eggs and fry also serves to emphasize the weakness of the traditional dogma we have used to elucidate environmental insults. We seriously need to learn more before we can effectively evaluate and manage the habitat already in public hands before we should consider "protecting" more.

To get wisdom is better than gold; to get understanding is to be chosen rather than silver. (Proverbs 16:16)

Nature is a fickle master. One thing we did learn from EVOS and from recent years of trying to manage our marine resources is how much more we still have to know about them. By most estimates we have only identified a small percentage of the species in the world. How they interact, along with non-biotic forces, and maintain some semblance of local and global steady states is not even close to being understood.

Much of nature works in long term cycles as the steady state gets pushed out of balance and change occurs to toward restoring a balance. Many of these cycles in the Gulf of Alaska are decades long. Many of the species population cycles appear to be related to a surface temperature cycle 17 years long. This means that the EVOS "ecosystem studies" looked at less than half a cycle. What goes up, or down, could be related to recovery from the oil spill, or simply responding to changing conditions in the environment.

Many of us who supported the restoration reserve from the beginning did so because we realized that important questions about how the changing conditions in the Gulf of Alaska control the health and relative abundance of species, and how broader species interactions affect the well health of the species recovering from the oil spill, could not be answered in ten years of research; no matter how intensive. We asked that a reserve be set aside to assure that the long term funding would be available for the long term studies necessary to

unlock the web of interactions over which we must monitor recovery of species from EVOS and establish the background from which to build our greater understanding for the future.

As long as the rivers run, as long as the birds shall fly. Our forefathers made that promise to Native Americans in treaties to protect their rights and lands. By 2002 we will have spent over $400 million buying land in the name of habitat protection. Here in Alaska where the government already owns the vast majority of the land. The management of parks and other wild lands is being cut due to lack of funds. Do we trust the government of effectively manage these new lands. If we do, where are they going to get the knowledge, the wisdom, or the information necessary to manage without repeating the mistakes of the past.

Where have the salmon gone? Why are the populations of Stellar sealions and harbor seals healthy in southeast Alaska but endangered in western Alaska? Did exposure to oil cause outbreaks of VHS and icthyofonous in Prince William Sound herring? Twelve years ago pollock and cod dominated the Gulf of Alaska, today the flatfish complex is abundant and growing.

To facilitate the answering of as many critical questions as possible an endowment should be set up from the entire restoration reserve fund. The following conditions should prevail.

- ★ The endowment should be managed by a new board including designated representatives of the Trustees as required by the consent decree.
- ★ The fund should be managed to provide stable, not inflation adjusted, funding over at least 20 years.
- ★ The fund should be used only to support research and monitoring projects, with emphasis given to integrated multi-disciplinary projects.
- ★ The fund should be restricted to projects in the broader oil spill area, including all the Gulf of Alaska.
- ★ No habitat should be acquired with the fund.

A more streamlined structure should be developed to administer the fund following these general principles:

- ▸ The fund should be run by an Executive Director who is an ex officio on the Board.
- ▸ The Board should include one member from each trustee agency.
- ▸ The Board should include a representative of the University of Alaska.
- ▸ The Board should include a approximately four public members at-large, two appointed by the Governor, two appointed by some federal mechanism.
- ▸ Proposals should be solicited by an open process.
- ▸ Proposals should be reviewed by an open peer review process, not by a Chief Scientist with a limited review panel.
- ▸ Grant management should be the responsibility of the recipient, and where necessary should be included as a separate item within the proposal.

Justification

Knowledge is the key to effective restoration. The justification for habitat acquisition as

restoration is lined with good intentions. To truly understand the optimal balance of both marine and terrestrial habitats with other factors requires an understanding we do not currently possess. The restoration reserve provides an opportunity to make important incremental additions to our understanding of the biological and physical factors governing the stable populations in the Gulf of Alaska.

Ideally it takes the integrated knowledge of generations to elucidate the whole picture. Realistically, if carefully targeted, multidisciplinary studies were supported over two ocean cycles, the incremental growth in our understanding of natural and anthropogenic forces in the Gulf of Alaska.

By not inflation proofing the fund, and by restricting funding to projects investigating processes in the Gulf of Alaska, including Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, there is a reasonable prospect that a meaningful amount of progress can be make in 20 years starting with a fund of $150 million.

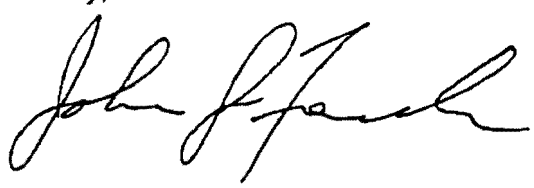
Although the management of the EVOS-Restoration process has become more cost effective over time, there is still room for cost savings, especially as the diversity of activities decreases. A streamlined board could still act on behalf of the Trustees. With appointments from each Trustee agency it would represent a significant part of the scientific and resources talent pool in Alaska. Appointment of a board member from the University of Alaska would represent most of the rest. Appointment of public representative would assure a broader perspective is represented.

An open project solicitation process and peer review process would insure breadth and open mindedness in the search for optimal effectiveness of the projects funded.

Requiring grant recipients to be responsible for the management, including external financial review, would reduce the overhead costs associated with most projects. This is an approach being used successfully by the Alaska Science & Technology Foundation.

Humans do not do nothing, therefore it is important, if not essential, to understand the consequences of what we do. The EVOS-Restoration Reserve Fund can provide us with the opportunity to do so.

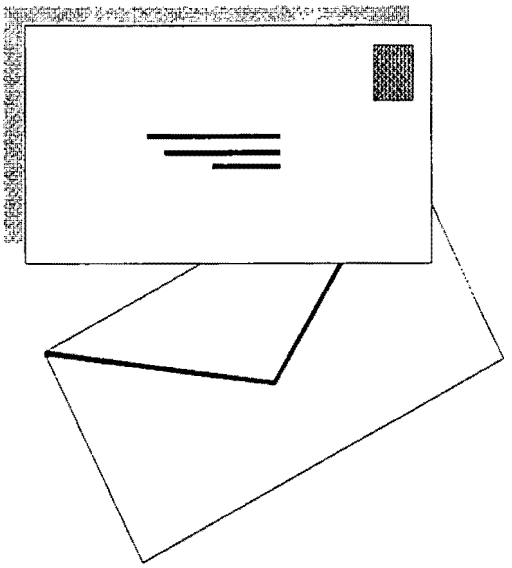
Sincerely,



John S. French, Ph.D.

PEGASUS ENTERPRISES

To: EVOS-Restoration
Company: EVOS-Trustee Council
At: +1 (907) 276-7178



From: John S. French
Company: PEGASUS ENTERPRISES
Voice: 907-529-1391

Date: 10/20/1998
Time: 10:54PM
Pages Including Cover: 4

FAX Mail

Notes:

Created using Procomm Plus for Windows 95

October 27, 1998

Rebecca Williams
EXXON Valdez Trustee Council

Via FAX 276-7178

Rebecca,
Here is the gist of my approach to the "minor spill" problem that's been bothering me in Prince William Sound. I know it would be expensive but think it would be an appropriate investment for some of the EXXON funds.
Please let me know if you think it is something which the Trustees might consider in some form.

Gil Kruschwitz
276-2190
gil@micronet.net

Gil Kruschwitz

Increasing use of PWS and particularly, the increasing intensity of use of those portions of the sound proximate to developments such as Whittier, Valdez, Chenega, and Falls Bay cause the accumulation of even "minor spills" to become significant upon the commercial, recreational and ecological elements of the Sound.

I am proposing that a system be developed or an existing system be enhanced to: 1. encourage proper disposal of pollutants and 2. permit prompt discovery, notification, remediation and discouragement of "minor spills" in PWS.

The system would consist of:

1. PROPER DISPOSAL: Installation and maintenance of pollutant disposal facilities at major activity areas such as in the communities of Whittier, Chenega, Valdez, and Cordova, if they don't already have them, and conveniently located in harbor oriented facilities in those places as well as in activity centers such as fish hatcheries and Falls Bay.

   This objective would be achieved by installing pollutant collection equipment at each location and providing and trained person to administer the facility. This function may entail as little as calling central collection and maintenance personnel when the facility is full or malfunctioning or as much as full responsibility for overseeing its use to ensure that each type of pollutant is properly disposed of and providing needed maintenance.

2. EDUCATION: To inform and encourage people to use these facilities and to avoid even "minor" dumps and spills.

   This objective would be achieved by installation of signs at entrance points to the Sound, at the docks and other publicity programs such as inserts in bills, notices, and licenses associated with activities in the Sound.

3. SURVEILLANCE: People throughout PWS who are watchful for spills, who know that such spills are destructive and improper, who know that resources are available to remediate minor spills, who know that persons responsible for spills should be reported, and who know what information and materials are necessary to properly report and document a minor spill.

   These objectives would be achieved by:
   Publicity, including signage at entry points to the sound, that spills are dangerous, that

they should be reported. that there is an effective system to report them, and what information should be provided in a report.

4. NOTIFICATION: A method for these people to alert appropriate officials and / or organizations to evaluate the spill, remediate the spill if appropriate, and document or investigate the cause of the spill. The method of communication should be readily available to as many people as possible from as much of the area within PWS as possible. It should also be reliable and on-duty 24 hours per day, every day. And it should be secure to the extent that people reporting a spill will be protected from identification and retaliation by anyone trying to prevent reporting of a spill.

These objectives would be achieved by:

Phone numbers, staffed 24 hours per day by persons able to contact the appropriate authorities or agencies (DEC has its 24 hour number forwarded to Troopers when DEC offices are closed).

Increased cell phone access from throughout PWS to enable contact from currently blocked areas, such as the area west of Knight Island.

5. INTERVENTION: Response individuals or teams capable of: a. evaluating the size and nature of the reported spill, its location, and conditions to determine the type of remediation response necessary and the means to implement it; and b. Documenting or investigating the cause of the spill by recording necessary information from the person reporting the spill or by examining the site and potential responsible parties.

These objectives would be achieved by:

Spill response agreements between DEC and local communities and organizations.

Designated and trained (hazardous materials, etc.) individuals who are either located at points throughout the Sound (such as the people responsible for overseeing the pollutant disposal facilities) or who are frequently traveling though portions of the sound (Tour boat crews, charter operators, fishermen, hatchery personnel, Coast Guard Auxiliary, etc.)

Ouzinkie Tribal Council
Resolution 98-17

WHEREAS: the Ouzinkie Tribal Council is the federally recognized tribe and as such, is the Tribal governing body of the Native Village of Ouzinkie; and

WHEREAS: the Ouzinkie Tribal Council desires an increased role in the protection and preservation of our natural resources that ere damaged by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of 1989: and

WHEREAS: the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has established a reserve fund that is projected to total $ 140 million by 2002; and

WHEREAS: the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has the opportunity to provide a perpetual endowment for communities in the oil spill region to implement restoration projects as they see fit; and

WHEREAS: the Ouzinkie Tribal Council believes that we are entitled to develop our capabilities and capacity based on the damage from the oil spill to our traditional areas and lifestyles; now therefor, be it

RESOLVED: that the Ouzinkie Tribal Council hereby requests the Exxon Oil Spill Trustee Council to set aside a $20 Million Community Fund as an Endowment in the Restoration Reserve Plan; and be it further

RESOLVED: that we believe that this $20 million endowment needs to be established to provide into perpetuity the opportunity to establish long- term natural resource programs to protect and preserve our natural resources, to provide opportunities for community members to pursue meaningful careers and employment opportunities in natural resources, and to protect our cultural and traditional diversity; and be it further

RESOLVED: that this endowment be administrated by a new non-profit foundation made up of Tribal , State, and Federal Representation throughout the oil spill region.

CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as the President of the Ouzinkie Council, hereby certify that the Council is composed of - members, of whom - were present at a meeting held on October 28, 1998, that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the affirmative vote of ___ against, ___abstaining, and that the foregoing resolution has not been rescinded or amended in anyway.

Paul Panamaroff
President

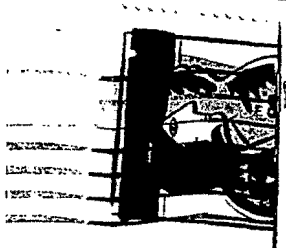
10/28/98
Date

To whom it may concern,

I am writing today to urge you to include the entire Bering River Region into the EVOSTC restoration zone and help preserve this intact wild place forever. I have never been to this area before, but that does not mean that it is not dear to my heart. I know the value of preservation of wild places, as it secures clean air and water, provides habitat for plant and animal life, and gives a sence of peace for so many of us just to know it's there. I hope you agree with me and contribute to this cause, for it would be money spent wisely. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,
Susan M. Friedman

4508 Brittany
Toledo, OH 43615



RECEIVED
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: Molly McCammon
645 G. St. suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

As a resident of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill zone, I support the EVOS Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Since the 1989 spill, the Trustee Council has wisely used settlement funds to permanently protect fragile habitat within the spill zone. Areas the Trustees have protected from clearcutting and other damaging activities include Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, Shuyak Island, and many sites in Prince William Sound.

I urge the Trustee Council to continue these efforts by allocating 75% of the restoration reserve to protect habitat. The habitat money should be invested flexibly, so the Council may buy title or conservation easements on both small and large parcels of land.

Protecting habitat is the single best way to ensure the long-term health of the fish and wildlife resources which spill area communities depend upon for our economy, subsistence needs, recreation and cultural heritage.

Signature Marlo Shedlock

Please PRINT Clearly:

First Name Marlo Last Name Shedlock

E-mail marlo@akvoice.org

Street Address 3901 Carolina Dr #3

City Anch State AK Zip 99517

Home Phone 907 245 5573

☐ Check here if you are forwarding additional written comments

As a resident Exxon Valdez oil spill zone, I support the EVOS trustee coacil's habitat program. Protecting habitat is the single best way to ensure the long-term health of the fish wild life resources which spill area communities depend upon for our economy, subsistence needs, recreation and cultural heritage. Please help Kodiak island protect our land.

My name is Stuart L. McFarland and I am ten years old.

Thank you!

Po box 2342 Kodiak island

PETITION TO THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RECEIVED

SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
$20 MILLION COMMUNITY FUND

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We, the undersigned members of the **Tradition Native Village of Port Graham**, affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of 1989, desiring meaningful involvement in the restoration of the natural resources upon which we depend, feel that a $20 million Community Fund should be established as part of the plans for the Restoration Reserve. This Community Fund, set up as an endowment, would provide into perpetuity the opportunity for oil spill affected communities to protect and preserve our natural resources, working directly with state and federal agencies, through a spill area wide tribal natural resource management program. This endowment would also provide the opportunity to protect our based scientific programs that are ineligible for funding under the current EVOS funding guidelines. Further, we the undersigned, understand that we are entitled to develop our capabilities and capacity to manage our resources and conduct culturally based projects based upon the damage that was done to our traditional use areas and traditional lifestyles. Therefore, we petition the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee council to set aside a $20 Million Community Fund as an Endowment in the Restoration Reserve Plan. Restoration Reserve Planning should be done within the oil impacted area as opposed to Juneau. It should be done where Native communities have better access to the planning meetings.

NO	NAME	TRIBE/COMMUNITY	ADDRESS	PHONE NO:
1.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5509	284-2203
2.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5541	284-2264
3.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5538	284-2214
4.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5572	284-2326
5.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5549	284-2249
6.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5538	284-2214
7.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5538	284-2214
8.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5529	284-2262
9.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2284
10.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5555	284-2258
11.	[signature]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5509	284-2203

12.	Anne M. Megyarack	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 37	284-2274
13.	Adrienne Moorin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 41	284-2264
14.	Phillip D. Anahonak	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 64	284-2267
15.	Betty C. L	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 65	284-2216
16.	Moorin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
17.	Jean Mcmullen	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5536	284-2205
18.	Bobbi Sue McMullen	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 12	284-2282
19.	Stephen A Cook	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 34	284-2333
20.	Brandon Moorin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5508	284-2260
21.	BBolton	~~PORT GRAHAM~~ Trapper Creek 99683	PO BOX 55	284-
22.	Greg Ma	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 36	284-2205
23.	Jim Ntill	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5502	284-2229
24.	Deborah E. Megyarack	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5533	284-2234
25.	Alice Anahonak	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55~~36~~	284-~~2348~~
26.	Billy Keezer	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 21	284-
27.	Ann Krukoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 67	284-2263
28.	Harriette McCahon	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 53	284-2235
29.	Sandi Megyarack	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 33	284-2234
30.	Cheryl Moorin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5508	284-2260
31.	Edgar Otis	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5562	284-
32.	Mary Malutin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 48	284-2230
33.	Robert Hall	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 12	284-
34.	Derrick Anahonak	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5535	284-2286
35.	Gloria	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5523	284-2291
36.	Linda Norman	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5546	284-2224

37.	[illegible]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5545	284-2223
38.	Jolan Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5501	284-2329
39.	Martha A Malchoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5577	284-2246
40.	Riley Meganack	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2245
41.	Jeffrey A. McMullen	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5552	284-
42.	Charity [illegible]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5574	284-
43.	Annie Fomin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
44.	Lydia Malchoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5514	284-
45.	Fedora J Hedrick	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5516	284-2239
46.	Nadia Uktekesh	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
47.	Jennie Malchoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5567	284-2263
48.	Robin Oten	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 22	284-2261
49.	[illegible]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5522	284-2261
50.	Richard Moonin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5525	284-2290
51.	Peter Anahonak Sr	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
52.	Andrew Kamluck	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
53.	Ephim Anahonak	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5558	284-2253
54.	John M Moonin	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5505	284-2237
55.	[illegible]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5561	284-
56.	[illegible]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 61	284-
57.	[illegible]	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
58.	Dora Kamluck	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
59.	Dick Anahonak	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
60.	Thomas A Yeaton Sr	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5568	284-2242
61.	Ben Meganack Sr	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-

62.	Nicholas Moore	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 13	284-
63.	Fiona Sander	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
64.	Rita Megranell	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5557	284-2265
65.	Wallace Moore	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 25	284-
66.	Ralph N Moore	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 45	284-2223
67.	Gerald Robert	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2236
68.	Dorothy Moore	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5505	284-2237
69.	Luba Moore	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
70.	Mickey Krakovsk	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 76	284-2248
71.	Luba Meganack	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5507	284-2231
72.	Alicia Makhill	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5546	284-2224
73.	Matthew May	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5533	284-2234
74.	Forest Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2326
75.	Muriel Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 19	284-2289
76.	Jarell Eastman	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2291
77.	Simeon Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
78.	Jennifer G.A. Tomm	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5578	284-2284
79.	Marvin Norman	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5546	284-2224
80.	Sasha Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5514	284-
81.	Elizabeth Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
82.	Allen Mahnken	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5558	2842253
83.	Ronald Young	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5528	284-2217
84.	Frank Tague	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 5518	284-2227
85.	Agnes Metcalf	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2221
86.	Rebecca	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-2225 2228

87.	Victor Carlaugh	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 71	284-
88.	Jennie Carlough	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 71	284-
89.	Augusta E. Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 47	284-2247
90.	Violet Yeaton	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 68	284-2242
91.	Clifford McMahan	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
92.	Fred E. Meko	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
93.	Martin Norman	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 74	284-2244
94.	Jimmy L. Magnuson	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 07	284-2231
95.	Simeon Kvasnikoff	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 87	284-2289
96.	Ephim Anahonak Sr	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 44	284-
97.	MD McCormick	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 15	284-2324
98.	Patricia M Brauer!	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 15	284-2324
99.	Peter Anahonak Jr	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 11	284-
100	Susan Seville	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 32	284-
101	Wayne Norman	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 46	284-2224
102	Sally Carlough	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55 21	284-
103	Floyd Robart	PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
104		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
105		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
106		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
107		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
108		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
109		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
110		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-
111		PORT GRAHAM	PO BOX 55	284-

RECEIVED

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

PETITION TO THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A $20 MILLION COMMUNITY FUND

We, the undersigned members of the Native communities affected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill of 1989, desiring meaningful involvement in the restoration of the natural resources upon which we depend, feel that a $20 Million Community Fund should be established as part of the plans for the Restoration Reserve. This Community Fund, set up as an endowment, would provide into perpetuity the opportunity for oil spill affected communities to protect and preserve our natural resources, working directly with state and federal agencies, through a spill area wide tribal natural resource management program. This endowment would also provide the opportunity to protect our cultural and traditional diversity through the funding of culturally- and tribally-based scientific programs that are ineligible for funding under the current EVOS funding guidelines. Further, we the undersigned, understand that we are entitled to develop our capabilities and capacity to manage our resources and conduct culturally based projects based upon the damage that was done to our traditional use areas and traditional lifestyles. Therefore, we petition the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to set aside a $20 Million Community Fund as an Endowment in the Restoration Reserve Plan.

	Name	Tribe/Community - Address/Phone
1.	Joseph Kalmakoff Sr.	Box KIB, Ivanof Bay AK 99695
2.	[illegible]	P.O. Box KIB, Ivanof Bay AK 99695-0050
3.	Henry Kalmakoff	Chignik Lake AK. 99548
4.	Nana Kalmakoff	Chignik Lake, AK 99548
5.	[illegible]	Ekwok ak 99580 464-3232
6.	Robert Nelson	Ekwok AK. 99580
7.	David Kalmakoff	Ivanof Bay AK 99695 # 349-3571
8.	Alfred Kalmakoff	Ivanof Bay AK 99695
9.	Carl T. Kalmakoff	Ivanof Bay, AK 99695 # 669-2218

10.	Cecilia D. Yagie	Native Village of Perryville, IRA Trib.
11.	[illegible]	Perryville AK 99648
12.	[illegible]	Perryville, AK 99648
13.	[illegible]	Perryville AK 99648
14.	[illegible]	Chignik Bay, AK 99564
15.	[illegible]	Chignik Bay, AK. 99564
16.	[illegible]	Chignik Bay AK 99564
17.	[illegible]	Chignik Bay 99564
18.	Lana J. Anderson	Chignik Bay 99564
19.	James C. Anderson	Chignik Bay 99564
20.	Daniel L. Anderson	Chignik Bay 99564
21.	Vera Christensen	Perryville AK 99648
22.	Diane Shangin	Perryville, AK 99648
23.	[illegible]	Perryville AK 99648
24.	[illegible]	Perryville 99648
25.	[illegible]	Chignik Lake, AK 99548
26.	[illegible]	Ivanof Bay AK 99695
27.	[illegible]	Ivanof Bay Ak. 99695
28.	[illegible]	Ivanof Bay AK 99695
29.	[illegible]	Ivanof Bay 99695
30.		
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PETITION TO THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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	Name	Tribe/Community - Address/Phone
1.	Lavonda Beukema	Kodiak 524 Thorsheim 486-4248
2.	Walter Meganack Jr	Port Graham AK 99603
3.	Noreen Ulroff	TATITLEK AK, 99677
4.	Josie T. Liedeman	TATITLEK AK 99677 - Box 165
5.	Henry Makarka	Wasilla AK 99687 POB 873689
6.	John Totemoff	CHENEGA BAY BOX 8071
7.	Debbie Daughney	Chignik Bay Box 50 99564
8.	[illegible]	Kodiak ak Box 214 99615
9.	Nancy E. Anderson	Box 1454 Kodiak AK 99615

10. John Borodkin — HC32 Box 6673-B Wasilla, AK 99654
11. Vivian A. Beukers — 524 Thorsheim Kodiak AK 99615
12. Harold L Aga by Jim M. Guard, Dtr — PO Box 61 Larsen Bay 99624
13. Robert B. Anderson — P O Box 1103 Cordova AK 99574
14. David N. Anderson — PO S Chignik Lagoon
15. James Odomin — Gen Del Chignik Lake, AK 99564
16. Andy J. Shangin — Box 116 Perryville AK 99648
17. Johnny Lind — Box 4 Chignik Lake AK 99548
18. Marilyn R Wagner — Box 69 Port Lions, AK 99550
19. Elizabeth Kewan — Box 69 Port Lions, AK. 99550
20. Denise May — Box 32 Port Lions, AK 99550
21. Teresa Schneider — Kodiak PO Box 311 486-2455
22. Riley Meganack — P.O. Box 5526 Port Graham, AK 99603-5526
23. Raymond E Nutt — PO Box 122 Sand Point AK 99661
24. Eugene Carls — Box 46 Chignik AK 99564
25. John L Sequentsa — Box 41 Larsen Bay AK. 99624
26. Leonard P Heitman — Leonard P. Heitman — Box 2303 Kodiak, AK
27. [illegible] — Box 3208 Kodiak, AK. 99615
28. Ruby Peterson — P.O. Box 8868 Kodiak, AK 99615
29. [illegible] — Box 8868 Kodiak, AK 99615
30. Lydia M. Abbott — Box 1378 Kodiak, AK. 99615
31. Mark E. Olsen — 212 Maple St Kodiak 99615
32. Rita Stevens — Box 201 Kodiak, Alaska 99615
33. Margie Begona — Box 4315 Kodiak, AK 99615
34. Dennis Boggs — 202 Center St. Ste 315-194 Kodiak AK 99615
35. Martha Delgado — PO Box 84 Ouzinkie AK 99644

36.	Helen Ann Harris	Box 22 Port Lions, AK 99550
37.	Paul W. Chya Sr	P.O. Box 214 Kodiak, AK 99615
38.	George Inga, Sr	P.O. Box 106, Old Harbor ak 99643
39.	Brenda Schwantes	361 Curlew Way Kodiak, AK 9961[illegible]
40.	KEVIN GTH PARKER [illegible]	BOX 7735 KODIAK, AK 99615
41.	David Eluska Sr	Box 5034 Akhiok, Ak 99615
42.	Phyllis Amodo	Box 5069 AKhiOK, AK 99615
43.	Rolin Amodo	" " " " "
44.	Lubra Eluska	Box 5034 AKhiok, AK 99615
45.	Carolyn Kelly	Box 8518 Kodiak Ak 99615
46.	Virginia [illegible]	Box 224 "
47.	Gertrude Iveit	Box 2115 " " "
48.	Andrea J Devran	Box 8325 Kodiak 99615
49.		
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PETITION TO THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

SUPPORT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A $20 MILLION COMMUNITY FUND

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Name	Tribe/Community - Address/Phone
1. [signature] Gary P. Kompkoff	Tatitlek PO Box 171 (907) 325-2311
2. [signature] Lovetta Stellwag	Tatitlek Box 108 907-325-2309
3. [signature] Ron Totemoff	Tatitlek Box 101
4. [signature] Steve Totemoff	Tatitlek Box 127
5. [signature] Roy S. Totemoff	Tatitlek P.O. Box 114 907 325 2341
6. [signature] Anna Gregorieff	Tatitlek P.O Box 123 325 2201
7. [signature] Thelma Gette	Tatitlek P.O. Bx 138 - 325-2301
8. [signature] Louis Vlasoff	Tatitlek AK Po Box 124 325-2307
9. [signature] Fred G. Vlasoff Jr.	Tatitlek AK 99677 / P.O. Box [illegible] - 325-2316
10. [signature] Dennis Moore	Tatitlek / P.O. Box 16 325-2214
11. [signature] Charles [illegible]	Tatitlek P.O. Box 125 325-[illegible]
- Mike J Totemoff	Tatitlek, P.O Box 103 - 325-2236

10. Edward Paul Vlasoff — Tatitlek PoBox 153
11. Exenia Gregorieff — Exenia Gregorieff — Box 105 Tatitlek, AK 99677
12. Peggy Totemoff — Peggy Totemoff — P.O. 134 Tatitlek, AK. 99677 # 325-2304
13. Debbie Monroe — Box 148 Tatitlek, Ak 99677 325-2316
14. [illegible] Herman Gottfer Sr — Box 138 Tatitlek AK 677 325-2301
15. [illegible] Laurinda Vlasoff — Box 161 TATITLEK, AK 99677 325-2313
16. Victoria Lee Vlasoff — Victoria Lee Vlasoff — Box 140 Tatitlek, AK 99677 907-325-2346
17. Evelyn K Totemoff — Evelyn K Totemoff — Box 114 Tatitlek, AK 99677 (907)-325-2341
18. [illegible] Penny Moore — Box 167 Tatitlek, AK 99677 907 325-2214
19. Betty J Totemoff — Betty Totemoff — Box 127 Tatitlek, AK
20. Jessie L. Tiedeman — Box 165 TATITLEK (907) 325-2300
21. Jerry M Totemoff — BOX 105 TATITLEK AK
22. Anne Jackson — Box 121 Tatitlek, AK. 99677
23. Deseree Stelly Deseree Stellwag — Box-108 Tatitlek 325-2309
24. Melissa Totemoff — Melissa Totemoff — Box 128 Tatitlek 325-2347
25. Brandon Totemoff — Box 106 Tatitlek
26. Nanci Kompkoff — Box 170 tatitlek 325-2343
27. Angela Totemoff — Box 117 Tatitlek 325-2341
28. Kevin Blake — Box-164 Tatitlek 325-2001
29. Caroline Kompkoff — Box 170 Tatitlek 325-2343
30. Margie Allen — Box 140 Tatitlek 325-2346
31. Adrian Gregorieff — Box-105 Tatitlek 325-2201
32. Matthew Kompkoff — Box 120 Tatitlek 325-2344
33. Angelique Gregorieff — Box 106 Tatitlek
34. Teresa Totemoff — Box 134 Tatitlek #325-2306
35. Jordan Gottfe — Box 163 Tatitlek ~~#~~ 325-2306

36. John Totemoff PO BOX 134 Tatitlek AK 99677
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PETITION TO THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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	Name	Tribe/Community - Address/Phone
1.	Paul Panamarioff	Box 12 Ouzinkie AK 99644
2.	Chris Quick	Box 110, Ouzinkie AK 99644
3.	Martha Delgado	Box 84 Ouzinkie AK 99644
4.	Sonja Delgado	Box 169 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
5.	Vicki L. Panamarioff	Box 43 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
6.	Gary Christensen	Box 8 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
7.	Katherine Panamarioff	Box 74 Ouz. AK. 99644
8.	Debra S. Garner	Box 68 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
9.	James R Quick	Box 110 Ouzinkie, AK. 99644

10.	[illegible]	Box 56 Ouzinkie AK 99644
11.	[illegible]	Box 28 Ouzinkie 99644
12.	Elena Kelila	Box 104 " "
13.	Don Morrison	Box 107 Ouzinkie
14.	Harold Miller	Box 89 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
15.	Love Panamaroff	Box 15 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
16.	Melodi Chichenoff	Box 108 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
17.	Rosemary Anderson	Box 25 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
18.	[illegible]	Box 44 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
19.	Danny M. Clarion	Box 115 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
20.	[illegible]	Box 1 Ouzinkie AK 99644
21.	[illegible]	Box 66 " "
22.	[illegible]	Box 108 Ouzinkie AK.
23.	Joan Chichenoff	Box 8 " "
24.	Sophia Clarion	Box 29 Ouzinkie, AK. 99644
25.	[illegible]	Box 73 Ouzinkie AK 99644
26.	Verna Panamaroff	Box 88 " " 99644
27.	Irene R. Anderson	Box 116 Ouzinkie 99644
28.	Crystal Bratchett	Box 27 Ouzinkie AK 99644
29.	Linda Kelly	Box 72 Ouzinkie AK 99644
30.	Dena DeLeardo	Box 53, Ouzinkie, AK 99644
31.	Kenneth Anderson	Box 81, Ouzinkie, AK 99644
32.	Tim Panamaroff Jr.	Box 38 Ouzinkie AK-99644
33.	Stormy Panamaroff	Box 38 Ouzinkie AK-99644
34.	Karen Anderson	Box 25 Ouzinkie AK 99644
35.	[illegible]	Box 117 Ouzinkie Ak. 99644

99644

36.	Katherine Hannah	Box 96 Ouzinkie, AK
37.	Wanda L. Mullen	PO Box 107 Ouzinkie, AK. 99644
38.	[illegible]	Box 85 Ouzinkie " "
39.	[illegible]	Box 26 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
40.	Debra L. Mullen	Box 85 OUZINKIE AK 99644
41.	Herbert [illegible]	Box 77 Ouzinkie AK 99644
42.	Sandra Muller	Box 83 " "
43.	Mary L [illegible]	
44.	Carl Smith	Box 69, Ouzinkie Ak. 99644
45.	[illegible]	Box 2, Ouzinkie AK 99644
46.	Andy L Berkesky	Box 65 Ouzinkie, AK 99644
47.	Brian [illegible]	Box 88 Ouzinkie AK 99644
48.	Terrie L Donato	Box 22 Ouzinkie, Ak 99644
49.	Walter A [illegible] Jr.	Box 22 Ouzinkie, Ak 99644
50.	Christine L Bennett	Box 103 Ouzinkie AK. 99644
51.	Alec Andrews	Box 36 ouzinkie, AK 99644
52.	Patricia Andrews	Box 36 ouzinkie, AK 99644
53.	Duncan Griggs	Box 95 " "
54.	[illegible]	Box 190
55.	Peter W Muller	Box 113
56.	Juanita Kelly	Old Harbor Ouzinkie AK
57.	Barbara Berkesky	PO Box 5 Ouzinkie
58.	Greg B Walker	Box 23, Ouzinkie
59.	Patricia Andrews	Box 36 Ouzinkie
60.	Lorie Chaney	" 75 "
61.		

14 November 1998

To the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council,

I would strongly urge you to please continue using the fund primarily for land acquisition as opposed to basic research. The best way it would seem to keep the Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from undergoing greater changes would be to protect as much land as possible from further development. It would be especially important to bring the Kodiak Island land acquisitions to immediate fruition.

Thanks
Yours truly
Thomas H. Solenberger MD

Thomas H. Solenberger MD
1520 Baranof Street
Kodiak, Alaska
99615

2915 ✓

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK FOUNDATION

2291 W. Broadway
Missoula, MT 59802
P.O. Box 8249
Missoula, MT 59807-8249
(406) 523-4500
Field Office Fax (406) 523-4550
General Office Fax (406) 523-4581
E-mail - rmef@rmef.org

October 7, 1998

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

In April I contacted you via letter and expressed the interest of the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) in Afognak Island and the conservation efforts of the Trustee Council. This past June I visited Afognak and spent a couple of days. Specifically, I visited the Afognak Lake area and discussed the resource values of that area with officers of the Afognak Native Corporation (ANC). The area is an important segment of the elk habitat on Afognak but also contains habitat for other species; notably sockeye salmon and brown bear. We are in the early stages of discussing a cooperative effort with ANC to provide long-term protection of the Afognak Lake watershed for wildlife, fisheries, and cultural values. I am hopeful that we may be able to facilitate a conservation easement with ANC that will provide for long-term fish and wildlife resource protection yet allow traditional uses and protection of important cultural values. The support and involvement of the Trustee Council will be a critical ingredient if the RMEF is to be successful in this effort. We are some time away from a specific proposal, but I wanted to make you and the Council aware of our interest and actions.

The RMEF is a habitat-based organization and since our beginning in 1984, we have cooperatively funded nearly 2,000 habitat projects in Canada and the United States, including Alaska. Our lands department deals with acquisitions, easements and exchanges on a regular basis and has helped facilitate long-term conservation of fish and wildlife values on nearly one million acres.

We, therefore, strongly urge the Council to continue your excellent record of habitat protection through the use of the Restoration Reserve spending plan. Habitat acquisition is the best value for the general public, now and for future generations. I am optimistic that the RMEF can join forces with the Council and work together to protect nationally significant fish and wildlife habitat on Afognak Island.

Sincerely,

Alan G. Christensen
Vice President – Conservation Programs

AGC/dar

3501 v

Catherine Toner

16 Lenox Place

Middletown, NY

10940

Molly McCammon, Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Company Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office, 645G St. Suite 401

Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am writing this letter out of concern for the Exxon-Valdez Restoration Project. Through research, it has come to my attention that the Exxon-Valdez Company is obligated to continue this project until the year 2002. This important project, which includes research on the recovery of resources, species, and the Alaskan ecosystem, has proven to be unfinished. Some examples of this unfinished work is resource and species recovery objectives, out of the 30 studied only the bald eagle has achieved it's recovery objective. Similarly, research is inconclusive as to why certain species such as the sea otters haven't fully recovered. Furthermore, other species have such minimal information known about them that recovery goals haven't even been set. This research has proved to be important by the vast amounts of new information attained about the Alaskan ecosystem, and promises to potentially benefit the universal environment through discovery of new techniques for restoration. Therefore I believe it would be non-beneficial to put time restraints on a project of this type not only for the Alaskan

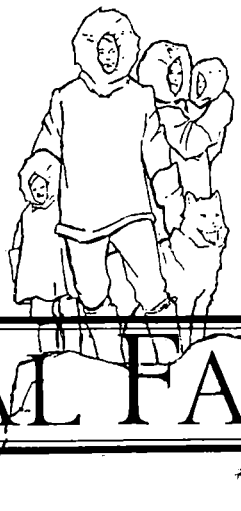
environment but for the world as well. Thank you for your time and consideration. I would greatly appreciate a response with your thoughts on a permanent restoration project.

Sincerely,

Catherine M. Toner

Catherine M. Toner

3362



"The Unknown First Family" by Malcolm Alexander

FESTIVAL FAIRBANKS

A Non-Profit Community Service Organization

September 16, 1998

EVOS Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Having spent a good many years working with, listening to, and learning from scientists and long-time residents of Alaska and other polar regions, I share their concern about the future of the North. Now past ninety-one, my own interest in the work of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Commission is more than casual.

Your assignment is of critical importance to the future of the North, its people, and the proper direction of the region's potential special contribution to the rest of the world. You represent the major opportunity to assure that something genuinely meaningful and long-lasting is undertaken.

What to try and why? There is no simplistic, one-shot solution that will make much difference, if any. Many "nice to have" proposals will be advanced; few are apt to be fundamental and long-term. Obviously, however, there is a continuing need to know, to learn all that is possible about the many facets of the macro- and micro-environments of the North and their interrelationships.

Such an educational undertaking to succeed must reach out to future generations. The process should be one to stimulate the intellect rather than centered only on emotion. It should provide endless occasions to observe, to analyze, to weigh and consider, to cope with problems practically, to make reason-based decisions to do or not to do. The exercise is long-term and vital.

I strongly endorse, therefore, suggestions that the EVOS Restoration Plan include adequate provision for establishing a sound future-oriented program of research and top-level instruction of a few who would be in key positions to accumulate and spread knowledge of the North to the many.

This might best be done through "endowed chairs" at a major university located in the region to be understood, protected, and utilized wisely.

Dr. William R. Wood
Executive Director

Office:
102 Lathrop Building
514 2nd Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 74086
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Telephone:
(907) 456-1984
Fax: 452-8878

The endowed chairs could be in various disciplines, mostly scientific, but not all. The creative arts that focus on natural forms add an essential dimension to full understanding and appreciation.

Of course, botany, chemistry, zoology, geology, physics, mathematics, and all of the geophysical, marine and oceanography disciplines, so important in Alaska.

But more. Work in anthropology, art, architecture, music, drama, dance, creative writing all have a contribution to make. The opportunity should provide for a multi-dimensional thrust. A cluster of six or seven such endowed chairs for associated programs would build a concentration of talent, an essential critical mass, each unit strong enough to compliment the others and together make a major difference in perception and understanding toward accomplishing the basic goals of the Commission.

For this assemblage of the "top of the best for the top of the world," I suggest the University of Alaska, a land-grant, sea-grant, space-grant institution, with some very special tools in place: a world scale library, a state-of-the-art supercomputer, a rocket launching range, a synthetic aperture radar facility, a research vessel, coastal laboratories, and research stations with considerable remote monitoring capability.

There is no other institution quite like the University of Alaska. It is becoming a well-recognized international research center and a source of information specializing in knowledge of the arctic and sub-arctic. It is the right place at the right time for the endowed chairs suggested to carry on the mission of the Commission.

Respectfully,

Wm R. Wood

Wm. R. Wood
President (Emeritus)
University of Alaska

3363.

Rebecca Williams

From: "Mary K. Janis"
ent: Monday, September 21, 1998 4:48 PM
o: Rebecca Williams
Subject: EVOS Restoraton Reserve Funds

September 21, 1998

To The EVOS Trustee Council:

As a faculty member in the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Alaska Anchorage, I was enraged when one year after the oil spill disaster Exxon Oil Company extended an invitation to the entire biology faculty to take an all expenses paid train and boat trip into Prince William Sound to observe firsthand that the spill had been cleaned up adequately. We were advised that the news media was to accompany us on this little junket.

Although several biology faculty saw this as a great opportunity to take a trip which they otherwise could not afford, I saw it as a public relations stunt by Exxon. I expected headlines the next day along the following lines: University Biologists Declare Prince William Sound Once Again Pristine! I would have no part in such a trip.

The EVOS Trustee Council now has the opportunity to use Exxon money to right some of the wrongs created by the spill, to do not simply what is expedient, but to do what is right.

o best serve the future of the State of Alaska the EVOS Restoration Reserve Funds should be used for a permanent endowment for teaching and research in areas relating to environmental damage created by oil spills. I would strongly support a University of Alaska endowment, perhaps for one or more endowed chairs at UAA and UAF, or for endowed research at the recently opened Alaska Sealife Center in Seward. What could be more appropriate than to promote ongoing teaching and research in order to reach generations of children and young adults who will hold the keys to the future of the wondrous and awe-inspiring marine environment of Prince William Sound?

I implore you to think about the future when deciding how to use the EVOS Reserve Funds. Please support the mission of the university by creating a permanent endowment designed to enable and enhance the pursuit of knowledge, whether that knowledge be new knowledge resulting from basic and applied research or new knowledge created in the minds of our students as a result of our teaching.

Mary K. Janis, Ph.D.
Professor, Biological Sciences/Biomedical Program
University of Alaska Anchorage

3364 - 3382
3384 - 3492

A RESOLUTION
OF THE UNION OF STUDENTS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE (USUAA)
ASSEMBLY URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA TO CREATE A GENERAL ENDOWMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY FROM THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESOTRATION RESERVE FUND

WHEREAS, the northern Gulf of Alaska was impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which damaged the biological resources in the Prince William Sound area, and disrupted the economic and social life of many of the local residents; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council is in charge of restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region, and the accumulation of scientific knowledge to manage any future oil spill must be placed in a high priority within the Council's program; and

WHEREAS, one idea that promises many benefits for Alaskans is to use these funds to establish endowed research centers and chairs within the University of Alaska, especially since these funds represent the last chance to create a university endowment with the oil spill settlement money, and

WHEREAS, such endowments would allow research for restoring and protecting spill affected areas, and for developing and marketing education courses and patent for oil spill cleanup technology; and

WHEREAS, use of the EVOS Reserve Fund would go a long way in creating a self-perpetuating environment of teaching and learning.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Union of Students at the University of Alaska Anchorage Assembly resolves:

Section 1: That the Assembly urges the Exxon Valdez Oil spill Trustee Council to work with the University of Alaska to create a general endowment to the University from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund.

Section 2: That the Union of Students of the University of Alaska Anchorage petitions the general body of students of UAA to sign in support of this resolution, and on September 22, 1998, will present all signatures gathered to the EVOS Trustee Council and the EVOS Public Advisory Group.

	No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
3364	1	Josh Biegel	[signature]	3/24/80
3365	2	Jacque R. Jekelaita	[signature]	5-15-42
3366	3	[illegible]	[signature]	06-04-79
3367	4	Amber R Sanborn	[signature]	06-26-78
3368	5	Kimberly Isley	[signature]	01-26-80
3369	6	David C. Armstrong	[signature]	7-1975
3370	7	Sean D. Thompson	[signature]	8-6-73
3371	8	Susan L Perry-Fredd	[signature]	2-27-65
	9			
	10			

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	No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
3372	1	Jerry D Glasscock	Jerry D Glasscock	9-1-98
3373	2	Mikal McGlashan	Mikal McGlashan	06/18/80
3374	3	Sarah E Bearden	Sarah E Bearden	10/18/78
3375	4	Mike Cooper	Mike Cooper	11/05/79
3376	5	Kokayi Nosakhere	Kokayi Nosakhere	04/06/74
3377	6	ERIK Joseph	ERIK Joseph	1/5/77
3378	7	Douglas Doggett	Douglas Doggett	4/20/74
3379	8	Kavik Peacock	Kavik Peacock	7-18-77
3380	9	Michael Noble	Michael Noble	7-21-74
	10			

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
3381 ✓1	Jennifer Rogers	Jennifer Rogers	10/27/80
3382 ✓2	Crystal Sherrer	Crystal Sherrer	3-14-79
3			
4			
5			
6			
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8			
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	No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
3384	1	Deanna Boisden	Deanna Boisden	7-19-79
3385	2	LaRAE GROVES	LaRae Groves	12-19-39
3386	3	Megan Chartier	Megan Chartier	7-30-80
3387	4	Natalia Basargin	Natalia Basargin	8-1-98
3388	5	Michael Sommdurff	[illegible]	10-27-[illegible]
3389	6	Gabriel Harbaugh	Gabriel Harbaugh	06-16-80
3390	7	Eric B. Lee	E. B. Lee	11-25-75
3391	8	Charlotte TOWN	Charlotte Town	3-26-51
33[illegible]	9	Toni Williams	Toni Williams	3-16-62
33[illegible]	10	Meredith L. Cantor	[illegible]	12-06-75

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	No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
3394	✓1	Julian Cediel	[illegible]	4/70/76
3395	✓2	Allyn Zalate	[illegible]	05/17/76
3396	✓3	Aaron McClure	Aaron McClure	10-12-79
3397	✓4	Amy J. CARVER	Amy J. Carver	9/28/61
3398	✓5	David Springer	David Springer	9-15-56
3399	✓6	C. Sean Tyree	C. Sean Tyree	3-19-71
3400	✓7	Helen Ulak	Helen C. Ulak	10-16-80
3401	✓8	Michael Steele	Michael C Steele	6/10/64
34[illegible]	9	Teresa Hunt	Teresa Hunt	~~9~~ 9/11/21/75
34[illegible]	10	Gary Howell	Gary Howell	3-29-76

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
✓1	Mark Filizenko	[illegible]	02/05/75
2	Joshua Poston	[illegible]	03/13/78
3	Nick Eggler	Nicholas Egler	[illegible]/78
✓4	Joslyn Boldue	Joslyn Boldue	12-31-79
✓5	Andy Freutel	Andy Freutel	6-8-76
✓6	Joel Hedstrom	Joseph [illegible]	9-14-62
✓7	David G. Paul	David G. Paul	9-26-79
✓8	John Torrey	[illegible]	3-31-56
9	[illegible] Vasilieva	[illegible]	06/12/78
10	Richt Hankins	[illegible]	3-2-77

34 of 34

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1	KRISTIN HORTSCH		4/29/72
2	Roman Sinitsky		4/14/78
3	Theresa Ohman		9-30-68
4	Erica Cline		9/10/1978
5	Heather Kelley		2/3/75
6	Patrick Conte		12/29/61
7	Amy Matthews		10/20/80
8	Carl Gieringer		7/19/81
9	Joshua Hunter		09/17/77
10	TRAVIS JANSEN		~~10-29-76~~ 12-29-76

A RESOLUTION
OF THE UNION OF STUDENTS
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE (USUAA)
ASSEMBLY URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO WORK WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA TO CREATE A GENERAL ENDOWMENT TO THE UNIVERSITY FROM THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESOTRATION RESERVE FUND

WHEREAS, the northern Gulf of Alaska was impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which damaged the biological resources in the Prince William Sound area, and disrupted the economic and social life of many of the local residents; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council is in charge of restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, enhancing or acquiring equivalent resources and services in the oil spill region, and the accumulation of scientific knowledge to manage any future oil spill must be placed in a high priority within the Council's program; and

WHEREAS, one idea that promises many benefits for Alaskans is to use these funds to establish endowed research centers and chairs within the University of Alaska, especially since these funds represent the last chance to create a university endowment with the oil spill settlement money, and

WHEREAS, such endowments would allow research for restoring and protecting spill affected areas, and for developing and marketing education courses and patent for oil spill cleanup technology; and

WHEREAS, use of the EVOS Reserve Fund would go a long way in creating a self-perpetuating environment of teaching and learning.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Union of Students at the University of Alaska Anchorage Assembly resolves:

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
1	Jaroslav Louney	Jaroslav Louney	6/13/78
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	9/6/47
4	[illegible] Stout	[illegible] Stout	7/16/80
5	[illegible] Pilgreen James	[illegible] Pilgreen	3/3/78
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	7/01/77
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	4-11-97
8	Phillip Stevens	[illegible]	6/09/72
9	Adam Spencer	[illegible]	6/09/
10	Elton D. Anderson	[illegible]	12-19-76

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
1	Stephanie L. Baur	[signature]	8-31-70
2	Colin Aussant	[signature]	5/9/71
3	Melissa Rusch	[signature]	9-4-79
4	Audrey Hoak	[signature]	02-01-72
5	Stephen Ludwig	[signature]	10/6/78
6	Chris Boyd	[signature]	3/30/74
7	SB Atkinson	[signature]	2/18/67
8	Zlata Lokteva	[signature]	02/03/76
9	Shawn Devenney	Shawn Devenney	10/10/75
10	Marisa Henry	[signature]	9/8/78

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
1	Jill Cannon	Jill P Cannon	4-15-77
2	Rebekah Starkey	Rebekah S Starkey	10-29-79
3	DANTE BIANCUCCI		1-14-71
4	Josh Burgess		08-02-74
5	Patrick W Ryan	Patrick W Ryan	05/10/79
6	Brad Helvey	Brad Helvey	10/17/78
7	Michael Golden	Michael Golden	8/23/77
8	Anthony Thomas		2/27/78
9			8/4/75
10			10/26/78

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1	Shawn O'Shea		2-24-76
2	Rob Douglas		11-8-75
3	Gerry Lindgren		9-14-68
4	Karl Weyhrauch		12/6/78
5	Sergey Markushin		05/29/79
6	Jonathan W Dykstra		2-15-78
7	Dmitri Rakhanski		12-11-79
8	Marc Charbonneau		04-16-77
9	Jennifer Gardeline		8-25-79
10	Diana K. Bothams		6-15-78

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3464 Dup

No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
1	Tiffany Ramirez-Dearellan	[signature]	8.31.77
2	Sergey [illegible]	[signature]	05.29.79
3	Jens Brower	[signature]	8-15-80
4	Cesar Correa	[signature]	9-01-98.
5	Mark G. Cummings	MGC	04/11/53
6	Gabrielle Bauer	[signature]	11/2/79
7	MARK D. FITZ	[signature]	7-29-74
8	Alex J. Moonin	[signature]	5-16-76
9	Josh Keller	[signature]	7-28-80
10	Steve Lyall	[signature]	6-16-78

34

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
1	Corey Hackworth	Corey Hackworth	5-16-79
2	DENNIS BOUDEN	[signature]	8-15-62
3	STEVE TUCHY	[signature]	10-11-70
4	RICHARD GEERER	[signature]	11-14-71
5	PATRICK HILLIKER	[signature]	05-06-72
6	JUDY GUST	[signature]	11-27-62
7	DENAYNE GLEND	[signature]	12/14/79
8	Torvald Thomas	[signature]	7-19-80
9	Chris Mostellar	[signature]	4/22/80
10	DEBRA Blood	[signature]	8/24/71

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No.	Printed Name	Signature	Date of Birth
3483 ✓1	Galya P. Sahar		3-17-77
✓2	Ilona M. Demenina		4-18-80
✓3	Holly Shackelford		3-7-79
✓4	Brett Starr		9-22-72
✓5	Paul Bauer		4-1-78
✓6	Justin Lloyd		6/15/79
✓7	Ryan Darby		3/21/80
✓8	DUANE CUNNINGHAM		6/21/69
✓9	Rosita Nadezhdena		5/15/80
34 10	I.G Kononov		6/19/77

3493

October 16. 1998

Benjamin B. Enticknap
PO Box 1086
Haines. AK 99827

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

It has been brought to my attention that you. the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees. are receiving considerable funds for a "Restoration Reserve." I am writing this letter to urge you to use at least 75% of the reserve for habitat protection by purchasing large and small tracts of land. I strongly feel that in order to provide maximum protection for wildlife and their habitat is to set aside land for that purpose.

I work with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on fisheries studies in the watersheds surrounding Haines. As a biologist. I understand that scientific research can offer significant information beneficial to the entire community. Certainly many scientists desire the opportunity to study the area affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Information from future research may show what species or areas of Prince William Sound are struggling from the effect of the oil spill. Unfortunately, no matter how paramount the findings. it will not benefit wildlife and their habitat if that habitat is not securely protected. Volumes of scientific research become purely academic if left to sit on a library shelf. I suggest that the primary goal of the Trustees is to purchase land to be designated as a habitat preserve. Scientific research of habitat affected by the oil spill should be a secondary objective.

Lastly. I would like to commend you and your staff on the work being done to ensure that Exxon's restoration money is appropriated wisely. Please continue to use this money in a way that will bring the greatest and most lasting protection to the biologically unique area damaged by our countries most awful oil spill.

Sincerely.

Benjamin B. Enticknap

3494 ✓

Rebecca Williams

From: Donald R. Leaver
ent: Thursday, September 24, 1998 11:55 PM
o: Rebecca Williams
Subject: UA Endowment

Donald R. Leaver II
7935 Pipers Creek #203
San Antonio, TX 78251

24 Sep 98

To whom it may concern,

Please let it be known that I strongly support establishing endowed research centers and chairs at the University of Alaska with EVOS Restoration Reserve Funds. I am an University of Alaska Anchorage Alumnus.

Thank You.

Sincerely,

Donald R. Leaver II
UAA Grad '97

3495 ✓

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6150

WWW.SENATE.GOV/~ENERGY

September 22, 1998

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

Dear Molly:

I strongly believe it is time to focus attention of the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) funds toward a long term understanding of the Prince William Sound ecosystem and not on a short term goal of habitat acquisition. Therefore, I want to voice my strong support for creating an endowment for the University of Alaska from the EVOS Restoration Reserve funds. The creation of a University endowment stands firmly on its own merits as an excellent way to combine the goals of the Trustee Council with the capabilities of the University.

In this regard, I am very proud of the efforts by Alaskans to create an endowment. Recent resolutions passed by the cities of Anchorage and Fairbanks show that Alaskans understand the value of their University in meeting the needs of Alaskan communities. Letters of support from UAA Chancellor Lee Gorsuch, UAF Chancellor Joan Wadlow, UAF Alumni, and University faculty and students show that the University wants to serve the public and has the capability to do so. The many other letters of support from Mayor Mystrom, and the Voice of the Times provide further confirmation that creating a University endowment is the right thing to do.

I hope you will consider the growing numbers of Alaskans who are expressing their opinions in support of endowed chairs and centers within the University of Alaska at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Frank H. Murkowski
Chairman

3496 ✓

CHARLES P. MEACHAM
CAPITAL CONSULTING
533 MAIN STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 463-3335

September 24, 1998

Mr. Kim Sundberg
Executive Director
Alaska SeaLife Center
P.O. Box 1329
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mr. Sundberg:

I am sorry to have missed you when the Public Advisory Group to the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council visited the SeaLife Center. This was actually my third visit to the Center--I have enjoyed it every time. Dr. Castellini did an excellent job both as tour guide of the physical plant and in arranging for briefings from scientists using the facility.

While at the SeaLife Center, I shared with Dr. Castellini a draft article on use of the EVOS Restoration Reserve that I was asked to prepare for a new outdoor magazine. The approach I was asked to take was that the reserve be used for scientific monitoring/research and education. Someone else was asked to write a similar article from the position that the reserve be used for additional land purchase.

A portion of my article deals with endowment of several academic chairs associated with the University of Alaska but located within the spill area, including the SeaLife Center. I have attached a copy of my draft article for your information. If you think the idea has merit, I suggest that you consider contacting representatives of the other organizations noted in the article and see if there is interest in preparing a joint proposal for endowed chairs that the EVOS Trustees could consider.

The views expressed in my article and this letter are my own and not necessarily those of the Public Advisory Group.

Sincerely,

Charles P. Meacham
Principal

cc EVOS Trustees
For your information regarding
the Restoration Reserve.

Exxon Valdez Research and Educational Endowment
Legacy for an Oil Spill

by
Charles P. Meacham

Beaches have been cleaned—in many cases, rock by rock. Hundreds of thousands of acres of formerly private land have now been purchased and placed under government protection. Restoration of Prince William Sound and other areas affected by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill is well underway. Many of the fish and wildlife species injured by the spill are now recovering. Unfortunately, for others the future remains uncertain. Yet, in a short time, all of Exxon's financial obligations will have been met and no further funding will accrue to the restoration process.

Trustees given the responsibility for overseeing expenditure of settlement funds from this spill, the worst oil spill in the history of the United States, had the foresight to create a Restoration Reserve—a savings account set aside as part of a long-term restoration program. When fully funded, the reserve should total approximately $140 million. Trustees are now asking the public how to best use this reserve.

Two schools of thought are emerging. Some believe that most of the reserve should be used to buy more private land, while others believe it should be used to endow long term research, monitoring, and education.

Of the $620 million settlement received to date, nearly $400 million has been spent or obligated for land. About 650,000 acres of land including 1,300 miles of shoreline and 280 salmon streams will have been protected. But this is only half our obligation. Protecting upland habitat is only part of the job. Biological understanding of fish and wildlife resources is also needed.

We have largely exhausted large parcel purchase opportunities. For the entire oil spill area, only about 15% of the land remains in private ownership. In Prince William Sound, private land probably constitutes less than 5% of the total. The incremental restoration value of additional land purchases has diminished greatly.

My vision for use of the Restoration Reserve is that 10% be used for purchase of small parcels of critical habitat and

90% be placed into a self sustaining "Exxon Valdez Research and Educational Endowment."

Interest and investment income from this endowment would be used (1) to fund programs directed toward better understanding and use of fish and wildlife resources, and (2) to inflation-proof the endowment to insure benefits are continued in perpetuity. With a $140 million endowment, I anticipate approximately $4-5 million would be available annually to fund operations.

Elements of an endowment should include environmental monitoring and research coupled with an educational component.

The monitoring and research program would track, and eventually help predict, ecosystem changes and lead toward a thorough understanding of how elements within the ecosystem interact with one another. The first lesson learned from the oil spill was just how very little we really know about this portion of Alaska—especially fish and game resources. Lack of information frequently causes resource managers to unduly restrict human uses of resources. Resource managers clearly need better information and increased understanding in order to properly set conservation priorities and make informed management decisions.

However, making environmental knowledge available does not ensure use by policy makers, resource managers, or those using the resource. New information must be transferred and applied. This can be accomplished through promoting linkages between scientists, policy makers, resources users, and residents of the area.

Building a commitment to science and academic understanding would begin by endowing academic chairs through the University of Alaska. Provisions should also be made for participation by students who can be enthusiastic sources of energy and labor, contribute fresh ideas, and who can provide an all-important link between science and the rural communities within the spill area. Undergraduate and graduate stipends or scholarships would be linked to each endowed university chair and would be made available to students from the spill affected communities. Research and environmental monitoring field activities should include use of high school students from local communities, as well. It would also be beneficial for resource managers and users to be directly involved in both design and implementation of research and monitoring efforts.

Endowed University chairs could be located at the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, the Sealife Center in Seward, the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center in Kodiak, the Community College in Valdez, and at the University in Anchorage or Fairbanks. Professors could occupy an endowed chair for 3 to 5 years, after which a new visiting professor would be recruited.

In conclusion, we must look beyond this spill to the long-term productivity and use of an environment once impacted by oil. Maintaining the capacity of our environment to provide resources and services requires of us an increased understanding of our ecosystem and an ability to effectively apply this understanding to policy decisions and resource management actions. Developing and applying increased understanding of our natural environment is an effective way to serve both the resource and mankind. This can best be accomplished through an Exxon Valdez Research and Educational Endowment.

3497 ✓

Mark R. Hamilton
President

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM
202 BUTROVICH BLDG
P.O. BOX 755000
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99775-5000
PHONE: (907) 474-7311
FAX: (907) 474-6342
EMAIL: syprcs@alaska.edu

September 28, 1998

via fax – 586 7589 – 2 pg

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

Dear Trustees:

Beginning in 1993, the University of Alaska, along with a significant portion of the Alaska public, has been requesting that the Trustee Council maximize the long-term impact of the Exxon settlement through the establishment of a research endowment and the creation of University endowed chairs in appropriate disciplines. Now, in 1998, with over 85% of the EVOS Restoration Reserve expended, no research endowment in place, and no endowed chairs established, I urge you to seriously reconsider these proposals.

Although significant research projects have been supported by the Council, many important areas of inquiry remain that can only effectively be addressed over an extended period of time. Additionally, there are significant areas of applied endeavor relating to spill technology, restoration methods, and ecosystem preservation that have been learned from work thus far that now needs to be pursued and extended for maximum public benefit.

The establishment of an endowment with a major portion of the remaining Reserve will provide a modest annual flow of funds that will allow, through direct grants and leveraging of additional state, federal and private funds, the continuation of important basic and applied research on the coastal ecosystem of the EVOS impacted area. Additionally, the establishment of selected endowed chairs in relevant instructional, research and/or public service programs would further assure that the lessons learned from the Exxon tragedy will continue to be explored and discussed in classrooms, laboratories, public seminars, and community outreach programs.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Although, it seems most appropriate for the EVOS endowment to be established through the University of Alaska, it would be my recommendation that proposals for annual funding be accepted from all sources, including federal and state government. To secure the maximum benefit for the state and particularly the EVOS impacted area, the earnings of the endowment should support priorities established by an advisory group representing regional interests, including those of major industries, state and federal government, scientific representatives, and regional fisheries and aquaculture associations.

I have tremendous respect for the difficult and controversial task that you have performed on behalf of Alaska and the magnificent region that was impacted by the Exxon oil spill. I urge you now to give your support to the proposal for establishment of a permanent endowment to assure that the spill response technology, environmental restoration and monitoring programs, and public education projects that you have initiated and supported will continue long into the future.

Sincerely,

Mark R. Hamilton
President

MRH:dm

3498

Dear EVOS Trustees,

I support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Since the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, activists within this outstanding conservation program have listened to local citizen's concerns and used settlement monies wisely to protect lands all across Alaska's spill zone. Lands in Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park and Chugach National Forest are just a few of the places permanently protected from logging and other damaging land uses.

I support allocating 75 percent of the "Restoration Reserve" to **protect fish and wildlife habitat through acquisition of both small and large parcels of land.**

First Name Meghan Last Name Mullins

Residence Address P.O. Box 436

City Cordova State AK Zip 99574

Email ✓ Fax (907) 424-3739

3363 ✓

Dear EVOS Trustees,

I support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Since the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, activists within this outstanding conservation program have listened to local citizen's concerns and used settlement monies wisely to protect lands all across Alaska's spill zone. Lands in Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park and Chugach National Forest are just a few of the places permanently protected from logging and other damaging land uses.

I support allocating 75 percent of the "Restoration Reserve" to **protect fish and wildlife habitat through acquisition of both small and large parcels of land.**

First Name Elijah Last Name Portugal

Residence Address PO Box 1464

City Cordova State AK Zip 99574

Email Fax

3499

Dear EVOS Trustees,

I support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Since the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, activists within this outstanding conservation program have listened to local citizen's concerns and used settlement monies wisely to protect lands all across Alaska's spill zone. Lands in Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park and Chugach National Forest are just a few of the places permanently protected from logging and other damaging land uses.

I support allocating 75 percent of the "Restoration Reserve" to **protect fish and wildlife habitat through acquisition of both small and large parcels of land.**

First Name CRISTINA Last Name NEWNAM

Residence Address 815 ORCA RD

City CORDOVA State AK Zip 99574

Email ✓ Fax ✓

3500

Dear EVOS Trustees,

I support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Since the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, activists within this outstanding conservation program have listened to local citizen's concerns and used settlement monies wisely to protect lands all across Alaska's spill zone. Lands in Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park and Chugach National Forest are just a few of the places permanently protected from logging and other damaging land uses.

I support allocating 75 percent of the "Restoration Reserve" to **protect fish and wildlife habitat through acquisition of both small and large parcels of land.**

First Name Sierra Last Name Drake

Residence Address 815 Orca Rd.

City Cordova State AK Zip 99574

Email — technology Fax — drains

2669 V

Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native Tribe

Testimony to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

September 29, 1998

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this written testimony. This testimony is being submitted by Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Executive Director, in behalf of the Board of Directors who represent the member villages of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Tatitlek, Port Graham, Chenega Bay, Nanwalek, Cordova (Eyak), Seward (Qutekcak), and Valdez.

In 1994, verbal testimony provided to the Trustee Council by community members from the oil spill impacted communities prompted the Trustee Council and Restoration Office staff to look more closely at providing for projects which addressed concerns expressed by the Native villages. As a result, a wide array of community based projects have been funded as well as other projects conducted by state and federal agencies which address concerns and interests expressed by the communities themselves. In four short years, significant strides have been made by the Trustee Council in involving those communities directly affected by the oil spill in the restoration effort. However, the communities feel that this is too little too late. With the payments from Exxon coming to a close, and the projects winding down, the communities are feeling that the restoration of their homelands is nowhere near to completion.

Now, there is an opportunity to continue the restoration effort, perhaps even into perpetuity, with the establishment of the Restoration Reserve. This also presents an opportunity for the communities affected by the oil spill to become actively involved at the onset in both the decision-making process regarding the Reserve, as well as in the projects which will ultimately be funded from the Reserve. Next year will mark ten years

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

since the oil spill occurred. The communities initially spent a large amount of time in uncertainty and confusion, wondering what their future would be like with an oiled back yard. Then their uncertainty and confusion turned to determination as they joined together to develop the political will to become more actively involved in the restoration process.

The Board of Directors of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, in consultation with the villages in the oil spilled region, have developed a proposal for consideration by the EVOS Trustee Council. That plan is to establish a $20 million set-aside (community fund) out of the Restoration Reserve specifically for community-based projects. The justification for the establishment of such a Community Fund is threefold: 1) under the present system, communities must compete for funding with university, state, federal, and private sector professionals to get their projects funded. The differences in the level of expertise as well as the difference in priorities puts the communities at a disadvantage in the funding selection process. Although the communities would still be competing with each other for funding under our proposed Community Fund structure, the level of competition would be more equitable; 2) regulations regarding allowable projects under the current system could be broadened to allow for the funding of projects that are important to the communities but considered ineligible for funding under the current regulations; and 3) one of the main concerns of the communities is stewardship of the natural resources upon which they depend. A portion of the $20 million Community Fund could be dedicated to long term stewardship -- something that is very important to the communities but very difficult to find continuous funding for.

Other examples of projects that could be funded under the $20 million community fund could include habitat restoration, salmon enhancement, mariculture projects, spirit camps, youth and elders conferences, marine mammal and other community based research, youth area watch, continuing education and scholarships to encourage community members to pursue degrees in the field of natural resources, and tribal traditional natural resource stewardship programs and projects.

Although a comprehensive proposal is still under development stages and will have to go through extensive reviewand approval by the communities prior to publication, the basic points are as follows: A $20 million fund should be set aside for communities affected by the oil spill. This fund should be set up as an endowment to allow for perpetual funding of not only community based projects but for long term natural resource stewardship as well. Proposals submitted by communities would be selected through a panel review process based on whether or not they meet the criteria which addresses the fund's long term goals and

objectives. All the normal financial and narrative reporting requirements would apply to this grant program similar to the Trustee Council's current structure.

The $20 million community fund could be set up in one of two ways, as discussed by the communities. The first option would be to set up a public charitable nonprofit organization with a board comprised of tribal, state and federal representatives whose responsibility would be to administer the fund. The second option would be to add this money to the current criminal settlement account with an advisory board tasked with the responsibility of reviewing and making recommendations on which proposals to fund. If the second option were to be instituted, the tribes in Cordova, Valdez, and Seward are interested in amending the language to include their tribal constituents. They are currently ineligible for this funding because they are not located in unincorporated communities.

The benefits to such a community fund are immeasurable and would have far reaching effects. The local community economies would benefit, the community members can make significant contributions to the restoration effort, more locally determined projects will be funded; the stewardship component of the fund will fill a niche currently unmet and will provide a diverse approach to the restoration effort, including traditional knowledge and management philosophy, scientific research, and monitoring through a cooperative management regime. The communities will also have equal access to funds and if placed in an endowment, this will allow for long term restoration, monitoring and stewardship.

In addition the our comments on the Restoration Reserve, we also express our support for the proposals submitted to assist in the reconstruction of the Port Graham Hatchery, the Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project, as well as the Clam Restoration Project.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to testify before you and if you have any questions, I would be happy to address them.

Respectfully submitted,

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Executive Director

2669

Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native Tribe

Position Paper on the Proposed Uses of the

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve

The following positions have been adopted by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission Board of Directors at their meeting held April 27-28, 1998, regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve. The CRRC Board represents the seven village councils of Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Chenega Bay, Eyak, Qutekcak, and Valdez, in all matters related to our natural resources. If you have any questions regarding this position paper, please contact the CRRC Office at 907/562-6647.

USE - How should the money be allocated?

In order to determine the state of the resources, they must be monitored on a continuous long term basis. This should be one of the key components of the use of the Restoration Reserve. In conjunction with research and monitoring, a long term management plan must be developed as a guide for taking care of the resources injured by the oil spill. Tribes in the oil spill affected region must play a key role in these activities for these programs to be effective. The local residents in the communities are the most knowledgeable about the resources in their respective areas, and as such are the most qualified to make management decisions regarding those resources. Working government-to-government with state and federal management agencies on a co-equal basis, the land and resources acquired under the habitat acquisition program as well as those currently held by the Tribes and Native corporations will be protected, preserved, and managed in a manner that is beneficial to all users. Community based restoration projects and some level of technical training and assistance at the local community level through a specific set-aside for tribes would enhance this effort as well. The existence of a set-aside for Tribes would alleviate the difficulty of tribes competing for funds with highly educated staffs from universities, state and federal management agencies, etc., as well as to encourage increased participation from the local Native

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communities. Such a set-aside could be modeled after the DCRA Criminal Settlement Fund, where the review process is simple, and the application process is unencumbered. We believe that this set-aside should be at least $20 million, placed in an interest bearing account and be disbursed over a set amount of time. Projects to ensure continued communications between tribes and scientists such as what is being provided by the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge Program currently funded by the Trustee Council should be continued. Projects also eligible for funding under this $20 million set-aside should be cultural preservation projects such as spirit camps and subsistence conferences, beach clean-up, as well as projects addressing the human damage from the oil spill. Helplessness, distrust and disenfranchisement within the Native communities is prevalent and an effort to address these issues would go a long way towards healing these communities.

In reviewing the list of properties acquired under both the large and small parcel land acquisition programs, we do not believe that continuing this program would be a wise use of the funds. Neither the federal or state management agencies have sufficient resources, financial or personnel, to manage the land they currently own. Simply purchasing more land will not solve the problem. Funds should be provided for management of the current properties now held by those agencies. Projections for the Afognak Joint Venture acquisition on Afognak Island are approximately $70 million. Other acquisitions are from $2 million to upwards of $46 million. The total amount of the state/federal settlement projected to be used for acquisition of $392.3 million, a total of 42% of the settlement. Because of the costs of habitat acquisition, we believe this would detract from the potential of the Restoration Reserve to address other more important concerns.

Public education is an important element to any program of this magnitude. The notebook series currently compiled and distributed by the Trustee Council should be continued as well as newsletters directed at the general public in a non technical genre. The funding of scholarships and internships for spill area residents in the sciences and natural resources field would also be beneficial. This would allow the local residents to become educated in western science to enhance their knowledge of the ecosystem and provide opportunities for them to become leaders in restoration.

Finally, as you may know, the five federally recognized tribes in Prince William Sound (Eyak, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham and Nanwalek) are currently involved in a lawsuit over the aboriginal title to the lands and waters of the Outer Continential Shelf. If the tribes prevail in this case, this could mean the EVOS Trustee Council may not have been entitled to all of the monies they

received as a result of the settlement, and as such, the tribes would be seeking reimbursement for those funds. Perhaps some funding should be set aside to address this eventuality.

GOVERNANCE - How should key funding and policy decisions be made?

A new board should be established with equal representation from tribes in the oil spill affected area, state and federal management agencies, and the science community. This would be a better balanced group than the current setup because it provides for equal input from all parties responsible for the stewardship and knowledgeable about the resources in the oil spill area. All members on this governing body should have limited terms with the possibility for re-election. Representatives should be elected by the organizations/tribes they represent.

PUBLIC ADVICE - How should public input and public comment be obtained?

The best use of the limited amount of funds should be to eliminate the Public Advisory Group and put some of the savings realized from this action toward public outreach and education. We have not been convinced that all members of the Public Advisory Group are getting information to their constituents, or whether they are there for their own personal interests or the interests of the general public they serve. When special interests are the deciding factor, they create coalitions and divisiveness.

TERM - How long should the program last?

Since restoration, monitoring, management, and research is a continuous process, we recommend that a permanent endowment be established with a new board with equal representation from tribes in the oil spill affected area. We do, however, caution that an endowment fund should not be established to perpetuate a top heavy administration requiring that researchers/PIs wade through mountains of bureaucratic red tape and paperwork in order to get any real work accomplished. The establishment of the Restoration Reserve and its associated organization and development process is the one chance to establish a user friendly proposal process for both the funding organization and proposers. The current process has so many layers of authority and bureaucracy that it becomes cumbersome and oftentimes resulting in delayed start times of seasonal projects.

We suggest you review the granting process of the Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services. This federal agency administered approximately $34.9 million in projects in FY97 to tribes and tribal organizations nationwide. The proposal review process is done by outside reviewers three times per year. No one reviewer can review projects of which they have any knowledge, thus eliminating bias. Projects can be one to

three years in length and are monitored by a staff of approximately 15 people. Currently they are funding approximately 283 different projects. Funding is handled through a national computerized payment management system where project personnel can electronically request their funds on an as needed basis, but funds cannot be drawn down if all the required financial reports have not been submitted in a timely manner. A six-month written report and a final report are also required. If you would like additional information regarding this model, please let us know.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments on the Restoration Reserve. We would like to commend the leaders of the EVOS Trustee Council and staff for their foresight in placing the long term restoration of our natural resources as a priority in the restoration plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Executive Director
Chugach Regional
Resources Commission

3163 ✓

Grant C. Baker
P.O. Box 240986
Anchorage, Alaska 99524

October 12, 1998

EVOS Trustee Council and PAG
645 G. Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 276-7178 (fax)

RE: Additional Public Comment and Documents Supporting the Creation of a Research Endowment with the EVOS Restoration Reserve.

Dear Trustees and PAG members:

I gave public testimony at the September 29, 1998 EVOS Trustee Council meeting. My testimony was in support of creating a research endowment at the University of Alaska with the EVOS Restoration Reserve. It appears a few documents of support that were submitted may not have arrived in time to be included in the material reviewed by the Council. Since my comments were based upon the documents, they are enclosed for completeness and for your convenience while you consider what to do with the Restoration Reserve. These documents include letters from Senator Frank Murkowski, UA President Mark Hamilton, and one from me titled "Proud Moments".

The enclosed documents, and several others supporting a research endowment, are posted on an Internet WEB site at:

http://www.alaska.net/~baker/evos.htm

It is a very simple grass-roots WEB site and was created to help the voice of Alaskans be heard. I urge all of you to review the WEB site and its documents.

Alaska Governor Tony Knowles' letter supporting a research endowment was presented at the EVOS meeting and is available on the above WEB site. As you now know from his letter, Governor Knowles also supports the creation of a research endowment with the bulk of the Restoration Reserve, as well as an endowment for a small parcel purchase program. Governor Knowles noticeably did not include support for additional large parcel purchases. This makes sense since it would cause the other long-term needs of the settlement funds to be neglected.

The term 'research' seems to suffer from the misconception that it is only measurements and monitoring. A few, mostly outside special interest groups, are concerned about the idea of a research endowment because of this misconception. However, a research endowment can provide work in several areas that are far more reaching and diverse than just taking measurements and monitoring. Research can also include development of oil-spill cleanup and protection technology, production of educational materials for spill response and rural outreach

programs, and integration of the newly developed oil-spill restoration and prevention technology into industry and rural communities through educational programs. After it is explained that research is very diverse and multifaceted, these concerns transform into strong support for an endowment. It is important that the Council be aware of the occasional misconception so that unnecessary fears and misunderstandings can be alleviated.

Any differences between a research endowment established at the University and a research endowment controlled by a specially created board, or a combination of the two ideas, should not be allowed to distract from the importance, need, and numerous benefits of a research endowment.

It is becoming well known that the $900 million EVOS settlement is not going to be enough to restore the oil damaged areas. Many species are known to have not recovered. The reasons why, and what needs to be done about it, are unknown due to a lack of understanding of the problems. What is known is that there are many problems that continue to exist.

A point that needs to be recognized is that creating a research endowment, and the formation of a justifiable basis for obtaining an additional $100 million under the re-opener provision of the Consent Decree, are very compatible efforts and compliment each other. This point is one that the Council should consider when planning for the Restoration Reserve. The creation of a research endowment with the bulk of the Restoration Reserve provides a firm basis that shows problems, many unforeseen at the time of the settlement, continue to exist and sizable funds are needed to fix them.

As mentioned in my attached letter titled, "Proud Moments", the creation of an EVOS research endowment meshes very well with the needs and purpose of the EVOS settlement funds and is the right thing to do. A research endowment would be a legacy of the Spill funds and of the Trustee Council.

Sincerely,

G. C. Baker

Dr. Grant C. Baker
Assistant Professor Civil Engineering
University of Alaska Anchorage
Tele: (907) 786-1056 (wk)
Fax: (907) 786-1079 (fax)
Email: afgcb@uaa.alaska.edu

Attachments:
September 22, 1998 letter of support from Senator Frank Murkowski
September 25, 1998 letter from G. C. Baker titled "Proud Moments"
September 28, 1998 letter of support from UA President Mark R. Hamilton

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6150

WWW.SENATE.GOV/~ENERGY

September 22, 1998

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

Dear Molly:

I strongly believe it is time to focus attention of the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) funds toward a long term understanding of the Prince William Sound ecosystem and not on a short term goal of habitat acquisition. Therefore, I want to voice my strong support for creating an endowment for the University of Alaska from the EVOS Restoration Reserve funds. The creation of a University endowment stands firmly on its own merits as an excellent way to combine the goals of the Trustee Council with the capabilities of the University.

In this regard, I am very proud of the efforts by Alaskans to create an endowment. Recent resolutions passed by the cities of Anchorage and Fairbanks show that Alaskans understand the value of their University in meeting the needs of Alaskan communities. Letters of support from UAA Chancellor Lee Gorsuch, UAF Chancellor Joan Wadlow, UAF Alumni, and University faculty and students show that the University wants to serve the public and has the capability to do so. The many other letters of support from Mayor Mystrom, and the Voice of the Times provide further confirmation that creating a University endowment is the right thing to do.

I hope you will consider the growing numbers of Alaskans who are expressing their opinions in support of endowed chairs and centers within the University of Alaska at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Frank H. Murkowski
Chairman

Grant C. Baker
P.O. Box 240986
Anchorage, Alaska 99524
(907) 786-1056

September 25, 1998

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

RE: "Proud Moments" – The effort to create an endowment for the University of Alaska from the EVOS Restoration Reserve funds.

Dear Molly:

In the past few months, there has been growing support from Alaskans to create a research endowment for the University of Alaska from the EVOS Restoration Reserve. The benefits of the plan are so plentiful, and mesh so well with the needs and purpose of the EVOS settlement funds, that an endowment seems to be a natural thing to do.

Recent editorials have appeared in the Anchorage Daily News concerning the use of chemical dispersants among other tools for oil-spill cleanup. Television news stories have recently reported on oil-spill response teams and cleanup equipment. A news-article appeared in today's Anchorage Daily News about a near miss between an oil tanker and another vessel in Prince William Sound. These recent discussions about oil spill recovery and mishaps highlight the continued need for improving cleanup and restoration technology. Work in these areas is ideally suited for our University.

Research can be many things. In this case, research happens to be what is needed most from the EVOS funds for recovery. Research refers to studies of the marine ecosystem as well as developing practical technology and methods for restoration, cleanup, and protection from oil damage. Such research would help Alaskan waters recover from the 1989 Exxon oil spill. Furthermore, cleanup technology developed for Alaska would benefit recovery throughout the world where oil spills have occurred and will likely happen again.

Among the many Alaskans that have voiced their support for creating an endowment, there are some individuals and groups that deserve special mention. Foremost, James King a 1949 UAF graduate and retired state biologist living in Juneau deserves special recognition for his efforts. Mr. King is a member of the Public Advisory Group for the Trustee Council. He has spent many hours encouraging the creation of an endowment. UAF can be very proud of Mr. King for his perseverance to do a good thing for all Alaskans.

Anchorage Assembly members created and passed a resolution to support a University endowment this past summer. Several assembly members stepped forward and asked to be co-sponsors. It was a proud moment to see public representatives of all political backgrounds put aside their differences on other issues and act for the good of Alaskans when it was needed. The Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce passed similar resolutions of support in 1993 and again recently. Anchorage Mayor Rick Mystrom and his office stepped forward and helped with their support.

UAA Chancellor Lee Gorsuch was one of the first University leaders to act this year when he submitted his letter of support last April. Since then many more letters of support have been submitted such as from UAF Chancellor Joan Wadlow, University alumni, and University faculty and students. This shows the University recognizes the importance of an endowment to serve the needs of the public and to satisfy its mission to teach and learn.

The Restoration Reserve represents the last opportunity to create a permanent endowment for the University since it is the last of the EVOS settlement funds. This is a rare opportunity to do something that promises many benefits for all Alaskans in perpetuity.

The Trustee Council members should be applauded for their endurance serving on the Council for the good part of a decade. Now, Council members are faced with making the important decision about the Restoration Reserve. Standing up to create a University endowment will take courage and wisdom. It would be an enduring legacy of the Trustee Council for all Alaskans. Creating an endowment would be an accomplishment that would make the Trustee Council and all Alaskans very proud.

Sincerely,

Grant C. Baker
UAA engineering faculty,
UAF alumni, and commercial fisherman

Mark R. Hamilton
President

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA STATEWIDE SYSTEM
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September 28, 1998

via fax – 586 7589 – 2pg

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

Dear Trustees:

Beginning in 1993, the University of Alaska, along with a significant portion of the Alaska public, has been requesting that the Trustee Council maximize the long-term impact of the Exxon settlement through the establishment of a research endowment and the creation of University endowed chairs in appropriate disciplines. Now, in 1998, with over 85% of the EVOS Restoration Reserve expended, no research endowment in place, and no endowed chairs established, I urge you to seriously reconsider these proposals.

Although significant research projects have been supported by the Council, many important areas of inquiry remain that can only effectively be addressed over an extended period of time. Additionally, there are significant areas of applied endeavor relating to spill technology, restoration methods, and ecosystem preservation that have been learned from work thus far that now needs to be pursued and extended for maximum public benefit.

The establishment of an endowment with a major portion of the remaining Reserve will provide a modest annual flow of funds that will allow, through direct grants and leveraging of additional state, federal and private funds, the continuation of important basic and applied research on the coastal ecosystem of the EVOS impacted area. Additionally, the establishment of selected endowed chairs in relevant instructional, research and/or public service programs would further assure that the lessons learned from the Exxon tragedy will continue to be explored and discussed in classrooms, laboratories, public seminars, and community outreach programs.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Although, it seems most appropriate for the EVOS endowment to be established through the University of Alaska, it would be my recommendation that proposals for annual funding be accepted from all sources, including federal and state government. To secure the maximum benefit for the state and particularly the EVOS impacted area, the earnings of the endowment should support priorities established by an advisory group representing regional interests, including those of major industries, state and federal government, scientific representatives, and regional fisheries and aquaculture associations.

I have tremendous respect for the difficult and controversial task that you have performed on behalf of Alaska and the magnificent region that was impacted by the Exxon oil spill. I urge you now to give your support to the proposal for establishment of a permanent endowment to assure that the spill response technology, environmental restoration and monitoring programs, and public education projects that you have initiated and supported will continue long into the future.

Sincerely,

Mark R. Hamilton
President

MRH:dm

DRAFT

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Civil Settlement
RESTORATION RESERVE

DISCUSSION DRAFT:
ELEMENTS OF A LONG-TERM RESTORATION PROGRAM

Background

In November 1994, following an extensive public involvement process that included preparation of a full Environmental Impact Statement, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council ("Trustee Council") officially adopted the *Restoration Plan* to guide a comprehensive and balanced program to restore injured resources and services.

The *Restoration Plan* defined the restoration Mission and provided specific Policies to guide decisions by the Trustee Council. The *Restoration Plan* identified five categories of restoration activities:

- General Restoration;
- Habitat Protection and Acquisition;
- Research and Monitoring;
- Public Information, Science Management and Administration; and
- Restoration Reserve.

The *Restoration Plan* recognized that complete recovery from the oil spill would not occur for decades and that only through long-term observation and, as needed, restoration actions, could injured resources and services be restored: "To understand the effect of these [oil spill] injuries on the ecosystem and to take appropriate restoration actions on an ecosystem basis will require actions well into the future."[1]

In response to this identified long-term need, 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:

> Annual payments by Exxon Corporation to the Restoration Fund end September 2001. To prepare for that time, and to ensure restoration activities which need to be accomplished after that time have a source of funding, the Trustee Council will place a portion of the annual payments into the Restoration Reserve.[2]

The *Restoration Plan* stated an intent to place $12 million per year into the Restoration Reserve but also indicated that the exact amount would be determined annually by the Trustee Council after considering restoration funding needs in a given year.

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[1] *Restoration Plan*, Chapter 3, p. 27.
[2] *Restoration Plan*, Chapter 3, p. 27.

> The Trustee Council intends these funds to be available for restoration in the years following the last payment into the trust fund by Exxon in the year 2001. However, because restoration needs through the year 2001 are not yet known, the Trustees must have flexibility to use the reserve to fund restoration projects that are clearly needed and cannot be funded by other means. Therefore, while the Council expects the principal and interest from the reserve to be available following Exxon's last payment, the Trustee Council may, following a finding of need, use the principal or interest retained within the fund before that time.[3]

Additionally, the *Restoration Plan* states that funds from the Restoration Reserve could potentially benefit any resource or service injured by the oil spill and that all expenditures must be consistent with the requirements of the Court settlement.

As part of the FY 99 Work Plan the Trustee Council authorized the sixth in a series of $12 million deposits into the reserve, bringing the total in the account to $72 million plus interest. It is anticipated that annual deposits of $12 million in each of the next 3 years will provide a total reserve of $108 million plus interest. Funds in the Restoration Reserve are presently invested in government securities consistent with the requirements of the settlement. These investment instruments are currently earning approximately 5% per year. It is estimated that the total value of the reserve funds, including accrued earnings, will be approximately $140 million in the year 2001.

The *Restoration Plan*: A Comprehensive and Balanced Approach

Over the time since the *Restoration Plan* was adopted in 1994, the Trustee Council has focused restoration efforts in three primary areas:

- implementation of *habitat protection and acquisition* efforts;
- *research and monitoring* specific to individual species as well as broader ecosystem based investigations to provide new knowledge and tools for improved resource management; and
- a variety of other *general restoration* projects including numerous community-based restoration efforts.

A review of efforts to date indicate that there have been many accomplishments even while much remains to be done to fully realize the goal of restoration.

Habitat Protection - In 1994, the Trustee Council adopted formal resolutions that specifically identified an ambitious series of large parcel habitat protection acquisitions throughout the spill area. Since that time, agreements have been successfully negotiated with nearly all of the major spill area landowners as initially contemplated in 1994. Habitat protection efforts have been concluded with nine major land owners (Kachemak Bay, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Chenega, English Bay, Koniag, Old Harbor, Orca Narrows, Seal Bay/Tonki Cape, Shuyak Island, Tatitlek) and other efforts are progressing (AJV, Eyak, Koniag-Phase II). Only one Large Parcel habitat protection effort was halted after the land owner (Port Graham) declined to participate further.

[3] *Restoration Plan*, Chapter 3, p. 27.

Assuming successful conclusion of present efforts under the Large Parcel program, it is projected that approximately 636,000 acres of land in the spill area will have been protected. (Appendix A.) This will provide enhanced protection to approximately 1,320 miles of coastline and 287 anadromous fish streams. In addition, under the Small Parcel program it is expected that more than $20 million will be invested to protect approximately fifty individual small parcels totaling more than 8,000 acres. (Appendix B.) Together, efforts under the two programs along with the associated support costs represent a commitment approaching $400 million or substantially more than half of the settlement funds under the control of the Trustee Council.[4]

Scientific Research and Monitoring - Significant progress has also been made in the area of scientific research to understand the status of oil spill injuries and help guide resource management decisions. A history of Trustee Council funded projects, including those approved as part of the FY 99 work plan, shows that approximately $100 million has been authorized by the Trustee Council to support a wide variety of research and monitoring efforts. (Appendix C.)

The most recent FY 99 work plan continues themes initiated in earlier years: monitoring the recovery status of species injured by the oil spill, research into factors that may be limiting recovery of injured resources, and research that provides new tools to resource managers to better manage and protect resources. The unique cold water laboratory research capacity provided by the Alaska SeaLife Center is now fully operational, providing the ability to undertake research projects that could not previously be considered. Additionally, the three major ecosystem investigations – the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA), Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (NVP) project and the Apex Predator Experiment (APEX) – are now nearing conclusion, with each one providing significant new insight into the fundamental oceanographic and biological processes that influence recovery and productivity in the northern Gulf of Alaska.

The Trustee Council's commitment to a scientific program also recognizes that while protection of upland habitat is critical, it is not alone sufficient to ensure the long-term recovery of injured marine resources. For example, the Trustee Council has protected forested nesting habitat for marbled murrelets, but recovery of this species is not assured unless its forage fish prey base is also understood and protected. It is also essential to prevent the depletion and degradation of marine environments due to human activities and to understand the interaction of human activities with natural changes.

Even while the Trustee Council's restoration research and monitoring program has greatly advanced overall understanding of recovery in the oil spill region, many critical questions remain. The *Update on Injured Resources and Services* in September 1996 resulted in only one resource (bald eagles) being identified as fully recovered while three additional resources were newly recognized as injured and added to the list (red faced cormorants, pelagic cormorants, and double crested cormorants).[5] (Appendix D.) While

[4] Funds under the control of the Trustee Council include Exxon payments net of the $213.1 million for reimbursement of costs to the federal and State governments and deductions due Exxon for additional cleanup as provided for by the Consent Decree.

[5] Two other resources (Kittlitz murrelet, common loon) were previously added to the injured resources list in August 1995.

there are signs that a number of injured resources are now recovering, the status of others remains uncertain.

General Restoration - The Trustee Council has authorized numerous general restoration projects, many of which have been the result of community-based initiatives. Examples of such projects include a wide variety of subsistence restoration efforts such as salmon releases and instream habitat enhancements to improve local subsistence fisheries, subsistence food safety testing, clam mariculture, community-based harbor seal biosampling, experimental shoreline oil removal, documentaries of subsistence harbor seal and herring harvest practices, and elders-youth conferences. Other general restoration projects include enhancement of wild stocks important to commercial fisheries, reduction of marine pollution through improved waste disposal practices, and human use modeling to improve management of marine recreation impacts.

In responding to community-based restoration projects presented to the Trustee Council, the state Trustees have coordinated closely with the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) in the administration of $5 million in grant funding from the state criminal settlement for subsistence restoration projects for unincorporated communities in the spill area authorized by the Alaska Legislature (SB 183).

Planning for the Future: Public Involvement and Comment

The Trustee Council has undertaken a broad based public involvement effort to solicit comment on how the Restoration Reserve should be used and managed in the future. This has included efforts to generate public comment through the *Restoration Update* newsletter, development of a Restoration Reserve "options paper" describing key issues involved in making choices about the Restoration Reserve, holding community meetings throughout the spill impact area and in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau, and extensive review of this issue by the Public Advisory Group (PAG).

Public Information - A formal effort to solicit general public comment on the Restoration Reserve was initiated through publication of an article in the *Restoration Update* (August-September 1997) newsletter. The article highlighted key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve such as future use of the reserve funds, whether the current Trustee Council governance structure should be continued or changed, and what kind of public involvement processes should be used in the future. During 1997, the Restoration Office prepared a working draft "options paper" that further examined these key issues. (Appendix E.) This "options paper" was provided to both the Trustee Council and the PAG as a means of facilitating further discussion on the Restoration Reserve.

In early 1998, a special edition of the *Restoration Update* (March-April 1998) newsletter was devoted to generating public comment on the Restoration Reserve. (Appendix F.) This newsletter included a short history of the restoration program, provided an update on the status of injury and recovery and information concerning four basic questions along with brief descriptions of various types of restoration program possibilities. The newsletter, which described these questions as "building blocks" for future restoration, included a pre-addressed form for people to comment. (Table 1.) The *Restoration*

Table 1. The Restoration Reserve
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21st Century

- Use -- How should the Restoration Reserve funds be used?
  - Research & Monitoring
  - Large Parcel Habitat Protection
  - Small Parcel Habitat Protection
  - Community-Based Restoration Projects
  - Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship
  - Additional Proposals
- Governance -- How should key funding and policy decisions be made?
  - Present Trustee Council
  - New Board or Boards
  - Existing Board
- Public Advice -- How should future public input and comment be obtained?
  - Current Public Advisory Group (PAG)
  - PAG with Different Size and Makeup
  - Public Outreach, but No PAG
- Term -- How long should the program last?
  - Fixed Term
  - Perpetual Endowment

Source: *Restoration Update* (March-April 1998)

Update newsletter was distributed to the entire Trustee Council mailing list of approximately 3,100 and to all local governments as well as tribal entities throughout the spill area.

Community Meetings - In the spring of 1998, the Restoration Office held meetings in 22 communities throughout the spill impact area as well as Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau.[6] At each meeting a brief 12-minute orientation video provided a consistent overview of the restoration program and the Restoration Reserve planning process. A representative of the Restoration Office provided meeting participants with a copy of the special edition of the *Restoration Update* newsletter, responded to questions and took notes of comments made by meeting participants. Those in attendance were also encouraged to submit written comments. Two hundred forty-nine people attended the community meetings and summaries of each meeting were prepared for the Trustee Council and the PAG.

Public Advisory Group - In March 1997, the Trustee Council initiated efforts to seek input from the PAG regarding the Restoration Reserve. Assistant Attorney General Craig Tillery met with the PAG and asked members to consider this issue. Since that time, the PAG has discussed the Restoration Reserve at many of its meetings and has devoted a substantial amount of time to this effort.

[6] A listing of the community meeting schedule is provided on the back page of the special edition *Restoration Update* (March-April 1998) newsletter. The meetings scheduled for Chignik, Perryville and Old Harbor had to be canceled due to bad weather.

At its meeting on July 17, 1997, the PAG reviewed the Restoration Reserve "options paper" and also discussed long-term restoration research needs with Dr. Robert Spies, the Trustee Council's independent Chief Scientist, who outlined the possibility of using reserve funds to establish a long-term interdisciplinary monitoring and research program to track and predict ecological change and provide data for conservation and management. The PAG discussed the Restoration Reserve at its meeting on November 4-5, 1997 and then again at its June 1-2, 1998 meeting when it developed a working draft document entitled "Summary of Areas of Agreement re: Restoration Reserve". (Appendix G.)

Individual PAG members have articulated a diverse range of opinions on how to use and manage the Restoration Reserve. In the draft "Summary of Areas of Agreement" the PAG identified several broad categories of restoration activities as appropriate means to achieve the overriding goal of restoration and stewardship. These include:

- scientific research
- education/information
- community projects, and
- land acquisition.

The PAG's draft "Summary of Areas of Agreement" does not expressly address the questions of future governance or term.

The PAG continued its discussions at its July 28, 1998 meeting when they were joined by Trustee Council member Deborah Williams, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Interior for Alaska, who outlined potential future habitat protection possibilities.

Summary of Public Comment

As of September 18, 1998 the Restoration Office had received 1,361 responses to the special edition *Restoration Update* newsletter and the community meetings. Responses were in the form of completed forms from the newsletter, letters, form letters, e-mail messages, telephone messages, and testimony at public meetings. More than half the responses were from individuals within Alaska and 18 percent of the responses were from within the spill area. Some 38 percent of the responses were from outside Alaska.

The Trustee Council solicited public comment on four basic issues: use, governance, public advice, and term. (See above, Table 1.) Comments received by the Trustee Council reflect a broad spectrum of opinion. All responses addressed the issue of use and most responses reflected support for seeing the Restoration Reserve support a combination of uses rather than a single use.

A significant number of comments appear to be the direct result of outreach efforts by organizations or individuals advocating a particular outcome. About two thirds of all responses appear to have resulted from efforts by the Sierra Club, the Alaska Center for the Environment and the Alaska Rainforest Campaign. These responses varied slightly in content and form, but all urged the use of at least 75 percent of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection. Another outreach effort on the part of a UAA faculty

member has generated some 130 comments in support of using the Restoration Reserve to endow research centers and chairs at the University of Alaska. Yet another effort on the part of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission appears to have resulted in 94 comments from individuals within the spill area expressing support for a set-aside of Restoration Reserve funds for tribes.

When the comments are analyzed from the perspective of location of origin, some distinctive trends can be discerned:

- About 82 percent of the responses came from outside the spill area, either within Alaska or outside the state. These comments generally expressed support for using the Restoration Reserve primarily for habitat protection, governed by the existing Trustee Council with a continuing role for the Public Advisory Group.

- By contrast, comments received from individuals within the spill area generally expressed strong preference for using the Restoration Reserve to support a combination of uses including research and monitoring and other kinds of community-based projects (i.e., not primarily for habitat protection). Some of the suggested ideas included research and monitoring, stewardship projects, public education, and scholarships. Less than one fifth of the responses from the spill area supported use of all or most of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection.

On the question of governance, relatively few comments were received. The 270 comments on this issue were about equally divided between continued governance by the Trustee Council or establishment of a new board. However, nearly three-quarters of the comments from the spill area advocated the establishment of a new board.

On the question of public advice, relatively few comments were received. The 233 comments on this issue were about equally divided between continuing and disbanding the PAG, although approximately three quarters of the comments from the spill area favored elimination of the PAG.

On the question of term, about half of all comments addressed this issue. The 618 comments were divided fairly evenly between managing the Restoration Reserve as a permanent endowment and managing funds more flexibly in order to accommodate possible large parcel purchases. When considered by source of origin, nearly all responses from the spill area and about three-quarters of the responses from elsewhere in Alaska favored establishment of a permanent endowment.

DISCUSSION DRAFT: FUTURE USES OF THE RESTORATION RESERVE

The *Restoration Plan* adopted by the Trustee Council in 1994 reflects a comprehensive and balanced approach to the restoration of injuries from the oil spill that provides flexibility to address restoration needs over time through an adaptive management process. The establishment of the Restoration Reserve was itself a part of the adaptive management approach, in order to support long term restoration activities beyond the last settlement payment in September 2001.

On the basis of past restoration program experience, and with consideration of the broad range of public comment concerning future use of the Restoration Reserve, it is evident that:

1. a continuing long-term commitment to a comprehensive and balanced approach to restoration is necessary and appropriate;
2. major elements of a continuing restoration program should continue to include:
   -- scientific research/monitoring,
   -- habitat protection, and
   -- general restoration/community-based projects.
3. changes in the governance structure and decision-making processes could help further reduce program administration costs.

Elements of a Long-Term Restoration Program

At the time of the last Exxon payment in September 2001, it is expected that the Restoration Reserve will contain approximately $140 million inclusive of accrued interest on investments.[7] Without addressing the question of precisely how funding should be allocated among the respective uses, the basic elements of a possible long-term restoration program are outlined below together with the identification of key issues or questions associated with implementation of each element.

Fisheries and Marine Research, Improved Management and Conservation Fund

The mission of the Trustee Council is to restore the environment injured by the oil spill to a "healthy, productive world-renowned ecosystem while taking into account the importance of the quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living."[8] The success of this mission rests on not only understanding how the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem was impacted by the oil spill, but also how it functions and changes in relation to natural systems and to human influences.

Since it was first established in 1989, the Trustee Council's science program has evolved substantially from a series of mostly independent species-oriented natural resource damage assessment studies to a more broad, integrated suite of multi-year, ecosystem-based investigations. The *Restoration Plan* expressly recognizes that monitoring and research activities require more than the study of individual species and that long-term research is needed to understand the physical and biological interactions that affect a resource or service and may constrain its recovery.[9]

The current Trustee Council program has four essential interrelated components:

- monitoring the recovery of injured populations;
- identification of factors limiting or influencing productivity and populations;

[7] Total earnings on Restoration Reserve funds could be substantially improved if Congressional legislation is enacted to permit investment of the reserve principal outside of the Court Registry Investment System.
[8] *Restoration Plan*, Chapter 2, p. 11.
[9] *Restoration Plan*, Chapter 2, p. 12.

- developing new management tools and techniques; and
- synthesizing the results and modeling the state of the ecosystem.

The program has systematically approached the issues controlling recovery and productivity through investigations along several different fronts. These include a broad array of investigations, including studies of physiology, disease, productivity, diet, trophic relationships and oceanographic influences. Through the three major ecosystem projects (SEA, NVP, APEX), understanding of the living marine resources of the northern Gulf of Alaska has been greatly accelerated. These efforts have been coupled with projects that have developed pioneering management techniques to help managers better protect recovering resources (e.g., genetic stock identification for in-season sockeye management, disease research on herring, pink salmon otolith marking).

As of the most recent update on the status of injured resources and services in September 1996, only one resource (bald eagle) was fully recovered. While there are indications that several injured resources are now making progress toward recovery, the outlook for many injured resources and services remains uncertain. Recovery for injured resources is extremely complex as ecosystems are always fluctuating due to both natural (e.g., oceanographic) as well as human-induced (e.g., pollution) changes. Accordingly, the lingering effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, while acting in combination with other factors, continues to influence the health of living systems. For example, the oil spill mortality of 300 harbor seals exacerbated the decline of these marine mammals which were already in decline prior to that time. Another example of spill-related impacts possibly joining with natural variability involves the collapse of the PWS herring fishery in 1993, partly due to a viral epidemic which, in turn, may be linked to the stress of oil exposure.

The implications and extent of long-term changes in trophic relationships resulting from the oil spill in the nearshore environment, being investigated under the NVP project are only now beginning to be understood. The physiology, diet and productivity work under the APEX project is resolving some questions, even as it is leading to others. The SEA program has brought forward new insight into the oceanographic and biological dynamics of Prince William Sound, but key questions about predator-prey relationships as they relate to injured species remain unresolved. At the same time, all of these investigations are generating new information that is helping to describe, for the first time, essential marine habitats such as bays and coves that provide foraging areas for seabirds, overwintering refuge for juvenile herring and nursery areas for pink salmon.

Many important questions and concerns remain. On-going declines of marine mammal populations, seabird die-offs, continuing depression of herring stocks, the collapse of major salmon runs even while others appear to flourish, and changing ocean temperatures with potentially severe implications for injured resources and services are just a few examples of the need for a sustained, long-term commitment to fisheries and marine ecosystem research/monitoring.

Proposal for discussion - The Trustee Council would establish a Fisheries and Marine Research, Improved Management and Conservation Fund to support a long-term interdisciplinary program to improve the understanding and management of living marine resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska.

-- The fund would be structured as a perpetual endowment, inflation-proofed with only the net earnings spent on an annual basis. Funds would be invested through the State of Alaska and an exemption from the Executive Budget Act would be sought to allow state agencies to receive and expend funds without the additional requirement of an annual appropriation.

-- The fund would be used to facilitate integrated, cooperative research in the northern Gulf of Alaska as part of a larger collaborative effort in the northern Pacific coordinated with the North Pacific Research Board (NPRB).

-- Building on the restoration research program to date, the fund could be used to:
   ... develop information needed for long-term restoration, enhancement, management and conservation of injured resources and the marine ecosystem upon which they depend;
   ... track key changes in the Northern Gulf of Alaska to distinguish natural variability from human influences;
   ... support programs that promote the long-term sustainable use, conservation and stewardship of fisheries and other living resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem;
   ... develop new management tools and information; and
   ... support the identification of essential marine habitats.

-- The core of the program would be an integrated monitoring project that would take the "pulse" of the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem measuring such key parameters as long-term ocean temperature trends, the timing and strength of the spring plankton blooms, the strength and direction of the Alaska Coastal Current, distribution and population trends of forage fish species and the survival/productivity of apex predators.

-- The long-term monitoring would be supplemented with shorter term strategic research initiatives targeting specific resources (e.g., harbor seals) and/or management and conservation problems (e.g., genetic discrimination of fish stocks).

-- Specific funding decisions would be made by a new board, including federal and state agencies responsible for fish and wildlife resources, key stakeholders, and representatives of the scientific community.

-- Program management would be limited to a small professional staff to manage the administration, interagency coordination and scientific planning/peer review process. Opportunities for public comment on the science work plan would be provided although no formal public advisory body would exist.

-- A portion of the fund could be used to endow a research chair based at each of the three principal regional marine research institutions within the spill area (Alaska SeaLife Center, Near Island Research Facility, PWSSC) that provide key support for marine research efforts.

-- Program implementation would promote the integration of traditional knowledge and local involvement in project development and implementation.

-- The fund could also be used to support public information and education efforts, and possibly a small program of undergraduate and graduate scholarships and internship programs (e.g., Youth Area Watch) in marine sciences that would be coordinated with long-term research efforts.

Implementation Issues:

1. What, if any, changes in statute or the settlement would be necessary?
2. How would decisions be made on individual projects?
3. What kind of board would be created? What kind of participation by federal or state resource agencies?
4. What level of public involvement in decisions is appropriate?
5. What kind of cooperation should there be with other research efforts?
6. How would research priorities be set?
7. How would funds be invested?

Habitat Protection

General public comment as well as PAG discussions generally reflects support for a continuing habitat protection program although there is a great range of opinion concerning the appropriate scope and scale of such an effort.

Opportunities for large parcel acquisitions within the spill area beyond those currently in progress (e.g., Eyak and Koniag Phase II) are uncertain. While there has been informal discussion of a possible habitat acquisition within the vicinity of Lake Clark National Park that is of interest to the Department of the Interior, the surface estate ownership is fragmented among several landowners and no formal proposal has yet emerged. There has also been informal discussion of a possible acquisition of lands along Afognak Lake but no specific proposal that includes a federal or state land management agency as sponsor has been brought forward. Other speculative possibilities include purchase and protection of large private land holdings along the Kenai River, but the major private landowners in this region have not expressly indicated an interest in having their lands considered for purchase.

A substantial number of public comments have been received by the Trustee Council urging that the spill area boundaries be expanded to the east of Prince William Sound to encompass the entire Copper River/Bering River delta in order to allow purchase of habitat potentially threatened by development. This area is outside of the designated spill area and was not impacted by oiling from the spill. While the landowner (KADCO) of a portion of the subsurface estate in the vicinity of Carbon Mountain has indicated a willingness to sell those holdings, the surface estate owner (Chugach Alaska Corporation) has repeatedly indicated firm opposition to having its lands considered for acquisition. As the primary government land management agency for this area, the U.S. Forest Service informally examined the KADCO proposal but was not able to identify a

significant linkage between the restoration of injured resources in the spill area and the purchase of KADCO's subsurface holdings.[10]

The Restoration Office continues to receive a small but steady stream of small parcel nominations even though there has been no active advertising of the Small Parcel program for three years. Comments by the Public Advisory Group have been supportive of continuing a small parcel program to protect strategic parcels with important resource or service values. As with the Large Parcel program, future opportunities are also subject to uncertainty but some level of small parcel nominations can be reliably anticipated.

Proposal for discussion - To provide for future habitat protection needs the Trustee Council would authorize the creation of a Habitat Protection Trust Fund to be administered by a private non-profit organization.[11]

-- The Habitat Protection Trust Fund would be used to acquire and protect parcels of land within the spill area that have significant value for the protection or enhancement of injured resources or services.

-- The fund would be sufficiently large to generate annual earnings that could support an on-going small parcel program but use of the fund would be flexible in order to take advantage of one or more compelling large parcel acquisition opportunities.

-- Land purchases would be on the basis of fair market value appraisals.

-- Priorities for acquisition would be selected following public comment by an advisory group of state and federal resource management agencies and public members.

-- Proposed acquisitions would be publicly noticed with an opportunity afforded for public comment.

Implementation Issues:
1. What, if any, changes in statute or the settlement would be necessary?
2. How would decisions be made on individual parcels?
3. What if any direct participation by federal or state agencies?
4. Should lands be acquired for ownership by the state and federal government only or include possible ownership by local governments and/or land trusts?
5. What level of public involvement in decisions is appropriate?

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[10] The *Restoration Plan* includes a policy regarding the location of restoration actions: "Restoration activities will occur primarily within the spill area. Limited restoration activities outside the spill area, but within Alaska, may be considered under the following conditions: when *the most effective restoration actions for an injured population* are in a part of its range outside the spill area; or when the information acquired from *research and monitoring activities* outside the spill area will be significant for restoration or understanding injuries within the spill area." (*Restoration Plan*, p. 14, emphasis added.)

[11] A proposal to establish a $20 million small parcel endowment was submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration by the Conservation Fund as part of the public comment process on the Restoration Reserve. Established and nationally recognized land trust organizations with substantial experience in Alaska include the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy and the Trust for Public Lands. Each of these three organizations has participated in various ways with the development and implementation of the Trustee Council habitat protection program.

6. How would funds be managed and invested?
7. How could financial accountability for the trust funds be assured?
8. What if any limitations on administrative costs?
9. Should funds be used for the purchase of conservation easements?
10. Would conservation easements on fee simple acquisitions be conveyed to the governments or other parties?
11. How would subsequent land management costs be addressed?

General and Community-Based Restoration

The Trustee Council has been approached with numerous proposals for general and community-based restoration efforts intended to restore injuries sustained by communities impacted by the oil spill. To date, the Trustee Council has authorized a total of approximately $32 million for general and community-based restoration projects.

Several projects have been designed to improve the ability of resource managers to control human activities (e.g., coded wire tagging, otolith marking, recreational use modeling). Some projects have involved direct manipulation of the environment as means of restoring, enhancing or replacing resources and the human services supported by those resources. For example, in-stream habitat improvements have been undertaken to bolster wild salmon stocks that support commercial fisheries (e.g., Port Dick). Salmon release projects have been used to increase the local availability of salmon for subsistence harvest (e.g., Chenega chinook release). Still other projects have been designed to reduce sources of potentially harmful marine pollution (e.g., PWSWMP, KWMP, CIWMP).

Comment from residents within the spill area demonstrates strong interest in using the Restoration Reserve to support additional general and community-based restoration projects. Proposals from spill area communities include a wide range of activities, efforts and facilities to help restore, replace and enhance the services that were injured by the spill (subsistence, commercial fishing, recreation/tourism). Examples include additional shoreline cleanup work, small facilities for the processing of subsistence foods, clam bed seeding, skiff docks to facilitate subsistence activities, additional salmon releases to increase local harvest opportunities, programs and facilities to implement comprehensive pollution and solid waste management, small-scale hatchery construction, community multi-purpose facilities and cultural centers, youth education programs, and enhanced fisheries marketing assistance. While many general and community-based restoration proposals have been funded by the Trustee Council or through use of state criminal settlement restitution funds (SB 183), numerous additional proposals remain.

Proposal for discussion - The Trustee Council would make a one-time disbursement to the Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs (DCRA) and create a fund for general and community-based restoration projects. The grant would be managed and invested by the State of Alaska on a declining balance basis. A small percentage of the funds would be used to offset the costs of administering a grant program.

Proposals would be submitted to DCRA by local and regional governments and other community-based organizations for the purposes of restoring, replacing or enhancing

human services injured by the oil spill (subsistence, commercial fishing and recreation/tourism).

Implementation Issues:

1. What, if any, changes in statute or the settlement would be necessary?
2. How would decisions be made on individual project or program proposals?
3. What kind of decision-making body or process? What kind of participation by federal or state resource agencies?
4. What level of public involvement in decisions is appropriate?
5. How would project priorities be set? What criteria would be used to evaluate projects?

Elements of a Long-Term Restoration Program

Research and Monitoring

- Fisheries and Marine Research, Improved Management and Conservation Fund
- long-term interdisciplinary projects/programs to improve understanding and management of the living marine resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska
- perpetual endowment, inflation-proofed with earnings only spent
- the fund used to:
    - -- develop information needed for long-term restoration, enhancement, management and conservation of marine resources
    - -- track key changes in the Northern Gulf of Alaska, building on the restoration research program developed to date, to distinguish natural variability from human influences
    - -- support programs that promote the long-term sustainable use, conservation and stewardship of fisheries and other living resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska
    - -- develop new management tools and information
    - -- support the identification of essential marine habitats
- core program - integrated monitoring project to take "pulse" of the northern Gulf ecosystem
- long-term (decadal-scale) effort supplemented with shorter term strategic research initiatives
- funding decisions made by a new board including federal and state agencies responsible for fish and wildlife resources, key stakeholders, and representatives of the scientific community
- program management limited to small staff to manage administration and scientific peer review process
- fund used to endow a research chair at each of the three regional marine research institutions within the spill area (Alaska SeaLife Center, Near Island Research Facility, PWSSC)
- program implementation would promote the integration of traditional and local knowledge and local involvement in project implementation
- fund could be used to support small program of undergraduate and graduate scholarships and internship programs in marine sciences
- program could include public information and education efforts

Habitat Protection

- Habitat Protection Trust Fund
- administered by private non-profit organization
- used to acquire and protect parcels of land within the spill area that have significant value for the protection or enhancement of injured resources or services
- large enough to generate earnings for an on-going small parcel program
- fund use flexible to take advantage of a compelling large parcel opportunity
- acquisitions on the basis of fair market value appraisals
- opportunity for public comment on acquisitions
- resource agencies and public advisory body to recommend priorities for protection

General and Community-Based Restoration Projects

- grant to Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs for general and community-based restoration projects
- funds managed and invested by the State of Alaska on a declining balance basis
- grant proposals to be submitted by local and regional governments and other community-based organizations
- purposes would include restoration, replacement and enhancement of human services injured by the spill (i.e., subsistence, commercial fishing, recreation/tourism)
- small percentage of funds would be used to offset administrative costs

List of Appendices

Examples of Applications of Research, Monitoring and General Restoration Projects

DRAFT

[3 November 1998 draft]

Pink Salmon

✏Sensitivity of early life stages to fresh and weathered oil (e.g., /076, /191, /194)

-provides basis for revised water quality standards for concentrations of oil in water

-enhance contingency planning for responses to future oil spills with respect to habitats of intertidally spawning fish

✏Create new spawning habitat or provide access to existing habitats (e.g., /139A1, 139A2)

-replace and enhance opportunities for commercial fishing as a lost or reduced service through such projects as the Port Dick Spawning Channel

✏Otolith thermal mass marking at Prince William Sound hatcheries (e.g., /186, /188)

-conserves wild stocks (and their genetic diversity) through improved in-season fishery management (i.e., helps reduce harvest of scarce wild stocks returning among hatchery fish)

-enhances commercial fishing by allowing greater and more timely harvests of hatchery stocks when doing so will not harm wild stocks

-research tool for evaluating distribution and ecology of hatchery fish at sea and the extent and effects of straying by returning hatchery fish on wild populations

✏Genetic stock structure in Prince William Sound (/196, /191) and genome linkage map (/190)

-information on gene flow in even- and odd-year lineages and identification of spatially and temporally discrete populations directly aids fisheries managers who must issue permits for and otherwise manage hatchery fisheries without compromising genetic diversity in wild salmon stocks (including those injured by EVOS)

-new gene detection methods (e.g., high resolution DNA fingerprinting) are being applied in other fisheries research laboratories

-information on new gene markers is improving management of salmon and other marine species throughout Alaska

-identification of genes for such traits as disease resistance, growth, and run timing will enable better management of hatchery stocks to conserve wild stocks

✏Development of remote video technology (/366)

-may allow more economical monitoring of intertidal escapements

Pacific Herring

✏Sensitivity of early life stages to fresh and weathered oil (e.g., F/S 11, /074)

-water quality standards for concentrations of oil in water

-contingency planning for future oil spills

✏Stock assessments through spawn deposition surveys and hydroacoustic and aerial surveys (/166, /320, /163)

-supplemented methods for assessing herring biomass, which results in the setting of more appropriate harvest quotas

-new data on acoustic target strength will improve stock assessments for West Coast fisheries managers and refine biomass estimates needed for seabird and marine mammal studies

✏Role of disease in herring populations (/162)

-insight into disease as an agent in the '93 collapse in Prince William Sound and possible relationships among oil exposure, other stresses, and disease epidemics

-raised issue of possible relationship between enclosed "pound" fishery and disease epidemic; has already lead to changes in management of this fishery

✏Genetic stock structure (/165)

-revealed differentiation between Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska populations, which has implications for fisheries management and conservation

Sound Ecosystem Assessment and Related Projects

✏Forecasts of run strength for pink salmon (/320)

-understanding of inter-relationships among ocean-state conditions, plankton dynamics, and predators and how these influence juvenile survival

-direct benefit to fisheries managers and fishing industry (both fishers and processors)

-improves release strategies for hatchery fish

✏Prince William Sound oceanography (/320, /311, /297)

-producing insights into links between productivity in PWS and physical and biological oceanography of GOA and importance of plankton blooms for productivity within PWS

-circulation model will aid vessel navigation (iceberg tracking) and improve contingency planning and real-time response to future oil spills

✏Pacific herring nursery and overwintering habitats and ecology (/320, /163)

-identification of key areas and habitats supports natural resource managers in permit and siting decisions

- aids modeling of recruitment-to-spawning-adult biomass

-new insight into importance of fall body condition as determinant of overwintering survival will improve ability to forecast spawning biomass

✏Gulf of Alaska oceanography (/340)

-25+ year data set on oceanographic conditions in Gulf of Alaska off Seward aids interpretation of effects of El Niño events, regime shifts (such as in the mid-1970s), and anthropogenic perturbations on injured resources

-dovetails with U.S. GLOBEC's Northeast Pacific Project

✏Hydroacoustic work on pollock in Prince William Sound (/320)

-helped confirm presence of a large spawning aggregation of pollock in Prince William Sound, thus helping to create replacement opportunities for commercial fishing (/320)

Sockeye Salmon

✏Kenai River genetic stock identification and hydroacoustic assessments (/255, /505)

-provided tool for in-season assessment of stock composition; is being employed to make fisheries allocation and closure decisions

-provided tool for in-season biomass assessments, can be employed, as needed, to support fisheries allocation and closure decisions

✏Effects of overescapement (/258, /048)

-provided major insight into biological mechanism underlying the overescapement phenomenon and 4-5 year population cycling in glacial lakes; this information aids fisheries managers in predicting and managing sockeye runs

✏Lake fertilization and stocking to supplement sockeye runs (e.g., /259, /254, /256)

-replace and enhance opportunities for subsistence and for commercial fishing as lost or reduced services

-improved understanding of how to apply these supplementation techniques

Cutthroat Trout and Other Fish

✏Habitat inventories and in-stream improvements (e.g., /043B)

-enhance spawning and survival of cutthroat trout, coho salmon, and other species; follow up monitoring will help fisheries managers evaluate and improve their methods

✏Life histories and status of cutthroat trout in Prince William Sound (e.g., F/S 5, /145)

-information on anadromous and resident forms and genetic stock structure is directly relevant to management strategy for sport fishery on a species at the northern limit of its range

-supported changes in regulation of the sport fishery to conserve injured resource

✏Genetic investigations of rockfish and pollock stock structures (/252)

- information on rockfish will identify need for more targeted research and, ultimately, improve fisheries management plans (rockfish are very poorly known)

-information on pollock will resolve questions about appropriate scale of management unit (i.e., should Prince William Sound pollock be managed as part of or separate from GOA population?) and provide basis for modifying approach to management and conservation

Marine Mammals

✏Harbor seal condition (e.g., /001, /341)

-combination of health data from wild, healthy seals and in sick and injured seals helps veterinarians and biologists evaluate health status of individuals and populations

-results of field studies on health indicate that disease is not the agent of decline

✏Harbor seal population trends, ecology, and diet (/064, /341)

-controlled experiments and field studies will help determine whether the carrying capacity of the GOA/PWS ecosystem has diminished due to reductions in forage fish availability and quality; information is key to determining what, if anything, can be done to arrest an on-going population decline

-genetic analyses and documentation of movements are wildlife managers define functional population structure and, thus, the appropriate scale of management units

-provides information for Alaskan Native subsistence hunters in terms of their harvest activities and for agency resource managers who must ultimately judge the status of the affected populations

✏Isotope studies on harbor seals (e.g., /170)

-analysis of archived and recent specimens provides record of historical change in the ecosystem; aid understanding of variability in the ecosystem

✏Killer whale population monitoring and research on ecology and contaminants (/012)

-information from population monitoring provides unique information on demography and distribution of this ecological keystone species

-contaminants analysis has indicated potentially serious exposure at the top of the subarctic food chain

-knowledge of genetic relationships among killer whales in the north Pacific will be invaluable in interpreting population changes and responding to conservation problems (e.g., what is the size and geography of a population affected by a particular problem?)

Nearshore Ecosystem

✏Experimental treatment of oiled mussel beds (/090)

-may provide means to reduce exposure to hydrocarbons of nearshore predators

-test of restoration technique will aid contingency planning for responses to future oil spills (i.e., how to deal with mussel beds?)

✏Sea otter population monitoring and research (e.g., MM6, /025, /043)

-designed improved aerial survey protocol, which is now being applied more widely than the EVOS program

-improved and validated a technique for aging sea otters using teeth; the technique aids biologists and veterinarians far beyond Prince William Sound

-information on age of first reproduction and age-specific reproductive rates is crucial for understanding the effects of harvests on sea otters

-data on age-at-death has lead to improved estimates of survival and recovery, with applicability not only to sea otters, but to other long-lived mammals

-ground-breaking use of composition and density of prey populations as a means of evaluating changes in predator populations; may prove broadly applicable

✏Intertidal and subtidal effects and ecology (e.g., /086C, /106, /285, NOAA HazMat projects)

-among the most comprehensive studies ever undertaken on intertidal/subtidal effects of an oil spill have resulted in new insights into spill effects, such as multi-year oscillations in *Fucus* coverage

-greatly increased understanding of distribution and ecology of a variety of north Pacific biota, including sea stars, octopi, nearshore fishes, and *Fucus*

-developed statistically powerful sampling design for detecting intertidal effects; learned lessons which can be incorporated into design of future injury assessments

-decade-long assessment of oil effects and impacts of cleanup techniques can be incorporated into contingency planning for responses to future oil spills

-information on intertidal ecology will guide resource managers in identifying and mitigating impacts of recreational users on intertidal resources

✏Hydrocarbon exposure and database (e.g., /025, /290)

-the possibility of hydrocarbon exposure in nearshore predators (e.g., sea otters, harlequin ducks) on invertebrate prey nine years after EVOS has significant implications for understanding spill effects and also for contingency planning

-enormously valuable catalog of EVOS data on exposure to and concentrations of hydrocarbons; will serve as baseline in the event of future oil spills in PWS and northern GOA

✏Harlequin duck research and monitoring (e.g., /025, /161, /427)

-population data was directly responsible for curtailed sport hunting season in Prince William Sound

-developed techniques for aging and sexing ducks, both in the field and in hand; this information aids assessment of population structure and trends

-profile of harlequin duck nesting habitat was used to help evaluate habitat protection opportunities

-first large-scale use of surgically-implanted conventional radios to study movements and survival; provided data on differential survival of ducks in oiled and unoiled areas and provides basis for identifying critical overwintering habitats

-information on genetics, site fidelity, and seasonal distribution and movements will support decisions (e.g., harvest, siting of facilities) by wildlife and natural resource managers

✏River otter research and monitoring (e.g., TM3, /025, /348)

-pioneered new method for trapping otters for mark-and-recapture population estimates

-information on relationship of latrine sites to forest nutrient dynamics strengthens understanding of links between terrestrial and aquatic systems

-ground-breaking work on oil dose-responses (in progress at ASLC) will aid interpretation of biochemical tests for exposure from oil and other contaminants

Seabird/Forage Fish (APEX and related)

✏Evidence of ecosystem change and role of forage fish in seabird productivity (/163)

-long-term mid-water trawl data document major ecosystem shift in 1976-1978, including increase in bottom fish and decrease in shrimp, crab, and forage fish

-documented strong link between availability and quality of forage fish and annual seabird productivity (e.g., sand lance and pigeon guillemots)

-a key application was the regulatory action by North Pacific Fishery Management Council to strictly limit forage fish bycatch and to prohibit start-up of new commercial fisheries on forage fish species

✏Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat (e.g., R15-2)

-information was used to help evaluate habitat protection priorities for Trustee Council

✏Development of new monitoring techniques (e.g., /163, /231, 479)

-marbled murrelet productivity can be monitored by adult-juvenile ratios on the water; may be only practical way to monitor reproductive success for a dispersed, forest-nesting seabird

-identified best species-specific indicators for health of seabird populations (e.g., productivity for kittiwakes and foraging time for murres)

-measurement of corticosterone levels in blood may provide simple means of predicting reproductive success by seabirds and serve as broad indicator of overall environmental stress on adults

-occurrence of forage fish can be monitored by examination of stomach contents of halibut caught on charter boats; provides practical, cooperative monitoring tool

✏Removal of introduced foxes (/041)

-removal of foxes introduced to seabird-nesting islands should result in immediate increase in bird populations (e.g., pigeon guillemots and black oystercatchers in Shumagin Is.)

✏Seabird genetics (/169)

-data on genetic stock structure in murres, murrelets, and guillemots will aid definition of populations affected by EVOS and improve management of seabirds in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge with respect to future environmental change and perturbations

✏Marine bird boat surveys (/159)

-multi year surveys of marine bird populations in Prince William Sound now provide statistically powerful data on population change, including evidence of continuing EVOS effects

-data set will be invaluable for evaluating ecological effects of long-term environmental change

✏Ecology and distribution of Kittlitz's murrelet (/142)

-first full-scale study on one of the most little known seabird species in the world and a potential candidate for threatened and endangered listing

-confirmed strong association with tidewater glaciers; may be a conspicuous victim of global climate change

Archaeological resources

✏Alutiiq Repository and Cultural Center (/066)

-spill-related artifacts from the Kodiak area now stored here, fulfilling a desire by Alaska Natives to have these artifacts housed closer to the associated cultural groups.

-displays exhibits and sponsors educational programs which protect archaeological resources by increasing people's awareness and appreciation of cultural heritage

✏Archaeological site monitoring and restoration (/006, /007)

-developed simplified and uniform recording techniques to evaluate site condition and make rapid assessment of change; provides effective way to assess priorities for protection and restoration of damaged sites and to prepare damage assessments for criminal investigations of looting and vandalism

-repaired damage to archaeological sites through, for example, filling and revegetating sites disturbed by vandals

-artifacts and samples that could not be protected in situ were removed from the sites, curated, and safely stored in a repository.

-excavated two sites on Eleanor Island and Knight Island; results of the project revealed valuable information about the ecosystem and subsistence activities over the past 1,000 years

Subsistence

✏Community involvement and traditional knowledge (/052, 138)

-breaking new ground by providing a practical means for encouraging participation and developing a stewardship role by stakeholders in remote villages

-workshops focusing on species of mutual interest to residents and scientists may prove to be an effective means of integrating science and traditional knowledge for the benefit of natural resources

-these projects could be a model for other programs (e.g., in the Bering Sea)

✏Harbor seal biosampling and management (/244)

-involving subsistence hunters in obtaining samples for scientific analysis provides researchers access to tissues that would otherwise be very difficult to obtain and establishes a mutually beneficial link between hunters and scientists that, over time, will also benefit the seals

✏Fish and shellfish supplementation projects (e.g., /127, /131, 247)

-multiple projects that replace and enhance subsistence resources; some are of short-term benefit (/127), while others should be of long-term value to local communities (e.g., /131, /225)

-clam project (/131) now providing large numbers of large numbers of littleneck clam seed; will benefit subsistence users in spill-area communities and shellfish industry

✏Youth area watch (/210)

-involving school-age young people in restoration science is restorative in itself, and has added benefit of encouraging young people to enter careers in science that ultimately will benefit their communities and marine resources (e.g., a former participant from Tatitlek is now a UAF student in marine biology)

✏Food safety testing (e.g., /279)

-substantial work on food safety following EVOS has led to numerous recommendations for improving responses to future events involving oil and other contaminants

✏Surf scoter life history and ecology (/273)

-providing new information linking wintering/migrating scoters in Prince William Sound to breeding grounds as far away as the Canadian Arctic (east of Inuvik); may lead to breakthrough in learning reasons for apparent scoter population decline

-excellent model for interaction between scientist and community residents

Reduction of Marine Pollution

✏Waste management and disposal (/304, /514, /115)

-providing planning and facilities for proper disposal of wastes (e.g., oil from boats) that would otherwise pollute the marine environment

-cooperative approach is a model that can be applied elsewhere

Habitat Improvement

✏Kenai River habitat restoration (/180)

-hands-on restoration projects are stabilizing and restoring stream banks, which will help sustain fisheries and recreational opportunities

-the techniques being applied and tested are largely new to Alaska and will serve as demonstration projects for the benefit of resource managers and private property owners

-"how-to" manual provides detailed instructions for streambank restoration

✏Prince William Sound human use model (/339)

-will provide model for understanding how increased human uses will impact fish and wildlife habitats and resources; information should help natural resource managers reduce or mitigate such impacts

-method used to construct model should have broad application

Ecosystem Synthesis

✏Mass-balance model for Prince William Sound (/330)

-dynamic model showing trophic relationships and effects of changes in the system (e.g., increasing fisheries harvests); should aid wildlife and fisheries managers in identifying potential ramifications of harvests, perturbations, and other changes

-Ecopath and Ecosim models can be developed for other systems in Alaska

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

Memo

To: Trustee Council

From: Hugh Short, Community Involvement Coordinator

Through: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

Date: November 16, 1998

Re: Subsistence Projects

I have compiled a list of projects funded by the Trustee Council through the civil settlement and those funded by the state's criminal settlement of $5 million for subsistence restoration in the spill area communities that are unincorporated, administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. These projects fall into four main categories: 1) enhancement and replacement of subsistence resources; 2) subsistence education and revitalization; 3) public outreach and cooperative scientific efforts, and; 4) marine pollution management for greater abundance of subsistence resources.

In addition, I have included a list of known subsistence projects that may take place in the next few years. These projects have or are expected to submit detailed proposals subject to Trustee Council scrutiny, but are likely to be funded to a certain degree.

This information is provided to assist Trustee Council members in reviewing what specifically has been done, is currently happening, and is expected to happen with regard to subsistence projects. Additionally, when discussing a $20 million endowment for subsistence projects, these projects are similar to those envisioned by spill area residents for use under the endowment.

Enhancement and Replacement of Subsistence Resources

Civil Settlement Projects

1. Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release, /127 – This ongoing project will create a coho salmon release to Boulder Bay, near the village of Tatitlek. This is the last year of Trustee Council funding.

2. Clam Restoration Project, /131 – This ongoing project will restore littleneck clams to the beaches of Port Graham, Nanwalek, Eyak, and Tatitlek. The Qutekcak Shellfish Hatchery in Seward will produce 800,000 littleneck clams and cockles annually. This is the last year of Trustee Council funding.

3. Eastern Prince William Sound Wildstock Salmon Habitat, /220 – FY98 was the closeout year on this project. This project assisted wild salmon stocks in eastern PWS to increase their numbers for use by subsistence users in Eyak and Tatitlek.

4. Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project, /225 – This project enhances the local run of pink salmon for use by Port Graham subsistence users. The project is slated to receive Trustee Council funding through FY00.

5. Solf Lake Salmon Stocking, /256B – This project is establishing self-sustaining runs of sockeye salmon in Solf Lake. This project will benefit subsistence users of Chenega Bay.

6. Chenega Chinook Salmon Release Program, /272 – Chinook salmon were released into Crab Bay, adjacent to Chenega Bay. This project closed out in FY97.

7. Assessment, Protection, and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in the Lower Cook Inlet, /263 – This project is constructing enhancement projects on Lower Cook Inlet streams near the village of Port Graham, eventually creating increased salmon runs for subsistence users in Port Graham.

8. Kametolook River Enhancement, /247 – Initially funded by the criminal settlement funds, this project has placed incubator boxes in the river in an effort to rebuild the coho salmon run for use by Perryville subsistence users. Annual funding has shifted to the civil settlement, which the Trustee Council administers.

State Criminal Settlement Projects

1. The Tatitlek Mariculture Operations and Capital Outlay projects - These two projects assist in producing oysters as a replacement subsistence resource for residents of Tatitlek. The Operations portion is currently an ongoing project.

2. Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement – The purpose of this project is to increase the sockeye salmon run to the English Bay River for use as a local subsistence resource for Nanwalek residents. This is an ongoing project.

3. Chenega Bay Mariculture Project – Much like the Tatitlek Mariculture Project, this project provides oysters to Chenega Bay residents as a replacement subsistence resource. This is an ongoing project.

4. Port Graham Coho Restoration – The purpose of this project is to increase the coho salmon run to the Port Graham River for use as a subsistence resource by Port Graham residents. This is an ongoing project.

Subsistence Education and Revitalization

Civil Settlement Projects

1. Youth Area Watch, /210 – This project involves youth through the local schools in communities of Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Seldovia, Port

Graham, and Nanwalek in scientific research and restoration projects. Fieldwork and classwork are the main components of the curriculum. This is an ongoing project.

2. Elder/Youth Conference on Subsistence, 98286 – This project funded a three-day conference on subsistence in Cordova organized by the Native Village of Eyak Traditional Council. Discussion centered on the status of important subsistence resources, melding traditional knowledge and western scientific knowledge, and communicating future goals in research and community-based projects. FY98 was the only year of Trustee Council funding.

3. Elders/Youth Conference, 95138 – This project funded a two-day conference in Anchorage to discuss restoration with spill-affected residents. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game used consultants to implement the conference. FY95 was the only year of funding.

4. Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS, 96214 – This project made a documentary on subsistence hunting of harbor seals in PWS. This video documented all facets of harbor seal hunting. This project was funded for only FY96.

5. Herring Nearshore Video, 98274 – This project produced a 28 minute video on the subsistence use of herring, herring spawn, and nearshore ecosystem resources in Prince William Sound. This project was funded only for FY98.

6. Subsistence Restoration Project, 93017 – This project held community meetings throughout the oil spill region to determine which areas and resources were of particular concern to residents regarding subsistence use. Samples of subsistence foods were collected from harvest areas. This was funded for one year.

7. Food Safety Testing, 94279 – This project collected subsistence foods throughout the spill region and tested them for ongoing safety issues as a result of the oil spill. This project was funded in FY93 as project 93017. Continued funding followed through FY95. Additionally, funding was made available for a food safety hotline in FY95 through FY98 under /052.

State Criminal Settlement Projects

1. Prince William Sound Regional Spirit Camp – This project funded two years of subsistence camps in the Prince William Sound for youth in Sound communities. Chugach Alaska Corporation has assumed funding for this project and is continuing to hold Spirit Camps.

2. Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock – This project will construct a floating skiff dock in Port Graham for use by local subsistence harvesters in an effort to allow them quicker access to traditionally used subsistence areas during periods of cooperative weather. This project is in the planning phase currently.

3. Perryville Subsistence Education and Training Center – This project provided funds for Perryville to construct a subsistence and cultural education center. Also included is a language lab and supplies needed for the center. This project is complete.

4. Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Facility – This project constructed a fish and game processing facility for use by subsistence users. This project allowed local subsistence users to process foods more efficiently, as well as use methods that allow for the longer storage of foods. This project is in the final construction phase.

5. Kodiak Island Spirit Camp – This project funded two years of subsistence camps on Kodiak Island for youth in Kodiak Island communities. Kodiak Area Native Association has assumed funding for the Spirit Camps.

6. Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Perryville, and Ivanoff Bay Subsistence Fish and Game Processing Buildings/Cultural Education Center/Subsistence Cultural Education Programs – This project funded buildings in each of the above named communities to be used as multipurpose subsistence buildings. Additionally, the project funded the development of subsistence education programs. All facilities have been complete except for Chignik Lagoon.

7. Chenega Bay Subsistence Harvest Support – Subsistence resources near the village of Chenega Bay were severely depleted due to the oil spill. As a result, this project subsidized longer-range harvest trips to access traditionally used subsistence resources. This project is complete.

Public Outreach and Cooperative Science

Civil Settlement Projects

1. Community Involvement Project, /052A – This project maintains a network of liaisons in ten spill affected communities in Lower Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Kodiak Island, and the Alaska Peninsula. Communication regarding the status of restoration and recovery, the Council's scientific program, habitat program, and community-based projects is the main objective of the project. Additionally, six student interns in Kodiak Island communities are involved in the program. This is an on-going project.

2. Traditional Ecological Knowledge, /052B – This project supplies a Traditional Knowledge Specialist who works with EVOS scientists and Native communities to enhance the western scientific research with traditional knowledge. This is an on-going project.

3. Community Harbor Seal Biosampling, /245 – This project works with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission to provide biosamples of harbor seals that have been caught by Native subsistence hunters to various research projects. This project is in the final year of Trustee Council funding.

4. Surf Scoter Life History and Ecology, /273 – This project involves using traditional knowledge with EVOS research to study the life history of surf scoters, which are a subsistence resource to residents of Prince William Sound. This project's last year is FY01.

5. Herring Traditional Ecological Knowledge, /320T – This project involves interviewing traditional herring harvesters, including subsistence and commercial users, and documenting historical data regarding abundance and geographic location. FY99 is the closeout year for this project.

6. Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats, /009 – This project assessed the condition and population of octopuses and chiton in the oil spill area. It particularly looked at the nearshore habitats that are important to octopus and the turnover rates of octopus in those habitats. FY97 was the final year of funding.

Civil Settlement Projects on the Deferred List for December 1998 Consideration

1. Spot Shrimp Population, 99401 – This project would be a cooperative population assessment of spot shrimp between the Valdez Native Tribe and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

2. Community Based Harbor Seal Research, 99444 – This project will combine the expertise of Alaska Native hunters and university researchers to monitor population parameters of harbor seals in the oil spill area.

3. Port Graham Hatchery Reconstruction, 99405 – This project proposed by the Port Graham Village Council would fund the partial reconstruction costs of the Port Graham Hatchery that was destroyed by fire on January 13, 1998.

Marine Pollution Management

Civil Settlement Projects

1. Sound Waste Management Plan, 97115 – This project implemented a waste management plan throughout the Prince William Sound communities. It provided for Environmental Operation Stations in each community and a used oil management plan. This project was completed in FY98.

2. Kodiak Waste Management Plan, 99304 – This project is implementing a Kodiak Island-wide waste management plan. Environmental equipment, land fill improvements, and community education will take place in all communities. This project is in the implementation phase.

3. Lower Cook Inlet Waste Management Plan, 99514 – This project is contracting an environmental engineer to assess pollutants seeping into Port Graham Bay and Kachemak Bay from the communities of Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia. This is a one-year project.

Possible Subsistence Projects to be Funded in the Next Three Years

1. Archaeological Repository and Local Display Facilities in Chugach Region – This project would fund a central archaeological repository in one of the eight Chugach region communities, as well as local display facilities in the remaining seven communities. Additionally, traveling displays would be developed and the network of archaeological facilities would operate perpetually. A Request For Proposals was sent out through the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in June 1998, with two proposals eventually submitted in August 1998. An Addendum to the RFP was sent out in September 1998 requesting more information regarding financial commitments from proposers and their co-sponsors, as well as long term funding plans. The Trustee Council is expected to discuss this issue at the November 30, 1998 meeting. The total cost of this project is projected to be $2.8 million.

2. Lower Cook Inlet Waste Management Plan, 99514 – In an effort to address pollutants reaching the Port Graham Bay and Kachemak Bay, the Trustee Council has funded an environmental assessment of the lower Cook Inlet communities of Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia. The expected recommendations of this assessment will likely include the construction of facilities and purchase of equipment to protect marine animals in the waters near these communities. The Sound Waste Management Plan, which took place in Prince William Sound communities, addressed many of the same concerns as those currently being addressed in the lower Cook Inlet assessment. Additionally, the Kodiak Island communities are implementing the recommendations of their environmental assessment that took place in FY98, known as the Kodiak Waste Management Plan.

3. Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning – PSP continues to be the major concern expressed by subsistence users in the Kodiak Island communities. The Trustee Council, for various legal and policy concerns, rejected a proposal several years ago to develop and field test a new test for PSP. Since that time the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation has become seriously involved in PSP research. Very preliminary discussions have been held with ASTF, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the University of Alaska over what possible role the Trustee Council might have in this overall effort. Nothing definitive has yet been prepared.

The above projects are those currently being discussed as possibilities for funding in the next three years.

If you have any questions regarding any of these projects, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

Memo

To: Trustee Council

From: Hugh Short, Community Involvement Coordinator HS

Through: Molly McCammon

Date: 10/21/98

Re: Restoration Reserve "Community Fund" Meeting

On October 13, 1998, I assisted in chairing a meeting with Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Executive Director of Chugach Regional Resources Commission, to discuss the proposed $20 million "community fund" vis-à-vis an appropriation from the Restoration Reserve as proposed by Chugach Region villages. In attendance at this meeting were representatives from Ivanoff Bay, Perryville, Chignik Bay, Seldovia, Seward, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Kodiak, Ouzinkie, and Eyak. At this meeting, those present endorsed the following items:

1. The formation of a $20 million endowment for communities in the oil spill region. This endowment would be perpetual and administered through representatives of communities throughout the spill region and state and federal government representatives. After inflation proofing and administration costs, grants would be awarded through a competitive RFP process on an annual basis.

2. Projects considered for this funding would include subsistence and cultural-based preservation, subsistence enhancements, and stewardship of natural resources. Many projects previously funded by the Trustee Council, numerous projects not considered permissible for funding by the Trustee Council, and the projects funded through the state's Criminal Settlement and administered by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs were mentioned as the types of projects that communities would pursue.

3. Communities would want to ensure that they could also get projects funded through other Restoration Reserve programs when applicable. Examples of this would include the continuation of the Community Involvement Project, Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project, community/agency cooperative science projects, and the Youth Area Watch.

4. The preferred method of administering the endowment would include the formation of a new foundation made up of tribal, state, and federal representation. A small administrative staff would assist the foundation board in reviewing and granting projects. Regional representation is necessary.

5. A broader interpretation of subsistence projects eligible for funding under this endowment would need to be set in place. Currently, many projects of excellent technical merit simply do not meet the requirements of the current Consent Decree as interpreted by the United States Department of Justice. For this endowment to operate properly and meet the set objectives, new guidelines

would have to be implemented which would broaden subsistence restoration to include a more holistic view of subsistence as part of cultural preservation.

6. Finally, communities who are currently not eligible under the DCRA Criminal Settlement fund need to be included in the $20 million community endowment. This would include tribal councils in Valdez, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia, Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Port Lions, Kodiak, and Chignik Bay.

If you have any questions regarding outcomes of this meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

RE: Community Projects

DATE: November 19, 1998

You asked me to compile a list of restoration projects, other than subsistence projects, that have been proposed by spill-area communities. The list includes projects funded by the Trustee Council as well as projects proposed but not funded. Attached to this memo is a summary listing of other EVOS-related settlement funds received by communities.

Already Funded

Kenai River Restoration (96-99180, $1,870,700)

Is funding a number of streambank and related restoration projects along the Kenai River.

Valdez Duck Flats (97230, $67,800)

Is developing a concept plan for protection of habitat on the Valdez Duck Flats. Goal is to ensure that future use of the flats will promote recovery of injured resources given increased public usage.

Homer Mariner Park (99314, $99,500)

Is producing a feasibility study and environmental review for restoration of an intertidal area damaged by spill response efforts.

Alaska SeaLife Center ($26,224,000)

Trustee Council contributed $25.5 million to construction of this marine research facility in Seward and funded an additional $724,000 in 1997 to purchase equipment and other durable goods at the center.

To Be Considered at 12/15/98 Meeting

East Amatuli Island Video Link (99434, $75,200)

Proposed by Pratt Museum (Homer), would place remotely operated video cameras in the Barren Islands seabird colonies as both a research and educational tool.

Requested But Not Funded

Additional Kenai River restoration (total $1,200,000)

Three proposals for additional work on the Kenai River were submitted as part of the FY 99 Work Plan. Two proposals were submitted by the City of Kenai (South Spruce Street Beach Parking/99387 and Kenai River Mouth South Side Access and Parking/99388); one was submitted by the City of Soldotna (Swiftwater Park Recreational Access and Habitat Restoration/99495); there is potential for additional restoration work along the river as well. Not funded because of Trustee Council's already substantial investment in sockeye research and management, habitat acquisition, and habitat restoration along the Kenai River.

Cordova Multi-Purpose Facility (probably $3-5 million; total project cost is $8,500,000)

Although a formal proposal has not been submitted to the Trustee Council, we received a letter describing the facility as including meeting facilities, space for performing arts events and museum exhibits, a marine research library, enhancement of existing office space for PWSSC and OSRI, an oil spill response emergency communications center, etc. The facility is viewed by the City of Cordova as a way to generate economic development.

CDFU Salmon Marketing Program (99443, $1,200,000)

Marketing program would be designed to enhance the value and market share of commercially harvested salmon. Not funded because project does not demonstrate a relationship to the restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council; according to Department of Justice, is legally impermissible under the terms of the settlement agreement; aims to restore the market for Alaska salmon rather than restoring the salmon resource as the Restoration Plan requires; and the issues raised by the proposal are being addressed under the private plaintiffs' claims against Exxon.

Permanent Location for Darkened Waters Exhibit (97183, cost unknown)

Would fund acquisition and placement of Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill in a permanent Alaskan exhibition site. City of Valdez has expressed interest.

Other Possibilities

Implement Valdez Duck Flats concept plan (see above)

Implement of Homer Mariner Park restoration (see above)

OTHER EVOS-RELATED SETTLEMENT FUNDS RECEIVED BY COMMUNITIES

State's criminal settlement

Cordova:	PWSAC-Main Bay Hatchery	$2.0 million
	Shepard Point Road (1997)	$1.4 million
	Fish net pens (1998)	$0.03 million
Whittier:	Whittier Road	$15.0 million
Kenai:	Kenai River restoration	$3.0 million
	Kenai R. Visitor Center (1997&98)	$1.85 million
Seward:	Alaska SeaLife Center	$12.5 million
	Shellfish hatchery	$3.3 million
	Hatchery equipment (1997)	$0.25 million
Homer:	Kachemak Bay Park	$7.5 million
Kodiak:	Fishery Industrial Tech. Center	$3.0 million

In addition to these community-specific projects, 44 recreation projects -- including access improvements, campsites, hiking trails, boardwalks, public use cabins, picnic shelters, interpretive displays, viewing platforms, docks, fish tables, facilities for disabled fishers, and restrooms -- have been funded through DNR. In summary:

Prince William Sound	13 projects	$2,470,000
Kenai Peninsula	22 projects	$3,888,900
Kodiak	9 projects	$1,298,000

Alyeska Pipeline settlement

Cordova:	Shepard Point Road	$7.2 million
Valdez:	Emergency Operations Center	$0.2 million
Tatitlek & Chenega:	Docks	$14.5 million
Homer:	Kachemak Bay Park	$7.5 million

Much is unknown about the following because the terms of the settlements have not been made public. However, various sources have provided the following information:

Private claims brought in state court

Kodiak Island Borough $1.2 million

Private claims brought in federal court

$5 billion punitive damage award is under appeal; municipalities are among the plaintiffs

TAPLF (Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund)

Municipalities were among the claimants paid; amounts unknown.

Out-of-court settlements with Exxon

Cordova, Seward, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Larsen Bay, Port Lions, and Kodiak Island Borough settled portions of their claims out of court for a collective $955,000