



CALLAN ASSOCIATES^{INC}

Callan Associates offers a full range of consulting services to corporate pension and profit-sharing plans, multi-employer plans, endowments and foundations, public pension plans, high net-worth individuals, and investment management organizations.

To learn more about our services, check our website—www.callan.com—or contact our office headquarters:

Callan Associates Inc.
71 Stevenson Street
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San Francisco, CA 94105
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Callan also has offices to serve you in:

Atlanta
Chicago
Denver
Morristown, NJ

The Callan Periodic Table of Investment Returns (1980-1999)

The Callan Periodic Table of Investment Returns conveys an enormous amount of information. Above all, the table shows that the **case for diversification**, across investment styles (growth vs. value), capitalization (large vs. small), and equity markets (U.S. vs. international) is strong.

While past performance is no indication of the future, consider the following observations:

- The Table illustrates the unique experience of the last five years. **Large cap growth** performance (red boxes) is unprecedented in the last 20 years. No single *asset class* has historically persisted at the same relative ranking longer than four years.
- The **large cap growth** (red boxes) style appears to be more volatile relative to large cap value or the S&P 500. The variability of large cap growth's ranking is similar to that of international equity, as represented by the MSCI EAFE Index.
- **Large cap value** (purple boxes) has never ranked eighth and has been ranked seventh just once, a superlative record not demonstrated by any of the other asset classes. However, value has never ranked first, and has not been higher than third since 1986.
- While **small cap** (yellow, gold and brown boxes) seriously underperformed large cap from 1994-1998, the various *flavors* of small cap investing (Russell 2000 Growth and Value) have performed very well during several cycles over the past 20 years and ranked first in 35% of the annual observations.
- While **international equity** (white boxes) has endured several multi-year periods of relative underperformance, the asset class ranked first in 25% of the observations.
- The case for the role of **fixed income** (green boxes) in a portfolio is less compelling when the comparison is restricted to returns. Characteristics such as low volatility and low correlation with equities must be considered. It should also be noted that the full range of fixed income styles available to investors is not represented here.

For the purposes of this analysis, we have assumed that market indices are reasonable representations of asset classes and depict returns that an investor could expect from exposure to these styles. In fact, investment manager performance relative to the different asset class indices has varied widely across the asset classes during the past 20 years.

The Callan Periodic Table of Investment Returns

Annual Returns for Key Indices (1980-1999)

Ranked in order of performance (Best to Worst)

1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Value	LB Agg	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE	Russell 2000 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	Russell 2000 Growth
52.26%	14.85%	32.65%	38.63%	15.15%	56.14%	69.46%	24.64%	29.47%	36.40%	8.96%	51.18%	29.15%	32.57%	7.78%	38.13%	23.97%	36.52%	42.16%	43.09%
S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	MSCI EAFE	S&P 500 Index	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	Russell 2000	Russell 2000	Russell 2000 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth
39.40%	6.26%	28.52%	29.13%	10.52%	33.31%	21.67%	6.50%	28.26%	31.69%	0.20%	46.05%	18.42%	23.86%	3.14%	37.58%	22.96%	33.36%	28.58%	28.25%
Russell 2000	Russell 2000	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	MSCI EAFE	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P 500 Index	Russell 2000 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000	S&P 500 Index	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000 Value	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE
38.58%	2.03%	24.95%	28.89%	7.41%	31.73%	18.67%	5.25%	24.89%	26.13%	-3.11%	41.70%	10.52%	18.89%	1.32%	36.99%	22.00%	31.78%	20.00%	26.96%
S&P 500 Index	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	MSCI EAFE	S&P 500 Index	Russell 2000	LB Agg	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000
32.50%	0.02%	22.03%	23.69%	6.27%	31.04%	15.30%	3.68%	21.67%	20.16%	-6.85%	38.37%	7.77%	18.61%	-0.64%	31.04%	21.37%	29.98%	14.69%	21.26%
Russell 2000 Value	MSCI EAFE	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000	Russell 2000 Growth	S&P 500 Index	S&P 500 Index	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000	Russell 2000	Russell 2000	LB Agg	S&P 500 Index
25.39%	-2.27%	21.55%	22.56%	2.33%	31.01%	14.50%	2.75%	20.38%	16.25%	-17.42%	30.47%	7.62%	13.37%	-1.55%	28.44%	16.53%	22.36%	8.70%	21.04%
S&P/BARRA 500 Value	S&P 500 Index	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000 Value	S&P 500 Index	LB Agg	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	LB Agg	S&P 500 Index	Russell 2000	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Value
23.59%	-4.92%	21.04%	20.14%	2.27%	30.97%	7.41%	-7.12%	16.61%	14.53%	-19.50%	22.56%	7.40%	10.08%	-1.81%	25.75%	11.32%	12.93%	1.23%	12.72%
MSCI EAFE	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Growth	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Value	Russell 2000	Russell 2000	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000 Value	LB Agg	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Growth	LB Agg	MSCI EAFE	LB Agg	Russell 2000	LB Agg
22.60%	-9.23%	20.99%	16.24%	-7.13%	29.68%	5.69%	-8.76%	11.95%	12.43%	-21.77%	16.00%	5.06%	9.75%	-2.44%	18.46%	6.05%	9.64%	-2.55%	-0.82%
LB Agg	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	MSCI EAFE	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Growth	LB Agg	Russell 2000 Growth	Russell 2000 Growth	LB Agg	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE	MSCI EAFE	S&P/BARRA 500 Growth	LB Agg	MSCI EAFE	LB Agg	MSCI EAFE	Russell 2000 Value	Russell 2000 Value
2.71%	-9.81%	-1.86%	8.19%	-15.84%	22.13%	3.59%	-10.48%	7.89%	10.53%	-23.45%	12.14%	-12.18%	1.68%	-2.92%	11.21%	3.64%	1.78%	-6.46%	-1.48%

- **S&P 500 Index** measures the performance of large capitalization U.S. stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-value-weighted index of 500 stocks that are traded on the NYSE, AMEX and NASDAQ. The weightings make each company's influence on the Index performance directly proportional to that company's market value.
- **S&P/BARRA 500 Growth** and ■ **S&P/BARRA 500 Value** indices measure the performance of the growth and value styles of investing in large cap U.S. stocks. The indices are constructed by dividing the stocks in the S&P 500 Index according to price-to-book ratios. The Growth index contains stocks with higher price-to-book ratios. The Value index contains stocks with lower price-to-book ratios. The indices are market-capitalization-weighted, and their constituents are mutually exclusive.
- **Russell 2000 Index** measures the performance of small capitalization U.S. stocks. The Russell 2000 is a market-value-weighted index of the 2,000 smallest stocks in the broad-market Russell 3000 Index. These securities are traded on the NYSE, AMEX and NASDAQ.
- **Russell 2000 Value** and ■ **Russell 2000 Growth** indices measure the performance of growth and value styles of investing in small cap U.S. stocks. The Value index contains those Russell 2000 securities with a less-than-average growth orientation, while the Growth index contains those securities with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Securities in the Value index generally have lower price-to-book and price-earnings ratios than those in the Growth index. The constituent securities are NOT mutually exclusive.
- **MSCI EAFE** is a Morgan Stanley Capital International index that is designed to measure the performance of the developed stock markets of Europe, Australia, and the Far East.
- **LB Agg** is the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond index. This index includes U.S. government, corporate and mortgage-backed securities with maturities up to 30 years.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

November 29, 2000

Dolly C. R. Reft
415 Erskine Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615


Dear Ms. Reft:

Thank you for your November 20, 2000 letter. In response to your requests for materials:

1. There are no approved appraisals at this time. An appraisal was contracted for by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, but it has still not been finalized. When the appraisal has been finalized, I would be happy to make sure you are sent a copy.
2. Discussions are ongoing at this time only concerning the appraisal for lands on the lower Karluk River. Further discussions would only be held once the appraisal is completed. The Alaska Department of Law on behalf of the State of Alaska and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of the United States have the lead. I have no materials in this office other than those I've already sent you.
3. The agencies that would be involved in habitat protection for these areas are the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for lands outside the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for lands inside the refuge.
4. In accordance with federal and state laws, subsistence activities are provided for on lands acquired through the Trustee Council's habitat program.
5. through 13. These refer to a proposal the Trustee Council has under consideration for contracting with a non-profit to assist with some of the Council's habitat protection efforts. That proposal will be discussed at the Council's December 4-5, 2000 meeting, with no action planned. It is unclear if the Council will continue to pursue this effort, but I will be sure to let you know if they do. Another Council meeting is scheduled for January 16, 2001.

I hope this answers your questions. If you would like to listen in to the Trustee Council meeting or comment during one of two public comment periods (December 4 at 1 p.m. or December 5 at 8:30 a.m.), you can do so by calling 1-800-315-6338. Code, when requested, is 777 then the # sign.

Sincerely,


Molly McCammon
Executive Director



U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Resources
Washington, DC 20515

RECEIVED

NOV 17 2000

November 20, 2000

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am writing in regard to the impending negotiations between the Exxon VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council ("EVOS") and the Karluk IRA Council for the purchase of certain lands (or interests therein) presently held by the latter. The lands in question are the 1860 acres transferred by Koniag, Inc., to the Council for the benefit of 186 shareholders of the former Karluk Native Corporation. My staff has discussed this issue with you, and we have both been contacted by Koniag and Dolly Reft, a shareholder of the former Karluk Corporation.

You advised my staff that negotiations are not yet underway, and that if they are commenced, a full title search and analysis would be conducted by attorneys for EVOS to resolve any concern with the status of these lands. It appears the appraisal EVOS and the IRA Council agreed to is a an indicator that negotiations are likely to occur in the near future.

Having reviewed the materials you, Koniag and Dolly Reft sent me, it is my opinion that EVOS should not proceed with negotiations to purchase the subject lands (or an interest in them) until it is determined that a deal will equally benefit all 186 shareholders of the former Karluk Corporation in accordance with the intent of Koniag's original transfer of the 1860 acres. It might be prudent to delay action on these particular lands until the 186 affected Natives work out their concerns with the IRA Council. EVOS' Federal trustees have an official responsibility to see that benefits from ANCSA lands devolve to their intended beneficiaries.

Thank you for your consideration of my views, and I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG
Chairman

DY/cnf

cc: Dennis Metrokin

November 20, 2000

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NOV 30 2000

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am one of the original shareholders of the Karluk Native Corporation and am writing in regard to the letter written to you by Mr. Dennis Metrokin, President of Koniag.

I can tell you that as a non-resident shareholder of this particular corporation, I have not been informed about any of the business practices of the Karluk Tribal Council. But as of the date of the letter from Mr. Metrokin I know that you know that I am not the only one.

As stated in the enclosed letter to my congressman, I have tried in the past to gain information and have received practically nothing. May I ask you, is this the workings of a council working in the best interests of all, 100% of its shareholders or not? The answer is quite obvious.

This letter is to inform you that I fully support and applaud the efforts of Ms. Dolly Reft and Mr. Metrokin. And I do not believe you ought to be doing business with people who have not fully informed or even asked all the people involved who have rights under applicable laws, what they want. I cannot believe that you or the EVOS Council would consider taking any action under these circumstances.

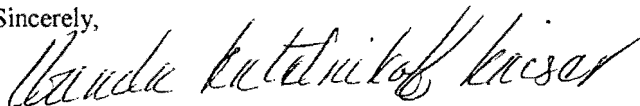
In his letter Mr. Metrokin stated "Koniag's request be that any agreements made with the Karluk IRA which involved land acquired under the merger include a provision that protects the rights of all of the former shareholders of the Village Corporation who were the intended beneficiaries of the land grant". As an individual shareholder I would ask that a provision be the least that you would do. I would ask that you would refuse to have any dealings with a corporation does not have full consent or authority of the majority or knowledge of it's people. You have to be people of integrity or else you wouldn't be where you are today. I ask that you cease any negotiations with Karluk until such a time as needed to reorganize, inform all shareholders and a voting forum is established.

As an original shareholder, I have been silent too long and intend to change that today with these letters.

I would like to know your intentions with the Karluk IRA, what are the proposals, what negotiations are in progress with them? Obviously, I am an uninformed shareholder, from Mr. Metrokin's letter, I am one out of 80%. This won't be how you will be doing business is it?

I await your response.

Sincerely,



Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser
Box 106
Port Lions, Alaska 99550
(907) 454-2483

cc: Dolly Reft,
Karluk Tribal Council
Dennis Metrokin

November 20, 2000

Ms. Dolly Reft
415 Erskine Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Dolly,

I have received a copy of the letters from Dennis Metrokin along with the ones he wrote to Don Young and Molly McCammon.

I just wanted you to know that you have my full support and I am willing to help you in any way that I can. We have been, I have been silent too long and it is time to do sometime. I don't know what I can do but I am willing to help.

Enclosed are letters that I have written to Congressman Young and Ms. McCammon. Please let me know what I can do. I do have a computer and can type for one thing, so let me know. Thank you for all that you are doing for us.

Sincerely,



Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser
Box 106
Port Lions, Alaska 99550
(907) 454-2483

Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser
Box 106
Port Lions, Alaska 99550

November 20, 2000

Mr. Dennis Metrokin
President
Koniag Incorporated
4300 B Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Metrokin,

I wanted to take a moment to thank you for the information I received in the mail today. I thank you and the board of Koniag for 'going to bat' for us the 80% of the original Karluk Native Corporation. I am one of that 80% who over the past few years have tried to get some information from the Karluk Tribal Council with no success. I was told frequently that the person I was calling was not in the office, I tried her home, she was not there. I was very frustrated and at times frustration leads to discouragement. So I have been pretty discouraged about my corporation until today.

I know that I have not been active, as stated in my enclosed letter to our Congressman, but I would like to change that and to help somehow.

I applaud Dolly's active role she has been playing in all this and want to encourage and help. Enclosed you will also find the letter of support to her and letters to Ms. McCammon and Congressman Young.

Please express my gratitude to the Board and do keep up the excellent work you are doing for all of us.

Sincerely,



Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser

cc: Dolly Reft

November 20, 2000

The Honorable Don Young
2111 Rayburn Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20515-0201

Dear Congressman Young,

This letter is in regard to the November 15, 2000 letter from Mr. Dennis Metrokin, President, Koniag Inc.

I am one of the 186 original shareholders of the Karluk Native Corporation. I know that Mr. Metrokin has informed you of the situation between the local Karluk shareholders and the ones who live elsewhere.

I would just like to let you know that I am in full support of the efforts and concerns shared by the uninformed, uninvited 80% of shareholders and the Board of Koniag.

I know by your position that you are an intelligent and caring man who has served faithfully the people of our wonderful state and I thank you for that. I also believe you will be most interested with our concerns and be willing to help in any way that you can. You know yourself how awful it would be to have your homelands sold without your consent or input. Or to be told that just because you choose not to reside there that you have no say so in what happens to your land or assets. The word ludicrous comes to my mind. Not only is this unfair in the least, it is not right, plain and simple.

Several times in the past I have attempted to reach the president of the Tribal Council at Karluk to no avail. I have received minimal news about what is going on with the village, our land that is held in trust, really any information at all. I am so discouraged by the lack of information given me and others, by the Karluk IRA Council. Are we all to uproot our families and move back to Karluk just so that we could receive that which is rightfully ours? I think not.

I know that I have not been an active participant in the affairs of my corporation but today I would like to change that. So I am willing to help Ms. Dolly Reft, the Koniag Board, the Karluk Native Corporation and the Karluk Tribal Council to make sure that all shareholders, 186, receive all that is due them.

I don't know exactly what it is that you can do to help but I know that it will be something. I may not choose to return to Karluk to live but who's to say that one of my six children will not want to? They ought to have something to return to.

I thank you for your time and for your service to our concerns.

Respectfully,



Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser
Box 106
Port Lions, Alaska 99550
(907) 454-2483

cc: Dolly Reft
Karluk Tribal Council
Dennis Metrokin, Koniag
Molly McCammon, EVOS

November 20,2000

Alicia Lynn Reft
President
Karluk IRA Tribal Council
Karluk, Alaska 99608

Dear Ms. Reft,

This letter is in regards to the letters that I have received from Dennis Metrokin and Dolly Reft.

Quite frankly, I find this information more than disturbing. I have thought this over trying to come up with the words that accurately convey my feeling to you and the Ira Council concerning the sale of land, my land, without my knowledge or consent. I believe the word WRONG should be more than adequate. In a world where there is so much of this, is it unimaginable that people of the same tribe should be compromising the welfare of all for a select few.

I do not believe that I should uproot my family to move to a place where I do not wish to live, for my own personal reasons, just so that I could receive what is rightfully mine. Must I remind you of my ancestry? My family came from Karluk, as well as yours and 185 other folks. If this didn't mean anything to me I would have enrolled to Larsen Bay or somewhere else. But it did and it still does and always will matter to me. I have ten acres of land that belong to me and you were to see to it that it was protected, via the trust, and some day allocate that to me. You are aware of the meaning of 'trust' are you not?

I am totally against this land sale to the EVOS Council and support fully the efforts by Dolly Reft, Dennis Metrokin and others that obviously are working with my best interests in mind, unlike yourself who is not. I am so disappointed with these latest developments about what is happening with my corporation. I am also positive that if the older folks who have died, who used to live there, could see this now, this would bring them shame, for they would never do business this way.

In closing I would like to know that since there is a family from Karluk who have moved to Quzinkie, because of work, have they also lost their

voting rights. Are they in jeopardy of losing moneys received from this proposed land sale? I would like to know. I would also like to know the details of this proposed land sale. Am I to receive any information?

Enclosed are copies of letters of support and thanks to Dolly Reft, Dennis Metrokin and also letters to Congressman Young and Molly McCammon.

It is my hope that you and the IRA Council will rethink your actions regarding this proposed land sale so that any legal actions will not be necessary by the remaining 80% of shareholders, for I am in full support of taking any actions needed to protect what legally belongs to me and the original 186 shareholders of Karluk Native Corporation.

I await your response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser".

Wanda Katelnikoff Kaiser
Box 106
Port Lions, Alaska 99550
907-454-2483

cc: Dolly Reft
Congressman Young
Molly McCammon
Dennis Metrokin

2000-2002 Public Advisory Group members

Torie Baker, Cordova	Commercial Fishing
Chris Beck, Anchorage	Public at Large
Chris Blackburn, Kodiak	Public at Large
Dave Cobb, Valdez	Public at Large
Gary Fandrei, Kenai	Public at Large
Brett Huber, Soldotna	Sport Hunting & Fishing
Dan Hull, Anchorage	Public at Large
Jim King, Juneau	Conservation
Chuck Meacham, Juneau	Science/Academic
Pat Norman, Port Graham	Native Landowner
Lloyd "Bud" Perrine, Cordova	Aquaculture
Gerald Sanger, Whittier	Commercial Tourism
Stan Senner, Anchorage	Environmental
Stacy Studebaker, Kodiak	Recreation Users
Chuck Totemoff, Anchorage	Forest Products
Ed Zeine, Cordova	Local Government
** Martha Vlasoff, Anchorage	Subsistence** TC will meet 12/8 at 2 pm
to confirm her selection for consideration on PAG	

Also attached —
TC approved
Martha Vlasoff
for subsistence
seat
12/8/00 Teleconf

Information Packet

Nominees for membership to the Public Advisory Group should provide the following information:

- A biographical sketch (education, experience, address, telephone, fax);
- Information about the nominee's knowledge of the region, peoples or economic and social activities of the area affected by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill, or expertise in public lands and resource management;
- Information about the nominee's relationship/involvement (if any) with the principal interest to be represented;
- A statement explaining any unique contributions the nominee will make to the Public Advisory Group and why the nominee should be appointed to serve as a member;
- Any additional relevant information that would assist the Trustee Council in making a recommendation; and
- Answers to the conflict of interest questions listed below.

Conflict of Interest

Public Advisory Group members and their alternates are chosen to represent a broad range of interests. It is possible that action could be taken by the Public Advisory Group when one or more of the members have a direct personal conflict of interest which would prejudice and call into question the entire public process. To avoid this and to enable the Trustee Council to choose appropriate individuals as members and/or alternates to members, it is necessary that each nominee provide the following information with their information packet. If the answer to any of these questions is yes, please provide a brief explanation of your answer. A yes will not necessarily preclude any nominee from being appointed to serve on the Public Advisory Group.

- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill? *Yes subsistence claim*
- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council? *no*
- Have you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or likely will submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal? *no*
- Do you know of any other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer? *no*

Martin Vlasoff
Dec 15, 2000

MARTHA VLASOFF

OBJECTIVE

To see the Chugach Region have a strong cultural foundation and pride in our culture/spiritual beliefs, our own personal power, and especially our Elders and youth.

PERSONAL SKILLS

Intuitive and creative problem solver
Ability to work with and respect diverse cultures
Articulate defender of Indigenous issues
Ability to work unsupervised
Organizational skills to transform group visions into real programs with purpose
Excellent communication skills
A long history of work and respect for Alaska Native Elders

INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES

The pride of my Unungan heritage is strong and exhibits itself in my love for the traditional knowledge that I have learned from Elders and other friends throughout my life. I want to stay close to the life giving properties of nature as the Creator intended.

MARTHA VLASOFF

EDUCATION

- 1976 - 1978 Sheldon Jackson College Sitka, Alaska
Hatcheries Technology
- One Year Certificate in Fisheries Studies
- 1992 National Association of Native American Children of Alcoholics
 Polson, Montana
- Training of Trainers for Delayed Grief and Trauma*
- Certification for completion of a week-long training at The Blue Lake Healing Center sponsored by the Salish Kootenai Tribal College, facilitated by Jane Middleton-Moz and Anna Lattimer.
- 1994 Alaska Human Resource Development Anchorage, Alaska
Grant Writing
- Certification for a weeklong training, Alaska Native Philanthropy facilitated by Rebecca Admonson, first Nations Development, Cindy Adams, Alaska Funding Exchange and Gary Schwartz, The Fund of the Four Directions.
- 1995 Alaska Funding Exchange Anchorage, Alaska
Grant Writing
- Certified for completion of a three-day intensive grant writing workshop.
- 1997-1999 University of Alaska Anchorage, Alaska
Human Services
- Associates Degree in Human Services with Emphasis in Diversity
- 1999 Koahnic Broadcast Corporation Anchorage, AK
Media/ Broadcast Journalism
- Certificate for 6 month training in Apprenticeship Program for radio.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- 1964 - 1974 Commercial Fishing Cordova, Alaska
Deckhand/Cannery worker
- Worked with the Hoover Family crew and related jobs.
- 1974-1976 Hatchery Technician San Juan Hatchery, Prince William Sound
- Egg Take and Hatchery Facility Worker*
- Worked for the first three years of the hatchery operations.
- 1980-1981 Village Council Secretary Tatitlek, Alaska
Secretary
- Kept financial and other records organized.
- 1981 Alaska Dept of F&G Subsistence Tatitlek, Alaska

Subsistence Usage Surveyor

- Conducted surveys door to door to establish usage of fish and game.

1983-1984 Chugachmiut

Tatitlek, Alaska

Community Health Representative

- Developed community social activities as an alternative to substance abuse including a gardening and green house project.

1984-1988 Tatitlek Village Council

Tatitlek, Alaska

Tatitlek Museum Founder and Director

Established The Tatitlek Museum and Cultural Center with the guidance local Elders. The museum sponsored two Chugach Regional Elders Conferences in the village and two baidarka workshops under the direction of local Elders. Worked extensively with one Elder, Ed Gregorieff to record the Suqcestun Language on Hypercard computer program for use in the Tatitlek School system.

1989-1993 US Postal Service

Tatitlek, Alaska

Postal Worker

- Established and facilitated the weekly mail distribution out of the Community Center.

1992 Suicide Prevention Coordinator

Tatitlek, Alaska

Suicide Prevention Activities Coordinator

- Created and facilitated a program to teach the youth about pottery and handed out materials on combating teenage depression.

1994-1995 Chugachmiut Chugach Regional Language Preservation Project

Anchorage, Alaska

Project Coordinator

- Applied and received grant from the Administration for Native Americans to record the remaining fluent speakers to the Suqcestun Language in order to develop a regional curriculum for the language.

1995 Chugach Heritage Foundation

Anchorage, Alaska

Cultural Activities Coordinator

- Worked with the National Parks Service to apply for and receive a grant to establish the Nuchek Spirit Camp to teach the youth traditional subsistence skills and Alaska Native art.

1996-1997 Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Anchorage, Alaska

Community Involvement Coordinator

- Worked in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Office establishing better communication between villages directly impacted by the spill with the federal/state agencies and western scientists hired to study the long range impact on the ecosystem.

1999 Koahnic Broadcast Corporation

Anchorage, Alaska

News Reporter Intern

- Conducting live interviews using audio equipment for new stories of interest to the general public and of special interest to the Alaska Native audience living in Anchorage. Developed Public Service announcements and radio dramas as a part of the training. Develop public speaking skills.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



FAX COVER SHEET

FAX COMPLETE

TO TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS

Dave Gibbons

Frank Rue

Marianne / Michele Brown

James W. Balsiger / *Bruce*

Marilyn Heiman

Craig Tillery - *CHAIR*

FROM: *Sandra*

DATE: *12/1/00* TOTAL PAGES:

Resume of Martha Vlasoff for
PAG subsistence seat

Please call 12/8/00, FRIDAY, 2pm
1-800-315-6338 CODE 555

TRUSTEE COUNCIL ALTERNATES

~~Rob Bosworth~~

~~Bill Hines~~, Bruce Wright

~~Dan Easton~~ ✓

Alex Swiderski

~~Barry Roth~~

Maria Lisowski

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW *NO*

FAX SENT BY: *Sherril*

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

TX/RX NO.

2511

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK

[13] 19077896608

BRUCE WRIGHT

[17] 2713992

GIBBONS-HOLBROOK

[26] 2697508

MARIANNE SEE

[29] 19074652332

FRANK RUE

[36] 2787022

ALEX-CRAIG

[67] 2714102

M HEIMAN

ERROR

269-0961

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	2515
CONNECTION TEL	2690961
CONNECTION ID	ADEC COMM OFFICE
START TIME	12/08 12:42
USAGE TIME	01'24
PAGES	1
RESULT	OK

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	2516
CONNECTION TEL	2690961
CONNECTION ID	ADEC COMM OFFICE
START TIME	12/08 12:45
USAGE TIME	01'32
PAGES	3
RESULT	OK

Meeting Request Form

☐ set up done

Meeting

Group: TC, PAG

Originator: Sandra

Date: 12/8/00

Time: 2:00 End: 2:15

Teleconference Operator

1-800-315-6338

555 1 #

1-800-235-0684 ALASCOM

1-800-770-2121 GCI - MEET ME

1-907-465-4648 LIO (258-8174 direct into monitoring room)

278-8072 - 4th Floor, Large Conference Room

Participants

Name	Number	Confirmed Attendance
		✓ Yes / ☹ No
1 <u>Dave</u>	<u>271-2525</u>	<u>✓</u> <u>Anne Scott</u>
2 <u>Bruce</u>		<u>✓</u>
3 <u>Frank</u>	<u>465-6141</u>	<u>✓</u> <u>Carla</u>
<u>Craig</u>	<u>269-5274</u>	<u>✓</u> <u>Jean</u>
5 <u>Marianne</u> <u>Don Easton</u>	<u>269-7633</u>	<u>✓</u> <u>Catherine</u>
6 <u>Marilyn</u>	<u>271-5485</u>	<u>✓</u> <u>Hunny</u>
7 <u>EVOS - Sandra</u>		<u>✓</u> <u>me</u>
8 <u>Barat</u>	<u>263-6315</u>	<u>✓</u> <u>Brenda</u>
9 <u>Molly WDC</u> <u>NO</u>		<u>✓</u>
10		<u>✓</u>
11		<u>✓</u>
12		<u>✓</u>
13		<u>✓</u>

Equipment Teleconference: _____ White Board: _____ Overhead: _____

Slide Projector: _____ Screen: _____ TV/VCR: _____ Flip Chart: _____



Researcher Lee Hulbert, right, tries to pull a biting shark off his boss, Bruce Wright. Both men are from the National Marine Fisheries Service, which is overseeing the Alaska Shark Assessment Program in Prince William Sound. Wright had a chunk of his palm near torn off and received some scrapes in his calf

DRAFT

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00567	Monitoring Environmental Contaminants in the Northern Gulf of Alaska	M. See/ADEC	ADEC	\$54.7

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Dec 20

CANCELED (SEE BELOW) - Issue RFP

Jan 17

IN APRIL, TRANSFERRED FUNDS TO NOAA TO PERFORM LITERATURE REVIEW - Select contractor

Jan-March

DONE - Literature compilation provided

April-June

RESCHEDULED TO SEPTEMBER-Workshop (May)

DRAFT COMPLETED 11/00-Workshop summary and draft recommendation to reviewers (June 12)

July-Sept

?-Comments due (July 31)

PLAYED TO NOV. 30; WILL CONSIST OF WORKSHOP SUMMARY AND LITERATURE CITES (TITLES LIST AND

K)-Submit final report to Chief Scientist (Aug. 31)

00598	Publication: Resolution of Mixtures Containing Exxon Valdez Oil and Regional Background Hydrocarbons in Subtidal Sediments	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	\$13.5
-------	--	---------------	------	--------

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

August

DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 1/1/01. Submit ms. to journal (clarifying relative contributions of EVO and coal hydrocarbons to the hydrocarbons measured in PWS sediments after the spill)

Conference

DID NOT ATTEND; WILL PRESENT PAPER AT SOME OTHER CONFERENCE ONCE PAPER IS COMPLETE-American Chemical Society Meeting, San Francisco

DRAFT

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00599	Evaluation of Yakataga Oil Seeps as Regional Background Hydrocarbon Sources in Benthic Sediments of the Spill Area	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	\$75.6

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

April-June

DONE-Collect sediment and water samples

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Analyze samples for hydrocarbons

00605	Information Transfer to Resource Managers, Stakeholders, and General Public	Restoration Office	ALL	\$19.8
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec (by Dec. 1)

ONGOING-Obtain articles not currently at ARLIS

DONE-Convert abstracts of all articles and final reports into word processing format

DONE-Convert bibliographies of articles and final reports to ProCite

DONE-Add key words and abstracts

CANCELED-Flag articles that will have data useful to resource managers

Jan-March

(by Jan. 15)

DELAYED-Convert project database so it's searchable by key words

UNDERWAY-Add FY 00 projects to database

DONE-Update database with newly available final reports

DELAYED -Install software for searching data and ordering reports from ARLIS

DONE USING OLD FORMAT; NEED TO CONVERT TO NEW FORMAT-Post bibliographies of articles and final reports onto web using new format

(by Mar. 15)

DELAYED; MAPS NOT YET AVAILABLE FROM NOAA-Post ESI maps on web

April-June

CANCELED-Complete publication for resource managers

DELAYED; MAPS NOT YET AVAILABLE FROM NOAA-Make copies of ESI maps

POSTPONED; MAY DO IN FY 01-Host open house for resource managers

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00610	Kodiak Island Youth Area Watch	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	\$61.8

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Sept-Dec

-Confirm research and data collection activities to be conducted on ongoing basis:

UNDERWAY-Collect shellfish samples for field test

DELAYED; CAN'T SAMPLE UNTIL APRIL-Analyze algae

DONE-Conduct harbor seal biosampling

UNDERWAY-Local research projects

DONE-Site teacher, tribal, and researcher orientation

DONE-Students selected

DONE-Student orientation and training

Jan-March

DONE-Data/samples to PI (Mar. 1)

DONE-Site teacher follow-up training

April-June

DONE-Data/samples to PI and reports complete (June 1)

00630	Planning for Long-Term Research and Monitoring Program	Restoration Office	ALL	\$84.7
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Present draft of GEM to Trustee Council and PAG

DONE-Release draft of GEM to public

DONE-Produce materials needed for public presentations

DONE-Conduct first round of stakeholder and public meetings

DONE-Revise draft of GEM and circulate to core peer reviewers

Jan-Mar

DONE-Address peer review comments and revise draft of GEM as needed

DONE-Present revised GEM to NRC

DONE-Meet with core reviewers at Annual EVOS Workshop to discuss transition projects to be invited in the FY 01 Invitation

April-Sept

ONGOING; MET WITH NRC JUNE 15-16 IN ANCHORAGE-Continue interactions with NRC as needed

REGIONAL FOCUS GROUPS MET IN JULY-Continue consultations with stakeholders and others as needed

UNDERWAY-Begin development of draft GEM Monitoring & Research Plan, FY 2003-07

SeaLife Center settles for millions

The Associated Press

SEWARD — The Alaska SeaLife Center is preparing to seal leaks and make other major repairs after settling a complex legal battle over defective-construction claims. The settlement will net the 2-year-old center \$10.1 million.

Over the next couple of months, the center will focus on repairs that protect animal welfare and employee safety, center executive director Tylan Schrock told the Seward Phoenix-Log. More extensive work will come later.

"The \$10 million is tied to real things that need to be fixed," he said.

The settlement lists 17 parties involved in the \$20.4 million settlement.

Five construction firms and

nine insurance companies are paying \$14.1 million to the SeaLife Center.

In turn, the Seward research facility will pay \$4 million to general contractor Strand Hunt Construction.

Strand Hunt started the legal battle in 1998 when it sued the SeaLife Center for more than \$7 million over change orders. The center then sued the contractor, saying work was inferior and incomplete. Various other suits were filed involving insurance carriers.

Strand Hunt will receive \$6.2 million as a result of the settlement, including \$1.2 million from the errors and omissions insurer.

In court documents, the SeaLife Center alleged defects that include leaking exhibits,

concrete work that is cracked and defective, peeling paint, defective stainless steel counters and inoperative boilers.

The \$56 million, 115,000-square-foot SeaLife Center has struggled financially since it opened in May 1998 as a research center where visitors can watch scientists at work.

The center, built in large part with settlement money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, lost \$2.7 million in 1999.

There had been concerns that it would close after the summer tourist season. But U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens obtained \$5 million in federal research grants for the center and is seeking more money for the center in the current fiscal year.

Halibut enlisted in research project

By JON LITTLE

Daily News Peninsula Bureau

SOLD OF NA — A small, electronics-packed bobber that one day may help unlock the mysterious ocean life of salmon is being tested right now on seven Resurrection Bay halibut.

The halibut are big — the largest is 100 pounds — and well-suited to the prototype devices, 3-inch-long tags that look like snagged fishing lures attached to a halibut's back by

a tungsten wire.

"The halibut were just a species of choice. One, because they're large and, two, they were readily captured and seemed amenable to a period of time in captivity," said lead researcher Jennifer Nielsen, supervisor of fisheries research for the biological resource division of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Inside the cigar-shaped tag, topped with a 2-inch, air-filled ball, is a digital memory card and sensors

constantly recording water pressure, light and temperature.

The devices are programmed to corrode their tungsten wires with acid on June 15 and float to the surface, where they will begin transmitting their stored information to passing satellites.

Assuming everything works right, scientists can use the stored data to interpret where the halibut have been swimming all winter, Nielsen said.

Sunrise and sunset provide the longitude, while temperature and depth data suggest a fish's latitude. Accuracy is limited to a 40-nautical-mile range. That's imprecise, she said, but a more accurate locator, the global positioning system, doesn't work under water.

Five of the tagged halibut were released Monday in Resurrection Bay. Two others were left behind at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, partly so Nielsen can watch how the

fish cope with their tags but also so the center can display the surprisingly lively halibut to visitors.

The flat-bodied fish adapted quickly in the month they were in captivity at the sea life center. They were being hand-fed within a week and were swimming to the surface of the center's holding pond to check things out.

The \$77,000 project, funded by the

See Page B-2 PROJECT

Continued from Page B-1

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, is one of nine ongoing research projects at the center.

While the project is really to test the tags, Nielsen hopes to learn a little about halibut behavior over the next eight months. For instance, will the halibut stick around, or will they migrate? If so, how far? "Some people say fish caught off California come from Alaska. We will be able to document any large ocean migrations these fish might perform," she said.

Even the two captive halibut are scheduled to have their tags pop to the surface June 15. Though the tags can operate for up to three years, Nielsen wanted the trial to run just as long as necessary so she could assess how they work.

While they've been used on other large fish species, such as tuna and marlin nearer the equator, this is the first test so far north, she said.

The ultimate goal is to test this relatively new technology so it can be used in other studies, whether it is halibut, ling

"Some people say fish caught off California come from Alaska. We will be able to document any large ocean migrations these fish might perform."

— Jennifer Nielsen, lead researcher

Biologists understand a lot about salmon and other fish species in Alaska's rivers and streams, but little is known about how salmon behave, or even where they go, once they migrate to salt water.

The pop-up tags being tested require a fish of at least 7 pounds. But a smaller prototype is in the works that will do all the same things and fit smaller fish.

□ Reporter Jon Little can be reached at jlittle@adn.com or at 667-666-5040.

Anchorage Daily News
Sunday, November 26, 2000
Metro Section B

Summary of Remarks of Dr. Bob Spies
Status of Work Plan
August 3, 2000 Trustee Council Meeting

Dr. Spies described the FY 01 Work Plan in regard to the categories of scientific effort that are being undertaken and the historical context for the proposed work. He also provided an update on the recovery status of the ecosystem, as follows.

We are in a transition period with the scientific program at the present time. In the early days, we were focused mainly on the injury from the spill -- trying to identify opportunities for restoration and track recovery. As work progressed, we saw that some species were not recovering at the rate at which we had hoped, and we had to ask why those species were not recovering. In about 1994, we began to take much more of an ecological view, and instituted large ecosystem projects. We are still in the process of receiving and considering the results of the ecosystem studies.

A couple of years ago, we began a transition to a long-term monitoring program. This included funding particular projects in the Work Plan that will help us design a good long-term program for the Trustee Council in the coming years and be prepared to actually start sampling in 2003. We're reaping tremendous benefits, both in terms of results from these studies that are guiding future activities and also in terms of tremendous contributions to the peer reviewed literature. The scientific program has approximately 330 peer reviewed publications in the scientific literature, which is a record the Trustees can be proud of. We've also made solid contributions to management questions in a number of different areas, particularly on-the-ground restoration.

Regarding the present status of the ecosystem, recovery is proceeding quite well. However, there are some caveats and some things we should keep in mind. First of all, there are still long-term effects in the ecosystem. Second, there is still lingering oil in the environment. And third, we are kind of waiting for a boost from nature.

Examples of long-term effects include: A lot of oil ended up in the intertidal communities. There was a lot of aggressive cleaning and we saw impacts in 1989, 1990 and 1991 that were fairly severe. We've seen some recovery in that direction but recovery is not complete. We still see evidence of long-term effects in the intertidal, particularly on species like bivalves and worms, that have not fully recovered from the spill effects.

Another example is the sea otter. Sea otters around the Knight Island area took a very large hit at the time of the spill. We still do not see prespill numbers of sea otters around Knight Island. Harbor seals and many seabirds have not returned to prespill levels, particularly in Prince William Sound where they have been studied most intensively. We note the Pacific herring has not return to prespill levels. We have currently a very small biomass of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound, something around 30,000 tons. We still think that there is a possibility of continuing injury to pink salmon and we're actively investigating those with some continuing studies.

The second point is that there is still lingering oil in the environment. Because of the armored beaches along much of the affected shoreline and because of retention of oil by mussel beds, there is still oil. It is going down fairly steadily, but it is going to be a long process for that oil to completely disappear. It appears that there is continuing oil exposure to some higher trophic level organisms, such as sea otters, harlequin ducks and pigeon guillemots. We have employed some sensitive biochemical markers during the last four to five years and we see elevations in enzymes that indicate exposure to oil and so we continue to be concerned about that. The physiological implications or health implications of exposures are still not clear. There is also probably some limited exposure to intertidal flora and fauna, particularly from retained oil under boulders and in mussel beds.

Third, we're waiting for nature to "do its thing" and to work its natural healing processes. We know that the level of hydrocarbons that were spilled in 1989 is going down, but eleven years later there is still some in pockets and we worry about the potential effects of those. They are slowly being oxidized by

different sorts of energetic processes in the environment, from things like hydrocarbon degrading microorganisms.

We now have good evidence that primary productivity has been depressed during the 1990s relative to some earlier periods. We think that an increase in primary productivity could occur soon, if some of the predictions of some of the climatic models are correct. But those models do not have a lot of predictive power yet and have not been tested very thoroughly.

EVOS Investment Training

A mini-Callan College Session

Michael J. O'Leary, CFA
Executive Vice President
Callan Associates Inc.
December 5, 2000

THE INVESTMENT FIDUCIARY DEFINED

- 1. A person is a fiduciary with respect to a plan or fund to the extent he or she has discretionary authority over the plan or the plan assets.**
- 2. A person who renders investment advice to the plan for a fee.**
- 3. A person who has discretionary authority with respect to plan administration.**

KEY CONCEPT #1

Liability Arises When a Fiduciary Does Not Define a Process or Inconsistently Applies the Process.

Examples

- **Plan Sponsor Hires a New Manager Without Screening an Initial Database and Without Considering Common Due Diligence Criteria.**
- **Board Issues an RFP and Hires a Manager Who Submitted its RFP After the Due Date.**
- **401(k) Plan Sponsor Hires a Bundled Provider and Does Not Develop a Formal Performance Evaluation Process.**

KEY CONCEPT #2

The Role of the Trustee is to Manage the Process, Not to Make Investment Decisions.

- **Set Policy**
- **Select Service Providers**
- **Assign Specific Tasks**
- **Monitor Results**
- **Document Process**

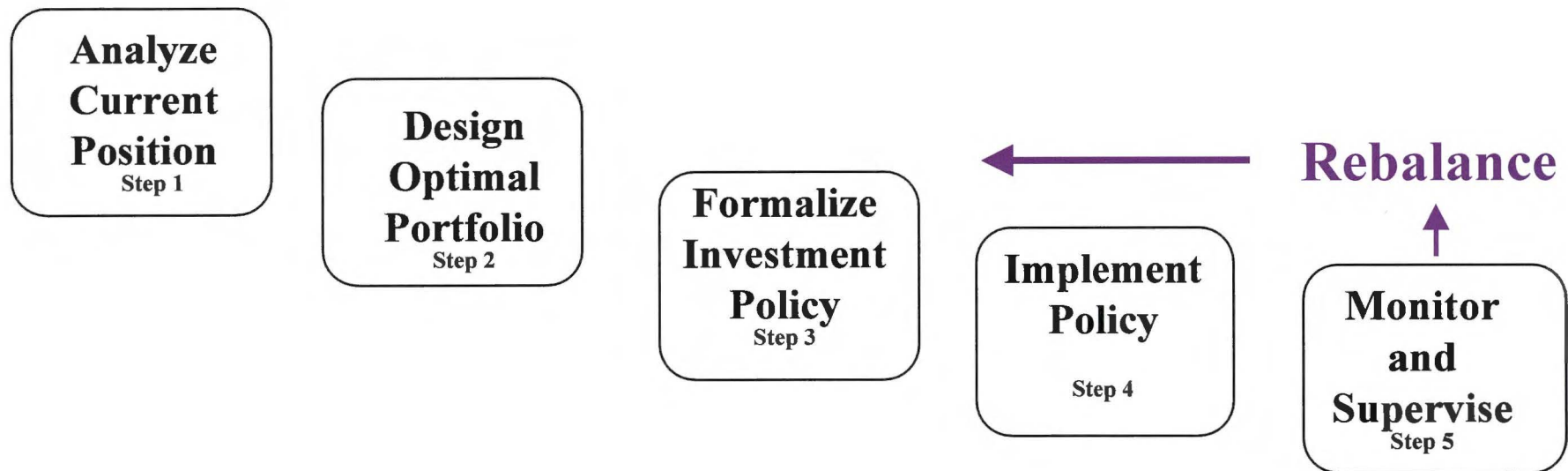
UNIFORM CODE OF FIDUCIARY CONDUCT*

- 1. Prepare Written Investment Policies, and Document the Process Used to Derive Investment Decisions.**
- 2. Diversify Portfolio Assets With Regards to the Specific Risk/Return Objectives of Participants/Beneficiaries.**
- 3. Use Professional Money Managers (“Prudent Experts”) to Make Investment Decisions.**
- 4. Control and Account for All Investment Expenses.**
- 5. Monitor the Activities of All Money Managers and Service Providers.**
- 6. Avoid Conflicts of Interest.**



*Summary of Fiduciary Requirements from ERISA and “Prudent Investor” Rules.

STEPS IN THE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PROCESS



This is a Recommended Process for all Types of Clients

WHAT IS ASSET ALLOCATION?

- **Asset Allocation** - The *process* of determining the optimal allocation of a portfolio among broad asset classes based upon, among other factors, the investor's risk tolerance and time horizon

- **Focus is on broad asset classes:**
 - **US Stocks**
 - **US Bonds**
 - **Non-US Stocks**
 - **Non-US Bonds**
 - **Real Estate**
 - **Alternative Investments**
 - **Cash**

When Do Plan Sponsors Conduct an Asset Allocation Review

- When their *Risk Tolerance* changes
- When their *Asset-Class Preferences* change
- When their *Time Horizon* changes
- When their *Expected Returns* change
- If no RATE change, then typically every 5 years

R
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DEFINING CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS

Why Does Consultant Make Projections?

- Asset allocation optimization is used to deploy pension fund assets most *efficiently*, given market environment
- Purpose of projections: guide asset allocation analysis
- Projections should be thought of as a set; not meant to peg the actual returns for a given year
- Five-year annualized projections:
 - return
 - risk
 - correlation
- Projections are updated each year, allowing for changes in markets over time

CONSULTANT DEVELOPS CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS

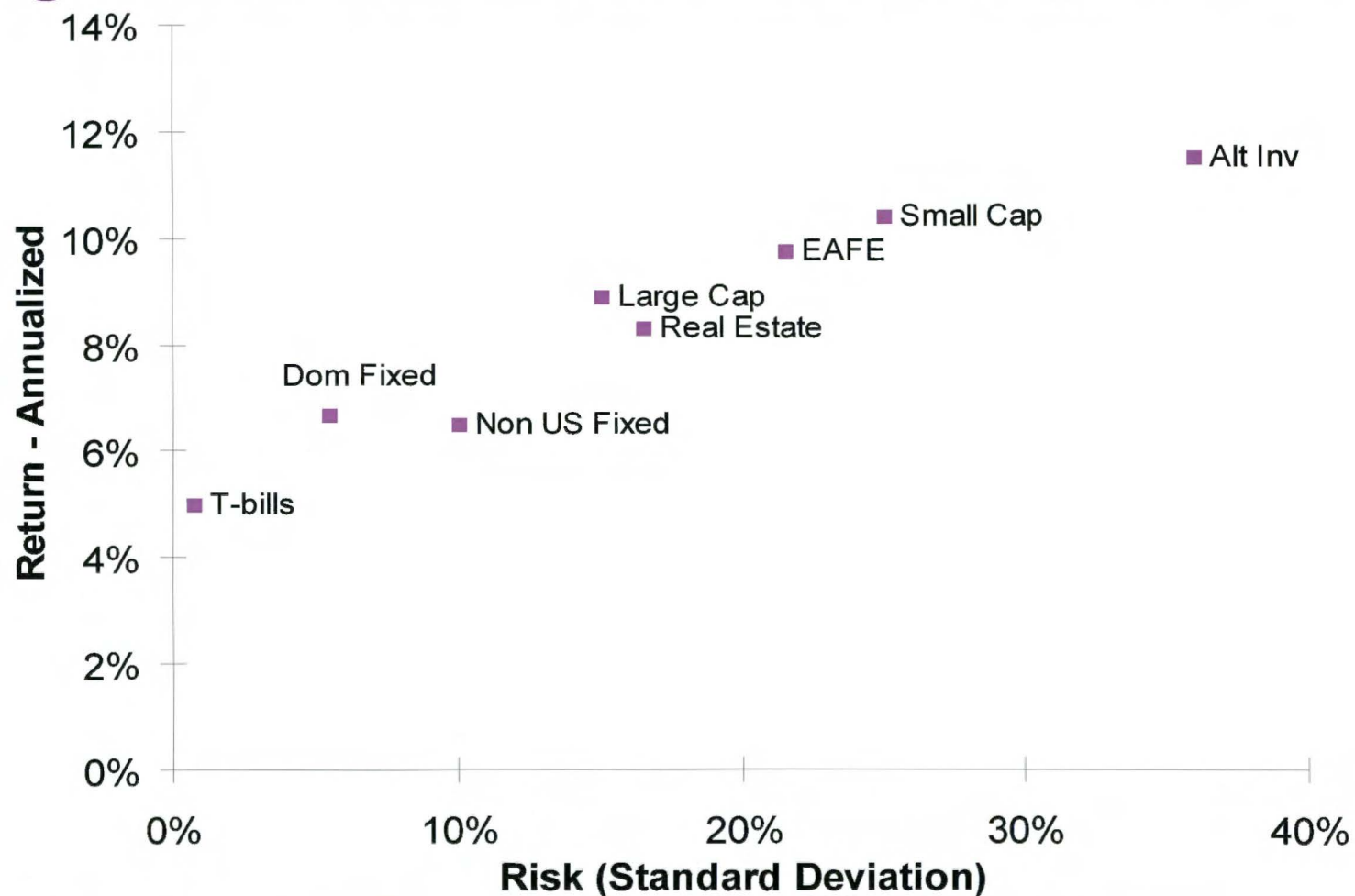
Plan Sponsor Chooses Appropriate Asset Classes

Projected Risk and Return 2000-2005

Asset Class	Proxy Index	Expected Return	Standard Deviation
Large Cap Domestic Equity	S&P 500	8.90%	15.00%
Small Cap Domestic Equity	CAI Small Index	10.40%	25.00%
International Equity	MSCI EAFE	9.75%	21.50%
Domestic Fixed Income	LB Aggregate	6.70%	5.50%
Int'l Fixed Income	SB Non US Gov Bond	6.50%	10.00%
Real Estate	Callan Real Estate	8.30%	16.50%
Alternative Investments	VECO 100	11.50%	36.00%
Inflation	CPI-U	3.25%	1.90%

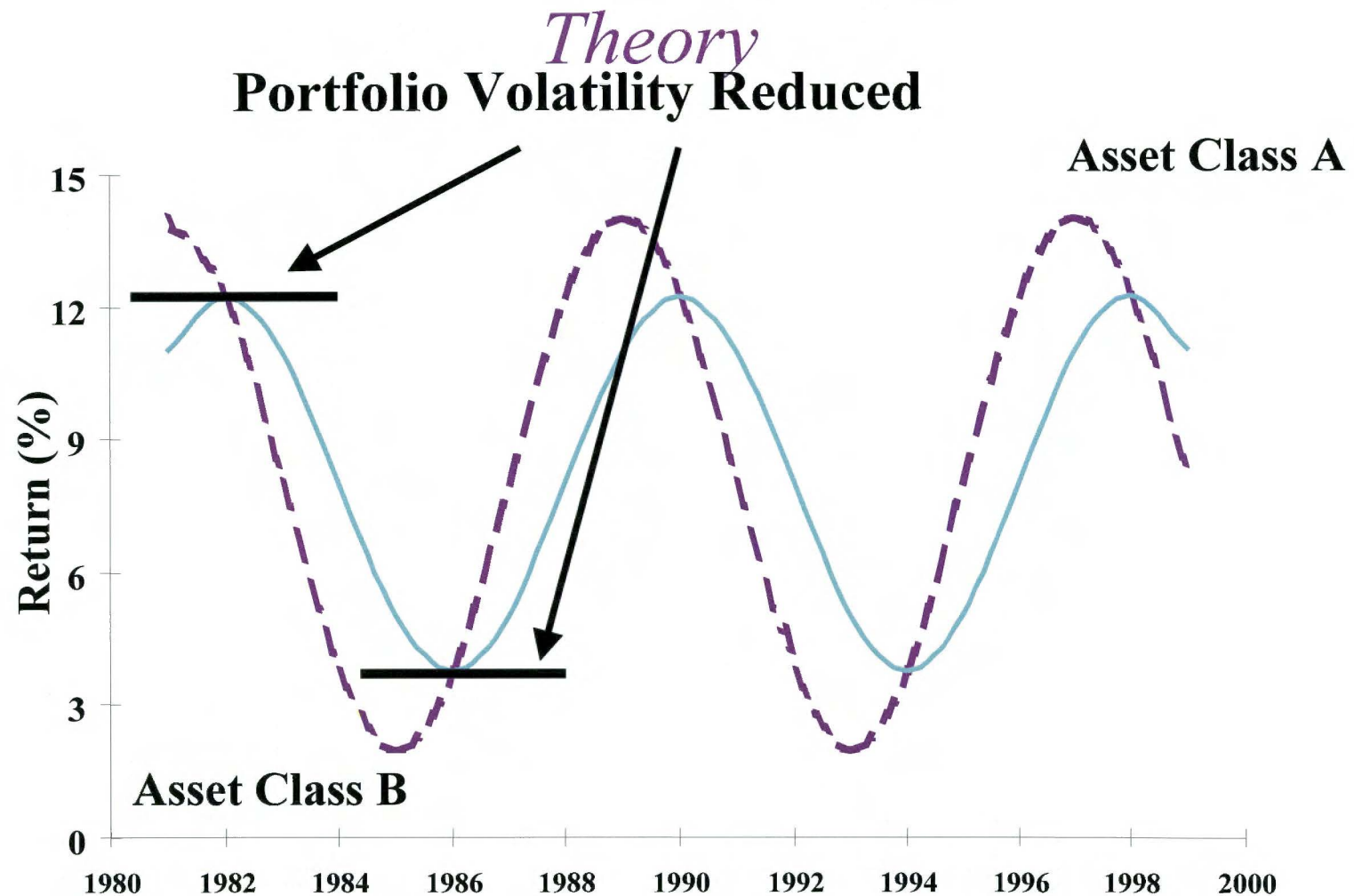
FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL MARKET PROJECTIONS

Higher Returns at the Price of Higher Risk



CORRELATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Remember the Lesson From Capital Market



CREATE ASSET MIX ALTERNATIVES

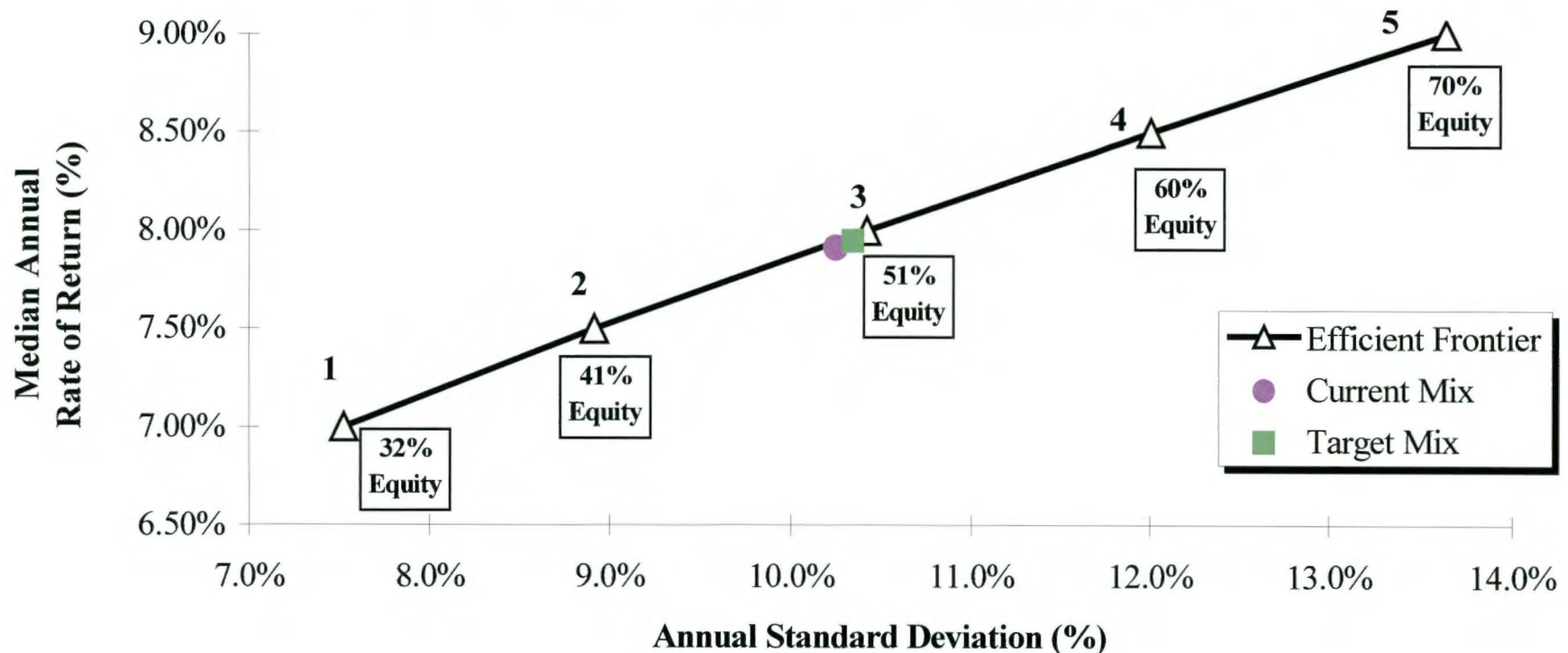
Mean-Variance Optimization Identifies Efficient Mixes

Asset Class	Current Mix	Target Mix	Limits		Asset Mix Alternatives				
			Min	Max	1	2	3	4	5
Domestic Large Cap	39%	33%	0%	100%	22%	25%	29%	32%	36%
Small/Mid Cap	4%	5%	0%	100%	1%	4%	7%	9%	12%
International Equity	14%	16%	0%	100%	8%	11%	14%	17%	20%
Domestic Fixed	31%	31%	0%	100%	64%	49%	33%	18%	4%
International Fixed	6%	5%	0%	100%	0%	3%	6%	10%	13%
Real Estate	6%	10%	0%	10%	3%	5%	7%	9%	10%
Alternative Investments	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	3%	4%	5%	5%
Totals	100%				100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Projected Return	7.91%	7.95%			7.00%	7.50%	8.00%	8.50%	9.00%
Projected Risk	10.25%	10.34%			7.53%	8.91%	10.42%	12.00%	13.64%

THE EFFICIENT FRONTIER

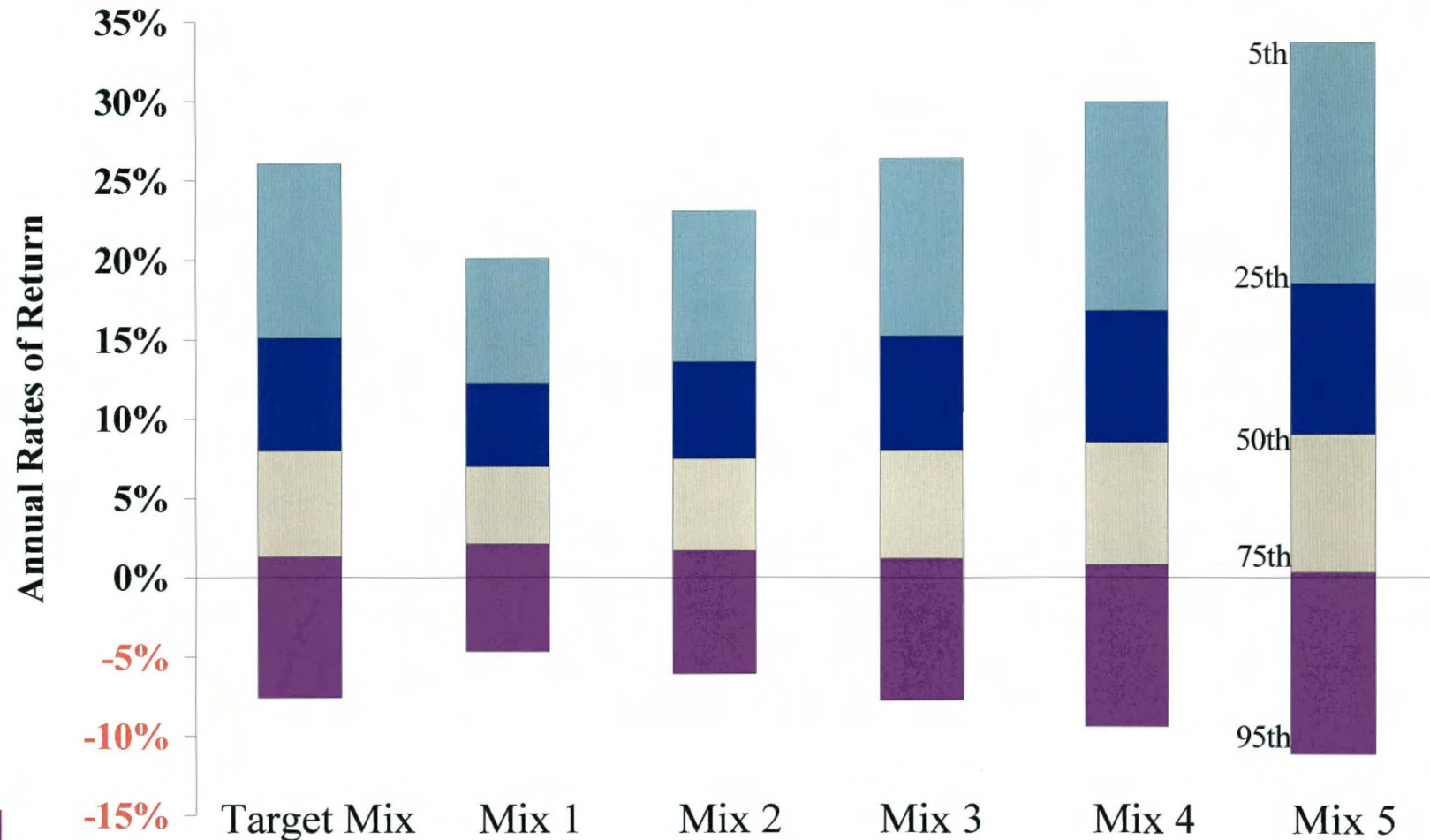
Trade-off Between Risk and Reward Across Mixes

Expected Return vs. Expected Risk



WHAT DO WE MEAN BY INVESTMENT RISK?

Range of Projected Rates of Return - One Year



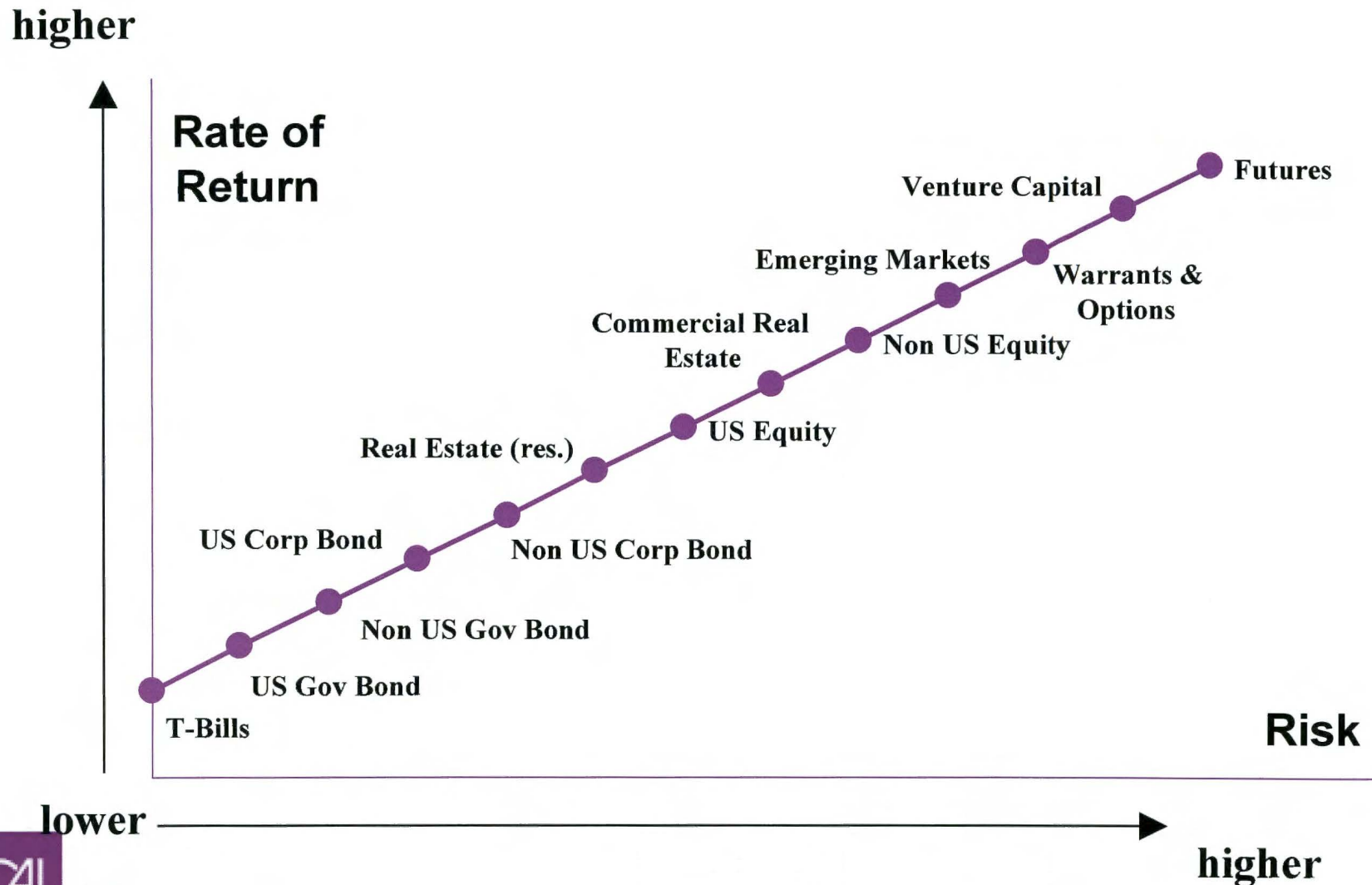
The Benefits of Having an IPS

- Fulfills an important fiduciary function--to set investment policy and implementation guidelines that enable the plan sponsor to monitor the plan on an ongoing basis
- Provides a paper trail and provides best defense in litigation
- Negates second-guessing or Monday morning quarterbacking
- Ensures continuity when there is committee turnover
- Provides guidelines for investment managers to follow

THE RISK-RETURN TRADE-OFF

- Investors are Averse to Risk
 - An investor will choose from portfolios with the same level of risk that portfolio with the greatest expected return, and
 - An investor will choose from portfolios with the same expected return that portfolio with the lowest risk
- Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT): risk-return and the rational portfolio choice
- Efficient Diversification

RISK-RETURN ILLUSTRATED



EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

- On average, bearing greater risk has produced greater return
- Table based on annual returns for 3 asset types (1926-1999):

	Average Rate of Return	Average Risk Premium over T-bills	Standard Deviation
Large Cap Stocks	11.4%	7.6%	20.1%
Small Cap Stocks	12.6%	8.8%	33.6%
LT Corporate Bonds	5.6%	1.8%	8.8%
T-bills	3.8%	0.0%	3.2%

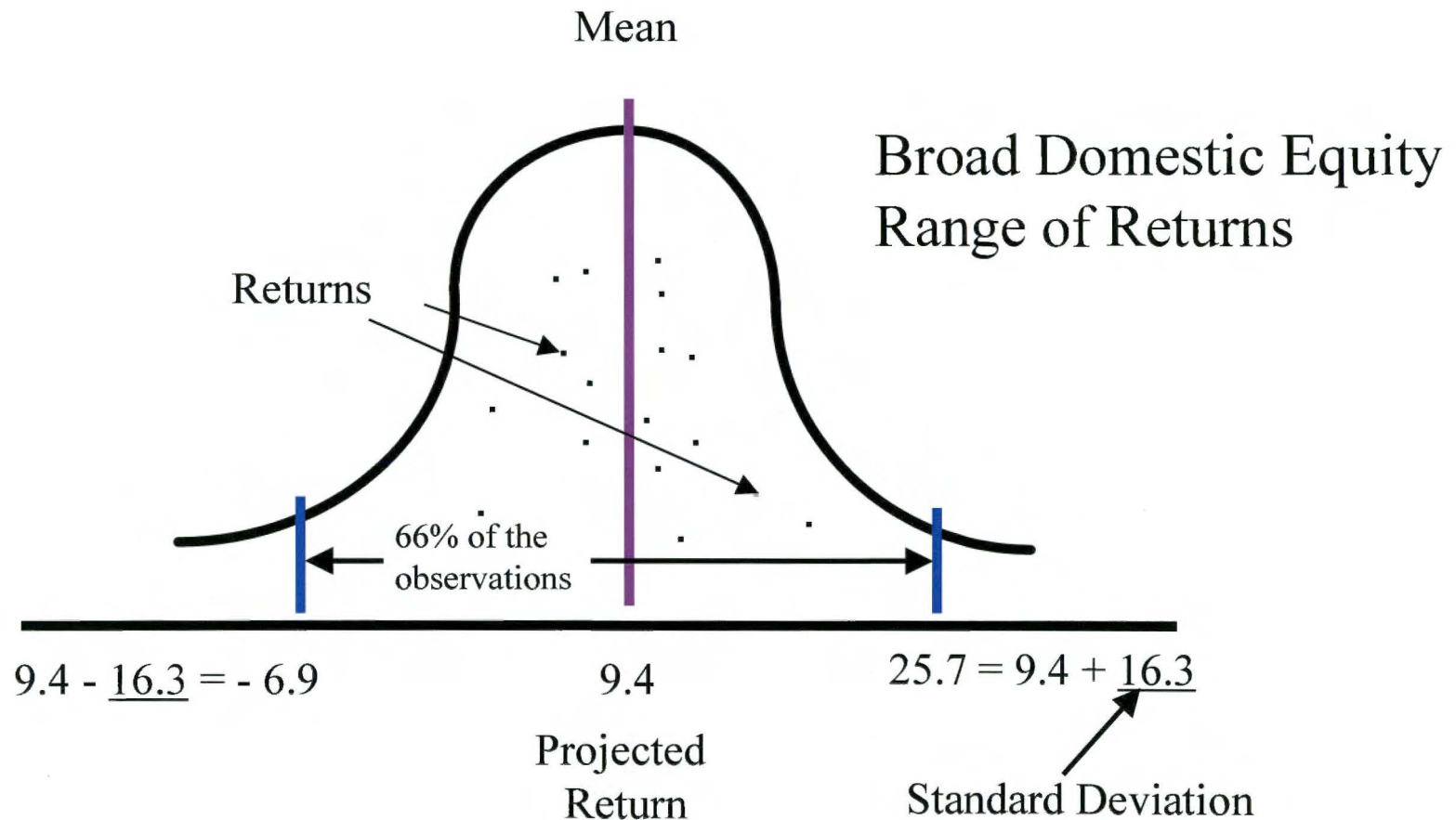
CAPITAL MARKET THEORY FOCUSES ON...

- Political
- Environmental
- Legislative
- **Benchmark**
- **Return**
- Liquidity
- Currency

- Inflation
- Default
- Boardroom
- **Systematic**
- **Non-Systematic**
- Career

MEASURING RISK

- Standard Deviation - Measures the Variability of Returns from Their Mean



MEASURING RISK

An Illustration

Expected Annual Return = 9.4 %

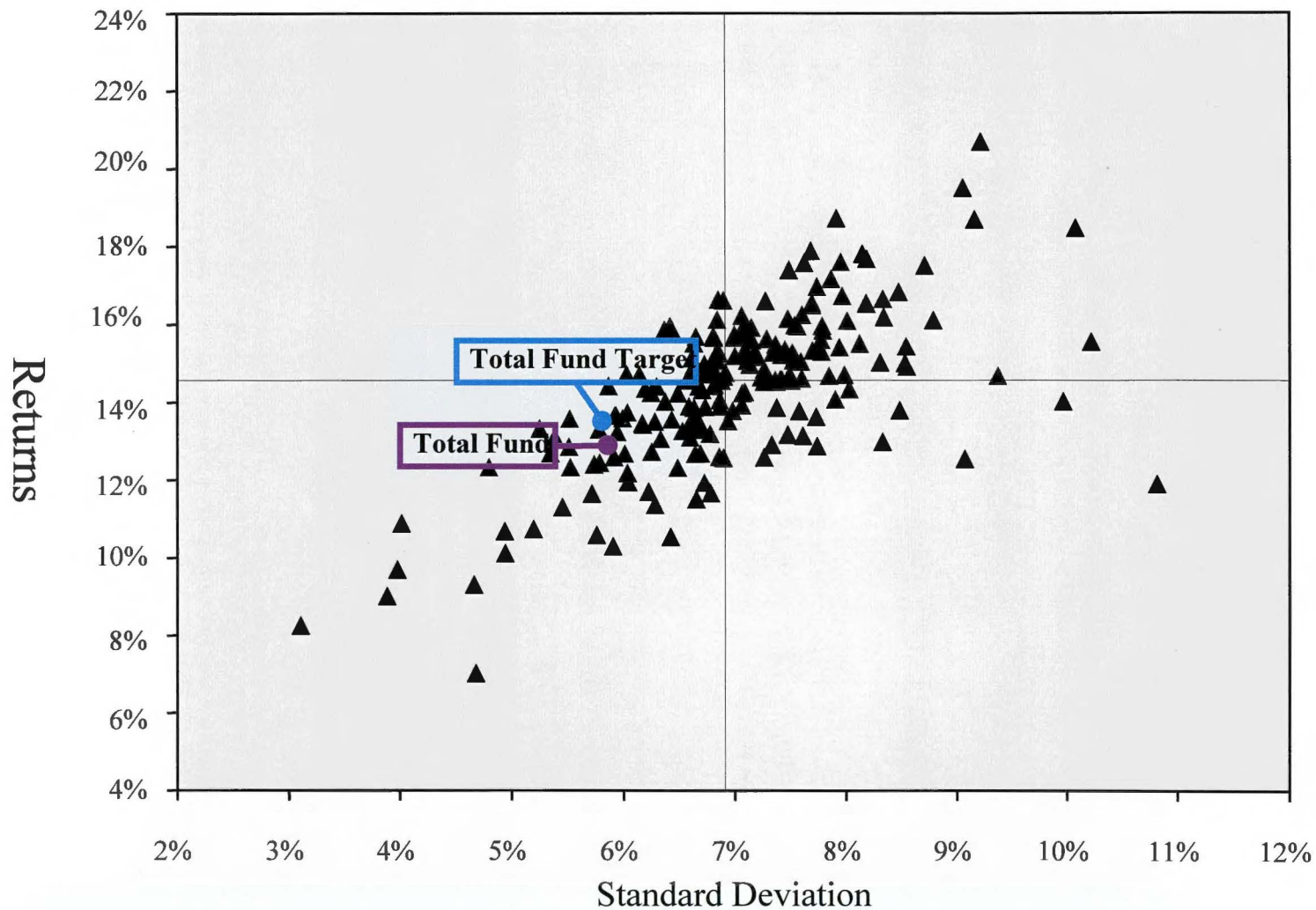
Standard Deviation of Return = 16.3 %

2 out of 3 years, the return is expected to fall within a range of one standard deviation = -6.9 to 25.7%

95% of the time, the return is expected to fall within a range of two standard deviations = -23.2 to 42.0%

EXAMPLE OF A PLAN SPONSOR USE

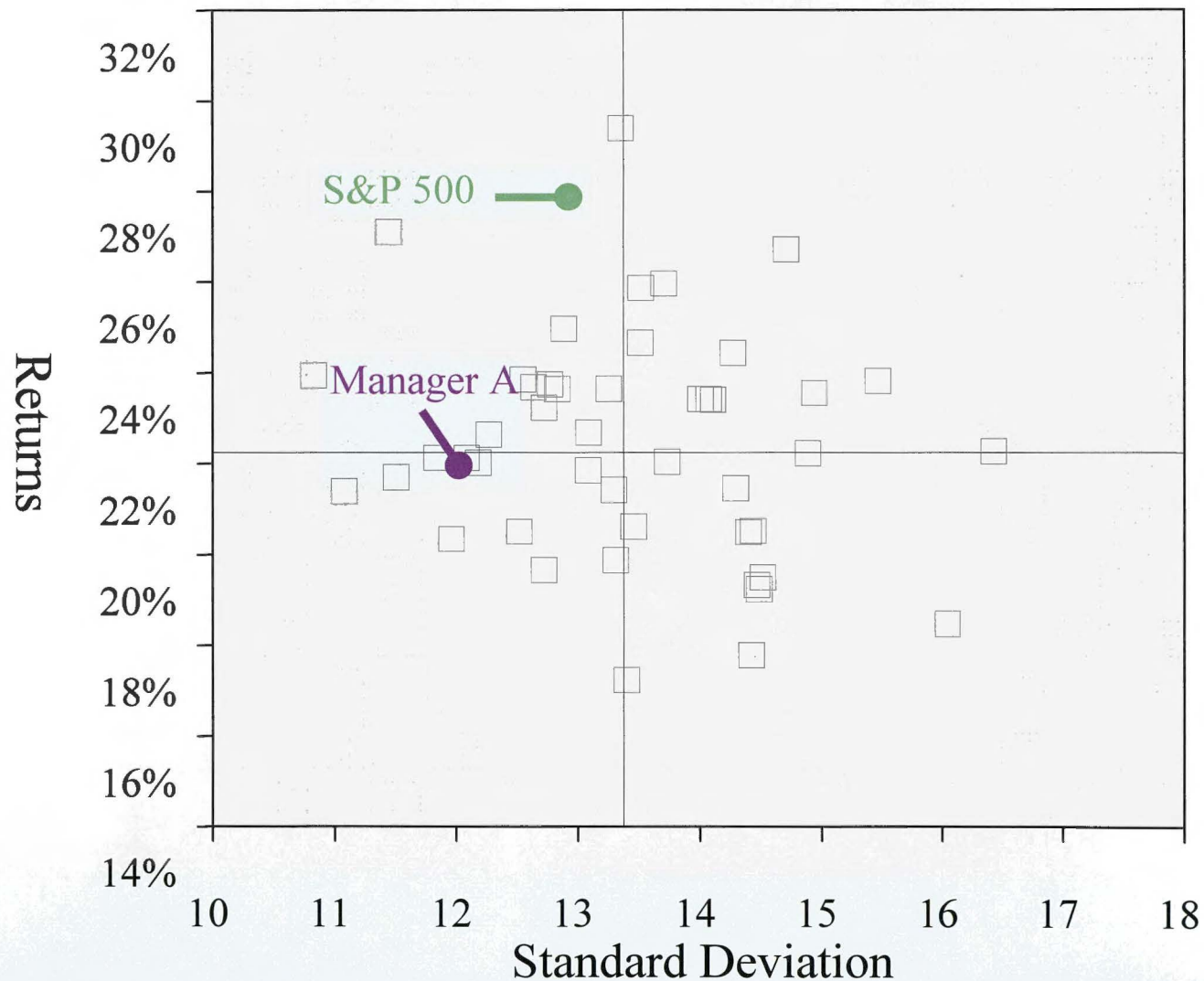
Five Year Annualized Risk vs Return



Triangles represent membership of the Total Plan Sponsor Database

ANOTHER USE

Large Cap (Value) Equity Style Annualized Five Year Risk vs Return



EVALUATING RISK: THE SHARPE RATIO

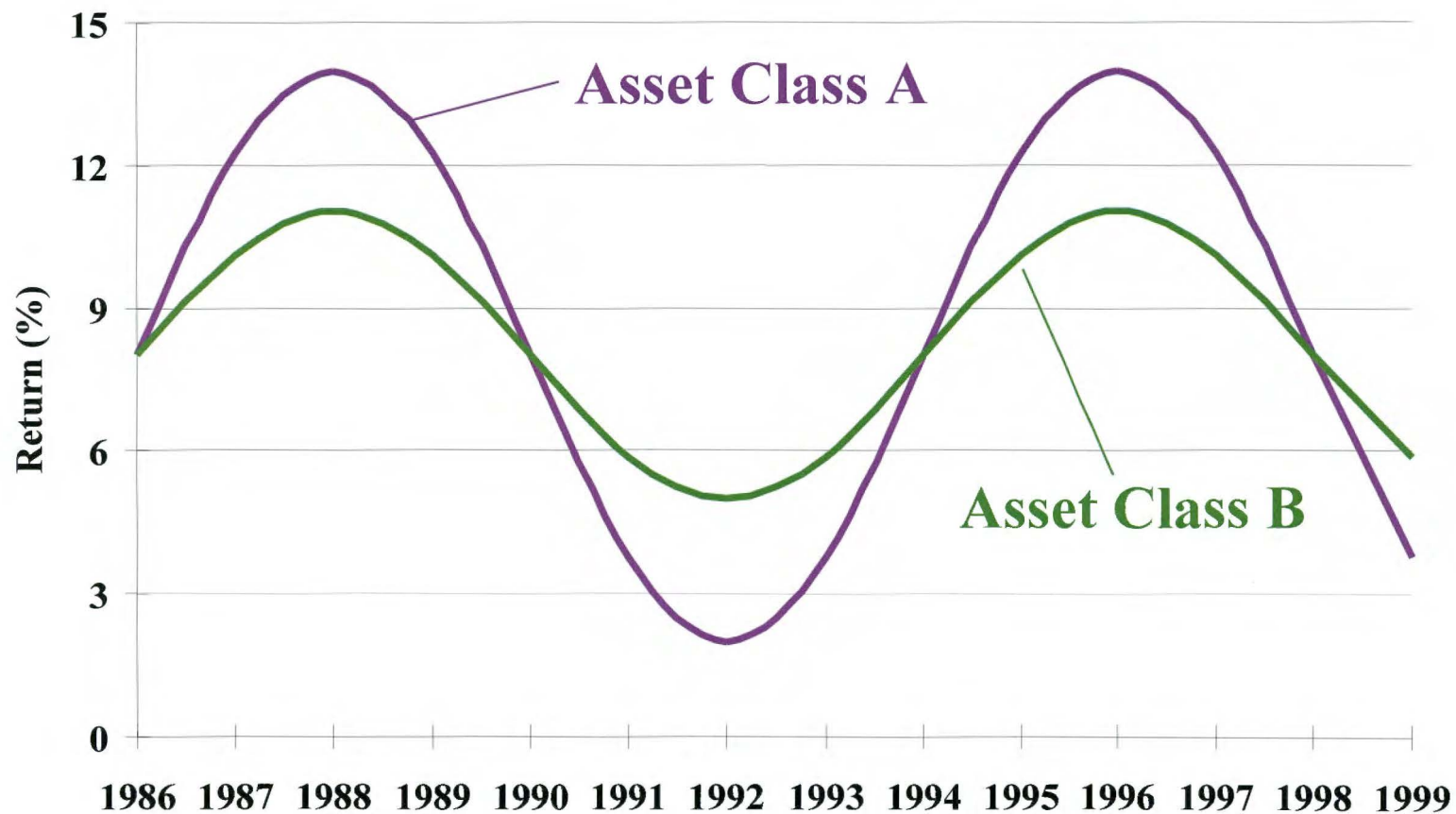
A simple measure of risk-adjusted return:

$$\frac{\text{portfolio return} - \text{risk free return}}{\text{portfolio risk}}$$

The Sharpe ratio measures units of excess return earned per unit of risk taken. *(The greater the Sharpe ratio, the more efficient the portfolio).*

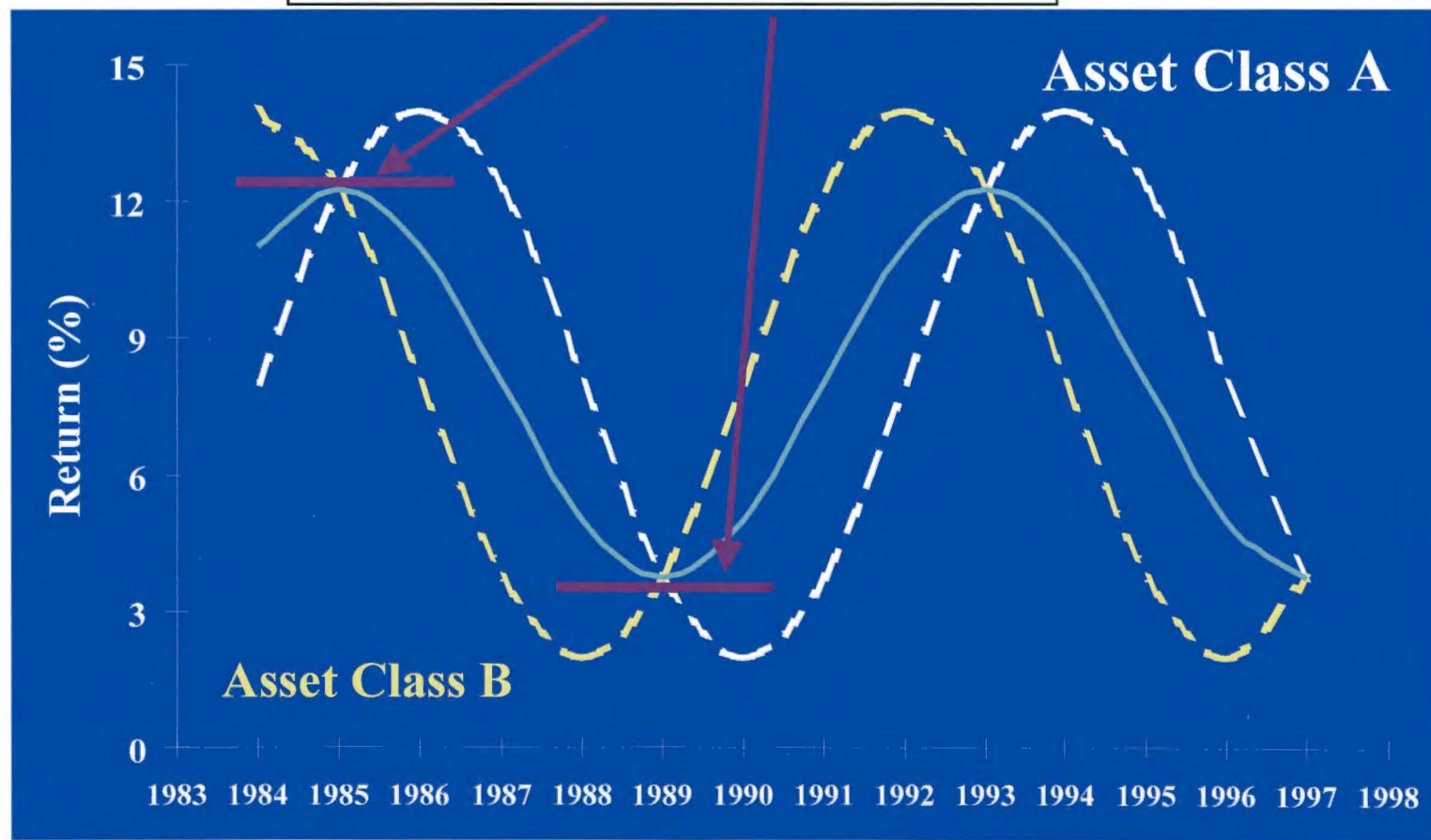
Use: To compare the relative performance of fund managers with different risk levels.

RETURNS WILL GO UP AND DOWN



CORRELATION AND DIVERSIFICATION

Portfolio Volatility Reduced



KEY TO DIVERSIFICATION

- The key is to diversify across assets (or managers) that are sensitive to different macroeconomic variables
- Combining assets (or managers) with low correlations improves diversification
- Combining assets (or managers) with high correlations provides little or no diversification benefits

Three Goals of Manager Structure

- Minimize the downside performance risk of a portfolio in relation to a broad market index.
- Exceed, or at least match, the performance of a broad market index.
- Create a cost effective manageable pool of investment managers.

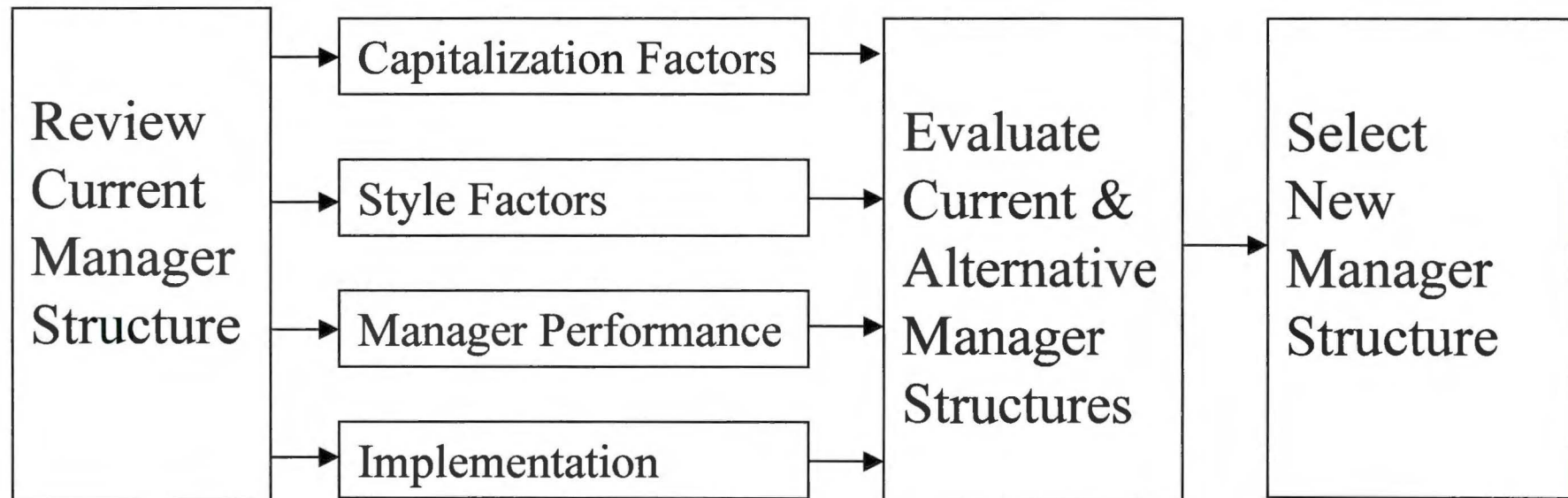
Different Asset Classes Pose Different Challenges

- Domestic Equities--Explanatory power of large vs small and growth vs value; Sharpe Attribution Methodology
- Non-U.S. Equities--EAFE vs emerging; regional diversification; growth vs value; currency-hedging strategies
- Domestic Fixed Income--Most sectors of the investment-grade bond universe are highly correlated
- Non-U.S. Fixed Income--Part of domestic “core plus” or separate mandate? To hedge or not to hedge?

Four Primary Decisions Clients Need to Make

- ① Use of Index Funds - which market subsectors, and in what percentages?
- ② Types (Styles) of Managers - specialists (e.g., growth and value managers) vs. generalists (e.g., global bonds)
- ③ Number of Managers - driven by first two decisions and client's size
- ④ Types of Vehicles - separately managed portfolio or commingled/mutual fund

The Process



Active vs. Passive: Return Premiums

<u>Style</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>3 Year Annualized Return Premium**</u>	<u>5-Year Annualized Return Premium**</u>
LC Value	S&P 500	-859	-630
LC Growth	S&P 500	614	238
LC Core	S&P 500	-19	-70
MC Value	S&P 400	-1,065	-565
MC Growth	S&P 400	1,320	693
MC Core	S&P 400	139	120
SC Value	Russell 2000	-372	-42
SC Growth	Russell 2000	1,245	751
SC Core	Russell 2000	470	389
Non-U.S. Equity	EAFE	332	351
Active Duration	LB Agg.	17	-13
Core Bond	LB Agg.	-2	9

* All time periods end June 30, 2000

** Median manager's return minus the index return expressed in basis points



Active vs. Passive: Return Premiums

(Time Period Dependency)

<u>Style</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>3 Year Annualized Return Premium**</u>	<u>5-Year Annualized Return Premium**</u>
LC Value	S&P 500	26	19
LC Growth	S&P 500	-7	6
LC Core	S&P 500	-23	-5
MC Value	S&P 400	185	-8
MC Growth	S&P 400	360	168
MC Core	S&P 400	261	85
SC Value	Russell 2000	-99	105
SC Growth	Russell 2000	316	290
SC Core	Russell 2000	105	199
Non-U.S. Equity	EAFE	-136	99
Active Duration	LB Agg.	66	59
Core Bond	LB Agg.	35	34

* All time periods end June 30, 1995

** Median manager's return minus the index return expressed in basis points



Common Index Fund Strategies*

	<u>Index?</u>	<u>Typical % Allocation</u>
• Domestic Equities		
Large Cap	Yes	20-40%
Small Cap	No	
• Non-U.S. Equities		
EAFE	Yes/No	0-30%
Emerging	No	
Small Cap	No	
• Domestic Bonds	Yes/No	0-30%

* Passive and/or “enhanced” index funds.

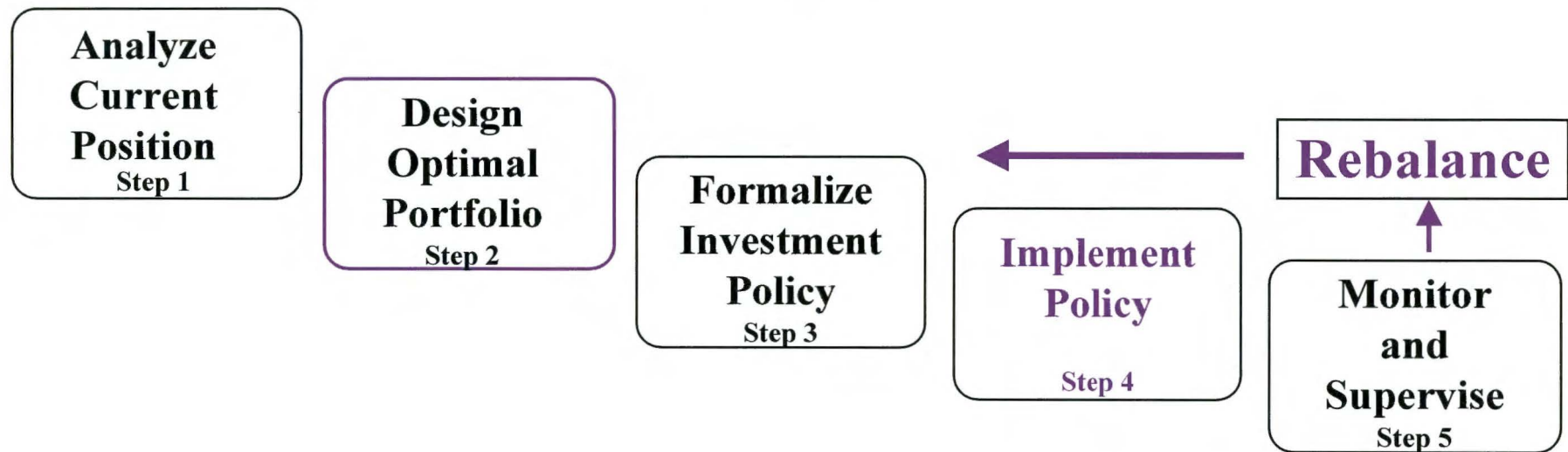
Typical Number of Managers

	\$100 Million Fund	\$1 Billion Fund	\$25 Billion Fund
Index Fund	1	1	2
L-C Equity	2	4	6
M-C Equity	0	1	2
S-C Equity	1	2	4
Non-U.S. Equity (EAFE)	1	2	3
Non-U.S. Equity (Emerging)	0	1	2
Domestic Fixed Income	1	2	4
Non-U.S. Fixed Income	0	1	1
Global	0	0	1
Real Estate	0	2	3
TOTALS	6	16	28

Administrative and Cost Concerns

- Complex Structures are Difficult to Control and are Expensive
- Boardroom “Costs” Need to be Taken Into Account
- Internal Staffing Issues
- Custodian Needs to “Keep Pace”
- Structures Should be Maintained Over Long Periods of Time
- Simple Structures May be the Best Performing

Implement Policy (Step 4)

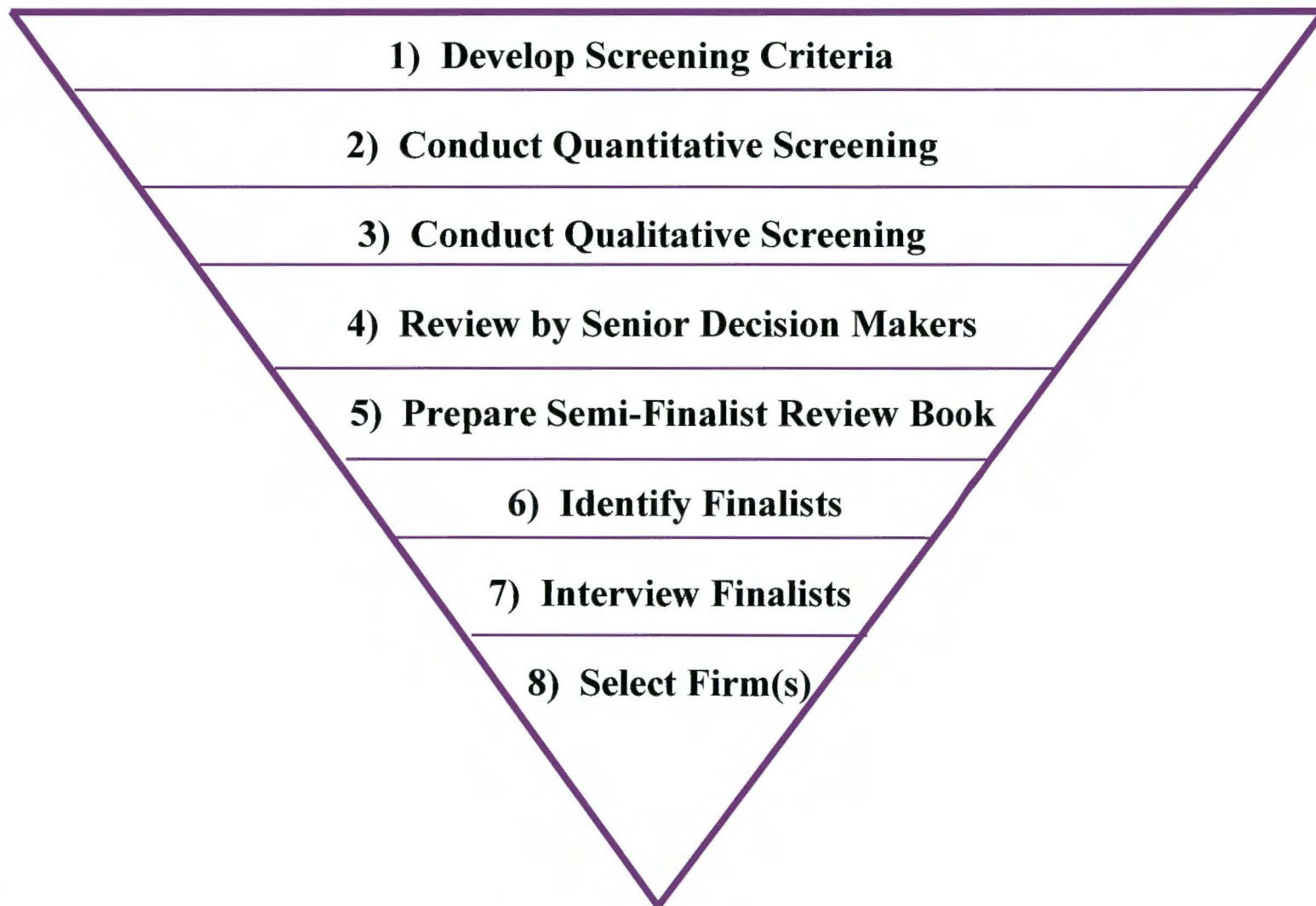


1. Hire investment managers
2. Negotiate investment manager fees
3. Review custody arrangements
4. Review securities lending program

Value of Procedural Due Diligence

- **Clear Guidelines Govern the Search Process**
- **Third-Party Consultants Ensure an Unbiased and Objective Search Process**
- **Hiring Decisions that are Not Based on Strict Adherence to a Well-Designed Process Could Expose Fiduciaries to Unwanted Liability**

The Search Process



Step #1: Develop Appropriate Screening Criteria

- Manager Type
- Investment Style
- Investment Vehicle
- Managed Assets
- Size of Professional Staff
- Years of Experience
- Geographic Location
- Involvement With Other Businesses
- Flexibility of Individual Portfolio Managers
- Security Analysis Orientation
- Risk Levels
- Capitalization Levels
- In-House Research Emphasis
- Use of Cash Equivalents
- Use of ADRs, 144As, and futures and/or options
- Historical Performance Criteria
- Experience and Education of Professionals
- Financial Well Being of Firm
- Client-Servicing Capabilities
- Fees
- Organizational Ownership
- Informational Technology

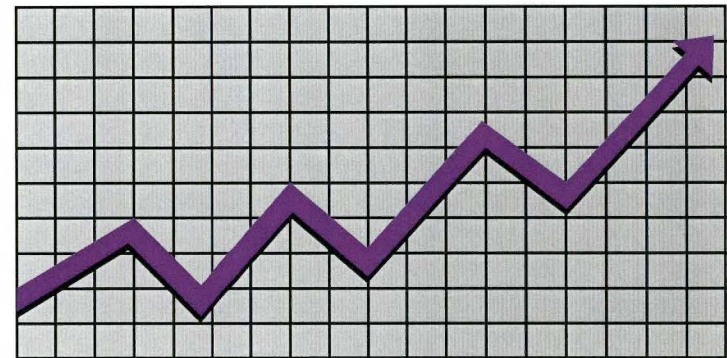
Fiduciary Responsibility

- Important Message: Investment Prudence Turns on Process, Not Investment Results
- The Value of Following a Procedural Process
- Three Investment Principles for Trustees
 - Hire investment managers with the intention of maintaining long-standing relationships
 - Select the right managers for the defined roles - managers must have strengths in their designated areas
 - Remember that you are charged with making decisions that are for the benefit of the participants or beneficiaries, even at the risk of making an unpopular decision

Time Horizon

What is a meaningful time period during which to judge a manager's performance?

- Longer Time Periods are Better Than Shorter Time Periods
- The Common Practice is to Judge a Manager During a Complete Market Cycle - 5 or More Years



Securities Lending Program Review

- Eligible securities
- Percentage out on loan
- Indemnification against broker default
- Acceptable collateral
- Collateral re-investment policies
- Gap policy
- Net income (fee splits with lending agent)

WHY MEASURE PERFORMANCE?

- Important element of a trustee's due-diligence process
- Trustees have a fiduciary “duty to monitor”-
-the proper appointment and monitoring of
an investment manager transfers investment
responsibility and liability from the plan
fiduciaries to the investment manager

BENEFITS OF HAVING A PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT PROCESS

- Documentation of Results
 - Ensures Adherence to the Plan Sponsor's Guidelines
- Continued Manager Due Diligence
 - Current Firms
 - New Organizations
 - Communication Tool
- Superior Management of Plan
 - Avoid Selling Low and Buying High
 - Plan Diversification
- Objectivity
 - Removes Plan Sponsor from Personal (Subjective) Relationships

LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE REVIEW

- (1) Plan Objectives
- (2) Total Fund
- (3) Asset Class
- (4) Individual Managers

PRIMARY FACTORS AFFECTING PERFORMANCE

Client's Investment Policy

- Asset allocation
- Goals and guidelines
- Investment limitations
- Risk tolerance

Market Environment

- Bull or bear
- Growth vs value
- Large vs small
- High vs low quality
- Interest rates

Manager Strategies

- Style (biases)
- Capitalization focus
- Sector concentration
- Security selection
- Risk management

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION

SCIENCE

Performance Measurement

- Collect and categorize raw transaction data and market value information
- Calculate time-weighted returns over various periods
- Calculate measures of risk and risk/reward tradeoffs
- Compare ROR with benchmarks and appropriate style groups
- Calculate characteristics (P/E, Beta, etc.)

ART

Performance Evaluation

- Analyze and interpret quantitative information
- Form judgments and make recommendations
- Consider qualitative factors:
 - Client policies
 - Market trends
 - Changes at firm
 - Manager strategies

TYPICAL INVESTMENT-RELATED EXPENSES

- **Custodian/Trustee Fee**
- **Investment Management Fees**
- **Consulting Fees**
- **Brokerage Expenses**
- **Other Expenses**
 - **Administrative**
 - **Actuarial**
 - **Legal**
 - **Accounting**
 - **Internal Staff**

COMMON PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

- Rates of return in relation to benchmark
- Rates of return in relation to a style-group median return
- Risk measures and risk-adjusted returns (using a CAPM framework)
- Portfolio characteristics
- Attribution characteristics



Alaska SeaLife Center
w i n d o w s t o t h e s e a



Alaska SeaLife Center
w i n d o w s t o t h e s e a

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING**

DECEMBER 5, 2000

**Alaska SeaLife Center
Sustainability & Stability
EVOS Trustee Council Meeting
December 5, 2000**

The Alaska SeaLife Center is in the early stages of the organizational growth cycle. A number of functions and activities are underway that will help the Center stabilize and sustain itself as its reputation as a leader in the scientific community, visitor industry, and educational arena continues to grow.

- **Collaborations/partnerships with agencies and organizations that support the mission of the Center**

ASLC works with several agencies and organizations (in addition to EVOS) including the National Park Service, University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) Alaska Contaminants Program, Coastal America Partnership, the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, Sea Otter and Steller Seal Lion Commission, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and Fish and Wildlife Service. ASLC actively searches out short and long-term collaborations and partnerships to increase funding opportunities and combine resources to better address ecosystem issues.

- **Diversified research projects that expand the Center's reputation as a premier marine research facility.**

The Center is one of four agencies funded by NMFS to assist with data collection to help NMFS recover the Steller Sea Lion species. An Eider research program is underway that is funded by Fish and Wildlife Service. The Center works with the EVOS Trustees Council to facilitate a wide variety of research projects. We have recently assisted the Northwest Cruise Ship Association to understand the ecological impact of cruise ship discharges in Alaskan waters.

We look forward to the development of the new North Pacific Research Institute that will be housed at ASLC. The addition of this institute will help expand our future as a premier research and education center for the North Pacific, as well enhance our reputation as a scientific leader in Alaska. We are also working with the EVOS GEM Plan to determine the Center's role.

- **Rehabilitation projects that provide opportunities to highlight the center's experience and knowledge in regards to marine animals and provide education about specific rehabilitation projects.**

The goals of the Alaska SeaLife Center Rehabilitation Program are:

- 1) Provide emergency care for sick, stranded, or injured marine mammals and seabirds;
- 2) Effectively treat and release animals back to the wild;
- 3) Learn from the animals in our care by collecting critical health data which provides important information to researchers studying their populations in the wild. The SeaLife Center attempts to tag all pinnipeds released from the program to conduct post rehabilitation survival studies;
- 4) Provide information to the public on marine mammals and seabirds.

The SeaLife Center works with the animal management agencies to educate the public on state and federal regulations that apply to marine mammals and seabirds. The Center also provides guidelines to the public to help well meaning individuals to determine when an animal is sick and needs help, and when it is in the animal's best interest to leave it alone.

- **Special and ongoing public education projects that expand the public's knowledge base regarding marine animals and the ecosystem and contribute to the Center's operating revenue**

The center provides a combination of static, dynamic and hands-on exhibits for visitors. In addition, the Center's school education and popular "Nocturne" programs provide an opportunity for students to study the marine ecosystem with knowledgeable and enthusiastic instructors. Visitor groups such as Elderhostel receive custom education programs. A new exhibit, "The Bering Sea: Waters at the Edge" is in the planning stages. The exhibit will remain at the Center for a year and then travel throughout Alaska and the rest of the U.S.

- **Facility use to generate additional revenue and provide opportunities for organizations to experience the ASLC**

Staff is working to attract conferences, meetings, and social events to the Center to maximize the use of the facility and increase operating revenue. Specific facility use materials are being developed, contracts and rental agreements revised, and an evaluation process implemented.

- **Marketing, public relations, and fund raising activities that expand the Center's visibility as a world class research, rehabilitation, and education facility and help ensure the long term financial stability of the Center.**

Staff is working to build ALSC's reputation as a strong, viable organization that uses grants, endowments, and other funding resources in a fiscally responsible manner; produces scientifically sound reports and results; is a respected resource in regards to knowledge regarding the marine ecosystem; and successfully combines husbandry, research and rehabilitation projects. Planned activities include enhancing visitor experience; expanding e-commerce; providing opportunities for greater media exposure, identifying new funding sources; expanding membership and donation program; and recognition of the Alaska SeaLife Center as a premier Alaskan visitor attraction.

Defining Critical Habitat for Marine Reserves EVOS

*--Researcher: Dr. Jennifer Nielsen
USGS, Alaska Biological Center*

*Assess and test the appropriate
application and effectiveness of a new
technology, satellite pop-up tags, that
could assist in critical marine habitat
assessment in the Gulf of Alaska*

Halibut release—November 21, 2000



(907) 274-1056

Date **NOV 26 2000**

**Anchorage
Daily News**

Client No. 340

140 340 530 346 345A 350

Halibut enlisted in research project

By JON LITTLE

Daily News Peninsula Bureau

SOLDOTNA — A small, electronics-packed bobber that one day may help unlock the mysterious ocean life of salmon is being tested right now on seven Resurrection Bay halibut.

The halibut are big — the largest is 100 pounds — and well-suited to the prototype devices, 3-inch-long tags that look like snagged fishing lures attached to a halibut's back by

a tungsten wire.

"The halibut were just a species of choice. One, because they're large and, two, they were readily captured and seemed amenable to a period of time in captivity," said lead researcher Jennifer Nielsen, supervisor of fisheries research for the biological resource division of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Inside the cigar-shaped tag, topped with a 2-inch, air-filled ball, is a digital memory card and sensors

constantly recording water pressure, light and temperature.

The devices are programmed to corrode their tungsten wires with acid on June 15 and float to the surface, where they will begin transmitting their stored information to passing satellites.

Assuming everything works right, scientists can use the stored data to interpret where the halibut have been swimming all winter, Nielsen said.

Sunrise and sunset provide the longitude, while temperature and depth data suggest a fish's latitude. Accuracy is limited to a 40-nautical-mile range. That's imprecise, she said, but a more accurate locator, the global positioning system, doesn't work under water.

Five of the tagged halibut were released Monday in Resurrection Bay. Two others were left behind at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, partly so Nielsen can watch how the

fish cope with their tags but also so the center can display the surprisingly lively halibut to visitors.

The flat-bodied fish adapted quickly in the month they were in captivity at the sea life center. They were being hand-fed within a week and were swimming to the surface of the center's holding pond to check things out.

The \$77,000 project, funded by the

See Page B-2, PROJECT

PROJECT: Researchers seek halibut behavior clues

140 340 532 346 347A 350

Continued from Page B-1

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, is one of nine ongoing research projects at the center.

While the project is really to test the tags, Nielsen hopes to learn a little about halibut behavior over the next eight months. For instance, will the halibut stick around, or will they migrate? If so, how far? "Some people say fish caught off California come from Alaska. We will be able to document any large ocean migrations these fish might perform," she said.

Even the two captive halibut are scheduled to have their tags pop to the surface June 15. Though the tags can operate for up to three years, Nielsen wanted the trial to run just as long as necessary so she could assess how they work.

While they've been used on other large fish species, such as tuna and marlin nearer the equator, this is the first test so far north, she said.

The ultimate goal is to test this relatively new technology so it can be used in other studies, whether it is halibut, ling cod or king salmon, she said.

"Some people say fish caught off California come from Alaska. We will be able to document any large ocean migrations these fish might perform."

— Jennifer Nielsen,
lead researcher

Biologists understand a lot about salmon and other fish species in Alaska's rivers and streams, but little is known about how salmon behave, or even where they go, once they migrate to salt water.

The pop-up tags being tested require a fish of at least 7 pounds. But a smaller prototype is in the works that will do all the same things and fit smaller fish.

□ Reporter Jon Little can be reached at jlittle@adn.com or at 907-260-5248.



*Transferring halibut to fish
tote 11/21/00*



*Loading totes on
truck*



Loading tote on boat



Tote loaded on boat



Halibut on board



Water for halibut



*Dr Neilsen, ASLC staff, and
captain*



Return to harbor

Rehabilitation

*--Learning from Alaska's
sick and injured animals*

*Lacy, a ring seal was
found on an Alaska
Peninsula beach with a
fungal skin infection*

*Lacy has left the
quarantine tank and is
now in an outdoor tank at
the SeaLife Center*

*She will be released in
mid-December*



*Vic & Natalie load Lacy
into carrier*



*Pam & Jesssica carry Lacy
out of the quarantine tank*



Lacy gets weighed



*Pam & Jessica carry Lacy
to her outdoor tank*



Footbath



*Getting ready for the
release*



*Lacy ventures out of the
carrier*



*Natalie throws herring to
Lacy*

Public Education/Community Involvement

*--Using community activities like the
Holiday Party for Seward residents and
the Holiday train festivities to provide
education on the marine ecosystem*



*King Neptune
& Mermaids*



*Tylan & King
Neptune*



Animal Ornaments



Edible Art



Polar Express



Overlook



Dennis & Janelle



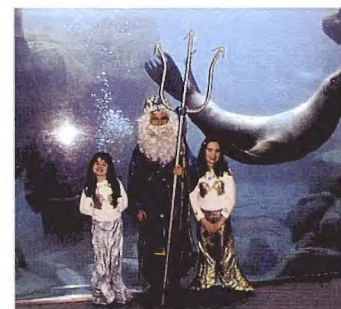
Michelle's Lecture



*Littlest
Auklet*



Outside Audience



Under the Sea



Serenading Stephanie





Alaska SeaLife Center

w i n d o w s t o t h e s e a

The Alaska SeaLife Center Fact Sheet

<u>Mission Statement:</u>	<i>The Alaska SeaLife Center is dedicated to understanding and maintaining the integrity of the marine ecosystem of Alaska through research, rehabilitation, and public education</i>
<u>Grand Opening:</u>	May 1998
<u>Location:</u>	Mile 0 of the Seward Highway, Seward, Alaska Approximately 125 miles south of Anchorage, Alaska
<u>Hours of Operation:</u>	October 1 through March 31 / Daily 10:00am to 5:00pm April 1 through April 30 / Daily 9:00am to 6:00pm May 1 through Labor Day, / Daily 8:00am to 8:00pm Tuesday after Labor Day through September 30 / Daily 9:00am to 6:00pm Closed Thanksgiving and Christmas
<u>Admission:</u>	\$12.50 Adults, \$10.00 Youth ages 7 to 12, 6 and Under admitted free Group rates are available for 15 or more with 24-hour advance reservation Memberships and Facility Rentals are also available
<u>Project History:</u>	For many years, scientists have recognized the need for a marine research center in Alaska. Following the 1989 <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill, the need for an accessible rehabilitation facility to provide adequate care for injured animals was reinforced. In 1990, a group of concerned citizens and researchers founded the Seward Association of the Advancement of Marine Sciences (SAAMS). Its mission was to build a world-class facility dedicated to marine research, rehabilitation, and public education in Seward. The Alaska SeaLife Center, a non-profit organization, is fulfilling the SAAMS vision.
<u>Cost of the Facility:</u>	\$56 million. Funding for the project was made possible through the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill settlement, the city of Seward revenue bonds, and private/corporate fundraising.
<u>Site:</u>	Built on a seven-acre lot provided by the city of Seward, the 115,000 square-foot building sits on the edge of Resurrection Bay.
<u>Unique Aspects:</u>	The Alaska SeaLife Center is the only cold-water marine mammal research facility in the Western Hemisphere.
<u>Main Exhibits:</u>	The three main exhibits feature Steller sea lions, harbor seals and a variety of seabirds. The man-made habitats at the Center re-create the animals' natural "Rugged Coast" living environment. Specially placed arches, bubble nets, grottos, vegetation, burrows and ledges in each habitat promote animal enrichment and encourage the animals to interact with their environment.

AS 11/27/00

Steller Sea Lion Exhibit: The 162,000-gallon Steller sea lion habitat closely resembles the natural conditions in Resurrection Bay and has several observation areas for both researchers and the public.

Harbor Seal Exhibit: The harbor seal habitat resembles the rocky coastline with ample spaces for the seals to sun themselves. The laminated glass viewing barriers afford close proximity viewing of the animals' in their 90,000-gallon habitat.

Sea Bird Exhibit: The seabird exhibit has the deepest of all sea bird pools (21 feet) in the United States. Tufted Puffins, Common Murres, and Pigeon Guillemots reside in the 105,000-gallon exhibit, which includes extensive nesting burrows and ledges for breeding. In October 2000, Red-Legged Kittiwakes also became a part of the seabird exhibit, making them the only captive Red-legged Kittiwakes in the entire world.

Other Exhibits & Galleries:

Visitors are introduced to a variety of fish, including the silver salmon and Pacific halibut in **Open Waters**. **Ocean Grazers** house lion nudibranchs, while the **Kelp Forest** features many species of fish and marine invertebrates.

The **Animal ER**, an ASLC changing exhibit, is a hands-on display that lets patrons experience how injured, sick or stranded animals are retrieved, assessed, treated and released at the ASLC. Visitors can hear emergency phone calls, view animal X-rays, and participate in "mock" feeding and grooming.

The **Discovery Zone** includes a touch tank, which encourages visitors to use more than their sense of sight. Guests can feel sea stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers and other marine invertebrates. The Discovery Zone is also home to a common basket star. The south wall of the Discovery Zone includes a window into one of the Center's wet labs, while the west wall provides patrons with view of the outdoor research deck. Both features allow visitors to observe on-going research projects.

A series of small aquariums in **Rocky Shores** depict the mini-habitats of marine creatures found along the coastline from the intertidal zone to the sea bottom.

The **Chiswell Island** exhibit provides both visitors and researchers with live video feeds of Stellar sea lions at Chiswell Island, a breeding rookery, 35 miles south of the ASLC in the rugged waters of Resurrection Bay. When weather conditions permit, visitors are able to pan and zoom live camera shots, for a more intimate view of sea lions in their natural habitat.

As guests descend into **Windows to the Sea**, they catch their first glimpse of the fantastic world below the waves. Sea lions, harbor seals and seabirds become graceful swimmers as they dive and play in their underwater world. **Deep Gulf**, **Harbor Bottom Life**, and **Denizens of the Deep** house a variety of ocean bottom dwellers including, king and dungeness crabs, sun stars, sea urchins, and a giant Pacific octopus.

The Alaska SeaLife Center's **Film Galleries** immerse the visitor in Alaska's rich marine environment and challenges them to become stewards for that environment.

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Budget Category:	Authorized FY 00	Proposed FY 01					
Personnel		\$30.0					
Travel		\$1.2					
Contractual		\$0.0					
Commodities		\$0.0					
Equipment		\$0.0					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$31.2	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS				
General Administration		\$4.5				Estimated FY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$35.7				TBD	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.3					
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.							
Other Resources							
Comments: Personnel Costs are for 4 months (June - September 2001)							

FY01

11/17/00

Project Number: 01455
Project Title: Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program Data System
Agency: ADFG & Restoration Office

FORM 3A
TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed
Name	Position Description					FY 01
Yet to be determined	Data System Manager		4.0	7.5		0.0
		30.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
		0.0				
Subtotal			4.0	7.5	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$30.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed
Description	FY 01					
In-State Travel Anchorage to Juneau (2 trips)		0.4	2	2	0.2	1.2
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$1.2

FY01

Project Number: 01455
 Project Title: Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program Data System
 Agency: ADFG & Restoration Office

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FY 01
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FY 01
Commodities Total		\$0.0

FY01

Project Number:01455
 Project Title: Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program Data System
 Agency: ADFG & Restoration Office

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

PAG
appointments

INTEREST GROUP SUMMARY SHEET

Nominee	Aquaculture	Commercial Fishing	Commercial Tourism	Conservation	Environmental	Forest Products	Local Government	Native Landowners	Public at Large	Recreation Users	Science/Academic	Sport Hunting/Fishing	Subsistence	TC Selection
Rupert Andrews, Juneau									X			O		
Torie Baker, Cordova		O							X					
Chris Beck, Anchorage									O					
*Chris Blackburn, Kodiak	X	X							X					
Dave Cobb, Valdez	X								O					
*Gary Fandrei, Kenai	X								X					
*Brett Huber, Soldotna									X			X		
Dan Hull, Anchorage	X	X							O					
James King, Juneau				X					O					
*Jan Konigsberg, Anchorage				X	X				X			X		
Charles Meacham, Juneau		X							X		O			
*Pat Norman, Port Graham								X	X				X	
*Lloyd "Bud" Perrine, Cordova	X								X					
*Gerald Sanger, Whittier			X						X					
*Stan Senner, Anchorage				X	X				X					
Stacy Studebaker, Kodiak				X	X				X	O				
Charles Totemoff, Anchorage						X		O	X				X	
*Reggie Ward, Kodiak									X					
Ed Zeine, Cordova							O		X					

* = New applicant

O = Represented this position during last PAG term

X = Potential to represent this position

Groundfish Data Bank

P.O. BOX 948 - KODIAK, AK. 99615

Alaska

PH: 907-486-3033

Chris Blackburn, Director

Julie Bonney, Executive Assistant

FAX: 907-486-3461

7353974@mcimail.com

jbonney@eagle.ptialaska.net



SENT NOVEMBER 22, 2000

TO: Molly McCammon
EVOS

Molly: Thank you for requesting that I apply for a position on the EVOS Public Advisory Group. It is a group I have long wanted to serve but did not want to compete with the current Kodiak PAG member.

1. My Resume is enclosed.

2. Nominee's Knowledge

I have lived in Kodiak for 30 years. For the first 10 years I was a fishery correspondent for many fishery trade papers. Since 1985 I have been the sole proprietor of the consulting firm Alaska Groundfish Data Bank. As a citizen of Kodiak and as member of the Kodiak City Council when Exxon-Valdez oil spill occurred I am very knowledgeable of the events of that occurred.

I attended the early EVOS workshops and was impressed by the staff and the researchers. I have kept abreast of the research work ever since.

One of Alaska Groundfish Data Bank's important contributions to the industry is following research and using the knowledge to improve fisheries. This includes helping find money, suggesting and following through to implement research.

I am familiar with all the Gulf fisheries and have worked on issues for about all the species.

3. My only involvement is my knowledge and the dissemination of that knowledge to improve commercial fishing and understand the ecosystem.

4. My knowledge of the Gulf of Alaska is broad. I work with many fishermen who have local knowledge and with fisherman who have questions and who have excellent ideas for research. I also serve on the Prince William Sound Science Center Board and the Alaska Seas, Oceans and Fisheries Foundation. I feel that cross pollination is very helpful. I also believe that, if I am appointed to the PAG that should as a conduit for my community. I would hold a open pre-meeting in Kodiak before going to a PAG meeting.

5. Additional Information - See resume

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. I and all my relatives have no claims in court.
2. I and all my relatives have no interest property which has been or is likely to be proposed for acquisition.
3. My husband Jim Blackburn may be involved at sometime in EVOS research thru his job at Alaska Department of Fish & Game. Should this occur it would be part of his job and involve no benefits.

4. I know of no other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group that would have a direct bearing on my financial condition or that of any of my relatives.

Chris Harkness

RESUME FOR
CHRISTINE J. BLACKBURN

ADDRESS: P.O. Box 948
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

TELEPHONE: 907-486-3033
FAX: 907-486-3461
EMAIL: cbburn@ptialaska.net

PERSONAL: Born Feb. 6, 1943. Married 1965. One son, born 1970.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

MARCH 1986 TO PRESENT:

Owner and director of the Alaska Groundfish Data Bank, a consulting, lobbying, research and public relations firm specializing in fisheries and related issues. Projects range from representing trawl fishermen and groundfish processors on issues at the state and federal level and projecting trends to economic analyses for financial institutions and investors.

In 1992 Alaska Groundfish Data Bank opened a second business, "Subscriber Services," to serve clients which needed ongoing information but could not be represented in the management or political arena by AGDB. Clients served under Information Services include shipping companies and fishermen other than trawl fishermen. Meeting the needs of the Information Services clients required that AGDB expand its historic data base and projections to include the crab, salmon, halibut and herring fisheries.

1977 TO MARCH 1986:

Independent fisheries journalist working under contract for Kodiak Daily Mirror, Alaska Fishermen's Journal, National Fishermen and Fish Boat Magazine. Contributor to numerous publications.

1965-1977:

Employed as wife and mother

1967-1969

Technician in gear research section of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (now National Marine Fisheries Service) Montlake Lab, Seattle.

1962-1967

Employed half time in Food Science Department, College of Fisheries, University of Washington, while attending school.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

1996

Private Client - Analysis of crab bycatch in the Bering Sea Pot Gear Pacific cod fishery and recommendations to reduce bycatch.

1995

Private Client - Analysis of Potential of Pacific Ocean Perch production for shoreside processing including long range projection of stock status.

1991 - 1996

Kodiak Electric Association, 1992 projections by month of fish tonnage, all species, to be processed in Kodiak in order to assist in projections of power production requirements.

1993

Private Client - Historic review of ADF&G Bering Sea crab guideline harvest levels and actual catch - 1993.

1992

Private Client, analysis of monthly distribution of trawl and longline fleets in the Bering Sea.

Kodiak Fish Company, long range biomass trends for Gulf of Alaska groundfish, 1992 monthly catch and 1993 forecasts.

1990

Private Client, analysis of timing of salmon returns by run, Kodiak and Prince William Sound. Kodiak Electric Association, 1991 projections by month of fish tonnage, all species, to be processed in Kodiak in order to assist in projections of power production requirements.

1989

Bycatch control and monitoring plan for Eagle Fisheries' flounder fleet.

1988

State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation. As associate of Pacific Associates performed the data analysis on current waste generation and handling and expected waste generation in Kodiak and Dutch Harbor as the result of MARPOL Annex V.

Kodiak and Western Trawler Group; analysis of bycatch in the 1988 KWT-Kanai joint venture for Bering Sea rock sole.

Private client - analysis of fishery resources, current status and future projections, historic seasonal catch information and expected CPUE in the waters around a Kodiak village.

Private client - stock status and future projections, historic catch data, species availability and market availability by season, and expected gross revenues for 95-foot trawler.

1987

Private client - analysis of fishery resources including current status and future projection, expected CPUE and management trends.

Kodiak and Western Trawler Group - Bycatch control plan for the KWT-Kanai flounder joint venture in the Central Gulf of Alaska. Analysis of bycatch data.

Blackburn Resume
Page 3 of 4

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science, University of Washington, Seattle, 1970.
Major: Marine Vertebrate Biology, College of Fisheries.
Minor: Statistical Analysis.

PUBLICATIONS

Alton, Miles S. and Blackburn, Christine J. Diel changes in the vertical distribution of the euphausiids, *Thysanoessa spinifera* Holmes and *Euphausia pacifica* Hansen, in Coastal Waters of Washington. Calif. Fish and Game 58(3): 179-190, 1972.

"Flounder Stocks, Central Gulf of Alaska, Notes on Distribution, Biomass, Species, Spawning Periods and Marketability." Document available through Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.

SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS - 1988-1993

National Bycatch Conference - February 1992 - Alaska Experience with Bycatch Control.
Propeller Club - Tacoma - October 1990 - Americanization of Alaska's Fisheries
Kodiak Retailers Association - Kodiak - March 1989 - The Kodiak pollock fishery.
Women's Fisheries Network - Kodiak - March 1989: Bycatch concerns from the trawl industry standpoint.
Dillingham Groundfish Conference - February 1989: Potentials for community development and comments on limited entry pros and cons.
Alaska Municipal League - Fairbanks - January 1988 - The municipal budget process for newly elected officials.

CURRENT APPOINTED AND ELECTED POSITIONS

Gulf Co-op Committee, North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Appointed April 1999.
Board of Fisheries Committee for non-Pelagic Trawl Closures in the Kodiak Area. Technical Advisor, March 1999.
Alaska Seas, Oceans and Fisheries Foundation Board of Directors. Appointed
Prince William Sound Science Center Board of Directors. Appointed September 1998.
National Marine Fisheries Service National Ecosystem Principles Advisory Panel. Appointed April 1997. The panel is charged with advising Congress on methods of applying ecosystem principles to fishery management. Final report due October 28, 1997.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Vessel Bycatch Allocation Committee. Appointed March 1997.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Ecosystem Committee. Appointed 1996.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Improved Retention/Improved Utilization Committee. Appointed 1996.
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Advisory Committee. Appointed January 1995 Reappointed June 1998.
Clean Lakes for Kodiak, appointed co-chair May 1, 1994.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks' President's Fisheries Council. Appointed January 1994.
Alaska Department of Fish and Game's Citizen Action Group for Federal Reauthorizations. Appointed in 1992.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Observer Oversight Committee, appointed member and chair June 1992.
Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission - Alaska Advisor - Appointed June 1989, reappointed June 1991, June 1993 and June 1996.

UPDATED 11/22/00

Blackburn Resume
Page 4 of 4

CURRENT APPOINTED AND ELECTED POSITIONS (Continued)

Member North Pacific Fishery Management Council's ad hoc delegation to lobby for NMFS budget in Washington, D.C.
Advisor to ComFish Alaska, the West Coast's third largest fisheries trade show.
Kodiak Fish and Game Advisory Committee's Groundfish Subcommittee - appointed January 1987, elected co-chair March 1987.

FORMER APPOINTED AND ELECTED POSITIONS

Westmark Hotels Kodiak Community Relations Board - appointed January 1988. Committee disbanded in 1997 when hotel was sold.
Member National S-K National Review Panel - 1996 and 1997.
University of Alaska, Fairbanks' School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences Task Force, appointed May 10, 1994.
Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC) - appointed by Secretary of Commerce September 1986, Reappointed September 1989 and September 1993. Reached term limit in 1995.
Fishery Industrial Technology Center Policy Council - Appointed April 1990. Resigned Jan. 1994 to serve on the President's Policy Council.
Kodiak City Council Representative to Southwest and Alaska Municipal Conference. Appointed January 1988 - October 1993.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Bycatch Cap Committee. Appointed member 1992. Task completed and committee dissolved
Oversight Committee, Marine Mammal/Fisheries Interaction S-K Project, July 1991.
Kodiak City Council - elected to three year term November 1987; reelected November 1990. Term ended October 1993, did not run for a third term.
Kodiak Electric Association's Deregulation Committee. Appointed Jan. 1993. Committee work completed September 1993.
Fisheries Conservation Action Group - elected vice-president April 1991. Resigned in 1992.
Kodiak Chamber of Commerce Economic Development Committee - appointed co-chair September 1987 - 1989.
Kodiak Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors - Elected May 1986; elected vice-president June 1986 - June 1988. Completed legal limit on consecutive terms June 1991.
Member of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's delegation to Washington, D.C., on NMFS budget, 1988.
University of Alaska Ocean Sciences Task Force - appointed October 1987 - October 1988 when task force's work was completed.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Bycatch Committee - appointed December 1986 - December 1988 when committee's work was completed.
Co-Chair of ComFish Alaska, the West Coast's third largest fisheries trade show 1986-1988.
City of Kodiak Near Island Task Force - February 1986 to February 1987 when task was completed.
Americans for Marine Eco-Balance - appointed to Board of Directors September 1987.
Kodiak Island Borough Community Schools Advisory Committee - appointed January 1979, resigned November 1987.
Founding Mother, Alaska Chapter, Women's Fisheries Network.
North Pacific Fishery Management Council's Americanization Committee - March 1986 to June 1986 when committee's work ended.
Kodiak Historical Society - elected to Board of Directors annually 1981 through 1984. Elected president of the board 1983-1984.
Kodiak Arts Council - elected to Board of Directors annually 1978 through 1982. Served as president 1982-1984.
Elected vice-president Sand Lake Community Council, Anchorage, 1976-77.

UPDATED 11/22/00



COOK INLET
AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

40610 KALIFORNISKY BEACH ROAD
KENAI, AK 99611
(907) 283-5761

FAX: (907) 283-9433

email: ciaa@ptialaska.net

October 24, 2000

RECEIVED

OCT 26 2000

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Appointment to the Public Advisory Group Aquaculture Interest.

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I would like to submit my name for appointment to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group (PAG). I am employed in Alaska's aquaculture industry and would like to be considered as a representative of the aquaculture industry. I have lived in Alaska for ten years and am familiar with many of the natural resource issues facing southcentral Alaska. I feel I can contribute to the PAG and am willing to work toward its success.

Information requested by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for appointment to the PAG is attached. I would also be happy to submit any additional information you may require.

Sincerely,


Gary Fandrei, Executive Director



Information Packet in Support of the Nomination of Gary Fandrei for the Public Advisory Group

1. Biographical sketch (education, experience, address, telephone, fax);

See attached resume.

2. Knowledge of the region, peoples or economic and social activities of the area affected by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill, or expertise in public lands and resource management;

I have lived in the Cook Inlet region of Alaska since 1990. I have worked on various environmental issues related to salmon enhancement and understand the concerns of both commercial and sportfishing interests. Prior to moving to Alaska, I worked for the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency on various programs including the development of a program to control nonpoint sources of pollution.

3. The nominee's relationship/involvement (if any) with the principal interest to be represented;

I am currently working for the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association as its executive director and had previously worked for the same organization as its principal biologist. I have extensive knowledge of Alaska's aquaculture program in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound.

4. Unique contributions the nominee will make to the Public Advisory Group and why the nominee should be appointed to serve as a member;

I have a strong educational and professional background in environmental issues and have worked closely with the commercial fishing industry in Cook Inlet. I would bring to the Public Advisory Group a working knowledge of the fishing community, the aquaculture industry and scientific principles.

5. Additional relevant information that would assist the Trustee Council in making a recommendation; and

I believe our natural resources are facing greater pressures and will continue to face greater pressures as Alaska's population grows. These resources need to be managed on sound scientific principles and I support the development of a research plan that provides natural resource managers with the knowledge they need to manage to the State's resources.

6. Answers to the conflict of interest questions listed below.

- o Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill?

I do not have, nor does my spouse, children, or any relative with whom I live have, or is defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages

caused by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill. However, I am employed by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association and my employer does have a claim filed before a court based upon damages caused by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill

- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council?

I do not have, nor does my spouse, children, or any relative with whom I live or my employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council.

- Have you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or likely will submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal?

I do not have, nor does my spouse, children, or any relative with whom I live have or will likely submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal. However, I am employed by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association and my employer may submit a proposal for consideration by the Trustee Council or may be a beneficiary of such a proposal. The Cook Inlet Aquaculture is currently not considering submitting such a proposal.

- Do you know of any other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer?

To the best of my knowledge, there are no other actions facing the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group that will have a direct bearing on the financial condition of myself, my spouse, children, other relative with whom I live or with my employer.

Submitted by:



Gary Fandrei, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association

Gary L. Fandrei

P.O. Box 643
Soldotna, AK 99669
(907) 262-4983

Professional Experience

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, 40610 Kalifornsky Beach Road, Kenai, AK. 99611-6445.
Tel: (907) 283-5761. FAX: (907) 283-9433. E-mail: ciaa@ptialaska.net.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. 11/97 to present. Full-time position to provide direction and leadership to the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, a private non-profit corporation dedicated to salmon enhancement throughout the Cook Inlet drainage. Responsible for budgets, personnel, facilities, project management and all aspects of the management of the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

Currently serving as alternate Director on the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council and the United Fishermen of Alaska and serving as the Deputy Commander of the Kenai Composite Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol.

BIOLOGIST. 8/90 to 11/97. Full-time position. Responsible for the development and operation of salmon enhancement projects throughout Cook Inlet drainage. Primary activities involved the direction and technical evaluation of lake stocking and fertilization projects. Integrated basic principles of fishery biology to lake and stream ecology to assure the successful implementation of salmon enhancement projects.

State of Minnesota, Pollution Control Agency, 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155.

RESEARCH SCIENTIST II. 4/88 to 7/90. Full-time position. Responsible for project management activities for eight Clean Water Partnership projects by acting as the liaison between local units of government and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Provided direction and technical guidance to local project managers on work plans and budgets. Also responsible for developing and directing studies on nonpoint source pollution reference watersheds and provided biological assistance to other members of the Nonpoint Source Unit.

SENIOR BIOLOGIST. 3/85 TO 4/88. Full-time position. Responsible for identification of areas with significant nonpoint source water quality impacts and the development of a strategy to prioritize the impacted areas for the protection of important fish and wildlife environments. Integrated all aspects of surface and groundwater pollution and its relationship to the physical, chemical and biological components of the environment.

INTERMEDIATE BIOLGIST. 12/82 to 3/85. Full-time position. Responsible for biological and technical support of the Comprehensive Studies Unit through the collection and evaluation of stream and lake fishery habitat information for use attainability determinations. Involved in indepth studies of aquatic biological, chemical and physical characteristics of both large and small waterbodies.

POLLUTION CONTROL SPECIALIST II. 4/80 to 12/82. Full-time position. Assisted with the development and operation of a mobile bioassay unit and the evaluation of toxic waste discharges. Also assisted with an assessment of combined sewer overflows on the Mississippi River, toxic spill investigations and fish kills.

BIOLOGIST. 2/79 to 4/80. Full-time position. Assisted in the conduction of toxic spill investigations, routine water quality monitoring, effluent bioassays, fish and wildlife kill investigations.

POLLUTION CONTROL SPECIALIST I. 6/78 to 4/80. Full-time temporary position. Conducted library research on the toxic effects of pesticides and other compounds on aquatic organisms in support of proposed water quality standards.

Other Work Experience

Biological Technician. U.S. Bureau of Land Management 5/78 to 7/78.

Creel Census Clerk. Minnesota Department of Natural Resources. 7/77 to 10/77.

Teaching Assistant. University of Minnesota. 9/75 to 6/77.

Research Assistant. University of Minnesota. 7/75 to 9/75.

Education

MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE. Environmental Biology. 12/77. University of Minnesota - Duluth. Attended 9/75 to 12/77.

Studied the effects of chlorine toxicity on fish as thesis research project. Analyzed behavior impacts and mortality rates of short-term exposure to total residual chlorine. Published thesis in the *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE. Ecosystems Analysis. 5/75. University of Wisconsin - Green Bay. Attended 9/71 to 5/75.

Extensive course work in population biology of aquatic communities and management of public lands.

BRETT W. HUBER

P.O. Box 522

Seldovia, Alaska 99581

b2huber@alaska.net

(907) 262-8752 home

(907) 262-8530 work

October 10, 2000

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
625 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to submit my name for consideration by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for nomination to the Public Advisory Group. I am pleased to provide the following information and would very much welcome the occasion to assist the Council in forwarding their goals and objectives. I find it especially exciting in light of the transition of the Council's efforts toward coordinating the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring Program.

I currently hold the position as Executive Director of the Kenai River Sportfishing Association, Inc. (KRSA). KRSA is a member-based nonprofit organization dedicated to habitat preservation, fishery conservation, and public aquatic education on the Kenai River and surrounding watersheds. My duties include developing and implementing Association projects and programs and interacting with state, federal and local governmental entities, resource management agencies, other nonprofits and community members to forward our mission.

Prior to my position with KRSA, I served as chief of staff to the Alaska State Senate Natural Resources Committee. In that capacity, I had the opportunity to address a variety of resource issues in the areas specific to the Trustee Council work and others throughout the state.

After graduating from high school in Longmont Colorado in 1980, I attended Colorado State University for three years. My college coursework emphasis was in the areas of biology and chemistry. Throughout my career, I have taken advantage of other professional training opportunities in the areas of public resource research and management.

As a recreationalist, avid sport hunter and fisherman, and through my professional and community service affiliations, I have developed ties with a number of the principal interest areas identified for the Public Advisory Group.

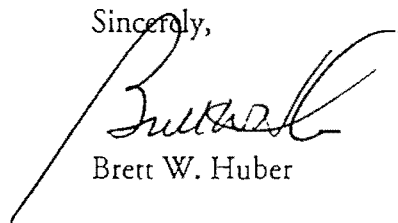
I believe that my background provides me with a unique perspective that may help the Public Advisory Group, and, in turn, the Council, balance the desires of public resource

users, the knowledge and theory of the research community and the policy mandates and limitations of the regulators. Only by melding the biological and socioeconomic considerations and involving the decision-makers, at all levels, can a cohesive effort be mounted to achieve the goals and objectives identified for the Council.

Ironically, the environmental tragedy that occurred on Good Friday 1989 has created the unique opportunity to develop a diverse and useful set of knowledge about the plants, animals and habitats of the area affected. I see the chance to apply and further that knowledge through the implementation of the council's new Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring program as an exciting, cutting-edge prospect. I would very much like the chance to be an active participant in that process through service on the Public Advisory Group.

Thank you again for the invitation to share my interest with you. In addition to the topics outlined in your information request that I covered in this letter, I have attached my resume and a page that addresses your conflict of interest questions. I would be happy to provide any additional information the Trustee Council may deem beneficial.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Huber", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the left.

Brett W. Huber



QUALIFICATIONS

- Excellent oral and written communication skills
- Ability to analyze & solve problems
- Respects confidentiality
- Highly motivated and goal oriented
- Comfortable with leadership responsibilities
- Ability to work well under pressure including strict deadlines
- Proficient with MAC & IBM computers and various programs

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND MARKETING

- Design and direct nonprofit fundraising events (Kenai River Classic)
- Developed advertising plans and made media purchases for a non-profit organization
- Responsible as Account Executive / Sales Manager for servicing existing accounts, prospecting new business, creating packages and promotions to achieve formulated goals for radio, print and television advertising
- Assisted in the promotion and sales of a successful fishing lodge
- Write, compile and design biannual and special occasion newsletters/publications

MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

- Manage all aspects of a million dollar nonprofit organization
- Responsible for supervision of personnel to ensure productive overall business operation
- Develop and maintain a network with federal/state agencies, legislators, lobbyists, community groups and citizens for various activities
- Responsible for administration/research of the Alaska State Senate Natural Resource Committee
- Chief-of-Staff in charge of all daily operations of a Senator's office
- Owned and operated hunting, fishing and tour business in remote Alaska
- Owned and operated a custom design and fabrication business
- Maintained personnel records including knowledge of payroll laws, health insurance benefits and profit sharing plan operations
- Managed all aspects of a 500K per year industrial fabrics manufacturing company including inventory, A/R, A/P computer control system, personnel and sales.
- Develop candidate election strategy and implement plan which included television, radio, telephone polling, newspaper, direct mail, door-to-door, signs and promotional items)
- Responsible for entire operation of a 25 guest fishing lodge in southcentral Alaska

COMMUNITY SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL LICENSES

- Alaska Outdoor Council, Vice President & Fisheries Committee Chair (1998-present)
- Alaska Outdoor Council, Political Action Committee Vice President (1998-present)
- National Rifle Association, Friends of the NRA Committee Chairman (1999 & 2000)
- Soldotna Rotary Club member (2000)

- Mat-Su Blue Ribbon Fisheries Commission Board member (1995-1999)
- Governor's Recreational Rivers Advisory Board (1994-1998)
- Mat-Su Resource Conservation and Development board member (1994-96)
- Talkeetna Chamber of Commerce, Director (1993-94)
- United States Coast Guard license (1990 - present)
- Certified as emergency medical tech I (1990)

WORK EXPERIENCE

1999 - present Kenai River Sportfishing Association, Inc, Executive Director, Soldotna, AK
 1998 - present Grand Slam Anglers, Owner and Operator, Upper Susitna Drainage, AK
 1994 - 1999 Alaska State Legislature, Chief-of-Staff to Senator Rick Halford
 and staff to Senate Resource Committee
 1989 - 1994 Mahay's Riverboat Service, Chief Guide and Lodge Manager,
 Talkeetna, AK
 1992 - 1994 Denali Top Shop, Owner and Operator, Talkeetna, AK
 1988 KQRZ-FM, Account Executive, Fairbanks, AK
 Alaska Wildlife Safeguard, Public Relations Director, Fairbanks, AK
 1986 - 1987 Bristol Bay Adventures, Owner and Operator, King Salmon, AK
 1984 - 1986 Alaska Tent and Tarp, Branch Manager, Anchorage, AK

EDUCATION

Colorado State University (1981-83) pre-vet med/business, Fort Collins, CO
 Longmont High School (1980), Longmont, CO

REFERENCES AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

BRETT W. HUBER

P.O. Box 822

Soldotna, Alaska 99669

bkhuber@ptialaska.net

(907) 262-8762 home

(907) 262-8388 work

Conflict of Interest Statement

- Do you or your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the *TV Exxon Valdez* oil spill?

No

- Do you or your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council?

No

- Have you or your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or will likely submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal?

I have not personally submitted, nor do I plan to submit any personal proposal for Trustee Council funding. My employer, Kenai River Sportfishing Association, Inc. (KRSA), has not submitted any funding proposals to date, and has no current plans to do so. However, KRSA, through action by their Board of Directors, could choose to do so in the future. In that event, should I be a member of the Public Advisory Group, I would be happy to exclude myself from the process of reviewing their request.

- Do you know of any other potential action of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer?

No

September 15, 2000

Candidate Responses

- *Contact*

Jan Konigsberg
Director ♦ Alaska Salmonid Biodiversity Program ♦ Trout Unlimited
7511 Labrador Circle, Ste 100
Anchorage, AK 99502
jkonigsberg@tu.org
907-248-0693
907-248-0698 (fax)

- *Biographical sketch:*

Education: B.A., Reed College, Portland, Oregon; M.A., University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

Employment: Trout Unlimited (current); Executive Director, Alaska Conservation Foundation (1990-1998); Lands Director, Montana Land Reliance (1983-1990); Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (1977-1983, various positions).

- *Knowledge of the region, peoples, or economic and social activities of the area affected by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill, or expertise in public lands and resource management:*

As Executive Director of Alaska Conservation Foundation, I reviewed numerous proposals from citizens' organizations that were involved with various facets of the impacts from the Exxon Valdez oil spill as well as other projects that were not spill-related but were within the region. I have visited the major areas of the spill-affected region. Overall, I am fairly knowledgeable of state and federal agencies charged with land and resource management as well as my own professional employment in resource management with the State of Montana and a statewide land trust. I was executive producer of *Better Trout Habitat*, Island Press, 1991, and am currently executive producer of a book on the Bristol Bay region's fisheries to be published by Aperture in 2001.

- *Relationship/involvement with the principal interests to be represented:*

(Assuming I understand the question correctly:) My employment with Trout Unlimited involves ongoing relationships and involvement with federal and state agencies having fishery management and habitat responsibilities.

- *Statement of contributions to the Public Advisory Group and why the nominee should be appointed to serve as a member:*

My several years of grantmaking experience will provide added capacity to the advisory committee. I have a strong interest in the future work of the Trustee Council, particularly as it relates to scientific understanding ecosystem dynamics of the marine environment. Moreover, I am interested in the public communication of science and believe that is a strong suit of the Council.

Conflict of Interest Questions:

- *Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill? No.*
- *Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council? No.*
- *Have you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or likely will submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal? No (although, the possibility cannot be ruled out that Trout Unlimited may at some time in the future be a party to a proposal to the Trustee Council).*
- *Do you know of any other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer? No.*

I

Patrick Norman

PO Box 5509 Port Graham Alaska 99603
United States of America
Phone 1-907-284-2212
Home Phone 1-907-284-2203

PERSONAL

I Have been working on behalf of my village since 1980. I served on the village council for 14 years from 1980 to 1994 as second chief, and have recently been elected back on the council. I have continued to serve on our regional housing commission and as a member of our regional resources commission. I also serve as the local representative to the Kenai peninsula economic development district. I have been the president of the Port Graham corporation since 1984 and also served as a board of director from 1977 to 1987.

EDUCATION

High school education :Graduated in 1975 from Homer high school
College education, 8 months of drafting classes. Over the years i have attended workshops in grant writing and administration ,land management, ordinance development, supervisory skills, personnel management, strategic planning, developing and administering a budget.

EMPLOYMENT***President Port Graham Corporation 1984- to present***

Responsible for over all day today management of corporation business activities such as timber sales, fuel sales, store operations, dump contract management, heavy equipment rentals, tourism lodge leasing, cannery facility lease, land use permitting, management of 113 thousand acres of land.

Captain of commercial fishing vessel 1979-1991

commercial salmon seining in the lower cook inlet, halibut longlining.

Alyeska pipeline 1976-1978

Planted trees along the pipeline from glennallen to vadez. drove flatbed trucks and worked in the valdez terminal as a crew Foreman doing clean up operations and snow removal.

whitney fidalgo seafoods 1974-1976 seasonal

worked in the cannery doing labor work ,helped in the construction of a two story building as a carpenters helper.

LANGUAGES

- English
- I can also understand my aleut language and speak some of it.

My personal knowledge of the area extends from Aialik bay in the Kenai Fjords park to Kachemak bay. I am the president of the port graham corporation which owns land through out this area and am responsible for land management. I am a member of the port graham village council and sit on the alutian regional resources commission as chairman and serve on the alaska scabier and stellar sealion commission.

Conflict of interest portion

1. yes
2. yes
3. yes by employer No to direct benificary
4. no

NOMINEE BACKGROUND

Bud Perrine is applying to be considered as a nominee for the Public Advisory Group membership to represent aquaculture interests.

Contact

Lloyd A. Bud Perrine

P. O. Box 1141
Cordova, AK 99574
Res: 907-424-5495
Fax: 907-424 5480
Email: perrine@ptialaska.net

Employment Contact

Prince William Sound
Aquaculture Corp.
P. O. Box 1110
Cordova, AK 99574
Ofc: 907-424-7511
Fax: 907-424-7514
Email: pwsac@ptialaska.net

Background

Bud Perrine has been a Cordova resident since 1980. In the early 70's Bud worked on the crab, herring, gillnet, and seine boats in the Gulf and Prince William Sound.

Bud started a marine supply and gear outlet at Cordova in 1980. This business is still operating, providing fishing gear supplies, new net construction, gear mending, and related services.

As an Area E salmon permit holder for 23 years, Bud was first elected to the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation Board of Directors in 1987. In 1988 he was elected to serve on the Board's Executive Committee. This committee oversees the corporation's day to day activities. Bud served on the Executive Committee until 1997. Bud was elected Chairman of the Board in 1994, and served in this post until 1998.

In 1997, the corporation underwent a major change in its operations and goals. In September 1998, Bud was hired as the corporation's General Manager, and still serves in this capacity.

Local Knowledge

As a commercial fisherman for the past 40 years, Bud has comprehensive knowledge of Prince William Sound, the Copper River and west coast fisheries outside Alaska. He is intimately aware of the biological and political aspects of Prince William Sound fisheries, the production needs, and the processing industry.

Aquaculture Involvement

Cordova's salmon fishermen created Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) in 1974 under the leadership of Armin F. Koernig. Bud has been the General Manager of PWSAC for 3 years. PWSAC is the largest private nonprofit aquaculture program in Alaska. It operates four remote hatcheries in Prince William Sound, producing pink, chum, coho and sockeye salmon. It operates a fifth hatchery near Paxson which produces sockeye returns for the Copper River. PWSAC employs 45 full-time people and up to 85 temporaries (in summer).

As the Board Chairman and General Manager, Bud works closely with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game commercial fisheries and hatchery program divisions. He is well acquainted with Prince William Sound's legislative representatives and interacts with the State's administration to promote and protect the long-term best interest of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound.

Contributions

Bud's 15 years of aquaculture involvement would bring unique perspective to the Public Advisory Group with a "hands-on" management view in the aquaculture industry. Bud would provide practical experience and, as an original member of the group that founded the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) program, he can offer knowledgeable background derived from the direct involvement in the Prince William Sound scientific studies of the fisheries in Prince William Sound.

Conflict of Interest

- 1) PWSAC is one of many entities involved in a class-action suit against Exxon Corporation with regard to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2) Bud Perrine and his employer, PWSAC, does not own any property that might be considered for acquisition by the Trustee Council.
- 3) As an individual, Bud Perrine has not been involved in proposals for funding from the Trustee Council.

To best knowledge, PWSAC has directly or indirectly received EVOS funds as follows:

- a) PWSAC, in the years 1995-1998, through a cooperative agreements with ADF&G, received EVOS funding for the otolith thermal marking program.
- b) For the years 1994-1998, EVOS funding was granted to ADF&G and the Chenega Bay village residents to fund the release of PWSAC chinook smolts at Chenega for the benefit of the Chenega residents.

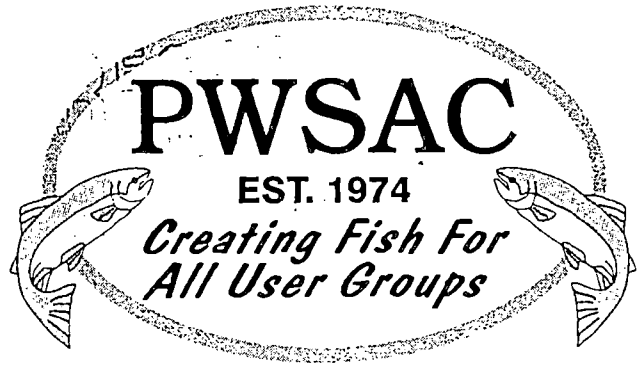
This cooperative agreement paid for the transfer of the smolts from PWSAC's Wally Noerenberg Hatchery to Chenega.

- c) For the years 1994-1998, EVOS funding was granted to ADF&G, which contracted PWSAC for a pink salmon fry release program from PWSAC's three pink salmon hatcheries in PWS.
- 4) Bud Perrine is not aware of potential actions by the Trustee Council and/or the Public Advisory Group that would derive benefit to himself or his employer, PWSAC.

Summary

Bud Perrine is fully qualified to represent aquaculture interests to the fullest extent for Prince William Sound, the Copper River Delta, and aquaculture ventures throughout the State – both private and public facilities.

He was recommended by the Executive Committee of the PWSAC Board of Directors to apply for the vacant seat.



July 27, 2000

Molly McCammon
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Ste 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Molly:

Ed Zeine asked me to contact you regarding the vacancy coming up this fall for the aquaculture seat on the EVOS Public Advisory Group (PAG).

At the 07/22/00 meeting of the Board of Directors Executive Committee, which Mr. Zeine chairs, the Board authorized our General Manager, Bud Perrine, to make application for this vacancy.

Will you kindly forward any instructions or forms required to submit an application?
Thank you.

Sincerely,

Phyllis M. Day
Executive Secretary

mailed 8/1

pmd

Cordova District Fishermen United

Celebrating 65 Years of Service to Commercial Fishermen in Cordova, Alaska
P.O. Box 939 Cordova, Alaska 99574 / Telephone (907) 424-3447 / Fax (907) 424-3430

September 27, 2000

Molly McCammon, Executive Director
EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

SENT VIA FACSIMILE TO 907.276.7178

Molly
Dear Ms. ~~McCammon~~,

Cordova District Fishermen United is pleased to provide our support for the following candidates for appointment to the Public Advisory Group. The CDFU Board of Directors voted unanimously to endorse:

Lloyd "Bud" Perrine - aquaculture
Torie Baker - commercial fishing
Dan Hull - public at large

We have worked extensively with all three candidates and find all of them to be extremely knowledgeable in their fields, fair, open-minded, and well able to problem solve and think critically.

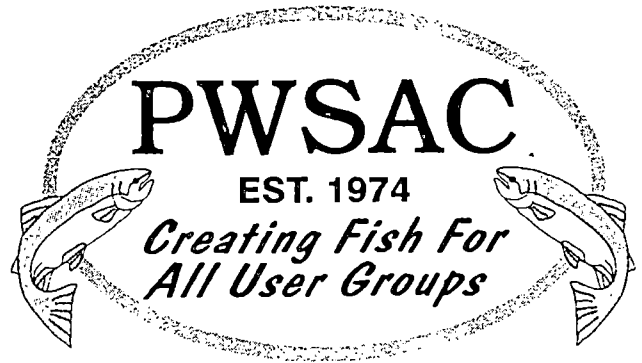
We believe that all three will represent the public's interests well, and provide depth and experience of benefit to this public process.

Please don't hesitate to contact me should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Sue Aspelund

Sue Aspelund
Executive Director



August 7, 2000

Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Ste 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn: Cherri Womac:

Please accept this letter of application to be considered as a nominee for membership to the Public Advisory Group to represent aquaculture interests. I understand these appointments will be for a term of two years, commencing in October 2000.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation recommended me to submit this application at the regular meeting July 22, 2000.

Enclosed is a summary of my experience for the Council's review. I will look forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Lloyd A. (Bud) Perrine
General Manager

"Come Explore Prince William Sound"

Sound Eco Adventure

P. O. Box 707
Whittier, Alaska 99693 U.S.A.
Phone/FAX: (907) 472 - 2312
Toll-Free: 1-888-471-2312
sea@alaska.net
www.SoundEcoAdventure.com/



Biologist-guided tours • Charters • Fast, beachable water taxi

November 16, 2000

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

Dear Molly,

Here is my application package to the Trustee Council for their consideration for my nomination for the commercial tourism seat on the Public Advisory Group. My experience with Prince William Sound has been long and diverse, including my present Whittier ecotourism business, employment as a wildlife biologist on Prince William Sound projects for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Chugach National Forest, and for the EVOS Trustee Council, an assignment as a beach surveyor for Whittier's former Oil Spill Office, service on the RCAC's Scientific Advisory Committee, and over 21 years boating experience.

I am pleased and honored to offer my services with the Public Advisory Group.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald A. Sanger

Attachments: Biographical Sketch (Resume')
Statements: Knowledge of Region
Involvement With Tourism Industry
Potential Unique Contributions and Reasons for Appointment

RECEIVED

NOV 17 2000

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RESUME'

Gerald A. Sanger

P. O. Box 707
Whittier, AK 99693-0707

Phone/FAX: (907) 472-2312

Email: sea@alaska.net

Business Web Site: <http://www.SoundEcoAdventure.com>

PERSONAL

- Male, 5'11", 165#; SSN: 548-50-5150; Born 8-15-36, Los Angeles, California; excellent health; Single; 4 grown children and 4 grandchildren.

EDUCATION

- Humboldt State University, BS in Fisheries Biology, 1959
- University of Washington, oceanography and biology courses (33 hours), 1966-75
- University of Alaska-Anchorage, Russian, other personal interest courses, 1979-85
- Alaska Vocational Technical Center, Coast Guard License Preparation Course, 1991

LICENSES

- U. S. Coast Guard, Master (100-Ton, Inland), exp. November 2001

EMPLOYMENT

- **Owner / Manager**, Sound Eco Adventures, Whittier, Alaska. Prince William Sound natural history tours and boat transportation for recreationists, May 1995 to Present
- **Wildlife Biologist** (GS-11), U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Management, Anchorage, Alaska. Principal Investigator, Prince William Sound Pigeon Guillemot Colony Survey, 1993. *Exxon Valdez* oil spill seabird field projects: 1989 - 1991; contributing author (seabirds), Final EIS for the EVOS Restoration Plan, 1994.
- **Wildlife Biologist/Planner** (GS-11), U. S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage. Prince William Sound Planning Project, Jan. - Dec. 1992
- **Owner / Manager**, Sound Water Adventures, Whittier, AK Prince Wm. Sound sightseeing and transportation charter boat company Summers, 1987 - 1991
- **Research Wildlife Biologist** (GS-12), U. S. Geological Survey, Alaska Science Center, Anchorage. PI, Seabird Feeding Ecology and Fisheries Interactions, 1975-87. Temporary projects: Feb.-April 1988; Jan. - Feb. 1990
- **Wildlife Biologist** (GS-11), NMFS, National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, Washington. Northern Fur Seal studies; marine mammal surveys, 1973-75.
- **Biological Oceanographer** (GS-9/11), National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, Zooplankton studies; descriptive physical oceanography, 1968-70 & 1971-73.
- **Assistant Biologist and Oceanographer**, University of Washington, Department of Oceanography, Seattle. Phytoplankton productivity studies and oceanographic surveys, 1962-67. Oceanographic surveys of Puget Sound, data analysis and data reports, 1970 - 71.
- **Research Curator** (GS-9/11), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. Data analysis and report writing on the pelagic distribution and abundance of Central and North Pacific seabirds, 1967-68

Gerald A. Sanger resume', Page 1 of 2

SPECIAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

- **Marine surveys & research:** Expert knowledge of seabird ecology. Experience with shipboard and aerial marine mammal surveys, descriptive physical oceanography, primary productivity, zooplankton identification and zoogeography.
- **Computers:** Macintosh expertise (Excel, Word, Pagemaker, Photoshop, Explorer, Navigator, etc.). Use flatbed and 35-mm film scanners. Digital photography and web site design. Working knowledge of Windows systems, including Word Perfect and Excel.
- **Photography:** Used 35 mm systems as research tool throughout scientific career and as personal hobby. Recent experience with digital photography. B&W and E-6 darkroom experience.
- **Technical writing-editing:** Published author (mostly seabirds -- publication list available on request). Experienced in all aspects of technical report preparation, editing and production.
- **Boating:** U. S. Coast Guard Master (100-Ton Inland). Over 40 years of seagoing experience aboard a variety of vessels, variously as skipper, chief scientist, deckhand, marine wildlife observer and oceanographic technician.
- **Prince William Sound:** Personal, professional and business exploring and boating for 21+ years and 60,000+ boat-miles. Skippered 100's of charter boat trips in 11 seasons, specializing in natural history interpretation and transportation for recreationists. *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill projects with U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Forest Service, EVOS Trustee Council and City of Whittier.

ORGANIZATIONS & VOLUNTEER WORK

- Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association, Board member, 1999-Present
- Alaska Travel Industry Association, Member
- Alaska Special Olympics, Anchorage. Bowling and Cross-Country skiing coach, 1994-95
- Prince William Sound Regional Citizen's Advisory Council, Scientific Advisory Committee, 1990-91
- Prince William Sound Science Center, Whittier representative on Citizens' Advisory Panel, 1990
- Pacific Seabird Group, charter member
- American Ornithological Union, Elective Member, 1988 (membership lapsed)

HOBBIES AND RECREATION

- Boating, hiking, cross-country skiing, bicycling, reading, writing, music, spiritual growth.

PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL REFERENCES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Gerald A. Sanger Resume', page 2 of 2

STATEMENTS OF EXPERIENCE

KNOWLEDGE OF REGION

My 21 years of small boating experience in PWS have given me an expert knowledge of PWS, particularly the nearshore zone. Early on, I spent 6 summers exploring, camping, and Forest Service cabin-using by 14' Zodiac and a 21' Lavro Sea Dory. When I worked for the FWS on EVOS projects from 1991-1993, I participated in three Sound-wide marine bird surveys, mostly by cruising the shoreline 100 M offshore in 25' Boston Whalers. About 5,000 miles worth. Much of my current charter boat business involves transporting kayakers, hunters and others. With it's "landing-craft" bow, my boat is custom-designed for beach landings. I've made, literally, 1,000's of beach landings throughout the Sound at 100's of beaches by small boats 14' to 30'. One of my favorite pastimes through the years has

been to explore the intricate nooks and crannies that make up the Sound's 3,500 miles of shoreline. In short, I feel that I have a wealth of experience about the Sound's nearshore zone to share.

For many years in my career as a marine wildlife biologist before I was involved with EVOS projects I did research on the feeding ecology of Alaskan seabirds. On PWS projects, I worked as a PWS wildlife planner for the same Chugach National Forest planning team that was a precursor to the present team writing the new Forest management plan. With the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, I supervised and/or participated in three Sound-wide marine bird surveys. I was the contributing author for seabirds for the Final EIS for the EVOS Restoration Plan.

I served on the PWS RCAC's initial Scientific Advisory Committee for a year and I was Whittier's representative on the Citizens' Advisory Panel of the Prince William Sound Science Center in 1990.

In the 11 years I have operated a charter boat business from Whittier, I have gained a wide knowledge and diverse perspective of the Sound by interacting daily with tourists, Alaskan recreationists, a variety of Federal and State agencies and conservation and development organizations. I have lived in Whittier intermittently since 1987 and permanently since 1996.

INVOLVEMENT WITH TOURISM INDUSTRY

I have operated a small-boat charter business for 11 of the years since 1987. I specialize in wildlife and glacier tours for small parties and provide water taxi service for kayakers, hunters and others. I helped design and build Alaska's first fully wheelchair-accessible "6-pac" tour boat. I am currently a board member of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association and I have been a member of the Alaska Tourism Industry Association (or its predecessor, the AVA) since 1995.

POTENTIAL FOR UNIQUE CONTRIBUTIONS

I believe that my long and diverse involvement with PWS would be an asset to the PAG. My expert knowledge of small boating, the Sound's nearshore zone and marine birds would provide valuable input to the PAG.

Conflict of Interest Questions, Gerald A. Sanger

Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill?

Ans.: No.

Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council?

Ans.: No.

Have you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or likely will submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council; or be a direct beneficiary of such a proposal?

Ans.: Possibly. I did one short-term writing project for the EVOS Trustee Council two years ago as a private consultant (Final Report, Bird Study #5, "Observations of Peale's Peregrine Falcons the Northern Gulf of Alaska Coast"), and I could conceivably submit proposals for EVOS funding in the future, but I have no definite plans along these lines

Do you know of any other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer?

Ans.: I am not aware of any such actions.

Submitted via Email, 11-17-00



RECEIVED

AUG 25 2000

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ALASKA STATE OFFICE

308 G Street, Suite 217

Anchorage, AK 99501

Tel: (907) 276-7034

Fax: (907) 276-5069

23 August 2000

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter concerns the Trustee Council's recent call for nominations to serve on the EVOS Public Advisory Group. I would like to be considered for membership on the PAG, representing either conservation or environmental interests. The following information responds to the request in your letter of 13 June 2000.

Biographical Sketch

I have a master's degree in biology from the University of Alaska-Fairbanks (1977) and have more than 25 years' experience in ornithological research, bird conservation, and in public lands and natural resources conservation policy issues in Alaska, elsewhere in the United States, and abroad. Currently, I am executive director of the National Audubon Society's Alaska State Office. Previous positions have included work as: a research associate at the UAF Institute of Arctic Biology (2 years), the Alaska representative for The Wilderness Society (2 y), a professional staff member for the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (3 y), and the executive director of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association (8 y). I have published more than 25 technical and professional papers in ornithology and bird conservation.

My contact information is on the letterhead above. My e-mail address is ssenner@audubon.org.

Knowledge of the Region

My graduate studies and some of my subsequent research were performed in the Copper River Delta and Prince William Sound in the mid-1970s. In addition to conducting field research in the region, I have traveled extensively throughout the spill area in various capacities, including in my current work for Audubon and previously for The Wilderness Society. My work experience also includes 2.5 years as the State of Alaska's restoration program manager following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (1990-92) and more than four years as science coordinator for the EVOS Trustee Council (1995-1999). I am thoroughly familiar with the history and effects of the oil spill and its restoration program, and I know the geography, resources and people of the spill-region very well.

Relationship with Principal Interest to be Represented

As described above, my career has been and is devoted to environmental conservation. I know the Alaska conservation community well, and work closely with colleagues who are actively engaged in marine and coastal conservation in Cordova, Kodiak, Anchorage, and other localities in and near the spill area. I also often work with members of the national conservation community who have interests in Alaska's marine environment.

Unique Contributions

My training and experience in research and natural resources policies, familiarity with the spill region, the oil spill and the restoration program, and my work in the Alaskan and national conservation communities should be helpful to the PAG. My particular interest is in the development and implementation of the GEM program. I would like to help GEM become a program of the highest scientific caliber that will directly benefit the long-term conservation and sustained use of the marine ecosystem and natural resources in the spill area.

Additional Information

Pam Brodie, who now represents environmental interests on the PAG, contacted me about this opportunity and encouraged me to apply.

Conflicts of Interest

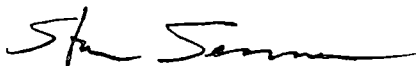
My answers to the first two questions are negative. I have no EVOS claims pending, nor do I or Audubon have any property interests in the spill area.

It is possible that Audubon would submit a proposal to the Trustee Council for funding. However, no proposals have been submitted in the past, none are now pending, nor is it likely that we will be submitting proposals in the future.

In regard to financial interests, I am on contract to Applied Marine Sciences as an EVOS peer reviewer. I am not a core reviewer and my activity under this contract has been limited to reviewing a few proposals and occasional reports.

Please contact me if you need additional information. I hope that I will have the opportunity to serve on the PAG, and I will appreciate your consideration of this nomination. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Stanley E. Senner
Executive Director

AWO-SAW-DUK
(REGINALD H. WARD JR.)
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST
POST OFFICE BOX 446
TAHOLAH, WA.98587

The following pages present background information in regards to my education, experience, and current Committee Representation. This information represents over fifteen years of my dedication to the Protection, Preservation, and Enhancement of Tribal Resources that is not limited to Natural Resources while including Social Resources as well as Cultural Resources.

I.) **Education:** Attended Hoquiam Public Schools receiving a High School Diploma 1978. I attended Grays Harbor Community College for three years earning an Associate in Science Degree while completing Lower Division Requirements for Forest Resource Management Program at the University of Washington. I attended the University of Washington for two years acquiring adequate credits for a Bachelor of Arts Degree (completing Forestry, Fisheries, Environmental Health, and Tribal Governments courses).

II.) **Committee Representation:** Currently serving on the following United States Environmental Protection Agency Committees: The Regional Tribal Operations Committee (elected representative); National Tribal Operations Committee (designated representative); National Steering Committee for Coastal 2000 Project (Office of Research and Development); Data Standards Workgroup (Office of Environmental Information); Tribal Water Goal Team Leader (EPA National Strategic Plan Committee / Office of Water); and Co-Chair of Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Natural Resources Committee.

III.) **Training & Workshops:**

- Timber, Fish, and Wildlife – Forest Practices @ Central Washington University
- Polycorder (computerized data recorder)@ Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
- Forest Wetland Identification @ Simpson Timber Company Headquarters
- Ambient Monitoring (four sessions) @ Packforest / University of Washington
- Cable Logging (unit planning and layout) @ Forest Engineering Incorporated / Oregon State University
- Spotted Owl Surveys @ Yakima Indian Nation
- Slope Instability and Downstream Impacts on Fisheries Resources @ University of Washington / Arlington
- Forest Wetland Classification @ Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission
- Environmental Conference for Tribes @ United States Environmental Protection Agency / Tulalip
- Rivers and Landscape Symposium @ Oregon State University
- Watershed Research Methodologies @ United States Geological Survey / Tacoma Regional Headquarters
- Water Resources Conference @ Olympic Natural Resources Center
- Geographical Information Systems Symposium @ G.I.S. Inc. Vancouver, British Columbia
- Tribal Environmental Conference @ Salish / Kootenai, Montana
- Alaska Tribal Leaders Conference @ Anchorage, Alaska
- Alaska Tribal Environmental Conference @ Anchorage, Alaska
- Tribal Environmental Conference @ EPA Region 10, Seattle

IV.) **Work Experience:** *Timber harvesting*; completing environmental assessments, writing environmental impact statements, harvest planning, unit layout. Forest Practices; permit approval/denial, pre-harvest inspections, regulations compliance inspections, post harvest inspections, close-out inspections. Timber, fish, and wildlife; riparian management zone planning, lay-out, inventory, upland management zone planning, lay-out, inventory, forest wetland inspections, lay-out, and inventory. *Watershed Research*; slope instability and downstream impacts surveys and studies, stream typing (classification). *Wildlife Research*; habitat surveys and assessments, population studies. *Hydraulics*; stream surveys, large organic debris inspections, lay-out, and inventory, Hydraulic Project Application permitting, project compliance monitoring, close-out inspections. Soils; identification and mapping. *Regeneration*; planning, planting, auditing. Forest Inventory; planning, layout, surveys, assessments, developing prescriptions. *Site Preparation*; fuel load inventories, assessments, developing prescriptions, controlled burning. *Wildfire Suppression*; hotline, mop-up, fuel removal. *Ambient Monitoring*; channel morphology inventories, landscape/watershed analysis, fisheries resources assessments. *Stream rehabilitation*; project identification, work plan development, project implementation. *Stream Enhancement*; habitat utilization surveys, species identification, population assessments. *Water Resources*; water quality program infrastructure development, development of Draft Tribal Water Quality Standards, inter-tribal water quality program coordination, inter-tribal water quality committee chairman, grant research and writing, presenting proposals to tribal councils. *Watershed Research*; research planning, surveys, interdisciplinary team member. *Tribal Representation*; Environmental Policy Committee/NWIFC, Water Resources Forum, NWIFC, Tribal Model Water Quality Program, Washington State Tribal Representative to U.S EPA Region 10 Regional Tribal Operations Committee, Alternate to National EPA Tribal Operations Committee, National Data Standards Workgroup Tribal Rep, EPA Office of Research and Development' Coastal 2000 National Steering Committee.

IV.) **Presentations & Lectures:**

- ❑ Elder Hostel Presentations
@ Lake Quinault Lodge and Ocean Crest Resort
- ❑ Tribal Natural Resource Management. Presentation.
@ Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 office, Seattle
- ❑ Forestry Fisheries Interactions – A tribal Management Perspective. Lecture.
@ University of Washington, College of Forest Resources
- ❑ Tribal Natural Resources Management. Lecture.
@ University of Washington, American Indian Studies.
- ❑ Quinault Water Quality Program. Presentation.
@ QDNR Community Workshop, Ocean Shores Convention Center
- ❑ Freshwater Ecology. Presentation.
@ Quinault river Committee Community Dinner, Taholah
- ❑ Natural Resource Management. Lecture
@ Native American Youth Conference, Ocean Shores Convention Center.

IV.) Presentations & Lectures (continued):

- ❑ The Need for Geographical Information Systems in Tribal Country. Lecture
@ First Nations Roundtable, GIS Symposium, Vancouver BC
- ❑ Water Resources Conference, Coordinator.
@ Olympic Natural Resources Center, Forks
- ❑ Tribal Resource Management, Lecture.
@ Alaska Tribal Environmental Conference. Anchorage, Alaska
- ❑ Tribal Environmental Management in US EPA Region 10, Presentation.
@ Old Executive Building, Washington D.C.
- ❑ Tribal Environmental Management, Panel Presentation.
@ Tribal/EPA Environmental Conference, Seattle.
- ❑ Regional Inter-Tribal Communications Network Presentation
@ Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Annual Conference, Portland Oregon
- ❑ Regional Tribal Operations Committee/Tribal Operations Committee Panel
@ National Tribal Environmental Council Conference, Eureka, California
- ❑ Regional Tribal Operations Committee/ Tribal Operations Committee Panel and
Regional Inter-tribal Communications Network Presentation
@ Alaska Forum on the Environment, Anchorage, Alaska
- ❑ Quinault Watershed Assessment Project Presentation
@ National Tribal Environmental Council Conference, Pequot, Connecticut
- ❑ Regional Inter-tribal Communications Network Presentation
@ National Tribal Environmental Conference, Lincoln City, Oregon

V.) Community Involvement:

- ✓ Attend and participate in tribal general council meetings
- ✓ Volunteer help for youth sports programs
- ✓ Participate in cultural events ie: traditional singing, drumming, and dancing, ocean canoe journeys (captain)
- ✓ Promote and participate in native arts ie: wood carving, painting, paddle making
- ✓ Volunteer for emergency services

Investments

**TRANSFER OF EVOS MONEYS & SECURITIES
FROM THE U.S. COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM
TO THE STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, TREASURY DIVISION**

The funds and strip securities were transferred from CRIS to Department of Revenue on October 5, 2000.

Amount in CRIS Liquidity Account on 10/5/00	\$94,737,612
Reserve Registry Fees deducted from Liquidity Account (includes Reserve Fund fees and transfer fees – see attached for detailed accounting)	-\$418,436
Total Dollar amount transferred	\$94,319,176
Value of 8 U.S. Treasury Strip Securities on 10/5/00 Total purchase price value was \$32,486,048 Interest earned was 7,892,680 Total value \$40,378,728	\$40,378,728
Value of 8 U.S. Treasury Strip Securities on 10/11/00 when sold (gain of \$10,584)	\$40,389,313
Total to be invested by Department of Revenue (\$94,319,176 + \$40,389,313)	\$134,708,489

INVESTMENT FUND TRANSACTION HISTORY

Date	Fund Description	Base Cost
10/6/00	Domestic Fixed Income	\$20,000,000
10/10/00	Domestic Equities (Broad Market)	\$55,000,000
10/10/00	International Equities	\$9,000,000
10/12/00	Domestic Fixed Income	\$26,000,000
10/13/00	Domestic Fixed Income	\$10,000,000
10/13/00	International Equities	\$14,000,000
Total		\$134,000,000

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Account

As of October 26, 2000 the EVOS account consists of holdings in the following investment pools:

Fund Description	Target Asset Allocation	Base Cost	Base Cost Asset Allocation %	Market Value	Market Value Asset Allocation %
Short Term Pool (Cash)		\$708,489	.005259424	\$708,489	.005215
Domestic Equities (Broad Market)	41% \pm 7%	\$55,000,000	.408289043	\$55,611,785	.409317
International Equities	17% \pm 5%	\$23,000,000	.170739054	\$22,964,153	.169022
Domestic Fixed Income	42% \pm 7%	\$56,000,000	.41571248	\$56,580,285	.416446
Total		\$134,708,489	100.00%	\$135,864,712	100.00%

**Calculation of Reserve Fund Registry and Federal Reserve Bank Fees
Deducted from the Liquidity Account
As of 10/5/00**

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Internal Security ID #	Maturity Date	Reserve Fund Fee (as of 10/5/00)	Federal Reserve Bank Fee	CRIS CUSIP # (last 3 digits)*
2	A4	11/15/00	\$80,438.50	\$18.70	AY3
3	A5	11/15/01	\$85,098.62	\$18.70	BC0
4	A6	11/15/02	\$89,922.37	\$18.70	FR6
5					
6	B3	11/15/00	\$23,184.36		AY3
7	B4	11/15/01	\$24,330.44		BC0
8	B5	11/15/02	\$25,065.62		FR6
9	B6	11/15/03	\$26,419.48	\$18.70	FT2
10					
11	C1	11/15/04	\$63,882.76	\$18.70	AB9
12					
13	SubTotals		\$418,342.15	\$93.50	
14					
15	Grand Total	(c13 + d13)	\$418,435.65		
16					
17	Grand Total is Reserve Fund and Federal Reserve Bank Fees total.				
18					
19	*NOTE: Per CRIS securities with same maturity date are lumped under one CUSIP #.				
20	Bank Transfer Fee is charged per CUSIP number.				

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL INVESTMENT FUND POLICIES EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council ("Trustee Council" or "Council") is responsible for the management and investment of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill joint trust funds ("joint trust funds"). The Trustee Council's investment authority is established by federal law, including the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree in *United States v. Alaska*, A91-081 CV (August 28, 1991), Public Law No. 106-113, and the orders of the District Court issued under authority of that law. Public Law No. 106-113 defines the duty of the Trustee Council as investing in "income-producing obligations and other instruments or securities that have been determined unanimously by the Federal and State natural resource trustees for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill ("trustees") to have a high degree of reliability and security."

Objectives

The Trustee Council's responsibilities in the management of the joint trust fund are best defined through analogy to the Restatement (Third) of Trusts which indicates that trust property shall be made productive with primary emphasis on the preservation of capital and due consideration for the maximization of income. When investing trust property, the Trustee has a duty to conform to the terms of the trust, and to conform to applicable law in the absence of provisions in the trust. In the absence of contrary law or trust provisions it imposes the standard of the "prudent investor" which

" . . . requires the exercise of reasonable care, skill, and caution, and is to be applied to investments not in isolation but in the context of the trust portfolio and as a part of an overall investment strategy, which should incorporate risk and return objectives reasonably suitable to the trust."

Restatement (Third) of Trusts, §277

However, Public Law No. 106-113 has given the Council additional guidance, in that investments must have "a high degree of reliability and security". The Alaska Department of Law refers to it as the prudent investor plus. To meet these standards of prudence, the Trustee Council must satisfy certain obligations. Among these obligations are the duties to achieve a high return while providing for the safety of the investments. These duties are often in natural tension and it is the job of the Trustees to reach an appropriate balance between the two duties. The Council also has broad authority to engage experts and to delegate its investment responsibilities, as it deems appropriate.

Responsible Parties

- Trustee Council
- Executive Director & Staff
- Investment Working Group
- State of Alaska Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury & their investment managers (both in-house and under contract)
- Custodial Bank (State Street)
- Trustee Council's Auditor
- Additional Consultants as needed

The Council's responsibility is to establish policy, set direction, determine asset allocation and payout schedule, and provide oversight and stewardship for the prudent investment and management of the joint trust fund.

The Executive Director and staff manage the day-to-day administrative functions of the Council and report directly to the Council. The Executive Director consults with the Investment Working Group (IWG) and consultants that the Council may retain. The IWG consists of the Executive Director, one state and federal Trustee Council member or designee, appropriate state and federal officials, and at least two investment experts, who are selected by the Executive Director. The two investment experts must have experience and expertise in financial management and the management of institutional investment portfolios.

As of October 5, 2000, the joint trust funds are held in account(s) within the State of Alaska Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury, who in turn selects investment managers and the bank custodian. The Department and its investment managers act as "prudent experts" on behalf of the Council. The bank custodian (State Street) provides safekeeping and custody of all securities purchased by managers on behalf of the Council, provides for timely settlement of all transactions, collects joint trust fund income when due, and provides accounting documentation.

The Trustee Council's auditor measures and validates financial statements and management of the joint trust fund.

The Trustee Council may contract with investment consultants to suggest procedures, identify problems and issues, make recommendations, monitor overall performance of the portfolio, provide continuing education to the Council and staff, and at the request of the Trustee Council, prepare an asset allocation study including alternatives.

Asset Allocation

The asset allocation structure approved by the Trustee Council on April 24, 2000 is as follows:

Asset Classes	Percentage & Range	Managers	Passive or Active Management	Benchmarks
Domestic Equities (Broad Market)	41% \pm 7%	State Street Global Advisors	Passive (Russell 3000 Index Fund)	Russell 3000
International Equities	17% \pm 5%	Lazard Asset Management	Active	EAFE
Domestic Fixed Income	42% \pm 7%	Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury	Active	Lehman Aggregate

The adopted asset allocation has a median expected return of 8.25% with a standard deviation/risk of 10.59%. The Council has determined that a portfolio composed of investments benchmarked to the Russell 3000, the EAFE and the Lehman Aggregate Indexes and with similar risk and return characteristics to those indexes does have a high degree of reliability and security.

The Trustee Council will annually evaluate the asset allocation and evaluate the portfolio performance over one-, three-, and five-year time periods, with primary emphasis placed on the longer time periods, since the funds are being managed as an endowment.

Pay Out Schedule

The Pay Out Schedule approved by the Trustee Council on May 22, 2000 disburses amounts for research, monitoring and general restoration as follows:

Fiscal Year	Annual Work Plan & Administrative Costs
2001	\$7,500,000
2002	\$6,500,000
2003	\$6,000,000
2004	\$6,000,000
2005	4.5% of the average market value over the past 3 years of the joint trust fund earmarked for long-term research, monitoring, and general restoration
2006	4.5% of the average market value over the past 4 years of the joint trust fund earmarked for long-term research, monitoring, and general restoration
2007 & into the future	4.5% of the average market value over the past 5 years of the joint trust fund earmarked for long-term research, monitoring, and general restoration

HOW TO LOOK UP MONTHLY EVOS INVESTMENT FUND REPORTS ON THE INTERNET

The Alaska Department of Revenue, Treasury Division, posts the financial reports on the Internet on the tenth working day of the month for the preceding month. To view these reports point your web browser to the following web site:

http://www.revenue.state.ak.us/treasury/FS_Distribution/FS_Dist.htm

FYI: There is an underscore between FS and Distribution; there is another underscore between FS and Dist.

Click on the appropriate month button for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Fund. This will take you to the list of reports. Click on the month button for the report you want to view. FYI: To view the reports you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader.

The best ones to view are the first three reports on the list:

- Statement of Invested Assets
- Statement of Investment Income and Changes in Invested Assets
- Asset Allocation Worksheet

Next month the Performance Measurement report will be available. It is not available this month because we were not invested for the entire month.



*State Treasury
Financial Information Distribution Site*

The following documents require Adobe Acrobat Reader

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Fund
Monthly Statements**

(Updated on the 10th business day following month end unless otherwise noted)

FY 2001	Description	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ap
Statement of Invested Assets*	Shows fund value by asset class at month end.	--	--	--							
Statement of Investment Income and Statement of Changes in Invested Assets*	Shows beginning balance of invested assets, total earnings (losses) by asset class, net contributions (withdrawals), and ending balance of invested assets for the month and FYTD.	--	--	--							
Asset Allocation Worksheet*	Shows actual v. target asset allocation by asset class at month end.	--	--	--							
Performance Measurement Report*	Shows investment returns for each asset class and fund total over rolling periods.	--	--	--							
Cash Activity Statement	Shows date and amount of each cash transfer in (out).	--	--	--							
Purchases and Sell Activity Statement	Shows date and amount of each security and/or share of pool bought (sold).	--	--	--							
Open Trades	Shows pending security buys and sells not yet settled.	--	--	--							
Fund Receivables	Shows accrued earnings by type, if applicable.	--	--	--							
Positions	Shows name, type and value of each security and/or share of each pool held.	--	--	--							
Working Trial Balance	Summarizes cost and market value, receivables, payables, earnings for the reporting period.	--	--	--							

* Appropriate for presentation.

Contact for these reports: Assistant Comptroller

This site is maintained by:
Department of Revenue, Treasury Division
P.O. Box 110405
Juneau, Alaska USA 99811-0405
Phone: 907 465-2350
Facsimile: 907 465-2194

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
TREASURY DIVISION

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Fund

STATEMENT OF INVESTED ASSETS

October 31, 2000

Investments (at fair value)	<u>2000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	
Short-term Fixed Income Pool	\$ 91,692
Marketable debt and equity securities	
Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	57,075,942
SOA International Equity Pool	23,102,643
Non-retirement Domestic Equity Pool	<u>56,879,447</u>
Total invested assets	<u>\$ 137,149,724</u>

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
TREASURY DIVISION

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Fund

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT INCOME
AND CHANGES IN INVESTED ASSETS

For the period ended October 31, 2000

	<u>CURRENT MONTH</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
Investment Income		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Short-term Fixed Income Pool	\$ 91,203	\$ 91,203
Marketable debt and equity securities		
Non-pooled investments	61,799	61,799
Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	367,942	367,942
SOA International Equity Pool	102,643	102,643
Non-retirement Domestic Equity Pool	<u>1,879,447</u>	<u>1,879,447</u>
Total income from marketable debt and equity securities	2,411,831	2,411,831
Total investment income (loss)	2,503,034	2,503,034
Total invested assets, beginning of period	0	0
Net contributions (withdrawals)	<u>134,646,690</u>	<u>134,646,690</u>
Total invested assets, end of period	\$ <u><u>137,149,724</u></u>	\$ <u><u>137,149,724</u></u>

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE - TREASURY DIVISION

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Fund
Asset Allocation Policy (effective 4/24/00) with Actual Investment Holdings as of
October 31, 2000

(Expressed in Thousands of Dollars)

	Asset Allocation		Fair value	Current Allocation	Variance
	Policy	Range			
Cash and cash equivalents					
Short-term Fixed Income Pool	0.00%		489	0.00%	0.00%
Total cash and cash equivalents	0.00%		489	0.00%	0.00%
Marketable debt and equity securities					
Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	41.00%	34% - 48%	57,075,942	41.64%	-0.64%
SOA International Equity Pool	17.00%	12% - 22%	23,102,643	16.86%	0.14%
Total marketable debt securities	58.00%		80,178,585	58.50%	-0.50%
Domestic Equity Investments					
Non-retirement Domestic Equity Pool	42.00%	35% - 49%	56,879,447	41.50%	0.50%
Total holdings	100.00%		137,058,521	100.00%	0.00%
Short-term Fixed Income Pool Interest Receivable			91,203		
Total Invested Assets at Fair Value			137,149,724		

Misc. (news clips,
letters)



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

P.O. Box 757220 • Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7220

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

November 16, 2000

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

Project 01441-CLO / Harbor Seal Recovery: Effects of Diet on Lipid Metabolism and Health

Dear Molly,

This is a letter of support for project 01441 by Davis et al. from Texas A&M concerning the analysis of harbor seal samples collected at the SeaLife Center and in the field at Prince William Sound. I understand that the remaining requested funds are in the Deferred status.

As you know, the EVOS funded two year feeding trial for the harbor seals at the ASLC was extremely successful. In addition to our core project, two others worked very closely on this trial (Davis and Schell). Two PhD programs were involved from my lab, 1 PhD from Schell and two more PhDs and a MS from the Davis project. We all have a very busy year ahead for sample analysis and interpretation. Several abstracts have already been submitted for upcoming meetings and a series of collaborative papers are in preparation.

The results from each project impact heavily on the interpretation of data from the other two and therefore it is important that all the Davis samples can be analyzed. Interpreting the results from this project will require all the data we can gather and it would be a loss to have the samples collected for the Davis project not able to be completely analyzed.

I urge the complete funding of the Davis proposal so that we can all proceed with the greatest amount of data available for interpretation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Castellni".

Dr. Michael Castellni
University of Alaska Fairbanks

Dec. 5, 2000

To: Mrs. Molly McCommon

From: Dolly C.R. Reft

Subj: EVOS meeting of 485, 2000.

Dear Molly & Members of the Council,

It is difficult to participate by phone as I have no documents to follow.

"The human impact in removal you refer to regarding food habitat, food production and resource exploitation and the goals & information of implementation":

Can you provide me with your definitions of these terms in addition to how you have obtained the information? How do these relate to me being a native subsisting and utilizing foods within our eco-system?

What does ownership and authoritative management in perpetuity mean with regard to the Native People dependant on the waters and lands? (seaweeds, plants, berries, marine life {fish, seal, octopus etc} etc.) How will our subsistence be secured & in what way?

This program is permanent?

Thank you, Dolly C.R. Reft

FAX (907) 486-2465

December 3, 2000

Summary Statement for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council
Meeting of December 4 & 5, 2000
Monday 1:00 p.m. & Tuesday 8:30 a.m.

Trustee Council Members & Karluk Land Owners:

I submit this testimony for the record of this meeting with regard to acquisition of our lands for the purpose of permanent habitat protection by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The lands that are currently in negotiations between E.V.O.S. Trustee Council and the Karluk Native Village Tribal council represent 186 original Karluk members. I am one of these land owners and all of us are indigenous to our Village of Karluk.

In order for your Council to enter into negotiations concerning the 1860 acres within our Tribal boundaries, you must first identify the people these lands represent. We have not been informed of these negotiations and therefore have not had an opportunity to be involved in this process of acquiring our lands. According to the draft recently received (November 29, 2000), your reference to (attachment B) "receiving title to acquired parcels" defines ownership that we will no longer have once acquisition has been formalized.

ADF&G, ADNR, DOI, USFS optimum goal is to obtain title to our lands.

Within the short time we've had to review this proposal, the following observations reflecting People indigenous to Karluk and the lands you propose to acquire follow:

The governing body of Karluk Village derives its powers from the consent of its members. It is established to protect, the collective rights of the tribal members and execute the will of the members. In Accordance to our Constitution Our people are subject to jurisdiction of our tribe where ever we may reside. The members are to have full and equal protection of the law, Traditional Tribal law, Natural Law, the Rule of Law and their recognized procedures.

Page two of two

The proposal submitted for this meeting by E.V.O.S. Trustee Council has not met the first obligation to ensure the protections of our Native indigenous rights to our Village of Karluk and the lands defined by our members. I submit this for the record : The survival of our people and our ownership to our lands that secure our inheritance and perpetuity as indigenous Aleuts from Karluk Native Village can only be determined by the Native People themselves. This includes the best interests of all 186 original Karluk Native land owners as defined by the letters submitted by Koniag November 15, 2000 and Honorable Don Young's letter of November 20, 2000.

Unless the owners are identified to their lands - any and all negotiations simply reflect the wishes of a "few" who have failed to represent all the landowners and their rights within this ownership and the trust relationship regarding our government.

Dec 5, 2000

To: E.V.O.S. Trustee Council

Att: Executive Director
Ms. Molly McCammon

Subj: Information requested by
land owners & natives
affected by 1860 acres.

I am resending a copy of
the Land owners (original Share-
holders of Karluk Village) verified
from Konag. Contact are addresses.

Please send the following info. so
we can provide input to negotiations
& process of your acquisition.

- ① Memo - Draft Grant - Long Term Habitat
Protection Program
- ② Resolution of EVOS concerning Long Term Habitat
Protection Program
- ③ Attachment A - Attachment B

Thank you, Dolly C.R. Reft

1 of 10

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Page 2

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Page 3

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Brucato, Crystal Ann 75 Hickory Bluff Lane Arnold, MO 63010 USA 314-296-3910	Charliaga, Nick Neal P.O. Box 46 Karluk, AK 99608 USA 907-241-2222	Chichenoff, Robert Ray Box 3204 Kodiak, AK 99615 USA 907-486-4515
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Page 6

Page 9

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Copies of membership list
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Laktonen, Jr., Jacob John

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JUDY LANDIS
AUDREY NAUMOFF

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December 4, 2000

To: Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Oil Spill Trustee Council members
Public Advisory Group members

From: Dan Hull
19300 Villages Scenic Pkwy
Anchorage, AK 99516

Re: Draft GEM Program

A tremendous amount of very good work has gone into the draft of the GEM program, and my comments here pertain specifically to the draft that was reviewed at the October workshop. Some of the main components of GEM that I commend in particular include the mission statement; the program and institutional goals; the focus on key species and processes that builds on the methods of previous EVOS projects; the focus on resources of social/cultural/economic significance to the people of the spill area; and the inclusion of citizen monitoring.

However, a lot of very careful and thoughtful work remains to be done, and I strongly urge the Trustee Council to take the time necessary to get it right from the start. Over the past few years, I have attended the focus groups and the workshops, and have read the different drafts of the GEM program many times over. As the current resource management conflict over the decline in Steller sea lions illustrates, the cost of not doing it right can have a devastating impact on both marine resources, and the people and communities who depend on them.

The kind of careful and thoughtful work that I believe needs to be done is to ensure that GEM will truly fulfill the mission statement, and the program and institutional goals. As it is currently drafted, I believe that GEM will be only partially successful in doing this. And my assessment is based on the many discussions that I've had with various resource managers and scientists, as well as a review of the GEM document itself.

The mission statement, quoted below, is divided into what I consider three interrelated but different parts.

(1) To sustain a healthy and biologically diverse marine ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Alaska and (2) the human use of the marine resources in that ecosystem through (3) greater understanding of how its productivity is influenced by natural changes and human activities.

It is clear to me that GEM can successfully fulfill the third part of the mission statement. Our knowledge of what factors drive marine resource productivity is so limited, and our need for better information is so great, that GEM could take any number of approaches to improving our understanding of the marine ecosystem and be successful. In fact, you could probably implement the current draft of GEM and satisfactorily achieve the third part of the mission statement.

In contrast, it will be far more challenging to achieve the first and second parts of the mission statement. Obviously this is because there are many forces totally outside of our control that affect the health and diversity of the marine ecosystem (eg. large scale climate change) and the human use of the marine resources in that ecosystem (eg. allocation issues, market factors).

But I am also skeptical about how successful GEM may be in sustaining the human use of marine resources for another reason: it is generally difficult to make basic science and applications to management fit together well. In GEM, with a few exceptions, the links or connections between the proposed research and monitoring program and actual resource management activities/decisions are often unclear, indirect, and implicit. Much of the proposed research and monitoring in GEM *says* that there are links to resource management, and the authors of GEM intend for them to be there. But when I talk to the managers - more

specifically fisheries resource managers - they either don't understand it, or don't believe it, or disagree with it.

This leaves me, a resource user, in a very difficult and uncomfortable position. On the one hand I trust that the Executive Director, Dr. Spies and Dr. Mundy and everyone else developing GEM have heard the needs of the stakeholders and are working to find ways to meet some of those needs, within the constraints of funding, and other factors. But at the same time, it is very difficult for me to adequately assess and support GEM without knowing whether it truly meets the needs of the resource managers as well.

And if GEM doesn't meet the needs of the resource managers, I don't know how it will successfully sustain the human use of marine resources, or achieve some of the program and institutional goals that relate specifically to sustaining human uses.

Let me make it clear that I know the Trustee Council staff, scientists, and resource managers are fully aware of this issue, and that it persists in spite of the best intentions and attempts to resolve it. In other words, I'm not writing this to criticize or blame anyone.

I believe that the success of GEM critically depends on integrating and applying research and monitoring with resource management, and I strongly urge the Trustee Council and all of the management agencies to work to make those links and connections more clear, direct and explicit. There is a need to institutionalize GEM within federal and state resource management agencies so that the links and interactions between the agency activities and GEM are almost seamless; so that GEM and agency work feed and build on each other. My assessment and my gut feeling is that this isn't happening yet.

Molly McCammon

From: Bruce Wright [Bruce.Wright@noaa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2000 8:46 AM
Subject: Molly McCammon
[Fwd: news clips - oil spill cleanup]

Carol Tocco wrote:

> Web posted Monday, September 25, 2000
>
> Alaskan helps apply lessons learned from Exxon
> Valdez spill
>
> ANCHORAGE (AP) -- Lessons learned in Alaska were
> used recently to help
> save thousands of penguins impacted by an oil spill
> off the coast of South
> Africa.
>
> The incident occurred when the freighter Treasure
> sank in June, six miles from
> Cape Town. The vessel released approximately 1,300
> tons of bunker fuel
> toward two of the largest penguin breeding colonies
> in the world.
>
> Within days, Barbara Callahan, the regional
> representative of the International
> Bird Rescue Research Center, was on the scene. She
> was working 10,000
> miles from her home in Anchorage.
>
> The magnitude of the job didn't hit all at once. At
> first, reports came in at
> 1,500 birds oiled. Then 3,500, then 8,000, then
> twice that.
>
> "We were just blown away," said Callahan, who
> recently returned from more
> than two months on the rescue project.
>
> "Let me put this in perspective: In the Exxon
> Valdez (oil spill), we had 1,500
> birds that came in alive over six months. This was
> 20,000 in a week."
>
> In all, more than 23,000 birds were oiled in the
> Treasure spill off South Africa.
>
> The rescue effort, which involved agencies, experts
> and volunteers from more
> than a dozen countries, not only was the largest in
> the world, it also was one of
> the most successful, Callahan told the Anchorage
> Daily News.
>
> The project up to now has rehabilitated and released
> 18 percent of the
> penguins brought in oiled, with 381 birds still
> recovering, she said.
>

> A number of lessons were gleaned from the Exxon
> Valdez spill. That includes
> knowing how short the window of opportunity is for
> making a difference.

> One experiment, for example, prevented nearly 20,000
> enguins from being
> oiled in the first place.

> ''It was prime breeding season,'' Callahan said.
> ''Everybody was on burrows
> and eggs. Robben Island was hit immediately. And
> they could see the
> trajectory of the spill heading toward Dassen
> Island.''

> With oil headed toward Dassen, rescue workers
> rounded up nearly 20,000
> unoiled penguins, boxed them up, ferried them to the
> mainland, then trucked
> them eight hours to Port Elizabeth and let them go,
> knowing it would take at
> least 10 days to swim back.

> The hope was that the oil would be cleaned up by
> then.

> ''This was so unprecedented.'' Callahan said. ''And
> it worked.''

> Callahan, who grew up in Anchorage, split her time
> between the research
> center and Anchorage's Bird Treatment and Learning
> Center before going full
> time with her rescue work last year.

> With its headquarters in Berkeley, Calif., the
> International Bird Rescue
> Research Center has been coming to the aid of oiled
> wildlife for almost 30
> years.

> The nonprofit organization was founded after two
> tankers collided beneath the
> Golden Gate Bridge in 1971, spilling 900,000 gallons
> of crude oil. Very little
> was known about how to help oiled birds at the time.
> As a result, only 300 of
> some 7,000 birds collected survived.

> Since then, the center has sunk its research efforts
> into improving cleaning and
> rehabilitating techniques.

> Every spill has something to teach.

> The Treasure response was just the right 'antidote to
> an effort Callahan worked
> on earlier this year when the tanker Erika split in
> two off the coast of Brittany.

> The time lapse between the accident and the French
> government seeking
> outside help was too long, she said. By the time she
> and other experts arrived
> on the scene, the birds -- mostly common murrees --
> were dehydrated and

> malnourished and had been standing on hard surfaces
> for three weeks.

> Seabirds aren't designed for that. Within days of
> standing, their joints start to
> deteriorate beyond repair.

> Of the 25,000 seabirds picked up, only about 10
> percent survived, she said.

> 'We knew before we got on the plane to France that
> we were going to
> euthanize a lot of these birds. But we also knew it
> would be an incredible
> opportunity to teach people how to do this right.'

> When the Treasure went down, an international effort
> to save the penguins
> was launched immediately, with rescue teams from the
> research center and the
> International Fund for Animal Welfare leading the
> charge.

> Because of earlier spills, Cape Town had a rescue
> center in place but it was
> quickly overwhelmed.

> An enormous rehab center was set up in a five-acre
> railroad warehouse, with
> six more acres in back. The facility contained
> holding tanks, pools, feeding
> areas and evaluation stations.

> Rescue workers went through more than 1,800 gallons
> of detergent and fed
> the penguins 450 tons of fish.

> When seabirds get oiled, they lose their
> waterproofing and no longer can stay
> warm. They get out of the cold water, which means
> they can't eat or drink.

> When they try to preen, they ingest the oil, which
> damages their immune
> systems and causes anemia. That means the birds come
> into the rehab centers
> in rough shape.

> Before cleaning, they have to be stabilized so
> they'll survive the stress of
> washing.

> Once they're cleaned, rinsed and dried, they're put
> in pools and carefully
> monitored.

> 'Seeing birds returned to the wild is one of the
> most joyous occasions for me,'
> Callahan said. 'I still don't go to a release
> without getting tears in my eyes.'

Molly McCammon

From: Bruce Wright [Bruce.Wright@noaa.gov]
Sent: Monday, October 30, 2000 10:08 AM
To: Bob Spies; Kathy Frost; Molly McCammon; Phil Mundy
Subject: [Fwd: LA Times story on Alaska Ecosystem]

> > LOS ANGELES TIMES
> > Saturday, October 28, 2000
> >
> > A Wilderness Ecosystem in Collapse
> > The Aleutian Islands are remote and, at first glance, unspoiled. But
> > what happened to the mammals?
> >
> > By MARLA CONE, Times Environmental Writer
> >
> > ADAK ISLAND, Alaska--There are few places on Earth that have changed so
> > much, so fast as the narrow arc of islands where the Pacific Ocean
> > greets the Bering Sea.
> > The Aleutian Islands are in the middle of nowhere. No tourists, no
> > cruise ships, no chartered fishing trips, no quaint country inns. On a
> > quiet day, when the turbulent seas and legendary winds are still, you
> > can hear a killer whale breathe.
> > But look and listen more closely. Something is missing.
> > Where are the sea lions, fat and happy, napping on the rocks and barking
> > at their pups? And the furry sea otters crunching on urchins? What
> > became of the ample king crabs and shrimp, and the schools of silvery
> > smelt? And where are the lush undersea forests of kelp that provided
> > food and refuge for fish?
> > As sudden and savage as an Arctic storm, some mysterious phenomenon has
> > transformed this spectacular archipelago of more than 1,200 miles in
> > just a handful of years.
> > A vast subarctic ecosystem is collapsing. No one knows why.
> > The sudden changes in the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea have
> > inspired an eclectic team of men and women to try to solve an
> > extraordinary environmental whodunit. Virtually alone in a forbidding
> > wilderness closer to Siberia than to Anchorage, they have been
> > divebombed by eagles, bitten by otters, buffeted by 70-mph winds,
> > rattled by earthquakes and lost in storms. And each year they return for
> > more, drawn back by the Aleutian paradox. If this rugged, remote
> > ecosystem is collapsing, can any place on Earth be safe?
> > Jim Estes, a marine ecologist at the U.S. Geological Survey in Santa
> > Cruz, has traveled to the Aleutians for the last 30 summers, studying
> > what once was the world's largest and healthiest population of sea
> > otters. Three summers ago Estes realized that the otters had virtually
> > disappeared while he watched.
> > There were no bodies to dissect, few clues to decipher. The otters
> > aren't starving. They aren't sick. They have simply vanished.
> > Throughout the Gulf of Alaska and probably the Bering Sea, too, the
> > balance of prey and predator has been upended, a transformation so
> > extreme it's called a "regime shift." Waters once brimming with seals,
> > otters and king crab are now dominated by sharks, pollock and urchins.
> > Virtually no creature remains untouched.
> > "You just can't grasp how different things were 10 years ago," said
> > Estes during a recent expedition. "No one has ever seen a decline of
> > this magnitude in such a short period of time over such a large
> > geographic area."
> > Piece by piece, over the last three years, scientists have started to
> > solve the puzzle. Clues point toward something--almost
> > imperceptible--that happened in the ocean in 1977. But the answers are
> > more disturbing than satisfying, more elusive than conclusive. It seems
> > the ocean's chain of life is actually a fragile silken web. If you
> > remove a strand, the whole thing unravels. And it may never be whole
> > again.

> > An Unprecedented Population Loss

> > Tim Tinker is swathed in a bulky orange survival suit, hanging from the bow of a 25-foot boat as it hugs the rugged shore of Adak Island.

> > A brutal storm has just ended, leaving August skies crisp and clear.

> > Adak's mountains, set against a blue satin sky and fog as white as cotton balls, are draped with a luxuriant fleece blanket of moss. The green shines so brightly it seems as if it could glow in the dark.

> > Overhead, a bald eagle soars, and black and white puffins skim across the surface of the sea, their orange webbed feet splashing the 40-degree water.

> > From his perch on the bow, Tinker lifts his binoculars, training them on rocky reefs. For the ninth straight year, he is counting the Aleutians' sea otters for an annual survey. He scans a reef, lowers his binoculars and turns toward the stern of the boat, holding up a single finger clad in ragged wool gloves.

> > Iris Faraklas, a research assistant, dutifully makes a notation: One otter.

> > An hour into the survey, Tinker, a marine mammal biologist at Santa Cruz, and his colleague Brian Hatfield have counted only five otters and two harbor seals.

> > "Back in the old days, in the early '90s, we probably would have seen 500 otters by now," said Estes, as he pilots the boat around submerged rocks and into foggy inlets. "Now we go miles and miles without seeing even one."

> > This day, they will survey 200 miles of coast, finding only 171 adult otters and 29 pups.

> > If sea otters dream, they are surely dreaming about a place like Adak Island, in the middle of the Aleutian chain. There's plenty of food. Plenty of sanctuary. But only one otter per mile.

> > In the 1980s, as many as 100,000 otters inhabited the islands. Today, only about 6,000 remain, according to aerial surveys. Between 1992 and 2000, the population dropped by 70%, a rate of decline that researchers say is unprecedented for any mammal population in the world.

> > "What's really horrifying is that the Aleutians have always been considered the stronghold of otter populations," said Rosa Meehan, who heads the marine mammal office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Anchorage.

> > "At one time, 80% of the world's population of sea otters were out there," Meehan said.

> > Now, the wildlife agency has declared otters a candidate for endangered-species protection, although only in western Alaska.

> > In 1995, when they began to notice the signs of a population decline, Tinker and Estes, who specialize in otter behavior and population biology, at first looked for signs of disease, famine or reproductive troubles. They found none.

> > For a couple of years, as the decline steepened, they were baffled. If thousands of otters had died, where were the bodies?

> > Then it dawned on Tinker: Perhaps the animals were being eaten. By killer whales.

> > Estes was disbelieving at first. For orcas, which are voracious predators, otters are little more than hairballs. Snack food for a killer whale.

> > Still, Estes remembered spotting an occasional killer whale lurking close to shore over the years. And it did seem odd that most of the surviving otters were in a small lagoon on Adak--unreachable by killer whales. He decided to test the theory. In 1997, Estes and Tinker packed up a dead otter on Amchitka Island and flew it to California, where a colleague ground it up in a giant blender, calculated its calorie load and compared it with how many calories a killer whale consumes.

> > It turned out that fewer than four whales--3.7 to be exact--could have eaten 40,000 otters in five years.

> > "We were absolutely blown away," Estes said.

> > But orcas had lived in harmony with otters for thousands of years on the Aleutians. Why, all of a sudden, were they preying on them so heavily?

> > To find the answer, biologists simply had to follow the food chain.

> > Orcas customarily feed on sea lions and seals, which are packed with

> > high-calorie blubber. But the population of Steller sea lions, the
> > world's biggest sea lions, took a sharp dive in the late 1980s. Harbor
> > seals also declined at a similar rate.
> > By 1992, otters were the only plentiful marine mammals left in Aleutian
> > waters. The orcas, in their hunt for calories, apparently had been
> > forced to switch prey.
> > The effects cascaded rapidly down the food chain.
> > With far fewer otters around to eat them, sea urchin populations
> > exploded--increasing eight-fold within a few years. As many as 100 of
> > the spiny green creatures now cover each square foot of ocean floor
> > around the Aleutians.
> > The urchins, in turn, ate the kelp.
> > In 1993, kelp forests were 20 feet deep and so thick they clogged the
> > engines of Brenda Konar's dive boat. "Now the only kelp you find is the
> > stuff right by the shoreline, and it's maybe only three feet deep," said
> > Konar, a biologist with the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences in
> > Fairbanks.
> > When the leafy undersea forests vanished, so did many of the rockfish,
> > snails, starfish and other creatures that use the kelp for food, shelter
> > and breeding grounds.
> > Some local seabirds, mainly puffins and kittiwakes, also are hurting
> > from lack of fish.
> > The Aleutians offer proof that one small ecological change can move like
> > a tsunami throughout the entire ocean realm. Yet the snarl in the food
> > web had to begin somewhere. Where, scientists wondered. And, even more
> > important, who--or what--did it?
> >
> > A Tough Place for Nature Studies
> > In Alaska, August is prime tourist season. Fishermen from around the
> > world flock to its coastline and lug ice chests home packed with salmon
> > and halibut. But not in the Aleutians. Hardly anyone ventures here.
> > It's a four-hour flight from Anchorage to Adak, and from there, it's 38
> > hours by ship to Attu, which sits 1,200 miles off the mainland, on the
> > far western edge of the chain, next to Russia.
> > It's not easy to chronicle nature in a place so inaccessible, so
> > forbidding.
> > For a month each year, the research team travels to Adak and Attu,
> > counting otters and collecting fish, urchins and mussels for tests. They
> > work at sea from daybreak to nightfall, taking advantage of summer
> > daylight, which in this part of the world lasts 15 hours. Along
> > shorelines known to be treacherous to navigators, Tinker, Hatfield and
> > Estes logged a thousand miles this August in their 25-foot boat.
> > Part seaman and part scholar, Estes over the last three decades has
> > weathered just about anything this extreme environment can offer.
> > One August on Attu Island, Estes and two colleagues almost died when
> > their boat engine failed and an unexpected winterlike storm hit. The
> > three hiked for nearly three days, covering maybe 100 miles. A student
> > researcher--a triathlete--suffered hypothermia and Estes was forced to
> > consider abandoning him to die. They found their way back to camp
> > through more luck than skill, Estes recalls.
> > No wonder events on this archipelago go largely undetected. In 1986, the
> > largest earthquake recorded in North America--a magnitude 8.0--struck
> > the Aleutians.
> > Hardly anyone was around to notice.
> > But proximity to people is not always the best indicator of
> > environmental damage. There are no clear-cut forests. No rows of
> > red-tiled roofs. No industrial smokestacks. This wilderness still looks
> > as nature intended. And there lies the paradox.
> > "Anybody that comes to Alaska says 'My God, this place is beautiful!'
> > They look at the puffins and see a bald eagle and it's a pristine,
> > incredibly breathtaking place to be," said Bruce Wright, a division
> > chief at the National Marine Fisheries Service in Alaska. "But without
> > spending time out there doing long-term monitoring to understand the
> > changes that are taking place, that's just a superficial look."
> > It was almost a fluke that Estes and his team witnessed the ecological
> > changes here. Ironically, Estes initially was drawn to the Aleutians
> > because of their bounty of life. He was trying to figure out why

> > California's otters were hurting while Alaska's were thriving. Now he's
> > haunted by a suspicion that other ocean realms could be undergoing
> > similar dramatic changes--it's just that no one is around to watch.
> >
> > 1977 Event May Have Been Trigger
> > On the Pacific side of Adak Island, needle-sharp spires crafted by
> > ancient lava jut out from the sea--sentries guarding the shoreline.
> > Everything about these volcanic islands seems eternal, as if you could
> > return every year and nothing would ever change.
> > But the Aleutians are a dynamic place, ever-changing. Fog shrouds the
> > islands one instant and retreats the next. Hurricane-force squalls
> > descend with little warning.
> > The environment of the Aleutians, however, isn't supposed to be as
> > capricious as its weather. Ecosystems normally evolve slowly.
> > "I have not come across any other example of such a total flip-flop" of
> > an ocean environment, Wright said.
> > Ecological shifts as sudden and sweeping as the ones in the Aleutians
> > usually can come only from human interference, said David Lindberg, an
> > evolutionary biologist at UC Berkeley. If the shift were natural,
> > animals and plants of the Aleutians would have evolved with some
> > defensive strategies, he said.
> > "We're incredible, as a species, at speeding up changes," Lindberg said.
> >
> > Scientists are exploring many factors--global warming, overfishing,
> > pollution--that might have played a role in the Aleutians' misfortunes.
> > Looking back, they theorize that the key event may have come in 1977,
> > when a sudden warming--just two degrees Celsius--in the average
> > temperature of the Gulf of Alaska was recorded.
> > The Arctic has been especially vulnerable to climate change, which many
> > scientists believe is caused in part by worldwide burning of fossil
> > fuels and production of greenhouse gases.
> > Although they cannot know for sure, researchers believe the chain of
> > events was most likely this:
> > Warmer water caused plankton--short-lived and ultra-sensitive to
> > temperature changes--to disappear. Tiny copepods and krill probably
> > followed quickly.
> > The shrimp and crab, along with smelt fishes such as capelin and
> > herring, would have vanished afterward, deprived of their food, to be
> > replaced by an explosion of cod and pollock. Once-thriving shrimp and
> > crab fisheries collapsed in the late 1970s while the new species
> > attracted large fishing trawlers that descended on Alaska, harvesting
> > millions of tons of pollock and cod a year for American and Japanese
> > consumers.
> > By the mid-1980s, the problems spread to young mammals.
> > The decline of the smelt fishes probably triggered the collapse of the
> > seal and sea lion populations, say marine mammal biologists, including
> > Kathy Frost of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The smelt are
> > high in fat, and without them, baby mammals might not find enough
> > calories to survive the winters.
> > But salmon like warmer water. Their populations have increased, drawing
> > sharks, which feed on salmon and--at times--on seals and sea lions.
> > All of a sudden, the Aleutians had turned into a predator pit, unsafe
> > for marine mammals.
> > So far, the rest of Alaska has escaped the regime shift, presumably
> > because waters elsewhere around the state have different ocean
> > circulation patterns and have not warmed.
> > Commercial fishing of pollock and cod may be exacerbating the food
> > shortage for the mammals. In July, a federal judge ordered the U.S.
> > government to ban commercial fishing around the Aleutians to protect
> > endangered sea lions. Before the ban, nearly every fish filet sold at
> > U.S. fast-food outlets had come from Aleutian waters.
> > Commercial fishermen in Alaska say it is unfair to blame them. Pollock
> > are still plentiful and they had never harvested the capelin and other
> > smelt important to sea lions. But environmentalists argue that the huge
> > trawling operations are now taking the only food left for the animals.
> > Scientists are only beginning to try to figure out what role pollution
> > might be playing in the ecological shift.

> > Pollutants have drifted to the Aleutians from thousands of miles away.
> > Bald eagles that never leave the islands are contaminated with DDT, a
> > pesticide apparently never used here. Air and ocean currents in the
> > North Pacific move in a clockwise pattern, which means pollutants from
> > Asia move toward the Aleutians.
> > And the U.S. military, which recently shut down a base on Adak, left
> > behind PCBs, polychlorinated biphenyls, which can harm animals'
> > reproductive and immune systems. Estes' team was shocked to learn that
> > otters on Adak are twice as contaminated as ones in California and 10
> > times as contaminated as otters elsewhere in Alaska.
> > "It's such a land of contrasts here," said Walter Jarman, an expert on
> > pollutants from the University of Utah. "There's something so
> > contradictory about a place that is this beautiful and remote and
> > contaminated," he said as he stood next to a pile of unrecognizable
> > military debris in a grassy field on Adak. "We have an unfortunate
> > laboratory here."
> > Still, Jarman suspects that the military pollution has not been the
> > driving force behind the otter and sea lion problems, since the
> > population crash has been documented even on islands with no PCBs.
> > "My gut feeling is that it's not connected," he said. "But, from the
> > very beginning in the Aleutians, we've been wrong a lot."
> > The Aleutians are so unpredictable that scientists may never be able to
> > unravel all the biological interactions and prove or disprove their
> > theories about how the food web got tangled.
> > "It drives people crazy when you don't give them a straight answer,"
> > said Frost of the state wildlife agency. "But it's an unbelievably
> > complicated place, and biology is not a very clean science. Animals are
> > like people. There is never one factor at play. . . . Sometimes you poke
> > along and poke along and all of a sudden, the pieces fall into place."
> > Some experts say the ocean may be shifting back, favoring the marine
> > mammals again instead of the sharks and pollock. If it does, Estes and
> > his team will be there to chronicle it.
> > But even if all the elements--the forage fish, the otters, the sea
> > lions, the kelp--were to return, these islands will never be the same.
> > Like marble chips in a kaleidoscope, they would fall in different
> > patterns.
> > "I'm not going to see it recover in my lifetime," Estes said.
> > From the three decades of snapshots he carries in his head and the three
> > decades of data stored in his computer, Estes knows this wilderness is
> > no longer unspoiled. But, when he steers the boat past a delicate
> > waterfall, knowing few humans will ever see it, the Aleutians still feel
> > wild to him. And that sensation, decidedly unscientific, gives him hope.
> > He will be back next year.
> > * * *

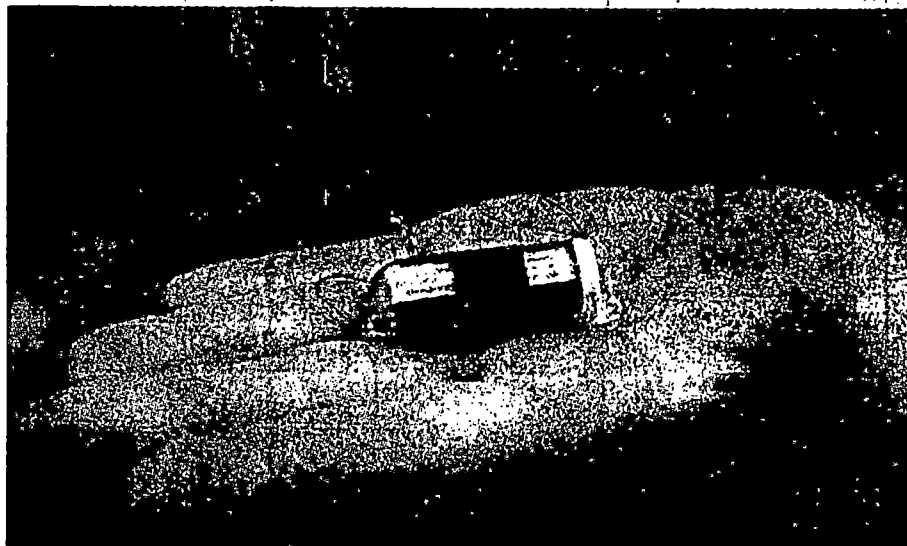
> > A Shifting Balance
> > Alaska's remote Aleutian Islands have always been an oasis for marine
> > life. But this subarctic ocean ecosystem has undergone a dramatic
> > transformation in recent years.
> > Waters that brimmed with marine mammals, crab, shrimp, forage fish and
> > kelp are now dominated by urchins, sharks and groundfish like pollock
> > that do not provide a high-calorie diet for marine animals and birds.
> > Sea lions, seals, otters, shrimp and crab have almost disappeared, and
> > some seabird populations are declining.
> > Scientists speculate that global warming is the culprit. Gulf of Alaska
> > temperatures have risen by 2 degrees Celsius in the past 20 years. Also,
> > intensive commercial trawling is reducing fish populations.
> > Sources: National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Geological Survey
> > Copyright 2000 Los Angeles Times

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'SHARK!'

Researcher Lee Hulbert holds a transmitter that will be inserted into the shark's stomach using a long pole and then attached to the stomach wall. The device measures temperature and depth every minute for more than 14 days.



Predators lurk off Alaska's coastline in increasing numbers

By DOUG O'HARRA
Daily News reporter

ABOARD THE R/V MONTAGUE — Swift, savage and largely unseen, hundreds of salmon sharks lurked beneath the glassy waters of Port Gravina. Most were females, streamlined 7-footers with the speed of torpedoes and mouths that bristled with rows of awllike teeth. On the prowl for chum salmon, the sharks were being stalked by a team of biologists with high-tech sonar and a 750-foot purse seine net.

But over several hours on a recent morning, seine after seine closed on water that contained mostly jellyfish. Despite their numbers, the sharks were hard to catch.

"We're chasing ghosts here," federal biologist Lee Hulbert said as he stood on the Montague's bridge and watched the sonar for signs of passing sharks. "This is so frustrating."

Photos by JIM LAVRAKAS • Anchorage Daily News

Just as elusive has been a full explanation of the animals' changing role in the ocean off Alaska's coast. Along with two other shark species, salmon sharks have exploded in number over the past decade, replacing marine mammals like Steller sea lions as the top predators in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

Thousands of salmon sharks have been reported in local waters where few were seen only a decade ago. The number of spiny dogfish, another species of shark, caught in the Gulf as by-catch and in trawls has soared. And sleeper sharks, which haunt the ocean floor and grow to 25 feet, have been attacking and mutilating hooked halibut and sablefish. These massive predators, often blind as adults, may be ascending to the surface at night like flesh-seeking missiles, feeding on fish or marine mammals that formerly relied on darkness for protection.

"They're targets," said Bruce Wright of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Juneau. "So my recommendation would be don't swim in these waters at night."

MYSTERIOUS BEHAVIOR

Despite this regional surge in sharks, until recently biologists knew almost nothing about their population, range or behavior.

Now Hulbert, Wright and others have begun to encircle a preliminary understanding of shark biology and how it has responded to vast changes in what fish dominate the North Pacific.

This summer, the scientists came to Port Gravina with other biologists, a University of Washington shark expert, journalists and two television documentary teams, one from National Geographic. They were trying to snatch insight into how this particular school of salmon sharks lives and to figure out a way to count the species throughout the region.

But surrounding 400-pound predators with a net, hoisting their thrashing, twisting bodies on deck for measurements and then releasing them unharmed with a data-recording device in their stomachs or a satellite transmitter bolted to their dorsal fins were even more difficult than expected.

A few days earlier, dorsal fins had crisscrossed the fjord in eastern Prince William Sound, about 125 miles southeast of Anchorage, as in a scene from a marine survival movie. An

observer in a state Department of Fish and Game spotter plane had counted 500 sharks near the surface. One seine captured three sharks at once. Similar conditions prevailed last summer, when Hulbert and other biologists captured 70 sharks in five days after completing a study of forage fish.

And then, without any obvious change in conditions, the sharks abandoned the surface practically en masse, adding yet another wrinkle to their mysterious behavior.

In response, Hulbert began taking readings on salinity and temperature down to 60 feet, checking whether the sharks were responding to a subtle change in ocean conditions. But he still needed to catch more sharks to place tags and transmitters.

"They're still here. I just think they're deep," Hulbert said. "The next one we catch, we'll have to ask her why."

AT LAST, A SHARK

With Capt. David Branshaw at the helm and a half dozen people scanning the fjord from the upper decks, the 58-foot Montague motored a few hundred yards off the rocky beach through a light rain. Over and over, sharks registered on the back-and-forth sweep of the "searchlight" sonar as fast-moving blotches that shot out of range faster than the crew could set the net. Sometimes the animals nearly surfaced, producing tantalizing V-shaped wakes that faded as quickly as they appeared.

Two or three times every hour, one would leap into the air somewhere on the fjord, churning the water into a froth as it pivoted to snatch a fish. There would be a silvery flash, a glimpse of the triangular dorsal fin, a crashing splash. And then the water would again go flat.

Then, about 2 p.m., a shark erupted from the surface only a few hundred yards off the starboard bow.

"THERE!" Hulbert called. "A shark!"

Branshaw idled the boat on a slow curve toward the splash. Within seconds, the shark showed up on the sonar. Closer, closer.

"OK," Branshaw yelled to the deck. "Let her go!"

Crewman Dave Anderson gunned the skiff, and it steadily dragged the seine in a curve from the mother boat, gradually extending a small mesh curtain 60 feet deep and 750 feet long across the path of the oncoming shark. Then the two boats veered slowly together and the net was closed.

Things moved fast. The net was transferred to the crane, fully enclosing an area about 200 feet across. Over a few minutes, the tightening purse ropes brought in the net bottom. If the shark hadn't swum away, it would be trapped inside.

Hulbert and two other biologists manager Bruce Wright from the NMFS and groundfish specialist Scott Meyer from Fish and Game began stacking the net as Branshaw winched it aboard. For 10 minutes, the hydraulic engine creaked and ice-cold water splattered the biologists, looking down to avoid the stinging lash of jellyfish tentacles.

Gradually, the purse seine tightened: 60 feet across, 40 feet, 30 feet.

Suddenly a shark surfaced inside the circle.

"A shark!"

"Right here!"

The animal cruised along, dorsal cutting the water as it swam. Then it nosed into the net and began to thrash. In a second, it had freed itself from the side of the net and dived underwater.

By then, the net enclosed an area the size of the boat's deck. The reddish brown mass of jellies wadded to one side while the pale outline of the moving shark shimmered in the greenish depths.

Hulbert moved to the side with the ship's brailer, basically a gigantic dipnet hanging from a crane. If possible he wanted to hoist the shark aboard separate from the irritating jellyfish. But Hulbert didn't want to restrict the shark for long the animals must keep moving to force oxygenated water through the gills or they weaken, especially when agitated. He had released sharks when the process had taken too long.

"If it doesn't show in a couple minutes, we're going to roll it," he called to Branshaw and the others.

The shark nosed up. Hulbert and other people on the pole tried to dip the massive animal into the bag. But the shark twisted away and dived.

"OK, let's roll it," Hulbert shouted. "Come on, it's not working."

Branshaw winched the net over the rail. In seconds, the biologists had opened it slightly. Jellies and seawater and small fish cascaded across the deck in a gooey wave. But Hulbert, Wright, Meyer guided it to the gurney, a sort of cot slung over a metal tube frame.

The shark twisted and bucked under their hands. With its widely set black eyes, conical snout and dorsal fin, the animal had an alarming prehistoric appearance. It was like coming face to face with an extinct or imaginary creature. But this shark was dangerously real. When Wright tried to place a wet T-shirt over its eyes (printed with "Alaska Shark")

Assessment Program") to calm it, the animal lunged sideways and tried to bite his waist.

"Watch out!"

THE SHOW BEGINS

With the 10 other sharks brought aboard over the preceding four days, the scientists followed the same procedure: place a hose squirting sea water into the shark's mouth, clip a tag to the dorsal, take a tiny sliver of skin for genetic studies, measure length and girth, plunge a cylinder that would record temperature and depth (inserted in a squid) every minute for the next 11.4 days into the shark's stomach and, finally, photograph and measure the dorsal fin. The whole process took less than three minutes.

But this time, the team skipped several steps, so they had time to clamp a torpedo-shaped underwater video camera to the dorsal. If it worked correctly, National Geographic's Crittercam made famous in television specials about sperm whales would record a shark's-eye view over the next few hours. Then the device would float to the surface, emit a radio signal and be retrieved.

With the crew struggling to hold the shark on the gurney, Crittercam inventor Greg Marshall tightened the clamp over the dorsal. But the shark continued to thrash, rearing up, working the Crittercam loose. So Marshall slipped it off, adjusted it with the help of field producer Birgit Buhleier and then replaced it on the fin.

Hulbert yelled for the hoist. They secured ropes to the gurney. Branshaw engaged the engine.

The gurney carried the salmon shark to the rail, and the biologists tipped it over the side. The shark, perhaps seeing the water, began to twist and fight. The gurney caught halfway over. The net tangled on the shark, which began to bite the mesh. Leaning over the side, biologists struggled to disentangle the shark and keep their hands out of its mouth.

Meanwhile, the shark's tail repeatedly smacked the jellies, splattering the humans with slime. One was whacked Meyer right in the face and slid across plastic goggles and his mouth.

Suddenly, the shark wrenched free. With a flip of its tail, it shot forward into the water. For a couple hundred yards, it swam strongly near the surface, triangular dorsal cutting the water like a flag, the Crittercam riding halfway up. The National Geographic producers scrambled into their Zodiac raft and gave chase.

Inside the Montague's galley, Meyer and others were in pain from the jellyfish slime. Though Meyer was wearing goggles, the nasty stuff had nearly slipped into his eyes.

"It stings," he said tersely. "Like nettles."

"It really hurts when you get it on your tongue," Hulbert added, scrubbing his arms.

They tried water, fruit juice, salve.

Then someone suggested meat tenderizer. After all, the jellyfish irritant is a protein, the same sort of compound broken down by tenderizer. Meyer snatched a bottle of Schilling from the spice rack and smeared it on his cheeks and arms like skin cream.

"Hey, that works," he exclaimed. "That's great."

"Give me some of that," Wright said.

On the Montague bridge, Branshaw was motoring toward another splash. Other sharks had begun surfacing, far more than earlier in the day.

"They're starting to come up," he said. "The show's beginning."

A BIG TASK

They're an ancient predator that can span 12 feet and weigh up to half a ton. With an extraordinary array of senses, they can find prey under conditions that would leave most creatures blind. They sport a gray-backed contoured body built for ambush, fast enough to snatch a fleeing salmon or swoop down on schooling pollock.

They are salmon sharks, evolutionary nemesis of Alaska's main commercial fish. And over the past few seasons, scientists have begun to try to explain why these animals have converged on the coast in seemingly unprecedented numbers and what their appearance means for the Gulf ecosystem.

With an \$86,000 grant from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council and help from Fish and Game, the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration launched the Alaska Shark Assessment Program this season. Lee Hulbert and his supervisor, NMFS biologist Bruce Wright, hope to secure funding to continue next year.

"The ultimate goal is to estimate shark abundance in Prince William Sound itself," Hulbert said. "And that's a big task."

This year, the scientists captured 21 sharks, placing special devices inside the stomachs of 12 animals that will record when and at what depth they feed. They also attached satellite transmitters to the dorsal fins of three sharks, including the first male shark examined in the Sound. Within a week, that male had traveled about 150 miles out into the Gulf and was cruising along the continental shelf, Hulbert said.

"The neat thing about studying these animals is that everything I learn is new because nobody knows anything about them," Hulbert said. "It's never been described before, and it's very interesting."

A HUGE IMPACT

Understanding Alaska's sharks in such detail may be critical, according to Wright, because the presence of so many efficient marine hunters could actually change the number or behavior of other fish like salmon.

"I feel pretty certain that these higher predators have the potential to restructure the entire ecosystem," Wright said. "Now is the time to find if they're making a huge impact."

Though always present in smaller numbers and a bane to fisherman when they hit on hooked king salmon or flatfish, salmon sharks began making such dramatic appearances only in the early 1990s.

"I (commercial fished from '85 through '92, and I never saw any sharks," Hulbert said. "I spent over 100 days sea kayaking in the Sound and I never saw any."

A 1978 Dimond High School graduate, Hulbert came to work for the NMFS's Auke Bay Laboratory in 1991 with a degree in fisheries science from Humboldt State University in California.

While conducting forage fish surveys in Galena Bay in the mid-1990, Hulbert said, his team saw hundreds of cruising salmon sharks with

underwater camera.

Over the next few years, Hulbert began compiling data — government surveys, by-catch reports and observations by state biologist Kathy Frost during her own halibut fishing operation. What he found documented surprising increases in spiny dogfish and sleeper sharks.

A hypothesis began to emerge, one that linked shark abundance to the other regional changes, including the plummeting numbers of sea lions and harbor seals.

During winter 1977-78, the North Pacific warmed 3 to 4 degrees Fahrenheit, triggering what scientists call a "regime shift" in the ecology. An ocean dominated by crustaceans and forage fish, with pinnipeds like Steller sea lions and harbor seals as top predators, evolved into an ocean dominated by pollock, cod and flatfish where the marine mammals did not thrive. At the same time, the number of returning salmon soared.

In response to those changes, three species of shark, possibly dominated by the salmon shark, pounced with a vengeance.

"The niche that used to exist that promoted sea lions no longer exists," Wright said. "The new niche is you have a lot of salmon and a heck of a lot of big fish that promote sharks. . . . It's not that sharks have pushed or excluded sea lions. It's that sharks do better in this new system."

But mysteries abound. Where have these sharks come from, and where do they go when the salmon aren't running? Where do they mate, give birth and spend adolescence?

Last year's field season offered a few hints. A female shark tagged in Prince William Sound in late July was captured 48 days later off Prince of Wales Island, 650 miles away. Two satellite transmitters that surfaced suggested salmon sharks were dispersing to the open sea as summer ended.

Then what?

The only way to find out is to tag more sharks.

SHARK BITES

For two days, the shark research cruise had gone easy, with sharks finning throughout the bay. The team had killed one shark, taking its stomach and spinal cord for further study. Wright and Meyer tried to cut open its nose cone site of a sophisticated array of sense organs but were stunned to discover the cone was nearly solid cartilage.

Then the animals dived out of sight, forcing Hulbert and Wright to rethink the strategy of their study.

Wright joked with a pilot who dropped off supplies: "We've got lots of hypotheses. Everybody on board is a shark expert."

A close call came late one morning after a shark jumped near the boat by the beach. "There's one, right by the shore," Gasper called.

"We're going for that one," Branshaw said. "I got him on the scope. This is a good one."

At his order, the skiff launched, pulling the seine across the water. Over the next few minutes, the crew closed the net, tightened the purse, brought the set close to the starboard rails.

Then a shark cruised calmly to the surface.

"Shark!" someone shouted. "HO!"

Hulbert ordered the gurney in place. This time, he said, they would try to scoot the shark from the net onto the gurney without fully opening the net and spreading the jellies.

The net tightened and rose. The winch creaked. The shark thrashed inside the net. Then the biologists sprang forward and tried to scoot the shark onto the gurney.

The shark wrenched free of the humans' collective grip. In the confusion, Wright ended up on the gurney, straddling the animal, trying to step over the bucking head. As he passed, the shark snapped her head to the side and clamped down on his right leg.

The biologist jerked free and scrambled to the shark's tail. A ragged circle of Helly Hansen rain gear tumbled from the shark's mouth.

The scientists calmed the shark, or at least held it steady with a rope on its tail, and continued the procedure: tagging, skin sample, recording device plunged down its gullet, measurements of length. Wright himself leaned over the shark and measured its girth. University of Washington biologist Vince Gallucci had them hold a measurement board behind its dorsal for a picture.

Then they winched the gurney up and dumped the shark over the side. With a powerful flip of its tail, the animal swam off.

Wright removed his rain pants and sat down, with Gallucci, the shark expert from the tropics, tending him with the first aid kit. Wright's calf had five deep gashes.

"You know what really hurt was that tail slapping me in the face," Wright said.

Gallucci cleaned the wounds and dressed them. Within a few minutes, people were joking, almost giddy, as it became apparent that Wright was going to be OK. Then they began to razz him.

"That should have been your bite, Lee," someone said.

"I'm so jealous," Hulbert said. "Hey, you know the best thing you can do for shark bites?" he told his boss. "Enema."

"Right."

"So what's for lunch, Dave?" Wright said to Branshaw as Gallucci wrapped his leg.

"Shark," he replied to laughter.

"You know, if we did a stomach analysis of that shark, we'd get some interesting data," Gallucci said.

"I don't know what the big deal is. I bleed more when my wife hits me."

"To put this in perspective," Gallucci said, "let's see if you can still dance."

"I can dance if you can carry a tune," Wright retorted. And so on.

HUNT GOES ON

A bit later, Wright returned to duty, his leg wrapped in gauze and his rain gear taped up with duct tape.

The hunt went on.

Standing on the bridge the next morning, after a shark jumped across the bay, Hulbert said the sharks were capable of astonishing acrobatics as they feed.

"We think they come from below and behind. They take the tail off," he said. "You'll see them leap 300- to 400-pound sharks just clearing the water and you can see the salmon trying to escape and the shark right behind it."

He shook his head. "Not that many sharks jump. They're very, very fast. They may be one of the fastest sharks in the sea. And they have to be fast to catch salmon."

A bit later, a span of water 10 to 15 feet wide erupted off the boat.

"SHARK!" Wright called. "Right there!"

Branshaw idled toward it, catching a blob on sonar that showed its rapid progress toward the boat. "Come on, come on," he muttered. "Boy, those things are fast. . . . OK, LET HER GO!"

Again, the seine was set, a curtain slowly reaching out 125 fathoms, blocking about an acre of ocean at once. But an alert shark could escape in countless directions at 10 times the speed. When the purse was drawn in, narrowing the circle, Gallucci peered over the side.

"Anybody home?" he said.

But again, nothing.

Hulbert began to prepare the equipment and computer program to count sharks above and below the surface, eventually running about 40 miles of transects in the bay.

"We're learning a lot, but it's really frustrating," he said. "I believe the sharks are still here, but they're not showing. This confounds everything."

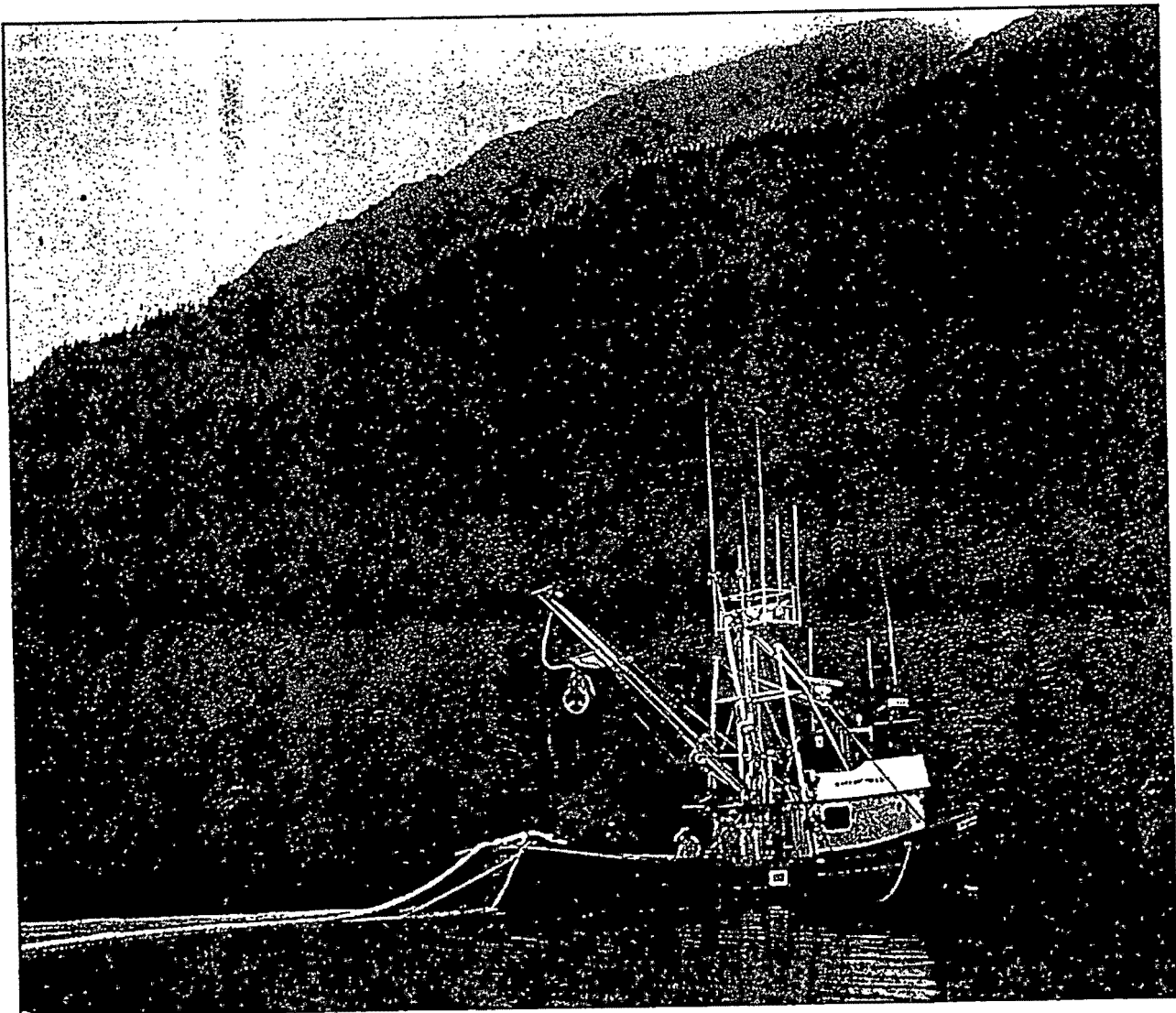
Still, Hulbert was gathering data, logging observations. Like a seine net just starting to spread, the scientists had begun to reach for answers to what ruled their lives.

"It's obvious that there are very large and profound changes happening in the Gulf of Alaska," he said. "Sharks can indicate those large-scale changes."

□ Reporter Doug O'Harra can be reached at doharra@adn.com.



Researcher Lee Hulbert hauls aboard a device that measures ocean temperature and salinity at different depths.



The R/V Montague

Salmon Shark

Lamna ditropis

Closely related to great white and mako sharks, salmon sharks may now be Alaska's dominant marine predator. They have classic shark features — a blunt conical snout, a large dorsal fin and five gill slits. Adults sport 50 to 60 teeth aligned in two or three rows. Their sandpaper-like skin ranges from dark blue to slate gray on top. A white underbelly has dark spots in a pattern that may be unique to individuals.

Life cycle

Little is known about salmon shark reproduction. Scientists speculate that salmon shark females have a low reproductive rate, producing about two pups every few years. Schools of female sharks have been documented chasing salmon in Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay and Kenai Fjords National Park, no one knows where the males spend summers.

Adult salmon sharks average 6 1/2 to 8 feet in length and 300 to 500 pounds. Though larger ones have been seen in Prince William Sound. They may live 25 years.

Range

Salmon sharks are found throughout the North Pacific and are common north of California between the Sea of Japan and the Gulf of Alaska. Scientists believe they follow large schools of fish, ranging north in the summer and south in the winter.

How many?

No current population figure exists, but in 1989, Japanese researchers estimated 2 million salmon sharks foraged in the northwestern Pacific. That many sharks could have consumed up to 146 million salmon — or about 25 percent of total annual run for that region. Since then, sightings in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska have soared. An aerial survey in July counted 500 salmon sharks near the surface in Port Gravina.

Enemies

Only humans and killer whales.

Diet

Limited only by the size of their bite, salmon sharks pursue salmon as well as pollock, cod, herring, flatfish, sculpins and squid.

Body heat

With a high metabolic rate and an ability to conserve body heat by pumping blood through internal "heat exchangers" salmon sharks maintain an internal temperature as high as 80 degrees Fahrenheit, possibly higher than any other shark species. As a result, cold water doesn't restrict or slow them as much as their prey.

Physical ability

Salmon sharks have been clocked by the U.S. Navy at speeds exceeding 50 mph. With no air bladder they can dive and ascend faster than their prey. They often attack from below, shooting from the murky depths into schooling salmon.

Since salmon sharks often appear in schools, scientists wonder if they feed cooperatively. The sharks often forage at the boundary between cold and warm water. Their natural camouflage makes them difficult to see from either above or below.

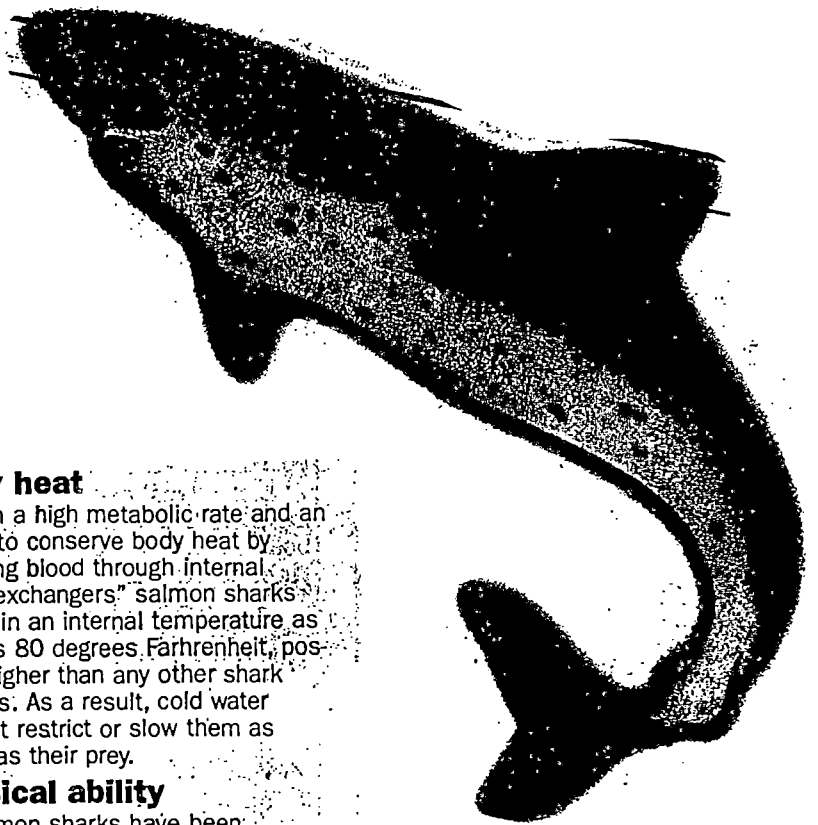
Aside from their extraordinary physical abilities, these sharks have sense organs that can pinpoint prey at great distances opaque water. Some scientists believe the sharks can smell blood in concentrations of 1 part per billion and have the ability to perceive pressure differences produced by schooling fish.

Sources: Alaska Shark Assessment Program of the National Marine Fisheries Service (<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/oil/sharks.htm>); NMFS biologists Bruce Wright and Lee Hulbert; Scott Meyer, regional groundfish sports fish biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Prof. Vince Gallucci of the University of Washington School of Fisheries; "Salmon Shark Manual," by Brian Paust & Ronald Smith, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Sea Grant Report; "The Sharks of North American Waters," by Jose Castro; "A Field Guide to Pacific Coast Fishes of North America," by William Eschmeyer and Earl Herald.

KEVIN POWELL, CHARLES ATKINS
Anchorage Daily News

Photos by **JIM LAVRAKAS**

.....
Anchorage Daily News



North Pacific winners and losers

While the populations of sea lions and seals have plummeted, there are indications that the spiny dogfish and other sharks that feed on pollock, salmon and flatfish are thriving.

SALMON SHARKS have pounced on a top ecological niche created by profound changes in the ocean off Alaska's coast. In the late 1970s, the North Pacific ecosystem underwent a vast "regime shift" from a cold-water system dominated by crustaceans and small forage fish to one with slightly warmer water dominated by pollock, cod and flatfish. With forage fish like capelin

and sand lance in steep decline, the animals that preyed on them — Steller sea lions and harbor seals — plummeted, unable to thrive on diets that relied on pollock and cod. At the same time, warmer waters and Alaska hatchery production triggered record returns of Pacific salmon.

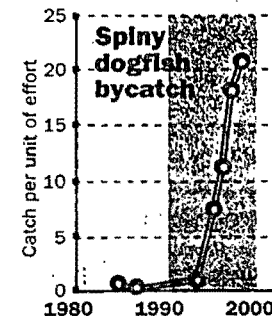
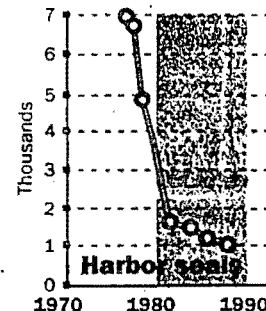
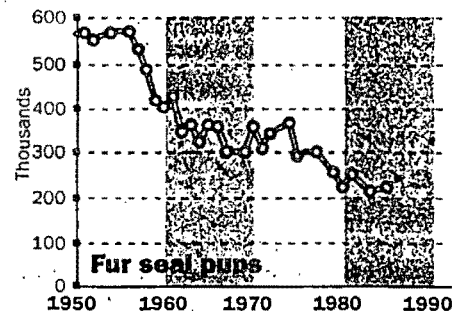
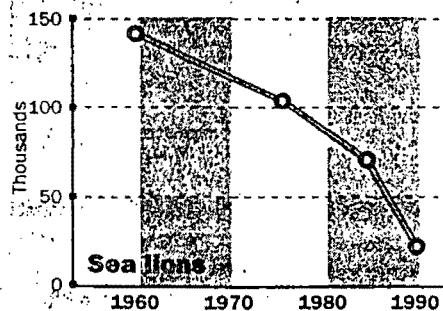
An ocean full of pollock, salmon and flatfish promotes sharks. Other

factors include the ending of high-seas drift nets, which used to snare and kill sharks.

Some scientists think the ocean off Alaska may have started cooling. If that happens, will sharks decline while marine mammals rebound? Or will sharks switch prey and hold on? Biologists don't know, but they have plenty of questions:

■ How many sharks are there?

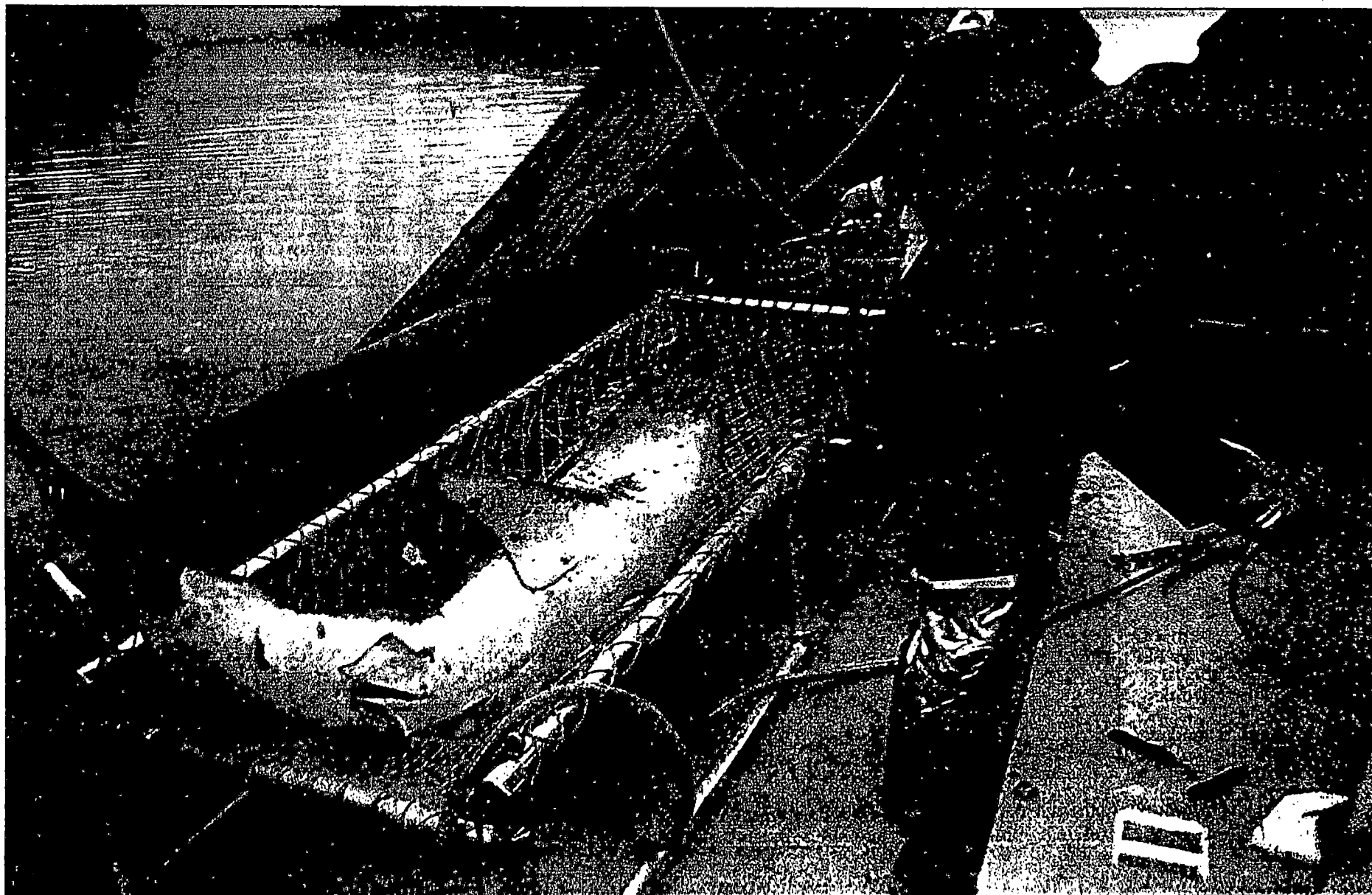
- Where do they migrate?
- How much do they eat?
- How fast do they reproduce?
- How many can or should be harvested?
- What does the population boom mean for Alaska's fishing stocks like salmon?



Sources: Alaska Shark Assessment Program of the National Marine Fisheries Service; NMFS biologists Lee Hulbert and Bruce Wright; "Salmon Shark Manual," by Brian Paust & Ronald Smith, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Sea Grant Report

CHARLES ATKINS / Anchorage Daily News



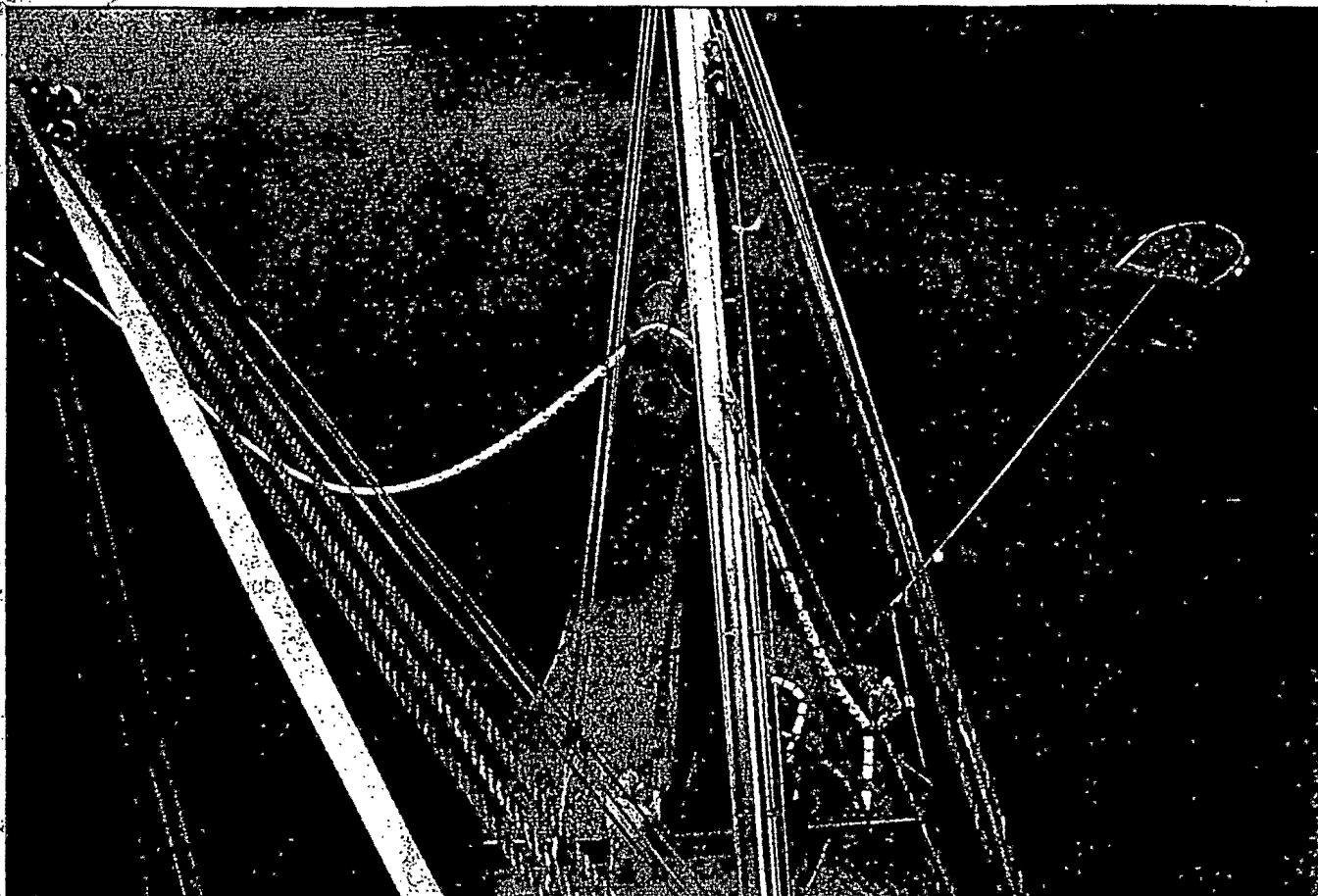


A salmon shark aboard the R/V Montague bounces in the gurney as researchers prepare to tag, measure and then release it back to the wild.

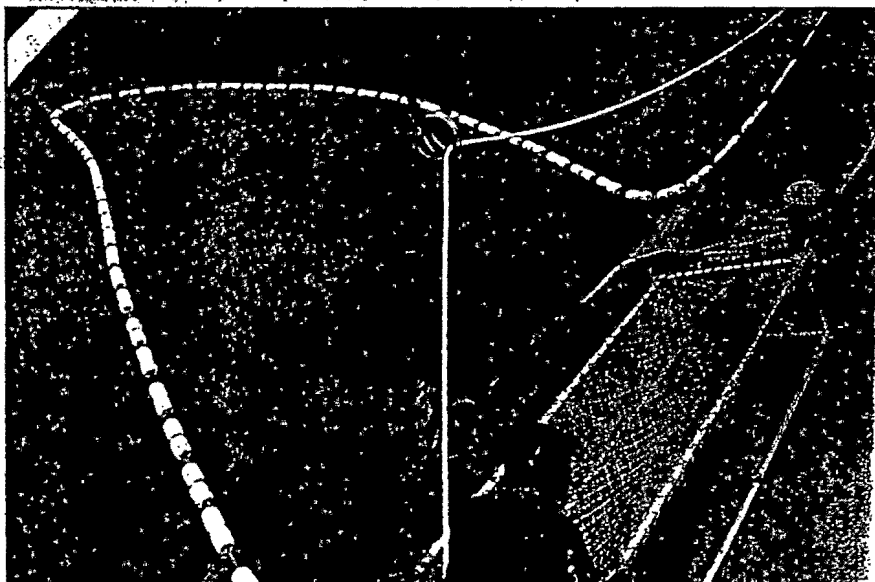


University of Washington professor Vince Gallucci was onboard to help collect data on the shark population in Prince William Sound.

The CritterCam, a video camera in a waterproof housing, is attached to the dorsal fin of a shark. A free-lance video crew working for National Geographic hoped to retrieve the camera several hours after the release of the shark in Port Gravina in Prince William Sound.



R/V Montague boatman Dave Anderson starts a purse seine set in the skiff he operates. The Montague is a research vessel built for the state using a typical seiner design.



A shark is cornered in the purse seine, and researchers get ready to haul aboard. Researchers have found that purse seining is the least stressful way to capture sharks.

Dec. 5, 2000

To: Mrs. Molly McCommon

From: Dolly C.R. Reft

Subj: EVOS meeting of 4/8/5, 2000.

Dear Molly & Members of the Council.

It is difficult to participate by phone as I have no documents to follow.

"The human impact is removal you refer to regarding food habitat, food production and resource exploitation and the goals & information of implementation":

Can you provide me with your definition of these terms in addition to how you have obtained the information? How do these relate to me being a native subsisting and utilizing foods within our eco-system?

What does ownership and authoritative management in perpetuity mean with regard to the Native People dependant on the waters and lands? (seaweeds, plants, berries, marine life {fish, seal, octopus etc} etc.) How will our subsistence be secured & in what way?

This program is permanent?

Thank you, Dolly C.R. Reft

FAX (907) 486-2465

December 3, 2000

Summary Statement for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council
Meeting of December 4 & 5, 2000
Monday 1:00 p.m. & Tuesday 8:30 a.m.

Trustee Council Members & Karluk Land Owners:

I submit this testimony for the record of this meeting with regard to acquisition of our lands for the purpose of permanent habitat protection by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The lands that are currently in negotiations between E.V.O.S. Trustee Council and the Karluk Native Village Tribal council represent 186 original Karluk members. I am one of these land owners and all of us are indigenous to our Village of Karluk.

In order for your Council to enter into negotiations concerning the 1860 acres within our Tribal boundaries, you must first identify the people these lands represent. We have not been informed of these negotiations and therefore have not had an opportunity to be involved in this process of acquiring our lands. According to the draft recently received (November 29, 2000), your reference to (attachment B) "receiving title to acquired parcels" defines ownership that we will no longer have once acquisition has been formalized.

ADF&G, ADNR, DOI, USFS optimum goal is to obtain title to our lands.

Within the short time we've had to review this proposal, the following observations reflecting People indigenous to Karluk and the lands you propose to acquire follow:

The governing body of Karluk Village derives its powers from the consent of its members. It is established to protect, the collective rights of the tribal members and execute the will of the members. In Accordance to our Constitution Our people are subject to jurisdiction of our tribe where ever we may reside. The members are to have full and equal protection of the law, Traditional Tribal law, Natural Law, the Rule of Law and their recognized procedures.

Page two of two

The proposal submitted for this meeting by E.V.O.S. Trustee Council has not met the first obligation to ensure the protections of our Native indigenous rights to our Village of Karluk and the lands defined by our members. I submit this for the record : The survival of our people and our ownership to our lands that secure our inheritance and perpetuity as indigenous Aleuts from Karluk Native Village can only be determined by the Native People themselves. This includes the best interests of all 186 original Karluk Native land owners as defined by the letters submitted by Koniag November 15, 2000 and Honorable Don Young's letter of November 20, 2000.

Unless the owners are identified to their lands - any and all negotiations simply reflect the wishes of a "few" who have failed to represent all the landowners and their rights within this ownership and the trust relationship regarding our government.

Dec 5, 2000

To: E.V.O.S. Trustee Council

Attn: Executive Director
Ms. Molly McCammon

Subj: Information requested by
land owners & natives
affected by 1860 acres.

I am resending a copy of
the Land owners (original share-
holders of Karluk Village) verified
from Koniag. Contact are addresses.

Please send the following info. so
we can provide input to negotiations
& process of your acquisition.

- ① memo - Draft Grant - Long Term Habitat Protection Program
- ② Resolution of EVOS concerning Long Term Habitat Protection Program
- ③ Attachment A - Attachment B

1 of 10

Thank you, Dolly C.R. Reft

KODIAK

NOV 5 12PM

KODIAK

NOV 5 2000 3:12PM

KODIAK

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Yovino, Brata Nina

11.11.10

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 MEETING

December 4, 2000 @ 1:00 p.m.

December 5, 2000 @ 8:30 a.m.

645 G STREET, Suite 401, ANCHORAGE

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental
Conservation

MARILYN HEIMAN
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior

DAVE GIBBONS
Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

JAMES W. BALSIGER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Anchorage, Restoration Office, 645 G Street
State Chair

December 4, 2000

1. Call to Order - 1:00 p.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Approval of August 3, 2000, meeting notes
2. Public comment period - 1:00 p.m.
3. Public Advisory Group report
 - Rupert Andrews, Chair
4. Executive Director's report
 - Molly McCammon
5. Small parcel grant (discussion only)

6. Archaeology repository* - 3:30 p.m.
7. Small Parcels:
 - PWS 05 Valdez Duck Flats*
 - PWS 06 Valdez Duck Flats*
 - PWS 1010 Jack Bay* (appraisal still under review)
8. Lapse date extensions*
9. FY 2001 Deferred projects*

December 5, 2000

1. Call to Order 8:30 a.m.
2. Any additional public comment
3. GEM briefing and discussion
 - Molly McCammon
 - Phil Mundy
 - Bob Spies
4. Break - 10:30 a.m.
5. Alaska SeaLife Center update - 10:45 a.m.
 - Tylan Schrock, Executive Director
6. Lunch provided during Executive Session - 11:30
 - Public Advisory Group appointments
 - Executive Director evaluation
 - Legal questions
 - Habitat Protection
7. EVOS Investment Fund - 1:00 p.m.
 - Status of fund
 - Trustee fiduciary training
 - Mike O'Leary
 - Callan Associates
8. Break - 3:00 p.m.
9. Public Advisory Group appointments *- 3:15 p.m.
10. Deferred projects* (continued) - 3:45 p.m.

Adjourn - 5:00 p.m.

* indicates tentative action items

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

August 3, 2000 10:30 a.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Dave Gibbons, USFS
Marilyn Heiman, USDOJ
*James Balsiger, NMFS

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

* Chair

In Anchorage: Gibbons, Heiman, Balsiger, Rue, See, Tillery

● Alternates:

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

Marianne See served as an alternate for Michele Brown for the entire meeting.

Meeting convened at 10:43 a.m.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. Motion by Gibbons, second by Heiman.

2. Approval of the Meeting Minutes

APPROVED MOTION: Approved **July 5, 2000** Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by See, second by Gibbons.

Public comment period began at 10:45 a.m.

Public comments received in Anchorage from one Cordova resident.

3. FY2001 Draft Work Plan

APPROVED MOTION: Approved a motion to adopt the recommendations of the Executive Director for FY01 projects as outlined in spreadsheets A & B, both dated July 27, 2000, and as amended by Spreadsheet C dated August 3, 2000 (Attachments A,B,C), with the following conditions:

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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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Alaska Department of Law

(1) If a Principal Investigator has an overdue report or manuscript from a previous year, no funds may be expended on a project involving the PI unless the report is submitted or a schedule for submission is approved by the Executive Director, and (2) a project's lead agency must demonstrate to the Executive Director that requirements of NEPA are met before any project funds may be expended (with the exception of funds spent to prepare NEPA documentation). Funds for Project 01154/Archaeological Repository and Display Facilities, are for a capital project and will lapse September 30, 2000. Motion by Tillery, second by Heiman.

BREAK: Off Record (12:10 p.m.)
On Record (12:34 p.m.)

4. Supplemental funding for Project 00126

APPROVED MOTION: Approved additional FY00 funds totaling \$32,300 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Project 00126, Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support costs. Motion by Heiman, second by Rue.

5. Revised Procedures.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved revised Trustee Council Procedures dated July 26, 2000 with the following changes: (Attachment D)

1. Professional Services Contract, 1) General (page 16). Add at the end of the sentence "and in accordance with applicable Federal and State laws".
2. Professional Services Contract, 2) Named Recipient (page 16). Delete entire paragraph.
3. Appendix C: Investment Funds, 4) Investments (page 23). In the second sentence delete "investment managers and".

APPROVED MOTION: Motion to adjourn at 2:50 p.m. Motion by Heiman, second by Rue.

Briefing Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: November 16, 2000

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE via Teleconference:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Chris Beck	Public-at-Large
Pam Brodie	Environmental
Sheri Buretta	Subsistence
James King	Public-at-Large
Chuck Meacham	Science/Academic
Stacy Studebaker	Recreation Users
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners
Ed Zeine	Local Government

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Torie Baker	Commercial Fishing
Dave Cobb	Public-at-Large
Dan Hull	Public-at-Large
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
Vacant	Public-at-Large
Vacant	Forest Products
Vacant	Commercial Tourism
Vacant	Aquaculture

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Molly McCammon	Trustee Council Staff
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Official, Dept. of the Interior
Sandra Schubert	Trustee Council Staff
Sarah Ward	Trustee Council Staff
Cherri Womac	Trustee Council Staff

G. SUMMARY:

The briefing began November 16 at 9:05 a.m. Molly McCammon discussed the status of the PAG. The Trustee Council will decide on nominations for the next membership term

at their December 4-5, 2000, meeting. Doug Mutter reported that the PAG Charter renewal for the next term is in process at the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.

McCammon went through the draft agenda for the upcoming Trustee Council meeting (Handout #1). Rupert Andrews will provide a PAG status report.

McCammon reviewed the status of the Archaeology Repository project. The project has been modified to address questions about costs and the ability to follow the business plan. The project's modifications are ready for Trustee Council approval.

McCammon presented a status report on the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program (Handout #3). A "straw dog" version is being reviewed and discussed. The National Research Council (NRC) is reviewing and has provided some preliminary comments, such as: more time is needed to complete the GEM plan. The EVOS Annual Workshop on October 12-13, 2000 focused on GEM. The draft monitoring and research plan will be prepared by next spring for NRC review.

Chris Beck asked how public input fit into the program. McCammon replied that outreach was a vital part of the program. Jim King asked if mapping of resources and physical parameters was included. McCammon replied that a project to prepare environmental sensitivity index maps was being done now. Stacy Studebaker asked how citizen monitoring could fit in. It is important to achieve community support. McCammon answered that they were not yet sure how that would work. Both Studebaker and Chuck Meacham volunteered to sit on a PAG work group to discuss this issue. King also asked about a map of subsistence uses and seabird concentrations. A way to "see" what others are doing would be useful. McCammon said that visualization was a good point. Sarah Ward suggested some tribes would want subsistence use areas to be kept in confidential files, to avoid increased use of sites.

McCammon discussed habitat protection. One large parcel remains in active consideration: the Karluk/Sturgeon Rivers, owned by Koniag Native Corporation on Kodiak. The current conservation easement is over next year; extension of the easement is being discussed with a decision on a possible sale at least 10 years away. The Trustee Council is considering a possible arrangement (Handout #2) with a non-profit, such as The Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund, to operate the small parcel program under the direction of the Trustee Council, who would make the decisions on what parcels to buy. The non-profits provide flexibility that the Trustees do not have. The groups have already helped the Trustee Council on some purchases. A two-phased project is proposed. The draft resolution and agreement are to be discussed at the upcoming Trustee Council meeting. Possible action would probably not be taken until early January. McCammon reviewed Attachment A of the draft. The Department of the Interior would be the granting authority for the grant to the non-profits. The habitat program will be much smaller than it has been and will focus on small parcels.

Dan Hull submitted written comments (Handout #4) on the proposed habitat management project. Meacham commented that it appeared that the agreement set up an automatic renewal if only one Trustee wishes to continue the program, and that this was not "unanimous consent" as the Trustee Council has done in the past. Sheri Buretta said she is opposed to how habitat acquisition is being handled. No Request for Proposals was issued, as was done in other projects, such as the Archaeology Repository. She believes the agenda of the non-profits is not in keeping with public interest. Her organization is not a willing seller. Pam Brodie noted that the Trustee Council only deals with willing sellers.

McCammon noted that under this proposal the habitat funds stay with the Trustee Council, not with the grantees; that deals will only be made with willing sellers; and that all decisions rest with the Trustee Council. At this time, this is only an option to consider. King said Sheri's concerns could probably be dealt with in how the project is implemented. Beck supports keeping habitat acquisition on the Trustee Council's agenda and that the most cost-efficient methods should be used. McCammon noted that the Trustee Council had allotted time for public comment at their upcoming meeting; she encouraged PAG members to present their views.

Chuck Totemoff asked about the status of the \$20 million for community-based projects. He said that communities needed to be more involved, could design their own projects, and a dedicated fund would help. McCammon responded that the Trustee Council has taken no action and will examine this concept during the GEM planning phase.

King stated that GEM needed to look beyond injured resources and include migrant species, as well. McCammon agreed, but that budget limitations meant that they needed to concentrate on representative species and cost-effective study techniques.

Beck noted that the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association was working on tourism guidelines for Prince William Sound and was holding a meeting next week on this topic.

The briefing ended at 10:21 a.m.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon will present nominations for members to sit on the next session of the PAG for consideration at the December 4-5, 2000, Trustee Council meeting.
2. Mutter will submit Trustee Council PAG nominations after their December meeting to the Secretary of the Interior for official designation.

I. NEXT MEETINGS: After the first of the calendar year 2001

J. ATTACHMENTS: (Handouts, for those not present)

1. Draft Trustee Council Agenda for December 4-5, 2000

2. Draft Resolution and Grant for the Habitat Protection Program
3. Update on GEM Planning Process
4. Comments from Dan Hull re. Draft Habitat Program

K. CERTIFICATION:

PAG Chairperson

Date

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

FROM: *SS Schubert* Sandra Schubert, Program Coordinator

THROUGH: *Molly McCammon* Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: November 6, 2000

RE: Quarterly Project Status Summary -- July 1-September 30, 2000

This memorandum summarizes the status of reports for the quarter ending September 30, 2000, for all restoration projects funded by the Trustee Council during 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. The memorandum also includes progress updates for 2000 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 00.

As of September 30, 2000, a total of 343 restoration project reports had been peer reviewed and accepted by the Chief Scientist (this is up from 321 reports accepted as of June 30, 2000). Once accepted by the Chief Scientist, reports are submitted to the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS). As of September 30, 312 reports were available to the public through ARLIS and other libraries around the state (this is up from 303 reports available as of June 30, 2000). Please contact the Restoration Office or ARLIS if you would like a list of the reports that are currently available to the public.

My biggest concern at this time is the large number of late reports (see Att. B). A few of these reports date back several years -- they were the subject of "agreements" between individual Trustees and the PIs regarding new submittal dates, which have now passed. In addition, a large number of FY 99 and FY 00 reports that were due at the end of the fiscal year (September 30, 2000) have not been received. I would appreciate any additional attention you can give to PIs in your agency regarding timely submittal of required project reports.

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Status of 1992 Project Reports as of September 30, 2000

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.)

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
74	0	1	0

Status of FY 93 Project Reports as of September 30, 2000

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

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
25	1	1	1

Status of FY 94 Project Reports as of September 30, 2000

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

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
36	1	0	0

Status of FY 95 Project Reports as of September 30, 2000

A total of 52 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.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
51	0	1	0

Status of FY 96 Projects as of September 30, 2000

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

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
46	3	0	2

Status of FY 97 Projects as of September 30, 2000

A total of 54 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 97 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
49	2	3	0

Status of FY 95 Project Reports as of September 30, 2000

A total of 52 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.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
51	0	1	0

Status of FY 96 Projects as of September 30, 2000

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

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
46	3	0	2

Status of FY 97 Projects as of September 30, 2000

A total of 54 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 97 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
49	2	3	0

Status of FY 98 Projects as of September 30, 2000

A total of 48 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 98 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
27	7	13	1

Status of FY 99 Projects as of September 30, 2000

A total of 64 reports are being produced on projects funded in the FY 99 Work Plan.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
4	18	24	15

Status of FY 00 Projects as of September 30, 2000

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, 2000

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.

<u>Reports Available to Public at ARLIS</u>	<u>Reports Accepted by Chief Scientist but Not Yet Available to Public</u>	<u>Reports in Progress</u>	<u>No Report Yet Submitted</u>
21	0	1	0

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 30, 2000

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	1	25	25
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	33	0	0	33	33
NOAA	11	0	0	11	11
USFS	2	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	75	0	1	74	74

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	2
ADFG	12	1	1	10	10
ADNR	0	0	0	0	0
DOI	9	0	0	9	9
NOAA	3	0	0	3	3
USFS	2	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	28	1	1	26	25

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	5
NOAA	5	0	0	5	5
USFS	4	0	0	4	4
TOTAL	37	0	0	37	36

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 30, 2000

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	26	0	1	26	26
ADNR	1	0	0	1	1
DOI	7	0	0	7	7
NOAA	8	0	0	8	8
USFS	6	0	0	6	5
TOTAL	52	0	1	51	51

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	0	25	25
ADNR	3	0	0	3	3
DOI	4	0	0	4	3
NOAA	9	0	0	9	9
USFS	7	0	0	6	6
TOTAL	51	2	0	48	46

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	28	0	2	26	27
ADNR	4	0	0	4	3
DOI	6	0	0	6	6
NOAA	8	0	1	7	8
USFS	6	0	0	6	3
TOTAL	54	0	3	51	49

ATTACHMENT A

Summary of Project Report Status as of September 30, 2000

1998 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	1	0	0
ADFG	21	0	7	14	13
ADNR	3	0	1	2	2
DOI	8	0	2	6	3
NOAA	11	0	1	10	8
USFS	4	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	48	1	13	34	27

1999 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	2	0	0	0
ADFG	26	4	10	12	0
ADNR	4	1	0	3	1
DOI	10	0	7	3	0
NOAA	14	7	5	2	2
USFS	5	1	2	2	1
TOTAL	61	15	24	22	4

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	0	1	16	16
DOI	2	0	0	2	2
NOAA	2	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	22	0	1	21	21

ATTACHMENT B
Overdue Reports (as of 11/2/00)

Agency	Project Number	PI	Final or Annual	Project Title	Status of Report
ADEC	98291	See	Final	Chenega shoreline oiling	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 2/18/00.
ADEC	99514	See	Final	Lower Cook Inlet Waste Management Plan	Plan/report originally due 2/28/99; then expected 3/00 and 5/00; still not received.
ADEC	00530	See	Final	Lessons learned	Never submitted; was due 7/13/00; now expected 11/30/00.
ADEC	00567	See	Final	Contaminants	Never submitted; was due 8/31/00; now expected 11/30/00.
ADFG	FS13	Baker	Final	Effects of hydrocarbons on bivalves	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 11/11/98. Revision was expected early summer 2000; still not received.
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; then expected 5/31/00; still not received.
ADFG	93033-2	Rothe	Final	Harlequin restoration	Never submitted; most recent due date was 7/1/98; then expected 5/31/00; still not received.
ADFG	96258A-1	Tarbox	Final	Sockeye: Kenai	Never submitted; was due 1/1/98 (with manuscript). PI retired 6/1/00; ADF&G looking at options for completing report.
ADFG	96258A-2	Swanton	Final	Sockeye: Kodiak	Never submitted; was due 10/30/97; then expected 3/31/00; still not received.
ADFG	99064	Frost	Final	Harbor seals	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.
ADFG	99127	Kompkoff	Annual	Tatitlek coho release	Never submitted; was due 4/15/00
ADFG	99162B	Kennedy	Ms.	Herring disease	4 manuscripts were due 9/30/00; 3 not submitted.
ADFG	99252-1	L. Seeb	Final	Genetics project: pollock component	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99; then expected 4/30/00; still not received.
ADFG	99252-2	L. Seeb	Final	Genetics project: black rockfish component	Never submitted; was due 1/31/00; then expected 6/30/00; still not received.
ADFG	99375	Brown	Final	Herring egg distribution	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.
ADFG	00278	Seaman	CD	Kachemak Bay NERRS	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.

ATTACHMENT B

Overdue Reports (as of 11/2/00)

ADFG	00509	Small	Final	Harbor seal experimental design	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.
ADNR	98180	Weiner	Annual	Kenai River restoration	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 8/23/99
ADNR	99180	Weiner	Final	Kenai River restoration	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.
DOI	00501	Piatt	Final	Seabird monitoring protocols	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00; due date extended to 10/31/00.
NOAA	98347	Heintz	Annual	Fatty acids	Peer reviewed and letter requested 3/20/00; response not received.
NOAA	99163	Duffy, et al	Final	APEX	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.
NOAA	99090	Harris	Final	Mussel bed monitoring	Never submitted; was due 4/15/00; due date was extended to 8/25/00; now expected 1/1/01.
NOAA	99330-2	Pimm	Final	Mass-balance model	Never submitted; as of 4/00 was "expected shortly"
NOAA	99361	Allen	Video	Dynamic graphical techniques	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99; then expected 7/21/00; now expect late October 2000
NOAA	99368	Whitney	Maps	ESI maps	Summary maps were due 9/30/99; now expected 1/01. (Detailed maps have been received.)
NOAA	99468	Thomas	Final	Acoustic target strength	Never submitted; was due 11/30/99
NOAA	00048	Ruggerone	Ms.	Sockeye salmon	2 manuscripts were due 12/99; never submitted. Now expect 11/15/00 and 3/01.
NOAA	00493	Anderson	Final	Sampling strategies for trawl surveys	Never submitted; was due 9/30/00.
NOAA	00510	McDonald	Ms.	Intertidal monitoring recommendations	Manuscript was due 4/15/00; never submitted.
NOAA	00516	Day	Ms.	Murrelet habitat use	Manuscript was due 4/15/00; never submitted.
USFS	99339-2	Suring	Final	Human use model & recommendations	Never submitted; was due 12/31/99, then expected 4/15/00, still not received

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

98320	Cooney, et al	Final	SEA	Submitted for peer review 2/24/00
99139A2	Dickson	Final	Port Dick Creek	Submitted for peer review 4/27/00
99306	Piatt	Final	Sand lance	Submitted for peer review 4/26/00
99327	Roby	Annual	Pigeon guillemots	Submitted for peer review 4/28/00

ATTACHMENT B
Overdue Reports (as of 11/2/00)

99328	Carls	Final	Herring synthesis	Submitted for peer review 12/27/99
99340	Weingartner	Annual	Oceanographic monitoring	Submitted for peer review 4/3/00
99393	Kline	Annual	Food webs	Submitted for peer review 4/14/00
99401	O'Clair	Annual	Spot shrimp	Submitted for peer review 4/21/00
99423	Bodkin	Annual	Population change: sea otters	Submitted for peer review 4/18/00
99434	O'Meara	Final	Amatuli I. remote video	Submitted for peer review 4/25/00
99479	Piatt	Annual	Seabirds / food stress	Submitted for peer review 4/26/00

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00007A-CLO	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	\$90.2

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

by April 15

DONE-Submit final report for peer review

DELAYED; EXPECT ROUGH DRAFT BY 11/30/00-Submit ms. for Restoration Notebook series

by June 30

MOVED TO UAF REPOSITORY-Move documents and collections to repositories

Conferences

DONE-Alaska Anthropological Association (March 2000) - present summary of data collected over life of EVOS archaeology program with reference to final and annual reports

00012A-BAA	Photographic and Acoustic Monitoring of Killer Whales in Prince William Sound and Kenai Fjords	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	\$82.9
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Input 1999 data into GIS system

DONE-Analyze photos from 1999 fieldwork

DONE-Complete analysis of pedigree and allele frequency data

DONE-Conduct acoustic analysis of killer whale calls from previous year

DONE-Continue winter recordings at ASLC from remote hydrophone

Jan - March

UNDERWAY-Continue winter recordings at ASLC from remote hydrophone

April-June

DONE-Annual report due (4/15/00)

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct fieldwork

Conferences

DONE-Society for Marine Mammalogy, Maui, HI (11/28-12/3/99) - present paper on changes in pods 1984-99

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00025-CLO	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels/ USGS-BRD, et al	DOI	\$196.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Dec

UNDERWAY; MS. REJECTED BY CONSERVATION BIOLOGY 4/00; EFFORT TO PUBLISH COLLECTIVELY HAS BEEN ABANDONED AND EACH AUTHOR ENCOURAGED TO PROCEED SEPARATELY-Submit 10 ms. intended for feature article to journal

SUBMITTED SO FAR:

1. Dean, et al - sea otter food limitation (accepted Marine Ecol. Progress Series)
 2. Golet, et al - pigeon guillemot recovery (accepted Marine Ecol. Progress Series)
- EXPECT OTHERS BY 12/31/00

6 mo. after final report is peer reviewed

UNDERWAY; HOPE TO SUBMIT BY NOV. 30, 2000-Complete revision of final report

Additional publications

JNL. FIELD ORNITHOLOGY - Mather & Esler - bursal depth as indicator of age class of harlequins

JNL. FIELD ORNITHOLOGY - Mulcahy, et al. - loss from harlequins of implanted radio transmitters

J PRESS, CONDOR - Esler, et al - correlates of harlequin densities in winter

J PRESS, JNL. WILDLIFE MGT. - Esler, et al - winter survival of female harlequins

IN PRESS, PROCEEDINGS OF INT'L SYMPOSIUM ON FISHERY STOCK ASSESSMENT - Adkinson, et al - integrating ecosystem studies

IN PREP - Ballachey, et al - hematology and serum chemistry of sea otters

MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN 39 - Trust, et al - P450 in seaducks

IN PREP - Mulcahy, et al - harlequin blood chemistry

IN PREP - Snyder, et al - CYP1A gene expression in sea otters

MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN - Seiser, et al - pigeon guillemot blood parameters

IN REVIEW, JNL. ZOO & WILDLIFE MEDICINE - Monson, et al. - chemical restraint of sea otters

PROCEEDINGS OF NAT'L ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - MONSON, ET AL - EVOS impacts on sea otters assessed through age-dependent mortality patterns

IN PREP - Lindeberg, et al - changes in abundance and growth of mussels

IN PREP - Millstein, et al - growth models in mussels

IN PREP - O'Clair, et al - mesoscale differences in mussel population structure

00048-BAA	Publication: Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by the Oil Spill and Large Spawning Escapements	G. Ruggerone/NRC, Inc., D. Rogers/Univ. Wash.	NOAA	\$10.3
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Dec 1999

DELAYED; PI WILL INCORPORATE TIME SERIES MODELING, WITH BRISTOL BAY DATA BACK TO 1955 TO BE INCLUDED. 1ST MS. SHOULD BE COMPLETE OCTOBER 2000; 2ND MS. DECEMBER 2000-

OW DELAYED FURTHER: #1 TO MID-NOVEMBER, 2000 AND #2 TO MARCH 2001

Submit papers for publication:

1. Effects of large escapements on sockeye growth and returns
2. Marine growth and returns reflect 1970s ocean regime shift

DRAFT

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00052	Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge	P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRRC	ADFG	\$201.5

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Natural resource training workshop for community facilitators and natural resource specialists
UNDERWAY-Work with RO to disseminate and receive feedback on GEM

Jan-March

DONE-Second natural resource training workshop for community facilitators and natural resource specialists
DONE-Develop new projects with communities

April 15

DONE-Submit annual report

By Sept. 30

UNDERWAY-Identify species on which to develop population and monitoring programs at the local level
UNDERWAY; 2 VILLAGES (PORT GRAHAM & TATITLEK) HAVE DONE SO FAR-Pilot project communities talk to landholders adjacent to villages regarding stewardship and management programs
DELAYED-Develop draft GEM Community Integration Plan

Ongoing

DELAYED-Work with communities who are not under pilot program to develop tribal natural resource mgt. programs

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00064-CLO	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	\$129.4

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE - Analyze 99 aerial survey data

DONE - Analyze D20 samples

DONE - Presentations on fatty acids (REPLACED WITH PRESENTATION ON COMPARATIVE PUP PHYSIOLOGY/DIVING - BURNS), seal diving (FROST), and Bayesian trend count analysis (VER HOEF) at Marine Mammal Conference, Maui, HI (Nov.)

NOT INVITED; DON'T KNOW IF IT OCCURRED; OTHER ADFG STAFF NOW REPRESENTING ALL ADF&G HARBOR SEAL STUDIES - Attend ANHSC meeting

Jan-Mar

DONE-Retrieve 99 Argos SDR data

DONE-Analyze 99 seal/prey fatty acid samples

?-Develop fatty acids model

DONE-Coordination meeting for ADFG and NOAA harbor seal studies

^'JBMITTED TO MARINE MAMMAL SCIENCE-Submit ms. on PWS non-pup seal movements

DONE-Presentation at EVOS annual workshop

April-June

DONE FOR NON-PUPS; UNDERWAY FOR PUPS-Final SDR tag data analysis

DONE-Final trend analysis 1989-99

DONE-Final fatty acid analysis

ANALYSIS DONE THROUGH 1999 AND MS. READY FOR SUBMISSION; 2000 DATA WILL BE ADDED THIS

WINTER-Submit ms. on 1989-99 trend analysis using Bayes method

July-Sept

DONE (COMPLETED LAST WEEK OF AUGUST)-Conduct aerial surveys at 25 sites in PWS

DELAYED-Submit final report with recommended monitoring scheme (track under 99064)

DELAYED BUT UNDERWAY-Submit ms. on fatty acids

DELAYED-Submit ms. on diving and movement of seal pups in PWS

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00090-CLO	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds in Prince William Sound	P. Harris, C. Brodersen/NOAA	NOAA	\$64.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Complete hydrocarbon analyses

Jan-Mar

DONE-EVOS Annual Workshop

April-June

NOW EXPECTED JAN. 1, 2001; DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 8/25/00-Submit final report (4/15)

NOTE: DELAY DUE TO DELAY IN DATA REVIEW BY SHORT, ET AL BASED ON HYDROCARBON MODEL.

July-Sept

-Prepare ms:

1. Effectiveness of manual restoration of mussel beds
2. Natural recovery of mussel beds impacted by EVO

00100	Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	\$2,033.9
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

One component of this project is ARLIS. During the quarter ending 9/30/00, ARLIS staff received 3,390 visitors and 993 incoming calls, issued 141 new library cards, responded to 2,900 requests for in-depth information, 247 of which were EVOS questions (routine requests for EVOS documents are now handled by the Restoration Office), and processed 2,334 interlibrary loans (including 159 for EVOS materials). ARLIS staff reviewed, approved, and distributed 1 final report and 6 annual reports; 325 reports and 2 videos are now available. ARLIS staff obtained 12 articles to update the Trustee Council bibliography files at ARLIS. ARLIS staff continued a quality control review of the public record copy of the Council's official record, with 1/3 of the record review completed.

00126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ ADNR, K. Holbrook/USFS, G. Elison/DOI	ADNR	\$373.5
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Tasks performed Oct-Dec:

Continued work on numerous small parcel acquisitions. Completed Phase II of AJV. Second phase of Eyak ongoing. Tatitlek small parcels are being appraised. Work proceeding on Old Harbor exchange.

Tasks performed Jan-Mar:

Eyak Phase II closed.

Tasks performed Sept-Dec:

AJV Phase III closed. Old Harbor exchange moving forward. Work underway on TAT exchange.

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	\$11.4

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT APPROVED 12/16/99.

Oct-Dec

DONE-Prepare net pens for smolt
DONE-Inspect net & repair if needed
DONE-Check anchors at site

April-June

DELAYED-Submit annual report (April 15)
DONE-Transport smolt to Boulder Bay and place in net pens (May)
DONE-Release smolt into Boulder Bay (June)

July-Sept

DONE-Egg take (August)
DONE-Clean & store nets, winterize pen

00139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary Restoration and Development	M. Dickson/ADFG	ADFG	\$46.6
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Throughout year

DONE-Monitor hydrologic parameters
DONE-Monitor bedload transport, accumulated sediments, and transport rates

Oct-Dec

DONE-Collect final riffle elevations, streambed scour and sedimentation data

Jan-March

April-June

DONE-Submit final report (April 15)
DELAYED-Submit journal article

July-Sept

UNDERWAY- Address peer review / editorial comments

DRAFT

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00144A-CLO	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	\$15.4

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-FY 99 data analysis

DONE-Trend analysis FY 89-97

UNDERWAY-Submit ms. using FY 89-99 results (Dec. 15)

Jan-March

DONE-EVOS Annual Workshop

DONE-Present project results at PSG conference

April-June

DONE-Submit final report (April 15)

July-Sept

00159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer 2000	B. Lance, D. Irons/USFWS	DOI	\$233.6
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Arrange logistics for winter survey

Jan-Mar

DONE-Conduct winter survey in PWS

April-June

UNDERWAY-Data analysis

DONE-Arrange logistics for summer survey

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct summer survey in PWS

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00163-CLO	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska (APEX)	D. Duffy/Paumanok Solutions, et al	NOAA	\$1,230.1

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

by Sept 30

DELAYED; EXPECT TO SUBMIT OCT. 31, 2000 (SUBMITTAL WILL BE ELECTRONIC ONLY)-Submit final report

UPDATE NOT PROVIDED-Manuscripts to be submitted in FY 00

A: Thedinga, et al. Distribution and abundance of forage fish

B: 1. Ostrand, et al. Murrelet and seabird foraging habitat

2. Ostrand, et al. Determining sand lance habitat through hydroacoustic data

3. Gotthardt, et al. Distribution of sand lance and burrowing habitat

4. Gotthardt, et al. Effects of climate variability on capelin

E: 1. Suryan, et al. Kittiwakes as indicators of forage fish availability

2. Suryan, et al. Diets and daily foraging activities of kittiwakes

3. Irons, et al. Use of feeding flocks by kittiwakes.

4. Benson, et al. Limitations of foraging effort of kittiwakes

F: 1. Golet, et al. Adult prey specialization affects on pigeon guillemots

2. Golet, et al. Factors limiting recovery of pigeon guillemot recovery

3. Golet, et al. Foraging site fidelity of pigeon guillemots

4. Golet, et al. Effect of prey selection on foraging patterns in pigeon guillemots

SUBMITTED 11/19/99 AS CH. 2 IN NVP (99025) FINAL REPORT - 5. Ballachey, et al. Assessment of exposure to oil in marine predators

6. Seiser, et al. Blood parameters of pigeon guillemot chicks

G: 1. Jodice, et al. Parental investment in black-legged kittiwakes

2. Jodice, et al. Parental energy expenditure in black-legged kittiwakes

J: 1. Kettle, et al. Common murre nesting dates at East Amatuli

2. Roseneau, et al. Timing of nesting at Barren Islands

3. Roseneau, et al. Black-legged kittiwake productivity and growth at Kachemak Bay

K. Roseneau, et al. Using halibut to sample forage fish

L: 1. Piatt. Long-term changes in the GOA marine ecosystem

2. Piatt. Long-term shifts in benthic commercial fishery species: a case study

3. Piatt. Pandalid shrimp declines in GOA: forage fish regime shift

M: 1. Piatt, et al. Response of seabirds to variation in food density

2. Drew, et al. Abundance of forage fish in lower Cook Inlet

3. Piatt, et al. Can seabirds recover from EVOS?

4. Abookire, et al. Structure and composition of fish communities

5. Speckman, et al. Spatial associations of seabirds and their prey

6. Shultz, et al. Common murre at Chisik, Gull, and Barren islands

7. Kettle, et al. Black-legged kittiwakes at Chisik, Gull, and Barren islands

8. Litzow, et al. Consequences of prey for breeding pigeon guillemots

9. Harding, et al. Horned puffins at Chisik Island

10. Kitaysky, et al. Stress response in common murre

11. VanPelt, et al. Diets of seabirds in lower Cook Inlet

12. Robards, et al. Monitoring of nearshore fish in Cook Inlet.

N: Kern & Ostrand. Resource selection by seabirds 1996-99

O: 1. Ainley, et al. Factors affecting occurrence patterns of black-legged kittiwakes

2. Ainley, et al. Factors affecting distribution and size of black-legged kittiwake colonies

3. Ford, et al. Model of foraging strategies of black-legged kittiwakes

P: 1. Kuletz, et al. Marbled murrelet: environmental factors and marine habitats

2. Kuletz, et al. Marbled murrelet foraging ranges and habitats

3. Kuletz. Marbled murrelet fledging

4. Kuletz, et al. Effects of prey on marbled murrelet productivity

5. O'Connor, et al. Marbled murrelet nesting

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	5. DeGange, et al. Marbled murrelet nesting			
	6. Marks, et al. Use of forested and unforested marbled murrelet nesting habitat			
S:	1. Purcell, et al. Competition among jellyfish and forage fish			
	2. Purcell, et al. Trends in scyphomedusae abundance			
	3. Purcell, et al. Hydromedusan populations			
	4. Purcell. Predation effects of scyphomedusae			
	5. Purcell, et al. Biomass comparisons among forage fish and jellyfish			
T:	None			

Presentations at professional conferences:

DONE-E, G, I, M, Q: Joint American Ornithological Union/British Ornithological Society meeting in St. Johns, Newfoundland (August 14-19, 2000)

00169-CLO	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets in the Gulf of Alaska	V. Friesen/Queen's Univ., J. Piatt/USGS-BRD	DOI	\$19.2
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

in-March

DONE-Analyze data for common murres

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)

-Analyze data for murrelets

-Analyze data for guillemots

PATIRANA, ET AL; IN PREP-Population differentiation and gene flow in common murre (6/30/00)

IN PRESS, MOL. ECOL.-Friesen, et al. PCR primers for amplification of 5 nuclear introns in vertebrates

IN PRESS, MOLECULAR METHODS IN ECOLOGY-Introns

July-Sept

PACHECO'S THESIS; DONE-Molecular investigation of hybridization in murrelets (8/31/00)

In FY 01 (to be completed with FY 00 funding)

POLAND'S THESIS; MS. IN PREP-Genetic population differentiation in guillemots (10/31/00)

FRIESEN, ET AL; IN PREP-Molecular evidence for hybridization between common and thick-billed murres (12/31/00)

-Submit final report (4/15/01)

00180-CLO	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement	M. Rutherford/ADNR	ADNR	\$10.7
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

by April 15 (EXTENSION TO 9/30/00)

OVERDUE-Submit final report

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00190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	\$331.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

ONGOING-Continue genetic analysis of fry from 1998 cohort
ALL OF THE 1999 COHORT PARENTS HAVE BEEN ANALYZED AT 3 LOCI; ANALYSIS OF MICROSATELLITE LOCI CONTINUES ON THE 1998 AND 1999 FAMILIES-Perform genetic analysis of adults used in experimental matings to produce 1999 cohort

Jan-March

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April-June

ADIPOSE FINS CLIPPED AND 24,457 MARKED FRY FROM 68 FAMILIES RELEASED INTO RESURRECTION BAY-Rear experimental progeny from 1999 cohort at Alaska SeaLife Center
DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)
HELD PUBLIC INFORMATION SEMINAR AT ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER
TIGHT 1998 COHORT PINK SALMON FAMILIES CONTINUE TO BE RAISED AT ASLC FOR FUTURE STUDY

July-Sept

COLLECTION OF PARENTAL GENOTYPES UNDERWAY; ALL 68 PARENTS HAVE BEEN GENOTYPED AT 10 LOCI-Perform genetic analysis of 1999 cohort produced in experimental matings
SAMPLE COLLECTION COMPLETED END OF SEPTEMBER (36 OF THE 41 FISH COLLECTED WERE FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL POPULATION -- NO FISH RETURNED TO ASLC FISH PASS; FISH WERE COLLECTED BY SEINE NET AT STREAMS AND BY RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN); DATASET WILL BE COMPLETED BY END OF NOVEMBER-Begin analysis of returning sexually mature fish from the 1998 cohort
MADE 120 FAMILIES USING GAMETES FROM THE EIGHT 1998 PINK FAMILIES RAISED AT ASLC
NOTE: WAITING FOR RESPONSE FROM PI REGARDING WHETHER NUMBER OF PINKS RECOVERED (36) IS ADEQUATE TO MEET PROJECT OBJECTIVES.

Conferences

- (unspecified)

DRAFT

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00195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short, P. Harris/NOAA	NOAA	\$54.9

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Analyze FY 99 samples

Jan-March

DONE-Meet with PWS hatchery officials to coordinate sample collection in FY 00

April-June

SUBMITTED SEPT. 28, 2000-Submit annual report (April 15)

FIRST AND THIRD TRIPS COMPLETED-Collect mussel samples

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Analyze 2000 samples for pristane

Publications

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00210	Youth Area Watch	R. DeLorenzo/Chugach School District	ADFG	\$122.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Select students for participation

DONE-Provide protocol training to site teachers

DONE-Student orientation and training

DONE-Prepare weather station at each site

ALSO, STUDENTS ATTENDED HARBOR SEAL BIOSAMPLING TRAINING AND SUBMITTED PROPOSALS FOR LOCAL RESTORATION/RESEARCH PROJECTS

Jan-March

DONE-Project coordinator send data to PIs (March 1)

DONE-Site teacher follow-up training

ALSO, STUDENTS TRAVELED TO AUKE BAY LAB IN JUNEAU, PRESENTED AT EVOS ANNUAL WORKSHOP, AND ATTENDED HARBOR SEAL BIOSAMPLING TRAINING

April-June

DONE-Project coordinator send data to PIs (June 1)

DONE-Students complete project reports

DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)

ALSO, STUDENTS TRAVELED TO AUKE BAY LAB IN JUNEAU, PARTICIPATED IN SURF SCOTER PROJECT, AND TRAVEL TO SEWARD TO PARTICIPATE IN ORCA TRACKING AND IDENTIFICATION CRUISES

July-Sept

DONE -Confirm reserach and data collection activities for Fy 01

DELAYED TO OCT. 16-20-Site teacher orientation

DONE-School site orientations

DONE-Students selected for participation

ALSO, STUDENTS WORKED ON KILLER WHALE RESTORATION IN CORDOVA

Ongoing

-Students participate in research activities

-Students maintain web site

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	P. McCollum/Port Graham IRA Council	ADFG	\$75.0

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 separate otolith mark for each lot

DONE-After eye-up, eggs from the lot intended to reach 1 gram by late May are put on a heated water regimen

Jan-March

DONE-Accelerated pinks with warmer water for early saltwater acclimation

DONE-Pink incubation, removed egg baskets - hatch complete

April-June

DONE-Release heated-water-rearing lot into zooplankton bloom (May)

CANCELED; NOT ENOUGH FRY--ALL WERE ACCELERATED-Release standard-treatment-rearing lot into zooplankton bloom (May)

DONE-Transfer pink fry to net pens

July-Sept

DONE-Release extended-rearing lot (late June, early July)

DONE-Monitor pink salmon return to Port Graham

DONE-Capture hatchery broodstock

DONE-Egg take

SUBMITTED 11/1/00-Submit final report (9/30/00)

00245	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	V. Vanek/ADFG, M. Riedel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	\$56.5
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Ongoing

-Biological sample collection and processing

Oct-Dec

DONE; ADDITIONAL TRAINING SESSIONS WERE HELD IN FEBRUARY (TRAVEL TO ANCHORAGE, CORDOVA, PORT GRAHAM)-Hold training sessions for biological sampling for new technicians

Jan-Mar

DONE (OCTOBER)-Produce and distribute newsletter

DONE-Present poster at EVOS annual workshop

April-June

SUBMITTED JULY 30-Submit annual report (April 15)

July-Sept

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00247	Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	J. McCullough, L. Scarbrough/ADFG	ADFG	\$23.2

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Capture adult coho and place in holding pens until salmon are ripe
 DONE-Perform maintenance of instream incubation system and school aquarium
 DONE-Conduct stream surveys
 DONE-Conduct escapement surveys
 DONE-Perform coho salmon egg take, fertilize eggs, place in incubation boxes
 DONE-Sample salmon for genetic and pathology tests
 DONE-Renew school aquarium FTP
 DONE-Consult with teachers
 DONE-Meet with school children and community to discuss project
 DONE-Hatchery specialist conduct additional training for Perryville assistants and evaluate project
 DONE-Status report of project to Alaska Board of Fisheries in Fairbanks
 ALSO, PRESENTED PROJECT AT AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY MEETING IN KODIAK

Jan-March

DONE-Transport eyed eggs to the aquarium
 DONE-Analyze commercial harvest data
 DONE-Analyze subsistence harvest data
 DONE-Present talk and poster at Annual Workshop

April-June

DONE-Review meeting with assessment team to evaluate the project
 DONE-Fry release from egg boxes
 NO RELEASE; THE FRY DIED-Perryville students release aquarium fry
 DONE-Monitor incubation boxes
 DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)
 DONE BY TELECONFERENCE 4/6/00-RPT meet in Chignik Bay to review status of project

July-Sept

DONE-Monitor incubation boxes
 DONE-Conduct stream surveys

00250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	\$401.9
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

N/A

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS, P. Shields/ADFG	USFS	\$159.5

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

PROJECT APPROVED 1/31/00.

Oct-Dec

DONE-Complete survey and final design of fishway (USFS)

Jan-March

April-June

DONE-Award logistics contracts (USFS)

DONE-Release second year of sockeye fry at Solf Lake (PWSAC)

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct limnological sampling and prepare report (ADFG)

DONE-Conduct egg take for FY 2000 stocking at Solf Lake (PWSAC)

DONE-Construct fishway (USFS)

December 1999 (FY 2000)

00263	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	\$23.4
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Monitor Windy Creek Left rearing ponds; conduct maintenance

DONE-Monitor Port Graham River fish pass; conduct maintenance

Jan-March

DONE-Present talk at Annual Workshop

April-June

DONE-Maintain fish pass as needed

DONE-Monitor use of rearing ponds by coho fry and smolt (May)

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct salmon run surveys on Port Graham River

DONE-Monitor fish pass and conduct maintenance as needed

DONE-Monitor use of rearing ponds (Oct.)

Dec. 15, 2000

-Submit final report

DRAFT

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00273	Scoter Life History and Ecology: Linking Satellite Technology with Traditional Knowledge to Conserve the Resource	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	\$205.4

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

ONGOING-Coordinate and plan community involvement, Youth Area Watch, and TEK
DONE-Attend synthesis workshops in communities
DONE-Meet with local subsistence harvesters
DONE-Arrange logistics, order equipment

Jan-March

DONE-Reconnaissance surveys for scoter concentrations
DONE-Capture birds for radio implants

April-June

EXTENSION TO 9/1/00-Submit annual report (April 15)
DONE-Continue capture activities
DONE-Monitor birds at ASLC
DONE-Conduct surgical implants and attach VHF transmitters
DONE-Release birds in PWS
DONE-Conduct VHF tracking flights to measure mortality
ONGOING-Monitor satellite transmitters
ALSO COORDINATED WITH YOUTH AREA WATCH

July-Sept

DONE-Monitor movement of satellite transmitted birds
DONE-Maintain web site

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00278	Development of an Ecological Characterization and Site Profile for Kachemak Bay/Lower Cook Inlet	G. Seaman/ADFG	ADFG	\$44.1

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec & Jan-March

DONE-Collect existing spatial data and include in GIS
DONE-Digitize new spatial data
DONE-Develop metadata for GIS
DONE-Serve GIS spatial data and associated metadata on the KBNERR web page
DONE-Complete bibliography
DONE-Provide narrative and spatial information to CSC

April-June

DONE-Develop draft CD
UNDERWAY-Train managers, researchers, and other users of the product
UNDERWAY-User evaluation

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Make appropriate modifications based on user evaluation
UNDERWAY-Develop product maintenance plan
UNDERWAY-Develop Internet product
OVERDUE-Submit CD (9/30/00)

00287-BAA	Seabird-Oceanographic Relationships in the Northern Gulf of Alaska: Integration with NSF/NOAA Study GLOBEC	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	\$151.3
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

Jan-Mar

DONE-First cruise (March)

April-June

DONE-Second cruise (April)
DONE-Third cruise (May)

July-Sept

Also

-Fourth cruise (Oct.)
-Fifth cruise (Dec.)
DELAYED; CONTRACT EXTENDED THROUGH SEPT. 30, 2001-Final report due April 15, 2001 (presumably contract will be written through this date)

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	J. Short, B. Nelson/NOAA	NOAA	\$55.5

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Ongoing

- Store samples
- Analyze data

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report in the form of updated release of hydrocarbon data software (April 15)

Conferences

ATTENDED BY MARIE LARSEN-Quality Assurance/Quality Control Annual (1999 intercomparison exercise) Meeting (Maryland, April 3, 2000)

00306-CLO	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD	DOI	\$20.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

DONE-Submit final report (by April 15)

-Per DPD, submit ms. for publication (by Sept. 30) -- Robards, et al:

1. Prediction of sand lance habitat using hydroacoustics
2. Changes in sand lance abundance
3. Geographic variability in sand lance growth
4. Variability in abundance of sand lance

-Status per Quarterly Report:

SUBMITTED TO FISHERIES OCEANOGRAPHY - Robards, et al. Oceanographic effects on abundance, somatic growth, and otolith development of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet

IN PREP - Ostrand, et al. Habitat selection by sand lance in PWS

THESIS COMPLETED - Robards. Ecology and demographics of sand lance in Cook Inlet

DRAFT

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00320-BAA	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Publishing the Integrated Final Report and a Program Synthesis	J. Allen/PWSSC	NOAA	\$120.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT NOT AUTHORIZED UNTIL 3/20/00 DUE TO PI'S OVERDUE PRODUCTS FROM 99320 & 99361.

by 2/1/00

UNDERWAY-Manuscript package for FO reviewed by Dr. Pearcy
UNDER PEER REVIEW-Final report copied and distributed by ADFG
UNDERWAY-Synthesis revised by authors

by 3/1/00

REVISIONS DUE BACK TO PEARCY BY 11/30/00-Revised package sent to FO for publication

by 9/1/00

DELAYED TO SUMMER OR FALL 2001-Published volume ready for distribution

0327	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center	D. Roby/Oregon State Univ.	DOI	\$192.8
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT NOT AUTHORIZED UNTIL 2/24/00 DUE TO LATE SUBMITTAL OF REVISED DPD.

Oct-Dec

Jan-March

April-June

DONE-Install artificial nest sites, decoys, and playback sound equipment at SeaLife Center (May 1-15)

July-Sept

DONE-Collect field data on guillemot use of artificial nest sites, raise guillemot nestlings in captivity, conduct captive rearing experiments, and release captive-reared fledglings

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00330-CLO	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	D. Pauly/UBC	NOAA	\$25.3

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Produce and distribute final CD-ROM

Jan-March

April-June

July-Sept

SEE BELOW

- Submit Okey, et al to Ecological Applications
- Submit Martell, et al to Ecological Modeling
- Submit Hulbert, et al
- Submit Purcell, et al

STATUS OF MANUSCRIPTS AS OF 11/7/00 IS AS FOLLOWS:

Okey & Pauly, 1999. Mass-balanced model of trophic flows in PWS. Pp. 621-635 in: S.Keller (ed.) Ecosystem approaches for fisheries management. UA Sea Grant, Fairbanks.

2. Okey. Submitted. Simulating extreme fishing policies in PWS. In: T.J.Pitcher (ed.) Use of ecosystem models to investigate multispecies management strategies for capture fisheries. Fisheries Centre Research Reports.

3. Okey, et al. In prep. Trophic cascades in PWS Ecopath model: revelations or artifacts? (Target journal Ecological Applications)

4. Okey, et al. In prep. Can oil spills shift marine ecosystems to alternate stable states? (Target journal Ecological Applications)

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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00338	Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD	DOI	\$59.7

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Evaluate results of FY 99 work

Jan-Mar

DONE-Arrange resighting logistics

April-June

DONE-Arrange logistics

DONE-Conduct field work

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)

July-Sept

DONE-Compile resighting results

UNDERWAY-Conduct data analysis

00339-CLO	Western Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	L. Suring/USFS, K. Murphy/USFWS	USFS	\$14.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Synthesize literature on wildlife disturbance into draft management recommendations (Oct. 31, 1999)

UNDERWAY-Complete model of projections of future human use (Oct. 31, 1999)

UNDERWAY-Finalize management recommendations (Nov. 15, 1999)

OVERDUE-Submit final report on projections of future human use and management recommendations (Dec. 31, 1999)

DESCRIPTION OF USE PATTERNS SUBMITTED TO CHIEF SCIENTIST 12/14/99

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00340	Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem	T. Weingartner/UAF	ADFG	\$65.9

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE IN OCT. AND DEC. BUT NOT IN NOV. DUE TO HARSH WEATHER ON POTENTIAL SAILING DATES-Monthly CTD surveys

DONE-Update homepage

SUBMITTED REQUEST FOR WIND FIELDS; NOT YET RECEIVED-Prepare wind fields and acquire meteorological fields

DONE-Recover/deploy mooring (Nov/Dec)

Jan-March

DONE-Monthly CTD surveys

JANUARY & FEBRUARY UPDATED; MARCH WILL BE SHORTLY-Update homepage

April-June

DONE-Monthly CTD surveys

DELAYED-Update homepage

DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)

July-Sept

DONE-Monthly CTD surveys

DELAYED-Update homepage

Conferences

DONE; PRESENTED ON FRESHWATER VARIABILITY IN GOA - AGU/ASLO Ocean Sciences Meeting, San Antonio, TX (Jan. 2000)

ALSO PRESENTED AT EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN CONFERENCE, SYDNEY, B.C., SEPT. 2000. EVOS FUNDING PROVIDED PARTIAL SUPPORT FOR THE WORK PRESENTED.

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00341	Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	\$216.1

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Trial 4 of staggered feeding protocol (Sept-Dec)(molting)
DONE-Assimilation efficiency experiments

Jan-March

DONE-Trial 5 of staggered feeding protocol (Jan-April)(spring)

April-June

DONE-Trial 6 of staggered feeding protocol (May-Aug.)(breeding)
DONE-Assimilation efficiency experiments
DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)

July-Sept

DONE-Assimilation efficiency experiments

onferences

ONE-Presentation at Marine Mammal Conference, Maui, HI (Nov)

00347-CLO	Fatty Acid Profile and Lipid Class Analysis for Estimating Diet Composition and Quality at Different Trophic Levels	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	\$35.5
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Compile all FA and lipid data in working database
DONE-Complete chemical analysis of all samples
UNDERWAY-Complete statistical analysis of temporal and life stage data

Jan-March

UNDERWAY-Report on temporal scales of variability of forage fish FA profiles
DELAYED-Submit ms. on spatial variability of FA

April-June

DELAYED-Submit ms. on temporal variability of FA

July-Sept

DELAYED; DUE DATE EXTENDED TO JANUARY 31, 2001-Submit final report (July)
DELAYED-Submit ms. on life stage variations of FA

onferences

TTENDED BY MARIE LARSEN-Chemical Analysis Workshop
WILL ATTEND AMERICAN SOCIETY OF FISH LIMNOLOGISTS IN SPRING-Fish Symposium

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00348-CLO	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers	M. Ben-David, T. Bowyer, L. Duffy/UAF	ADFG	\$50.6

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Complete lab analyses

Jan-March

DONE-Attend EVOS Annual Workshop

DONE-Complete radio tracking

April-June

Complete ms. for publication:

IN REVIEW, ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY - 1. Taylor, et al. Response to oil contamination: fecal porphyrins

IN PRINT, JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY - 2. Ormseth, et al. Effects of oil ingestion on passage rate and assimilation efficiency

SUBMITTED TO CONSERVATION BIOLOGY --3. M. Ben-David, et al. Post-release survival

July-Sept

MEETING DATE CHANGED TO NOVEMBER-Attend Wildlife Diseases Association meeting (Aug)

INSTEAD, PRESENTED AT WILDLIFE SOCIETY MEETING IN NASHVILLE, SEPT. 2000 IN A SPECIAL SESSION ON WILDLIFE AND ECOTOXICOLOGY

00350	Alaska SeaLife Center Bench Fees	All Trustee Council Agencies	ADFG
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

DRAFT

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00360-BAA	The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Guidance for Future Research Activities	C. Elfring/Polar Research Board, NRC	NOAA	\$304.8

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Begin committee nomination process
DONE-Select committee
DONE-Compile background materials

Jan-Mar

DONE-First meeting: orientation and information gathering

April-June

DONE; RESCHEDULED TO SEPTEMBER 2000-Second meeting: information gathering and analysis of draft GEM plan

July-Sept

RESCHEDULED TO DECEMBER 2000-Third meeting: continue discussions, assignments, report preparation
RESCHEDULED TO APRIL 2001-Fourth meeting: deliberations of conclusions and recommendations

uu366	Improved Salmon Escapement Enumeration Using Remote Video and Time-Lapse Recording Technology	E. Otis/ADFG	ADFG	\$46.5
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: FUNDING APPROVED 12/16/99

Jan-March

DONE; ALSO PRESENTED AT AFS MEETING IN KODIAK-Present poster at Annual Workshop

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)
DONE-Deploy video equipment, camp, and weir
DONE-Operate weir camp (July-Aug)
UNDERWAY-Review tapes

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Evaluate camera's performance against weir counts

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00371	Effects of Harbor Seal Metabolism on Stable Isotope Ratio Tracers	D. Schell/UAF	ADFG	\$163.1

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Sept-Dec

UNDERWAY-Isolate amino acids from prey species and establish isotope ratios in any essential amino acids identified

Mar-July

DONE- Complete sampling program at SeaLife Center

June-Aug

ALTERNATE METHOD UNNECESSARY; REFINEMENT OF AMINO ACID ISOLATION TECHNIQUES UNDERWAY-If necessary, implement alternate amino acid analysis via gas chromatography

April 15

DONE-Submit annual report

Conferences

DONE-PI attend biennial marine mammal conference; graduate student present paper

00374	Coordination and Planning for Herring Research	B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	\$35.5
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT APPROVED 12/16/99.

Jan-Mar

DONE-Receive all reports, papers, and proposals from EVOS

DONE-Organize herring workshop; send invitations

DONE-Conduct workshop (1 day Feb 21-26)

Apr-Sept

UNDERWAY-Evaluate and prioritize herring research

DELAYED TO LATE NOVEMBER (WORKSHOP NOV. 29-30)-Write report

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00375-CLO	Effect of Herring Egg Distribution and Ecology on Year-Class Strength and Adult Distribution	E. Brown, B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	\$48.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DELAYED TO HERRING 2000 IN FEB. 2000-Present analysis at Lowell Wakefield Symposium (Oct. 27-30)

April-June

DONE- Compile physical and biological variables

DONE-Analyze relationship of physical and biological predictor variables to response variables, including collinearity among predictor and response variables

DONE-Define functional relationships between predictor and response variables; construct and optimize GAM models

DUE DATE WAS EXTENDED TO 9/30/00; NOW EXPECT 10/30/00-Submit final report (DPD says by 2/28/00). NOTE:

FINAL REPORT WILL CONSIST OF 2 MS: (1) CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF HERRING: ECOLOGY & FACTORS AFFECTING YEAR-CLASS SURVIVAL AND METAPOPULATION STRUCTURE; (2) EFFECT OF HERRING EGG DISTRIBUTION & ECOLOGY ON YEAR-CLASS STRENGTH AND ADULT DISTRIBUTION

00379-CLO	Assessment of Risk Caused by Residual Oil in Prince William Sound Using P450 Activity in Fishes	S. Jewett/UAF	ADFG	\$32.1
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

April 15

SUBMITTED 10/19/00-Submit final report, which will consist of 1 manuscript

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FY 00 Work Plan
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00389	3-D Ocean State Simulations for Ecosystem Applications from 1995-98 in Prince William Sound	J. Wang/UAF	ADFG	\$125.3

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT APPROVED 12/16/99.

Jan-Mar

DONE-Complete tide simulation and validation with the 4 years' observation

DONE-Attend Annual Workshop

DONE-Complete preparing the forcing data of the 4 years

April-June

4-YEAR SIMULATIONS WERE DONE BY 4-YEAR WINDFORCING. 4-YEAR OUTPUT FOR 4-YEAR TRAJECTORY MODELING IS BEING CONDUCTED. 3-YEAR DONE; 1998 UNDERWAY.

July-Sept

1995-97 DONE; 1998 UNDERWAY (DELAY DUE TO SLOWDOWN OF COMPUTERS; NOW TRYING TO CATCH UP WITH FASTER COMPUTERS)-Complete modeling of 1995-98

1998 UNDERWAY-Submit ms. to peer reviewed journal

00391	CIIMMS: Cook Inlet Information Management/Monitoring System	K. Zeiner/ADNR, J. Hock/ADEC	ADNR	\$361.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT APPROVED 12/16/99.

Dec

DONE-Complete initial evaluation of CIIMMS prototype

?-Review preliminary system specifications

Jan-March

DONE-Finalize system specifications and implementation plan, including long-term O&M strategic plan

DONE-Begin implementation of final system specifications

April-June

DONE-Complete O&M plan

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Refine user interface

DRAFT

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00393-BAA	Prince William Sound Food Webs: Structure and Change	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	\$153.7

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

Jan-March

April-June

DONE-Prepare archived samples for mass spectrometry
DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Complete mass spectrometry at UAF
UNDERWAY-Complete processing of new isotope data

Conference

ATTENDED ASLO-(\$1,700 provided)

00396	Alaska Shark Assessment	L. Hulbert/NOAA	NOAA	\$86.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: DPD APPROVED 3/22/00.

Jan-Mar

DONE-Submit Argos System Use Agreement for Alaska shark Argos program
DONE-Order PTTs from Wildlife Computers

April-June

July-Sept

DONE-Conduct field data collections
UNDERWAY-Analyze data from FY 00 field season

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<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00401	Assessment of Spot Shrimp Abundance in Prince William Sound	C. Hughey/ Valdez Native Tribe, C. O'Clair/ NOAA	NOAA	\$88.7

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Sample spot shrimp at ADFG sampling sites and 6 additional sites

Jan-March

DONE-Process egg samples and analyze data on abundance, sex and size composition, number of egg-bearing females and fecundity

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)

July-Sept

DONE-Arrange logistics for sampling cruise in Oct. 2000

00407	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	\$63.8
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Logistics

Jan-March

DONE-Conduct winter surveys (March)

April-June

UNDERWAY-Create databases, GIS

UNDERWAY-Analyze field data

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Analyze field data

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00414-BAA	Development of a Web-Based System for Communicating Ecosystem Research Results to the Public	J. Allen/AK Digital Graphics	NOAA	\$26.8

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Content selection

UNDERWAY-Draft narrative and sketches available

Jan-Sept

DELAYED:

Review and approval of narrative/sketches by lead scientists

Three core modules deployed

Additional modules under construction

DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 12/30/00-Completion 9/30/00.

Ongoing

Access tracking

1423	Patterns and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	J. Bodkin, D. Esler/USGS-BRD, T. Dean/CRA, Inc.	DOI	\$200.2
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Analysis of FY 99 data / report preparation

Jan-March

DONE-Plan surveys

UNDERWAY-Plan community involvement

April-June

DONE-Prepare for field studies

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)

July-Sept

DONE-Aerial survey of sea otters

DONE-Sampling of intertidal green sea urchins

DONE-Capture harlequins during wing molt for creation of captive flock

DONE-Establish captive flock and initiate adjustment period

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00424	Restoration Reserve	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	\$12,000.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Under PL 106-113, Congress allowed for the deposit of the Joint Trust Fund in appropriate accounts outside the US Treasury. To date, the Trustee Council has adopted investment policies, asset allocations, and a payout schedule. A request to move the EVOS funds to an account in the state treasury is pending before federal district court; additional information has been requested by Judge Holland.

00441	Harbor Seal Recovery: Effects of Diet on Lipid Metabolism and Health	R. Davis/Texas A&M Univ.	ADFG	\$191.6
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Trial 4 of staggered feeding protocol at ASLC (Sept-Dec); obtain and analyze blubber and muscle samples

Jan-March

DONE-Trial 5 of staggered feeding protocol (Jan-April); obtain and analyze blubber and muscle samples

April-June

DONE; ALL SAMPLES ARE NOW AT TEXAS A&M-Trial 6 of staggered feeding protocol (May-Aug)

DONE-Analyze blubber and muscle samples from 10 wild harbor seals in PWS in conjunction with biosampling program (May-Aug)

DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Analyze blubber & muscle samples and begin preparation of final report and ms.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00454	Evidence and Consequences of Persistent Oil Contamination in Pink Salmon Natal Habitats	S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	\$334.1

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Collect SPMDs and eyed eggs from streams

DONE-Collect eyed eggs to determine onset of P4501A activity

Jan-Mar

UNDERWAY-Begin fast-screen analysis of gravels and GC/MS analysis on SPMDs and eggs

DONE-Collect alevins for P4501A induction

April-June

DONE-Collect fry samples for P4501A and remaining SPMDs from streams

DONE-Collect final P4501A samples

DONE-Evaluate fry surviving exposures

DONE-Begin analysis of fry for cytochrome P4501A activity, and growing out fry exposed in lab

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Tag cultured fry

00455-BAA	An Evaluation of the Data System for the EVOS Long-Term Monitoring Program	C. Falkenberg/Ecologic Corp.	NOAA	\$89.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Dec. 31

UNDERWAY-Complete plan for background research and a working list of possible advisory committee members

Jan 18-19

DONE-Attend EVOS Annual Workshop; meet with advisory committee

July 30

DELAYED TO AFTER OCT. 12-13, 2000 EVOS WORKSHOP-Complete final report of data system issues and background

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00459-CLO	Residual Oiling of Armored Beaches and Mussel Beds in the Gulf of Alaska	G. Irvine/USGS-BRD	DOI	\$40.0

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

-

Jan-March

DONE-Data and hydrocarbon analyses

April-June

DONE-Submit final report (April 15)

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Submit manuscript to peer-reviewed journals: 1999 results on oil persistence and degradation at high-energy armored beaches.

Conference

INABLE TO ATTEND DUE TO SURGERY IN AUGUST-Ecological Society of America, Salt Lake City, UT

00462	Effect of Disease on Pacific Herring Population Recovery in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/Univ. of California Davis	ADFG	\$74.6
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE; WERE ABLE TO SAMPLE ONLY 40 OF THE EXPECTED 100 FISH-Collect fall samples

DONE; WERE ABLE TO SAMPLE ONLY 40 OF THE EXPECTED 100 FISH-Complete scale analysis of fall samples

Jan-March

DONE; WERE ABLE TO SAMPLE ONLY 40 OF THE EXPECTED 100 FISH-Complete virology and bacteriology of fall samples

April-June

TRAVELED TO PWS AND SAMPLED 300 PACIFIC HERRING (VIRUS ISOLATION AND BACTERIOLOGY AND SCALE ANALYSIS FOR AGE)-Collect spring samples

DONE-Submit annual report (4/15/00)

July-Sept

DONE-Complete statistical analysis of fall samples

DONE (300 SAMPLES)-Complete scale analysis for age on spring samples

DONE (300 SAMPLES)-Complete virology and bacteriology of spring samples

DRAFT

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00466-CLO	Recovery Status of Barrow's Goldeneyes	D. Esler/USGS-BRD	DOI	\$14.8

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

-

Jan-March

-

April-June

REPORT PEER REVIEWED AND RETURNED TO PI FOR REVISION 8/14/00-Submit final report (April 15). Will consist of two ms:

1. Foraging ecology of Barrow's goldeneyes, including diet and body composition variation
2. Density of Barrow's goldeneyes, including habitat variables, mussel biomass, and oiling

July-Sept

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00476	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Pink Salmon Reproduction	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	\$74.8
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: FISH ARE OUT TO SEA SO NO ACTION UNTIL SEPTEMBER 2000.

Oct-Dec

Jan-March

April-June

DONE-Submit annual report (April 15)

Aug-Oct

UNDERWAY-Pink salmon return and sampling begins

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00478	Testing Satellite Tags as a Tool for Identifying Critical Habitat	J. Nielsen/USGS-BRD	DOI	\$106.1

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT AUTHORIZED TO BEGIN 4/11/00 DUE TO LATE SUBMITTAL OF DPD.

April-June

DONE-Purchase tags
UNDERWAY-Establish download links
DONE-Develop field collection protocols
DONE-Prepare live tanks at ASLC
DONE-Consult with resource managers and local users on best populations to target
DONE-Collect 6 halibut and transport to ASLC

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Captivity test on light data arrays
UNDERWAY-Analyze halibut physiology, tagging effects and efficiency, and survival traits in captivity
DELAYED TO NOV.-Field trials of environmental sensors in satellite tags in GOS
DELAYED TO DEC. BECAUSE OF UAF BUOY SERVICING SCHEDULE-Deploy pop-up tag array on stationary buoy
ELAYED TO NOV.-Capture, tag, and release 4 halibut in GOA; deploy tags to pop up in 2-3 months

00479	Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD, A. Kitaysky/Univ. of Washington	DOI	\$125.2
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

Jan-March

DONE-Prepare for field work, hire personnel
DONE-Submit annual report (2/15/00)

April-June

DONE-Blood sampling during pre-incubation stage
DONE-Set study plots for experimental work
IN REVIEW, BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY - Kitaysky, et al. Corticosterone/begging and resource allocation in black-legged kittiwakes
IN PREP - Kitaysky, et al. Functional significance of seasonal elevation of corticosterone in breeding common murre
IN PREP - Kitaysky, et al. Seasonal dynamics of corticosterone and LH in breeding common murre in relation to food supply

July-Sept

DONE-Blood sampling during chick-rearing stage, colony work
DONE-Implant birds with hormonal implants
DONE-Monitor parental feeding rates and chick survival
UNDERWAY-Begin chick rearing in captivity at University of Washington

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00481	Documentary Film on the Oil Spill Impacts on Subsistence Use of Intertidal Resources	G. Evanoff/Chenega Bay IRA Council, P. Panamarioff/Ouzinkie Tribal Council	ADFG	\$8.6

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

NOTE: PROJECT APPROVED 1/31/00

July-Sept

DONE-Develop contract guidelines

REVIEWING PROPOSALS; PLAN TO AWARD EARLY NOVEMBER-Award contract

00482-BAA	Optimization of Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits for Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning	J. Jellett/Jellett Biotek Limited	NOAA	\$55.6
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Test kits using 67 extracted samples collected from 1998 Kodiak field trials

Jan-Mar

NOT POSSIBLE DUE TO SMALL NUMBER OF KODIAK SAMPLES-Optimize test kits to Kodiak samples

SOME TESTS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED, BUT NOT AS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED-Manufacture minimum of 200 rapid test prototypes for both PSP and ASP to test Kodiak samples

April-Sept

FIELD TESTS HAVE BEGUN, ALTHOUGH TEST IS DIFFERENT THAN WHAT WAS PROPOSED. FURTHER, TESTS SCHEDULED TO BE DONE BY STUDENTS OVER SUMMER DID NOT OCCUR; TESTING BEGAN WHEN SCHOOL STARTED IN FALL BUT AS OF 11/7/00 VERY FEW SAMPLES HAVE BEEN COLLECTED AND TESTED; SOME ARCHIVED KODIAK SHELLFISH SAMPLES WILL BE USED TO SUPPLEMENT THE STUDY

- Select sample sites and train shellfish sample collectors
- Test extracted and unextracted tissue (50 samples) from field sites
- Comparison to control mouse bioassay, HPLC
- Profiles developed on tests that do not agree
- Optimization of antibody mix

DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 11/30/00-Submit final report 9/30/00

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00493	Statistically-Based Sampling Strategies for Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Trawl Survey Monitoring	P. Anderson/NOAA	NOAA	\$34.5

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

UNDERWAY-Assemble current database

UNDERWAY-Statistical analysis of database

Jan-March

DONE-Attend Annual EVOS Workshop

April-June

DELAYED TO FALL 2000-Complete initial report

July-Sept

DELAYED-Submit final report (9/30/00)

00501	Protocols for Long-Term Monitoring of Seabird Ecology in the Gulf of Alaska	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD, G. Byrd, D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	\$39.9
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Initial planning meeting and review of data needs (Dec. 1)

Jan-Mar

DONE-Power analyses, data and protocol evaluation

DONE-Coordination meeting (Mar. 1)

April-June

DONE-Complete draft monitoring protocols and distribute for review (April 30)

July-Sept

OVERDUE; DUE DATE WAS EXTENDED TO 10/31/00, NOW EXPECT 11/30/00-Complete revised draft of monitoring protocol (Sept. 30)

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00509	Long-Term Monitoring of Harbor Seal Populations: Development of an Experimental Design	R. Small, K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	\$51.8

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE; CONTRACTORS AND ANHSC TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVE TRAVELED FROM JUNEAU TO ANCHORAGE TO DISCUSS PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY-Select contractor and establish cooperative agreement
DONE-Acquire databases from ADFG and NMFS

Jan-Mar

DONE-Evaluate Kodiak and PWS trend route survey

April-June

UNDERWAY-Complete evaluation of existing monitoring programs

July-Sept

-Complete development of new experimental design and integrate into monitoring programs
OVERDUE; NOW EXPECT 11/20/00-Submit final report (Sept. 30)

0510-BAA	Recovery of Intertidal Communities and Recommendations for Future Monitoring	T. Dean/CRA, Inc.	NOAA	\$48.8
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

April 15

Complete drafts:

SUBMITTED TO CHIEF SCIENTIST 7/25/00 - 1. Dean, et al - Report or manuscript (if warranted by the analysis) describing the results of statistical comparisons of NOAA and CH1A data

DELAYED; HAVE E-MAILED PI TO FIND OUT WHEN WILL BE SUBMITTED-2. McDonald, et al - Manuscript describing methods for assessing recovery and recommendations for future monitoring

Sept. 30

DELAYED-Report/manuscripts reviewed, revised, and submitted for final acceptance

00516-BAA	Publication: Comparative Habitat Use by Kittlitz's and Marbled Murrelets	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	\$21.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

April 15

DELAYED TO LATE FALL 2000-Submit manuscript to Chief Scientist (differences in at-sea habitat use by marbled murrelets and Kittlitz's murrelets)

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00530	Lessons Learned: Evaluating Scientific Sampling of Oil Spill Effects	M. See/ADEC	ADEC	\$78.4

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Develop scope of questions for white papers (Oct. 31)
DONE-Prepare contract documents

Jan-Mar

DONE-White papers due (Jan. 10)
DONE-Reviewer comments due (Feb. 11)
DONE-Facilitated workshop for Trustee agencies and scientists to discuss and reach consensus on white papers (Mar.)

April-June

DONE-Draft workshop report submitted to workshop participants for review (May 15)
DONE-Comments due on workshop report (June 16)

July-Sept

DELAYED TO AUGUST 31; NOW FURTHER DELAYED TO NOV. 30-Final workshop report submitted to Chief Scientist and Trustee agencies for review and approval (July 17)

00541-BAA	Publication: Prince William Sound Isotope Ecology	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	\$15.0
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

June

SUBMITTED TO CJFAS 7/3/00-Submit ms. to journal (Pacific salmon early marine life-history trophic shifts)

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00552-BAA	Exchange Between Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	S. Vaughn/PWSSC	NOAA	\$114.4

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE; DEPLOYMENT DELAYED TO MID-DECEMBER DUE TO WEATHER AND LOGISTICS-Mooring deployment and PWS cruise (Oct.)

Jan-Mar

DONE-Attend EVOS Annual Workshop

April-June

MOORING RECOVERY CRUISE COMPLETED 7/14/00; MOORED ADCP FAILED TO RECORD ANY REAL DATA (WAS STUCK IN 'SIMULATED' MODE). FUNDS ORIGINALLY ALLOCATED FOR ANALYZING THIS DATA WILL BE REPROGRAMMED TO ANALYZING OTHER DATA TYPES COLLECTED ON THIS AND OTHER CRUISES, SUCH AS TOWED ADCP AND T/S DATA-Mooring retrieval and PWS cruise (May)

July-Sept

DONE-Mooring deployment and PWS cruise (Sept.)
NDERWAY-Complete data exchange with T. Weingartner/UAF

Publications

SUBMITTED TO FISHERIES OCEANOGRAPHY; NOW UNDER REVISION-Physical variability in PWS during SEA (1994-98)

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00567	Monitoring Environmental Contaminants in the Northern Gulf of Alaska	M. See/ADEC	ADEC	\$54.7

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Dec 20

CANCELED (SEE BELOW) - Issue RFP

Jan 17

IN APRIL, TRANSFERRED FUNDS TO NOAA TO PERFORM LITERATURE REVIEW - Select contractor

Jan-March

DONE - Literature compilation provided

April-June

RESCHEDULED TO SEPTEMBER-Workshop (May)

DRAFT COMPLETED 11/00-Workshop summary and draft recommendation to reviewers (June 12)

July-Sept

?-Comments due (July 31)

ELAYED TO NOV. 30; WILL CONSIST OF WORKSHOP SUMMARY AND LITERATURE CITES (TITLES LIST AND LSK)-Submit final report to Chief Scientist (Aug. 31)

00598	Publication: Resolution of Mixtures Containing Exxon Valdez Oil and Regional Background Hydrocarbons in Subtidal Sediments	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	\$13.5
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

August

DUE DATE EXTENDED TO 1/1/01. Submit ms. to journal (clarifying relative contributions of EVO and coal hydrocarbons to the hydrocarbons measured in PWS sediments after the spill)

Conference

DID NOT ATTEND; WILL PRESENT PAPER AT SOME OTHER CONFERENCE ONCE PAPER IS COMPLETE-American Chemical Society Meeting, San Francisco

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00599	Evaluation of Yakataga Oil Seeps as Regional Background Hydrocarbon Sources in Benthic Sediments of the Spill Area	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	\$75.6

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

April-June

DONE-Collect sediment and water samples

July-Sept

UNDERWAY-Analyze samples for hydrocarbons

00605	Information Transfer to Resource Managers, Stakeholders, and General Public	Restoration Office	ALL	\$19.8
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec (by Dec. 1)

ONGOING-Obtain articles not currently at ARLIS

ONE-Convert abstracts of all articles and final reports into word processing format

ONE-Convert bibliographies of articles and final reports to ProCite

DONE-Add key words and abstracts

CANCELED-Flag articles that will have data useful to resource managers

Jan-March

(by Jan. 15)

DELAYED-Convert project database so it's searchable by key words

UNDERWAY-Add FY 00 projects to database

DONE-Update database with newly available final reports

DELAYED -Install software for searching data and ordering reports from ARLIS

DONE USING OLD FORMAT; NEED TO CONVERT TO NEW FORMAT-Post bibliographies of articles and final reports onto web using new format

(by Mar. 15)

DELAYED; MAPS NOT YET AVAILABLE FROM NOAA-Post ESI maps on web

April-June

CANCELED-Complete publication for resource managers

DELAYED; MAPS NOT YET AVAILABLE FROM NOAA-Make copies of ESI maps

POSTPONED; MAY DO IN FY 01-Host open house for resource managers

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
FY 00 Work Plan
Quarter Ending September 30, 2000**

<u>Proj.No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Proposer</u>	<u>Lead Agency</u>	<u>FY 00 Funding</u>
00610	Kodiak Island Youth Area Watch	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	\$61.8

Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Sept-Dec

-Confirm research and data collection activities to be conducted on ongoing basis:

UNDERWAY-Collect shellfish samples for field test

DELAYED; CAN'T SAMPLE UNTIL APRIL-Analyze algae

DONE-Conduct harbor seal biosampling

UNDERWAY-Local research projects

DONE-Site teacher, tribal, and researcher orientation

DONE-Students selected

DONE-Student orientation and training

Jan-March

DONE-Data/samples to PI (Mar. 1)

DONE-Site teacher follow-up training

April-June

DONE-Data/samples to PI and reports complete (June 1)

00630	Planning for Long-Term Research and Monitoring Program	Restoration Office	ALL	\$84.7
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Project Tasks to be Completed this Quarter

Oct-Dec

DONE-Present draft of GEM to Trustee Council and PAG

DONE-Release draft of GEM to public

DONE-Produce materials needed for public presentations

DONE-Conduct first round of stakeholder and public meetings

DONE-Revise draft of GEM and circulate to core peer reviewers

Jan-Mar

DONE-Address peer review comments and revise draft of GEM as needed

DONE-Present revised GEM to NRC

DONE-Meet with core reviewers at Annual EVOS Workshop to discuss transition projects to be invited in the FY 01 Invitation

April-Sept

ONGOING; MET WITH NRC JUNE 15-16 IN ANCHORAGE-Continue interactions with NRC as needed

REGIONAL FOCUS GROUPS MET IN JULY-Continue consultations with stakeholders and others as needed

UNDERWAY-Begin development of draft GEM Monitoring & Research Plan, FY 2003-07

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: Debbie Hennigh
Special Assistant

Debbie Hennigh

DATE: November 1, 2000

RE: Financial Report as of September 30, 2000

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the settlement period ending September 30, 2002, as of September 30, 2000. The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

Liquidity Account Balance	\$94,737,612	
Plus: Other Adjustments (Note 5)	5,559,178	
Less: Restoration Reserve Adjustment (Note 6)	<u>-71,794,911</u>	
Liquidity Fund Balance		\$28,501,879

Restoration Reserve Accrued Value	\$40,348,075	
Plus: Liquidity Fund Adjustment (Note 6)	<u>71,794,911</u>	
Restoration Reserve Balance		\$112,142,986

Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 2000		\$140,644,865
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Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$70,000,000	
Less: Reimbursements (Note 3)	-3,750,000	
Less: Commitments (Note 7)	<u>-47,836,734</u>	
Uncommitted Balance		\$18,413,266

Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 2002		\$159,058,131
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Note: The one dollar discrepancy is due to rounding.

The Joint Trust Fund predicted balance as of September 30, 2002 is approximately 6 million less than the balance on the August monthly report because of the FY01 Work Plan which used both federal and state interest and lapsed monies.

Attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
FOR THE SETTLEMENT PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2002
As of September 30, 2000

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

Received to Date	\$830,000,000
Future Payments	\$70,000,000

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 \$565,925.
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 5% of earnings for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$27,253.
5. 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 estimated lapse is summarized below.

	Interest	Lapse	Total
United States	\$1,067,334	\$1,145,254	\$2,212,588
State of Alaska	\$2,649,104	\$697,486	\$3,346,590

Total Interest & Lapse	\$5,559,178
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Note: FY01 Work Plan financed with federal and state interest & lapse monies.

6. Restoration Reserve/Liquidity Fund Adjustment - Includes the \$12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 1998, plus \$1,825,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1997, the \$12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 1999, plus \$1,225,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1998, the \$12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 2000, plus \$625,000 in interest accrued since September 15, 1999, and the \$12,000,000 transfer approved for Fiscal Year 2001. The proceeds from the securities that matured on November 15, 1998 and November 15, 1999 were deposited to the Liquidity Fund have also been included. This includes \$18,627,865, plus \$1,283,810 in interest, less \$75,853 in fees. Also included is \$284,088 for fees that were assessed against the Restoration Reserve prematurely and deposited in the Liquidity Fund.
7. Commitments - Includes \$2,531,000 for the Archaeological Repository and the following land payments. (Note: payments of \$23,025,833 for Afognak Joint Venture, \$5,000,000 for Eyak, and \$4,000,000 for Shuyak were made in September 2000).

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Eyak	\$13,000,000	September 2001 through 2002
Shuyak	\$4,000,000	October 2001 through 2001
Shuyak	\$11,805,734	October 2002
Koniag, Incorporated	\$16,500,000	September 2002

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of September 30, 2000

	1997	1998	1999	To Date 2000	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	830,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for Deposit of Maturing Securities			9,095,002	9,532,863	(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	70,000,000	70,000,000	79,095,002	79,532,863	808,714,177
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	2,971,070	2,673,585	2,124,921	3,359,848	26,509,164
Total Interest	2,971,070	2,673,585	2,124,921	3,359,848	27,340,397
Total Revenue	72,971,070	72,673,585	81,219,923	82,892,711	836,054,574
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	5,000,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	102,809,288
United States	0	0	0	0	69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	5,000,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	172,621,333
Disbursements from Liquidity Account:					
State of Alaska	17,846,130	15,686,600	62,457,990	28,528,633	279,464,551
United States	60,101,802	39,468,461	32,676,850	5,639,854	238,389,487
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve	12,449,552				48,445,783
Total Disbursements	90,397,484	55,155,061	95,134,840	34,168,487	566,299,821
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees - Liquidity Account (Note 3)	254,221	199,946	250,528	166,949	2,395,809
Total Disbursements and Fees	95,651,705	59,105,007	99,135,368	38,085,436	741,316,962
Increase (decrease) in Liquidity Account	(22,680,635)	13,568,578	(17,915,445)	44,807,275	94,737,611
Liquidity Account Balance, beginning balance	76,957,839	54,277,204	67,845,782	49,930,337	
Liquidity Account Balance, end of period	54,277,204	67,845,782	49,930,337	94,737,611	
Other Adjustments: (Note 5)					5,559,179
Restoration Reserve Adjustment: (Note 6)					(71,794,911)
Liquidity Fund Balance					28,501,879
Restoration Reserve Balance					112,142,986
Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 2000					140,644,866
Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)					70,000,000
Reimbursements (Note 3)					(3,750,000)
Commitments: (Note 7)					(47,836,734)
Joint Trust Fund as of September 30, 2002					159,058,132

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



Habitat Protection Program: Large Parcel Status Report

DRAFT November 14, 2000

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of resources and services injured by the spill. Since 1993, the Council has committed \$363 million to buy 643,102 acres of land. Most of the land is in large tracts that protect larger ecosystems and watersheds, but some is in smaller tracts with unique habitat or strategic value. This is a report on the status of the Large Parcel Habitat Protection Program.

	Acres Acquired	Trust Funds Committed
Large Parcels	635,770	\$343.4 million
Small Parcels	<u>7,332</u>	<u>\$19.6 million</u>
Total:	643,102	\$363.0 million

Large Parcel Acquisitions (Table 1). The Council has committed \$343.4 million to protect 635,770 acres of land in large parcels, including inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park, land on Afognak Island, commercial timber rights on land along Orca Narrows, a parcel on Shuyak Island, and lands formerly owned by Afognak Joint Venture, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Old Harbor Native Corporation, Koniag, Inc., Chenega Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Tatitlek Corporation and Eyak Corporation.

Negotiations Underway. Negotiations are underway with Koniag, Inc., concerning extension of the limited-term nondevelopment easement on 55,402 acres along the Karlus and Sturgeon rivers; the easement is slated to expire in 2001. In March 2000, the Trustee Council authorized appraisal of approximately 1,850 acres of lands owned by the Karluk Village IRA Council; negotiations on protection of these lands will follow completion of the appraisal.

Negotiations Halted. Port Graham Corporation has officially withdrawn from any further negotiations at this time.

Payment Schedules (Table 2). Payment for the Eyak and Shuyak Island parcels are being made in installments. About \$58.3 million has already been paid for these parcels. An additional \$28.8 million is due on these parcels and will be paid in installments by October 2002. Payment schedules are shown in Table 2.

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Department of Agriculture

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Department of Law

Table 1. Large Parcel Acquisitions

Parcel Acquired	Acreage	Total Price (Incl. Interest)	Trust Fund	Other Sources ¹
Afognak Joint Venture	41,750	\$74,023,342	\$74,023,342	\$0
Akhiok - Kaguyak, Inc.	115,973	\$46,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$10,000,000
Chenega	59,520	\$34,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$10,000,000
English Bay ²	32,537	\$15,371,420	\$14,128,074	\$1,243,346
Eyak	75,425	\$45,129,854	\$45,129,854	\$0
Kachemak Bay State Park Inholdings	23,800	\$22,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$14,500,000
Koniag (limited term easement)	55,402	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
Koniag (fee title)	59,674	\$26,500,000	\$19,500,000	\$7,000,000
Old Harbor ³	31,609	\$14,500,000	\$11,250,000	\$3,250,000
Orca Narrows (timber rights)	2,052	\$3,450,000	\$3,450,000	\$0
Seal Bay / Tonki Cape	41,549	\$39,549,333	\$39,549,333	\$0
Shuyak Island	26,665	\$42,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$0
Tatitlek	69,814	\$34,719,461	\$24,719,461	\$10,000,000
TOTAL:	635,770	\$399,243,410	\$343,250,065	\$55,993,346

Table 2. Payment Schedules

	Afognak Joint Venture	Eyak	Shuyak	Total
Amount Paid (11/00)	\$74,023,342	\$32,129,854	\$26,194,266	\$132,347,462
Remaining Commitment				
Sept. 2001	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$6,000,000
Oct. 2001	\$0	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Sept. 2002	\$0	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$7,000,000
Oct. 2002	\$0	\$0	\$11,805,734	\$11,805,734
TOTAL:	\$74,023,342	\$45,129,854	\$42,000,000	\$161,153,196

¹ For the acquisition of Kachemak Bay State Park inholdings, funding from other sources consists of a State of Alaska contribution of \$7 million from the Exxon plea agreement and \$7.5 million from the civil settlement with the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company. For all other parcels, funding from other sources consists of a Federal contribution from the Exxon plea agreement.

² The Trustee Council's contribution to the English Bay acquisition consisted of a single payment to the federal government. The federal government's first closing on English Bay occurred in November 1997. Subsequent closings will occur through October 2002 to complete the acquisition.

³ As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

Large Parcel Acquisitions

Afognak Joint Venture. In November 1998, Afognak Joint Venture transferred to the state and federal governments surface title to about 41,350 acres of land on northern Afognak Island and easements on an additional 400 acres. Surface title was acquired in parcels adjacent to Shuyak Strait, adjacent to the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge, east of Pauls and Laura Lakes, and adjacent to Tonki Bay, and several islands in Perenosa Bay and Blue Fox Bay. Afognak Joint Venture retained timber rights for 15 years in about 2,213 acres acquired to the east of Pauls and Laura Lakes. The acquisition included a conservation easement preserving a 200-foot buffer along the western shores of Pauls and Laura Lakes and easements for the operation of weir sites on the eastern shore of Waterfall Creek and at the mouth of Pauls Creek. The total purchase price was \$74 million.

Akhiok-Kaguyak. In May 1995, the federal government agreed to purchase from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 73,525 acres of land and conservation easements on 42,448 acres, for a total of 115,973 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Council contributed \$36 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$10 million from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$46 million.

Chenega. In June 1997, the Chenega Corporation transferred to the U.S. Forest Service surface title to 20,968 acres of land and a conservation easement on an additional 22,284 acres. The corporation also transferred to the State of Alaska surface title to 16,268 acres of land in Prince William Sound. The total acreage to be protected is 59,520. Public access is allowed on all the land in the conservation easement except 3,330 acres on the southern portion of Chenega Island in the vicinity of the original Chenega village site. Two parcels acquired in fee simple, the Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the oil spill area. The Trustee Council contributed \$24 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed an additional \$10 million from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$34 million.

English Bay. In February 1997, the Trustee Council authorized funds for the purchase from the English Bay Corporation of land within the Kenai Fjords National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Surface title to 32,537 acres of land is being acquired for \$15.37 million. Certain access rights for hunting, fishing and gathering activities will be reserved and retained by the English Bay Corporation. The Trustee Council has contributed \$14.13 million to this acquisition and the federal trustees have agreed to provide up to \$1.24 million from federal criminal restitution funds to complete the acquisition. The English Bay Corporation will commit \$500,000 from its proceeds to establish a special cultural conservation fund to survey, protect, curate and interpret archaeological sites and cultural artifacts which are associated with the lands acquired. The Council's contribution to the English Bay acquisition consisted of a single payment

to the federal government. The federal government's first closing on English Bay occurred in November 1997. Subsequent closings will occur through October 2002 to complete the acquisition.

Eyak. In July 1997, the Trustee Council authorized \$45 million to purchase 75,425 acres from The Eyak Corporation. The agreement includes surface title to 55,357 acres of land in eastern Prince William Sound, conservation easements on an additional 6,667 acres and timber easements on 13,401 acres. This acquisition protects habitat in the wooded shoreline areas of Nelson Bay, Eyak Lake and Hawkins Island, much of it visible from the City of Cordova. The package also includes Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Windy Bay, which are considered among the most valuable parcels in Prince William Sound for recovery of species injured by the spill. Most of the land will be administered as part of the Chugach National Forest. One small tract will be managed by the State as part of the existing Canoe Passage State Marine Park. The total purchase price of \$45.1 million is being distributed in a series of payments to the landowner; the final payment is scheduled to occur in September 2002.

Kachemak Bay. In August 1993, the state acquired surface title to 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters, and harlequin ducks. The Trustee Council contributed \$7.5 million to this purchase and the State of Alaska contributed \$7.0 million from the Exxon plea agreement and \$7.5 million from the civil settlement with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

Koniag. In November 1995, the federal government agreed to purchase from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,674 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an additional 55,402 acres under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. The Trustee Council contributed \$19.5 million to the acquisition of fee title and the federal government contributed \$7.0 million from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$26.5 million. The Council paid an additional \$2.0 million for the nondevelopment easement.

Old Harbor. In 1995, the federal government agreed to purchase from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 28,609 acres of land and the corporation donated a conservation easement on 3,000 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge. The Trustee Council contributed \$11.25 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$3.25 million from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$14.5 million.

Orca Narrows Subparcel. In January 1995, the federal government purchased from the Eyak Corporation commercial timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows. This parcel is near Cordova in Prince William Sound and contains anadromous fish streams, active bald eagle nests and favorable habitat for marbled murrelet nesting. The Trustee Council paid \$3.45 million for this acquisition.

Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island). In November 1993, the state purchased surface title to 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island. This mature spruce forest is adjacent to highly productive marine waters, includes anadromous fish streams, and provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. The Trustee Council contributed \$39.5 million (including interest) to this acquisition. In 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated these lands as the Afognak Island State Park.

Shuyak Island. In March 1996, the state purchased from the Kodiak Island Borough surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island, at the northern tip of the Kodiak archipelago. The purchase price was \$42 million to be paid over seven years, with the final payment scheduled to occur in October 2002. The Kodiak Island Borough agreed to commit \$6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

The resolution providing funds for acquisition of lands on Shuyak Island also authorized up to \$1 million to purchase small waterfront lots forfeited to the Kodiak Island Borough because of tax delinquency. As a result of the 1980 merger of the former Larsen Bay village corporation with Koniag, Inc., the Larsen Bay Tribal Council received about 2,000 acres of land to be distributed among the shareholders of record. About 10 acres in size, these parcels occupy key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay within the boundaries of land purchased from Koniag, Inc. Kodiak Island Borough acquired some of these lots as a result of forfeitures for tax delinquencies; the rest are held by Larsen Bay shareholders. In June 1998, the Council allocated \$355,000 of the earmarked funds for the purchase of forfeited tax parcels and \$645,000 for the purchase of parcels owned by Larsen Bay shareholders (see Small Parcel Status Report for further detail).

Tatitlek. In June and October 1998, Tatitlek Corporation transferred to the state and federal governments surface title to 32,284 acres of land and conservation easements on 37,530 acres. The total acreage protected is 69,814. Two of the parcels acquired, Bligh Island and Two Moon Bay, were the third and fourth highest ranked parcels in Prince William Sound. The acquisition includes timber-only conservation easements on the north shore of Port Fidalgo and on land at Sunny Bay. The Trustee Council contributed \$24.7 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed an additional \$10 million from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$34.7 million.

The resolution providing funds for acquisition of lands from Tatitlek Corporation also designated homesite lots in the Two Moon Bay and Snug Corner Cove subdivisions as

parcels meriting special consideration under the Trustee Council's small parcel process. If the United States or the State of Alaska acquires any block of six or more of these homesite lots from willing sellers, the Tatitlek Corporation will convey, at no cost, the surface fee estate to the acreage immediately behind the block of homesite lots.

Negotiations Underway

Koniag. The Trustee Council has long been interested in acquiring fee interest in the 55,402 acres covered by the limited term nondevelopment easement acquired in November 1995. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers and, unless extended, will expire on December 15, 2001. In the 1995 easement agreement, the Council had agreed to keep \$16.5 million unobligated in anticipation of a possible acquisition. Negotiations are now focused on an extension of the current easement (with the addition of Camp Island) for at least ten years, as well as the establishment of a fund that might be tapped for acquisition at Koniag's sole discretion at some date in the future.

Karluk. On March 16, 2000, the Trustee Council authorized the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to move forward with an appraisal, hazardous materials survey, and title search of approximately 1,850 acres owned by the Karluk Village IRA Council. These lands comprise the five-acre Karluk River weir site (KAP 150, which was evaluated through the small parcel process in 1994), approximately 1,200 acres of other lands within the Karluk River drainage, and approximately 650 acres within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge around Sturgeon, Grant, and Halibut lagoons (these lands are part of large parcels -- KON 05 and KON 06 -- that were previously evaluated). The appraisal is still underway and no negotiations are in process.

Negotiations Halted

Port Graham. As indicated in a letter from board president Pat Norman, the Port Graham Corporation has withdrawn from any further negotiations with the U.S. Department of the Interior for purchase of 46,170 acres. Most of this land is within the Kenai Fjords National Park.

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

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Small Parcel Program: Status Report

DATE: November 16, 2000

The resolution adopted by the Trustee Council on March 1, 1999 specifying use of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection after October 1, 2002 also designated \$6.3 million for small parcels through 2002. The status of the \$6.3 million is as follows:

<u>Amount designated for small parcels through 2002:</u>	<u>\$6,314,900</u>
Acquisitions completed	- 1,460,600
Support costs (expended & authorized)	- 693,100
Offers made or extended by TC 7/5/00:	
Kodiak Tax / Larsen Bay Shareholder / 51 parcels	- 732,800
Tatitlek homesites / 13 parcels	- 180,000
PWS 1028 / one Valdez Duck Flats parcel	- 120,000
Appraisals / negotiations underway:	
KEN 294 / Elliot, Anchor River	- 70,000
KEN 309 / Icicle Seafoods, Ninilchik River	- 110,000
KEN 310 / Swartzes, Ninilchik River	- 30,000
KAP 281 / 3 Saints Bay, KNWR	- 101,000
KAP 283 / Chiniak Bay, AMNWR	- 40,000
KAP 285 / Hook Bay, APNWR	- 200,000
Designated for additional Kodiak Tax / Larsen Bay parcels:	- 50,900
Offers TC might possibly make 12/4&5/00:	
PWS 05 / Valdez Duck Flats (appraisal approved)	- 125,000
PWS 06 / Valdez Duck Flats (appraisal approved)	- 100,000
PWS 1010 / Jack Bay (appraisal still under review)	- <u>1,130,000</u>
Available for grant to non-profit:	\$ 1,171,500

tcdec

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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Habitat Protection Program: Small Parcel Status Report

DRAFT November 14, 2000

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of resources and services injured by the spill. Since 1993, the Council has committed over \$363 million to buy 643,272 acres of land. Most of the land is in large tracts (generally over 1,000 acres) that protect ecosystems and watersheds, but some is in smaller tracts (generally under 1,000 acres) with unique habitat or strategic value. This is a report on the status of the Small Parcel Habitat Protection Program.

	Acres Acquired	Trust Funds Committed
Large Parcels	635,770	\$343.4 million
Small Parcels	<u>7,502</u>	<u>\$19.9 million</u>
Total:	643,272	\$363.3 million

Small Parcel Acquisitions (Table 1). The Council has spent \$19.9 million to purchase 7,502 acres of land in small parcels.

Small Parcel Offers (Table 2). The Council has authorized an additional \$1 million to purchase an additional 53 acres.

Parcels Under Consideration by the Council (Table 3). The Council is considering acquisition of at least 465 more acres. The Council has authorized funding for appraisals, but has not authorized funding to purchase these parcels.

Table 1. Small Parcel Acquisitions

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Cost	Comments
Prince William Sound (PWS)		449.9	\$1,907,300	
PWS 11	Horseshoe Bay (Chenega)	315.0	\$475,000	
PWS 17, 17A-D	Ellamar Subdivision (Tatitlek)	33.4	\$655,500	
PWS 52	Hayward (Valdez)	9.5	\$150,000	
PWS 1056	Blondeau (Valdez)	92.0	\$626,800	
Kenai Peninsula (KEN)		5,725.4	\$15,896,100	
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision (Kenai River)	20.0	\$320,000	
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage (Kasilof R.)	53.0	\$260,000	
KEN 29	Tulin (Homer)	220.0	\$1,200,000	
KEN 34	Cone (Kenai River)	100.0	\$600,000	
KEN 54	Salamatof (Kenai River)	1,377.0	\$2,540,000	
KEN 55	Overlook Park (Homer)	97.0	\$279,000	
KEN 148	River Ranch (Kenai River)	146.0	\$1,650,000	
KEN 1002/03/04	Stephanka/Moose R. (KNA Pkg.)	3,254.0	\$4,000,000	454 of these acres purchased with \$443,000 in federal restitution funds.
KEN 1005	Ninilchik (Ninilchik State Rec Area)	16.0	\$50,000	
KEN 1006	Girves (Kenai River)	110.0	\$1,835,000	
KEN 1014	Grouse Lake (Seward)	64.0	\$211,000	
KEN 1015	Lowell Point (Seward)	19.4	\$531,000	
KEN 1034	Patson (Kenai River)	76.3	\$450,000	
KEN 1038	Roberts (Kenai River)	3.3	\$698,000	
KEN 1049	Mansholt (Kenai River)	1.6	\$55,000	
KEN 1051	Salamatof (Kenai River)	14.5	\$149,500	
KEN 1052	Salamatof (Kenai River)	6.6	\$33,500	
KEN 1060A-D	Mud Bay (Homer Spit)	68.7	\$422,100	
KEN 1061	Beluga Slough (Homer Spit)	38.0	\$574,000	City of Homer added \$41,000.
KEN 1084	Morris (Ninilchik River)	40.0	\$38,000	Includes \$2.3 from KIB tax pot.
Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula (KAP)		1,327.0	\$2,131,500	
KAP 91	Adonga (Sitkalidak Strait)	137.0	\$137,000	Native Allotment
KAP 95	Inga (Three Saints Bay)	80.0	\$84,000	
KAP 98	Pestrikoff (Kiliuda Bay)	80.0	\$128,000	Native Allotment
KAP 99	Shugak (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	\$155,200	Native Allotment
KAP 101	Haakanson (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	\$52,000	Native Allotment
KAP 103	Kahutak (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	\$66,000	Native Allotment
KAP 105/142	Pestrikoff/Kelly (Three Saints Bay)	88.0	\$168,000	Native Allotment
KAP 114	J. Johnson (Uyak Bay)	55.0	\$154,000	Native Allotment
KAP 115	J. Johnson (Uyak Bay)	65.0	\$110,500	Native Allotment
KAP 126	C. Christiansen (Three Saints Bay)	40.0	\$72,000	
KAP 131	Matfay (Kiliuda Bay)	40.0	\$68,000	Native Allotment
KAP 132	Peterson (Sitkalidak Strait)	160.0	\$256,000	Native Allotment
KAP 134	Ignatin (Three Saints Bay)	80.0	\$72,300	Native Allotment
KAP 135	Capjohn (Kiliuda Bay)	70.0	\$73,500	Native Allotment
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik River	5.4	\$80,000	
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	16.3	\$240,000	
KAP 1090	LBS D. Naumoff (Amook Bay)	7.7	\$16,000	

KAP 1091	LBS D. Easter (Amook Bay)	10.4	\$18,000
KAP 1092	LBS/C.F. (Amook Pass)	9.7	\$12,000
KAP 1093	LBS/C.F. (Brown Lagoon)	10.0	\$12,000
KAP 1095	LBS/C.F. (Brown Lagoon)	8.9	\$18,000
KAP 1096	LBS/C.F. (Amook Bay)	10.0	\$11,000
KAP 1097	LBS/C.F. (Amook Bay)	11.0	\$15,000
KAP 1099	LBS/C.F. (Amook Bay)	9.1	\$15,000
KAP 2001	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	10.4	\$20,000
KAP 2002	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	8.3	\$15,000
KAP 2004	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	7.0	\$15,000
KAP 2005	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	6.9	\$17,000
KAP 2007	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	12.3	\$14,000
KAP 2024	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	8.6	\$16,000
TOTAL:		7,502.3	\$19,933,900

Table 2. Small Parcel Offers

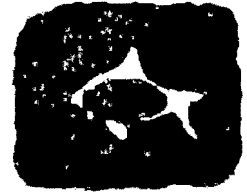
Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
Purchase Agreements Signed		392.9	\$576,800	
KAP 1089	LBS R. Christensen (Amook Bay)	8.1	\$13,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 1094	LBS/C.F. (Brown Lagoon)	13.2	\$15,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 1098	LBS/C.F. (Amook Bay)	9.3	\$14,000	
KAP 2000	LBS/C.F. (Amook Bay)	10.7	\$15,000	
KAP 2003	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	9.7	\$16,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 2006	LBS/C.F. (Uyak Bay)	8.5	\$13,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 2009	KIB Tax Parcel (Zachar Bay)	9.9	\$16,000	
KAP 2010	KIB Tax Parcel (Zachar Bay)	4.7	\$16,000	
KAP 2011	KIB Tax Parcel (Amook Pass)	13.4	\$18,000	
KAP 2012	KIB Tax Parcel (Browns Lagoon)	10.0	\$9,000	
KAP 2013	KIB Tax Parcel (Amook Pass)	10.0	\$18,000	
KAP 2014	KIB (Amook Pass)	10.4	\$19,000	
KAP 2015	KIB Tax Parcel (Amook Pass)	11.1	\$12,000	
KAP 2016	KIB (South Uyak Bay)	6.0	\$18,000	
KAP 2017	KIB Tax Parcel (S. Uyak Bay)	7.9	\$18,000	
KAP 2036	LBS J. Penkusky (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$22,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 2038	LBS G. Johnson (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$18,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 2039	LBS R. Penwarden (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$18,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 2040	LBS P. Abston (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$11,000	
KAP 2042	LBS D. Abston (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$15,000	
KAP 2044	LBS J. Antonsen (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$22,800	
KAP 2045	LBS J. Antonsen (Larsen Bay)	10.0	Included in KAP 2044	
KAP 2046	LBS V. Abston (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$15,000	Certification letter sent 10/30/00.
KAP 2048	KIB Tax Parcel (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$12,000	
KAP 2049	KIB Tax Parcel (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$12,000	
KAP 2050	KIB Tax Parcel (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$11,000	
KAP 2051	KIB Tax Parcel (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$16,000	
KAP 2052	KIB Tax Parcel (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$15,000	
KAP 2053	KIB Tax Parcel (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$9,000	

KAP 2054	KIB Tax Parcel (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$9,000	
KAP 2055	KIB Tax Parcel (Zachar Bay)	10.0	\$18,000	
KAP 2056	KIB Tax Parcel (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$12,000	
KAP 2057	KIB Tax Parcel (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$14,000	
KAP 2058	KIB Tax Parcel (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$17,000	
KAP 2059	KIB Tax Parcel (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$12,000	
KAP 2061	LBS P. Danilesky (Uyak Bay)	10.0	\$22,000	
KAP 2063	LBS J. Johnson (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$10,500	
KAP 2064	LBS N. Johnson (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$10,500	
KAP 2065	LBS P. Hester (Amook Pass)	10.0	\$13,500	
KAP 2066	LBS J. Johnson (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$11,500	
Offers Under Review by Landowners		140.3	\$456,000	
PWS 296	Tatitlek Homesite (H. Olsen)	1.5	\$13,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 297	Tatitlek Homesite (D. Totemoff)	1.5	\$12,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 298	Tatitlek Homesite (J. Levshakoff)	1.5	\$15,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 299	Tatitlek Homesite (L. Allen)	1.5	\$16,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 300	Tatitlek Homesite (E. Barnes)	1.5	\$14,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 301	Tatitlek Homesite (A. Elie)	1.5	\$14,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 302	Tatitlek Homesite (L. Olsen)	1.5	\$12,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 303	Tatitlek Homesite (S. Chernoff)	1.5	\$14,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 304	Tatitlek Homesite (E. Gregorieff)	1.5	\$14,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 305	Tatitlek Homesite (C. Totemoff)	1.5	\$14,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 306	Tatitlek Homesite (D. Wilfer)	1.5	\$16,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 307	Tatitlek Homesite (J. Totemoff)	1.5	\$13,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 308	Tatitlek Homesite (P. Totemoff)	1.5	\$13,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
PWS 1028	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 349)	9.0	\$120,000	Offer expires 9/1/01.
KAP 2008	KIB Tax Parcel (Zachar Bay)	9.8	\$12,000	Offer rejected by landowner.
KAP 2019	LBS R. Christensen (Browns Lagoon)	10.0	\$12,000	Offer rejected by landowner.
KAP 2020	LBS B. Aga (Zachar Bay)	11.7	\$22,000	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2022	LBS F. Stager (Browns Lagoon)	10.3	\$21,000	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2035	LBS S. Kaneshiro (Zachar Bay)	10.0	\$8,000	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2037	LBS L. Smith (Amook Pass)	10.0	\$12,000	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2041	LBS D. Lorange (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$11,500	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2043	LBS R. Jager (Larsen Bay)	10.0	\$12,000	Offer rejected by landowner.
KAP 2047	LBS Becker, et al (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$17,000	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2060	LBS F. Glenn (Carlsen Point)	10.0	\$17,000	Offer expires 6/30/01.
KAP 2062	LBS D. Johnson (Browns Lagoon)	10.0	\$11,500	Offer expires 6/30/01.
TOTAL:		533.2	\$1,032,800	

Table 3. Small Parcels Under Consideration by the Council

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Comments
KEN 293	Yager (Anchor River)	9.7	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KEN 294	Eliot (Anchor River)	19.8	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KEN 295	Brookwood (Anchor River)	60.0	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KEN 309	Icicle Seafoods (Ninilchik River)	4.2	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KEN 310	Swartzes Enterprises (Ninilchik River)	0.2	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KAP 281	Shugak (3 Saints Bay, KNWR)	100.3	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KAP 283	Metrokin (Chiniak Bay, AMNWR)	110.3	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
KAP 285	Carlson (Hook Bay, APNWR)	160.0	Appraisal authorized 7/5/00.
Larsen Bay Shareholder Parcels			Original authorization was \$645,000; remaining balance is \$11,200.
Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels			Original authorization was \$353,000; remaining balance is \$39,700.
TOTAL		464.5	

NOTE: KAP 150 (Karluk River weir site, 5 ac.) is being considered as part of a large parcel acquisition from the Karluk Village IRA Council. See Large Parcel Status Report for more information.



KONIAG
INCORPORATED

November 15, 2000

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am concerned about information Koniag has received that the IRA council of Karluk has been discussing a possible agreement with EVOS related to certain land that the Council controls. The content of the discussions is not the business of Koniag, but the welfare of our shareholders is. From this point, I am obliged to let you know that the land located at the mouth of the Karluk River was conveyed to the IRA in a caretaker status for all of the former shareholders of the Karluk Native Corporation (KNC) the Village Corporation for Karluk. This conveyance by Koniag was made as part of a merger agreement with KNC. This land was intended to benefit the former shareholders of KNC.

The materials circulated at the time of the merger indicated that the organization which received the land for the benefit of the former shareholders could either hold the land or distribute it to the former shareholders. No mention was made of transferring control to a third party certainly not distributing any proceeds to people other than the former shareholders.

As you may be aware, the management of these lands is of utmost concern to the former shareholders. Over 80% of these individuals do not live in the village and therefore have been denied the right to vote in tribal elections. At one time, a committee comprised of some of the non-residents and resident former shareholders was created to oversee these lands. The present Council, however, has chosen not to utilize such committee or even consult with the non-resident former shareholders.

+300 B Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2668
FAX (907) 562-5258

The failure of the present Council to deal fairly with the former shareholders is an issue of concern to the Board of Directors of Koniag.

Koniag advised the Karluk IRA several months ago that it would not enter into any agreements with them that included any of the land from ANCSA unless they agreed to include the original KNC shareholders as beneficiaries. They have not responded to date, which I take as a negative response.

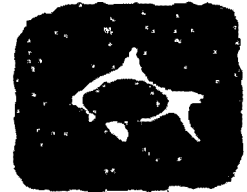
Koniag's request is that EVOS insure that any agreements made with the Karluk IRA which involved land acquired under the merger include a provision that protects the rights of all of the former shareholders of the Village Corporation who were the intended beneficiaries of the land grant. Koniag has much of the documentation of the merger agreement if you require evidence supporting the information provided above.

Thank you for giving this letter your serious consideration.

Sincerely,


Dennis Metrokin

cc Dolly Reft
Congressman Don Young
Karluk Tribal Council
KNC original Shareholders
Koniag Board of Directors



KONIAG
INCORPORATED

November 15, 2000

Congressman Don Young
2111 Rayburn Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515-0201

Dear Congressman Young:

You recently received a letter from Ms. Dolly Reft, of Kodiak, advising you that the 186 original shareholders of the Karluk village corporation formed under ANCSA are not receiving benefits they are entitled to. The Board of Directors of Koniag has directed me to advise you of Koniag's concern about this situation. As part of the 1980 merger of the Karluk Native Corporation (the ANCSA village corporation for Karluk) into Koniag, the former shareholders of the Village Corporation elected to have 1860 acres and \$35,340 of Village Corporation assets received from Koniag, held by the Karluk IRA Council for their benefit. The IRA Council has spent the money and is now negotiating with the EVOS Trustee Council for protective control of the land. The former shareholders have not been consulted and the Council has made it known that in the event of a deal, any money received will only benefit the physical residents of Karluk. If this happens, over 80% of the former shareholders will receive nothing from their land.

As it has turned out, most of the original shareholders have been disenfranchised from the tribe because they do not live in the village. Although non-residence in the village may disqualify member's for certain tribal benefits, it should not apply to assets of the tribe received from ANCSA through the merger. The merger documents that were circulated at the time of the vote, clearly indicated that the land would either be held by the designated organization or be distributed to the former shareholders as the organization determined. Any distribution of benefits gained from these lands thereby belong to all the former shareholders of the Village Corporation. It would be a terrible injustice if the Karluk IRA Council should gain any benefit from these lands without sharing equally among all of the original shareholders.


4300 B. Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-2668
FAX (907) 562-5258

I am enclosing a copy of a similar letter I sent to Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Exxon Valdez Trustee Council. Our office has copies of much of the documentation relating to the merger should you or Ms. McCammon desire further information.

I am writing you in hopes that any agreement regarding the land in question between the Karluk IRA and anyone representing the interests of the Federal government will insure that all the original shareholders receive an equal share of the benefits, as was intended by the merger. I know that together, or separately you and Ms. McCammon have the authority to see that justice is done. Koniag notified the Karluk IRA Council months ago that we will not enter into any agreement with them involving land that had belonged to the Village Corporation unless the benefits went to all the former shareholders of that corporation. I hope EVOS and the Federal government will hold to these same standards of fairness.

Thank you for your continued hard work on behalf of all Alaskans.

Sincerely,



Dennis Metrokin
President

cc: Dolly Reft
Molly McCammon, EVOS
Karluk Tribal Council
KNC original shareholders
Koniag Board of Directors

LAND COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES JULY 13 THROUGH NOVEMBER 17, 2000
KARLUK 10-ACRE SELECTIONS (1860 ACRES) REPRESENTING 186 ORIGINAL MEMBERS

November 20, 2000

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council

Ref: Response of Nov, 8 2000
Appraisal of Karluk Parcels

Dear Ms. McCammon:

We received information sent from your office reflecting meetings and describing lands negotiated with Koniag and reference to the 1860 acres. This information was brought to the membership in addition to the IRA Karluk Tribal Council on November 17, 2000. Kodiak and Anchorage members met via tele-conference and a follow up meeting is scheduled to include members from Larsen Bay.

A petition is being up-dated by the members regarding the 10-acre parcels in addition to notification being sent out to all members residing within and outside of Alaska. (please refer to correspondence sent to your office from Koniag 11-15-2000) Mr. Metrokin attended this meeting to inform the membership of our corporations correspondence regarding ownership of these parcels. We have been directed to request the following materials from your office:

1. Current appraisals that are being reviewed describing the 1860 acres within the Karluk/Sturgeon areas.
2. Proposed negotiations regarding the lease agreement for these acres that are targeted for permanent protection toward the final acquisition process.
3. The agencies that propose to be involved in this habitat protection and the description given to these areas in addition to their definition of the areas to be protected.
4. The proposed definition of subsistence and whether or not subsistence will be allowed by our Native People.
5. Process for transfer of funds to a non-profit
6. Administrative structure and costs.
7. Trustee Council role.
8. Process for solicitation and nomination of parcels.
9. Criteria for prioritizing parcels for protection.
10. Process for meeting agency appraisal, title and other standards.
11. Public involvement.
12. Financial management of funds.
13. Requirement of matching funds.

LAND COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES JULY 13 THROUGH NOVEMBER 17, 2000
KARLUK 10-ACRE SELECTIONS (1860 ACRES) REPRESENTING 186 ORIGINAL MEMBERS

The lands as described in your habitat protection are as follows:

"The Karluk Village IRA Council, through its attorney Walt Ebell, has approached the Trustee council about permanent protection of approximately 1,850 acres of Village Council Lands. These include:"

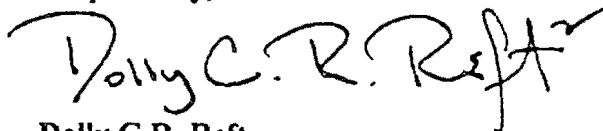
- * KAP 150, the Karluk River weir site, a 5 acre parcel that scored 30 (moderate) when evaluated through the small parcel process in 1994
- * approximately 1,200 acres of other lands within the Karluk River drainage;
- * approximately 650 acres of lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge around Sturgeon, Grant and Halibut Lagoons: these lands are part of large parcels (KON 05 and KON 06) that were previously evaluated.

Mr. Chuck Reft was unsuccessful in obtaining this information from you due to the fact that they are currently being evaluated by Fish and Game office. I am requesting a copy of these in order that we have an opportunity to provide input essential to our Tribe.

Please comply with this request in order that the members be informed. this will allow us an opportunity to review the proposed definitions and criteria regarding our Tribal lands and the rights we have as indigenous Karluk Natives.

Thank you. I look forward to your response.

Respectfully,



Dolly C.R. Reft~
415 Erskine Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-~~2645~~ fax
2465

Please reply by fax and mail hard copy to follow.

cc: Honorable Don Young
Koniag Inc.
Karluk Membership
Karluk IRA Tribal Council

FAX (907) 276-7178
276-2475 D.Y.

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

FROM: *S. Schubert*
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Draft Grant: Long-Term Habitat Protection Program

DATE: November 22, 2000

In accordance with your March 2000 direction to develop a proposal to create a permanent habitat protection program to be administered by a private, non-profit organization, please find attached a draft grant agreement and resolution. This will be a discussion item at the December 4 & 5 Trustee Council meeting, and if the Council so chooses, an action item at a subsequent meeting to be held in mid-January 2001.

In brief, the grant, as proposed, would:

- Provide \$1 million to The Nature Conservancy/The Conservation Fund for a pilot effort (Phase 1), with a possible \$25 million addition to the grant in October 2002 (Phase 2) following review of the pilot. The additional \$25 million would need to be approved by unanimous vote of the Council at that time.
- Require that the grantee consult with the Council before pursuing any particular parcels; the Council would also approve each acquisition, following public review and comment.
- Require that, during the acquisition process, the grantee work closely with the agency that would own and manage the parcel.
- Consistent with the Council's current habitat program, restrict the grantee to working with willing sellers only. Although the grant is designed with small parcels in mind, the size of parcels that might be acquired under the grant is not limited or specified.

If Phase 2 were to proceed, the \$25 million would be held and invested by the Alaska Department of Revenue, as are the other EVOS joint trust funds. As proposed, the annual grant amount would depend on earnings, based on 4.5 percent of the average annual value of the fund (roughly \$1.1 million in the first year, increasing over time), less agency costs and a grant administration fee.

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

The proposed grant raises several questions that warrant Trustee Council discussion:

1. Whether to approve the grant in two phases, as proposed (\$1 million in Phase 1 and \$25 million in Phase 2), or to approve the entire \$26 million grant at this time. If the entire grant were approved at this time, the \$25 million would not be available until October 1, 2002.
2. Whether to treat the \$25 million as an endowment fund and spend only the earnings of the fund (after inflation proofing), as proposed, or to spend down the fund over a specified number of years, thus making more funds available annually but over a shorter period of time.
3. Whether the Trustee Council should be simply consulted prior to the grantee proceeding with appraisals and negotiations, as proposed, or whether the Council should formally approve (i.e., by unanimous vote) going forward with each specific appraisal.
4. Whether to pay DOI's requested administrative fee of 4.5 percent annually, use the Trustee Council's current general administration (GA) rate, or negotiate a new rate. Based on an annual grant of \$1.1 million:
 - a 4.5 percent fee would be \$49,500;
 - the Council's current GA rate of 7 percent on the first \$250,000 and 2 percent on the balance above \$250,000 would provide \$34,500; under this scenario, GA would not be a flat fee -- rather, it would be spent in proportion to direct spending on the grant;
 - an example of a negotiated rate is the roughly \$25 million construction grant for the Alaska SeaLife Center -- the negotiated administrative fee was a flat rate of \$110,000 over the life of the project (about three years).

Another Option

Another option for long-term habitat protection is to maintain the status quo, under which parcels are identified by agencies or the public and all activities are funded and managed by the Restoration Office. A suggestion that has been made for modifying the status quo is to allow the federal Trustee agencies to prioritize parcels for half of the remaining funds (that is, half of the \$26 million) and for the state Trustee agencies to prioritize parcels for the other half of the remaining funds.

RESOLUTION
of the
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
concerning a
Long-Term Funding Source for Habitat Protection

WHEREAS in November 1994, following an extensive public process, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council adopted the *Restoration Plan* to guide a comprehensive and balanced program to restore resources and services injured by the oil spill;

WHEREAS the Trustee Council has used the *Restoration Plan* to guide acquisition and protection of large and small habitat parcels important to the long-term recovery of injured resources and services;

WHEREAS the *Restoration Plan* recognized that complete recovery from the oil spill likely would not occur for decades and in fact full recovery of many injured resources and services is not yet complete;

WHEREAS the *Restoration Plan* recognized the establishment of the Restoration Reserve to provide a secure source of funding for restoration into the future beyond the final payment from Exxon Corporation in 2002;

WHEREAS, consistent with the *Restoration Plan*, on March 1, 1999 the Trustee Council determined there is a need for a continuing long-term comprehensive and balanced restoration program that includes protection of additional key habitats;

WHEREAS on March 1, 1999 the Trustee Council allocated \$55 million of the funds remaining on October 1, 2002 and the associated earnings thereafter to be managed as a long-term funding source for habitat protection, with a significant proportion of these funds to be used for small parcel habitat protection and a portion also to be used for purchase of lands along or adjacent to the Karluk or Sturgeon rivers, if such a purchase is authorized by the Trustee Council;

WHEREAS private, non-profit organizations can bring certain efficiencies to a long-term habitat protection program, such as responding more quickly than government to opportunities for acquisition of priority lands, leveraging resources by attracting matching funds, and in many cases further broadening the protection impact of each dollar spent by achieving below-appraised-value purchases through use of tax incentives and estate planning strategies;

WHEREAS on March 16, 2000 the Trustee Council directed the Executive Director to develop a proposal to create a permanent habitat protection program to be administered by a private, non-profit organization;

WHEREAS The Conservation Fund and The Nature Conservancy are private, non-profit organizations which have substantial experience in negotiating land acquisition packages in Alaska as well as elsewhere and which have expressed their interest in collaboratively implementing a long-term habitat protection program on behalf of the Trustee Council;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that \$1,000,000 be awarded as a pilot grant to The Conservation Fund and The Nature Conservancy (as described in Attachment A - Grant Agreement), to be administered jointly by these two private, non-profit organizations for a habitat protection effort in the northern Gulf of Alaska on behalf of the Trustee Council;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the grant funds are to be used by The Conservation Fund and The Nature Conservancy for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands (e.g., fee title, conservation easements, mineral rights, timber rights) important to the conservation and protection of marine and coastal resources, ecosystems, and habitats in order to aid in the overall recovery of, and to enhance the long-term health and viability of, those resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the spill-area ecosystem;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The Conservation Fund and The Nature Conservancy shall pursue protection of any specific parcel only after consultation with the Trustee Council and, during the acquisition process, shall work closely with the entity that will own and manage the interests in the parcel;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The Conservation Fund and The Nature Conservancy shall acquire parcels only from willing sellers;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the implementation and results of the pilot grant will be reviewed by the Trustee Council prior to October 1, 2002 and, if the Trustee Council by unanimous vote decides to continue the grant, an additional \$25,000,000 and the earnings derived therefrom (consistent with the Trustee Council's March 1, 1999 resolution) will be added to the grant and the duration of the grant will be extended for as long as funds, either the principal set aside for this purpose or the earnings thereon, are available for obligation;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, following review of the land acquisitions expected to occur each year and in accordance with Attachment B, the Trustee Council may annually designate some portion of the grant funds to pay for Trustee agencies' direct costs of receiving title to land acquired under the grant;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Trustee Council will annually review the accomplishments and activities under the grant and may, with proper notice and upon a unanimous decision of the Trustee Council, terminate the grant.

Adopted this ____ day of _____, 2001, in Anchorage, Alaska.

DAVE GIBBONS Date
Trustee Representative
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service

BRUCE W. BOTELHO Date
Attorney General
State of Alaska

MARILYN HEIMAN Date
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Alaska
US Department of the Interior

JAMES W. BALSIGER Date
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE Date
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

MICHELE BROWN Date
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

**RESOLUTION
of the
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
concerning a
Long-Term Funding Source for Habitat Protection**

**ATTACHMENT A
GRANT AGREEMENT**

Grant Number:

Segment:

Title: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council: Long-Term Funding Source
for Habitat Protection

Beginning Date: January 15, 2001

Ending Date:

State: Alaska

Parties: United States Department of the Interior (Interior)
The Nature Conservancy & The Conservation Fund (Recipients)

Other Interested Agencies: State of Alaska (State)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (Trustee Council)

Authorities: Pub. L. 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501, 1999

Pub. L. 102-229, Sec. 207, Dire Emergency Supplemental
Appropriations Act, 1992

Documents attached and incorporated herein:

Resolution of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, March
1999, Concerning the Restoration Reserve and Long-Term
Restoration Needs

DRAFT UNDER REVIEW: Resolution of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill
Trustee Council, December 2000 (?), Concerning a Long-Term
Funding Source for Habitat Protection

Objective:

This Grant Agreement provides a long-term funding source for habitat protection in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Phase 1 of the grant will be a \$1 million pilot phase. Phase II, if approved by the Trustee Council following review of the pilot, will be \$25 million and the earnings derived thereon. These funds will be used by the Recipients for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands (e.g., fee title, conservation easements, mineral rights, timber rights) important to the conservation and protection of marine and coastal resources, ecosystems, and habitats in order to aid in the overall recovery of, and to enhance the long-term health and viability of, those resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the spill area ecosystem. No Grant Funds may be used for land management or stewardship fees.

Background:

The March 24, 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound was the largest oil spill in U.S. history, contaminating about 1,500 miles of Alaska's coastline. Under the consent decree approved by the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska in October 1991, Exxon Corporation agreed to pay civil claims totaling \$900 million to the federal government and the State of Alaska by September 1, 2001. Administration of the civil settlement is carried out under agreements between the federal government and the State of Alaska. These agreements establish a six-member federal/state trusteeship, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council or its successor in function (hereinafter the "Trustee Council"), including a representative of the Secretary of the Interior. Decisions about the types of activities to fund with civil payments are governed by the consent decree and a Restoration Plan approved by the Trustee Council. One of the major activities identified in the Restoration Plan is habitat acquisition, and to date interests in land totaling over 600,000 acres have been acquired.

The Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund (hereinafter the "Recipients") are private, non-profit organizations which have substantial experience in negotiating land acquisition packages in Alaska as well as nationwide. The Recipients have the ability to respond quickly to opportunities for acquisition of priority lands from willing sellers, leverage resources by attracting matching funds, and in many cases achieve below-appraised-value purchases through use of tax incentives and estate planning strategies.

Availability of Funds:

Funds available for this Grant Agreement are principal, and earnings derived therefrom, from funds set aside by the Trustee Council from the 1991 civil settlement between Exxon Corporation, the State of Alaska, and the United States of America for a long-term habitat fund. Funding will be provided by the Trustee Council in two phases:

Phase 1	\$1,000,000	Commence January 15, 2001
Phase 2	\$25,000,000 and the earnings derived thereon	Commence October 1, 2002, if the Trustee Council, by unanimous vote prior to this date, decides to proceed with Phase II

In regard to Phase II, the principal will be invested by the State of Alaska Department of Revenue, Treasury Division. By October 31 of each year, the Trustee Council will inform the Recipients of the amount of funds available for expenditure in that federal fiscal year, based on 4.5 percent of the annual value of the fund, less agency costs (see Attachment B). For federal fiscal year 2003 (FFY 03), the amount available will be 4.5 percent of \$25 million (which is \$1,125,000), less agency costs. For FFY 04, the amount available will be based on the average value of the fund over the previous four quarters. For FFY 05, the amount available will be based on the average value of the fund over the previous eight quarters. For FFY 06, the amount available will be based on the average value of the fund over the previous 12 quarters. For FFY 07, the amount available will be based on the average value of the fund over the previous 16 quarters. Beginning in FFY 08 and thereafter, the amount available will be based on the average value of the fund over the previous 20 quarters (i.e., the five year average).

By unanimous vote, the Trustee Council may make available an amount of funds that is less than or greater than that determined by the formula.

Term:

1. Duration. Except as provided below, this grant shall remain in effect as long as funds, either the principal set aside for this purpose by the Trustee Council, or earnings thereon, are available for obligation hereunder.

2. Termination.

a) Phase I of this grant, the pilot phase, will terminate September 30, 2002, except as provided in sections (b) and (c) below.

b) This grant may be terminated by the Trustee Council, with 30 days advance written notice, upon a unanimous decision of the Trustee Council.

b) This grant may be terminated by the Recipient, with 30 days advance written notice to the Trustee Council.

c) In the event of termination of the grant, the Recipient shall be entitled to receive or retain only a pro rata portion of the annual \$25,000 lump sum payment identified below, based on the number of days remaining in the federal fiscal year. The Recipient shall refund to the Trustee Council no later than 30 days after the effective date of the termination any such portion of the annual payment.

Lands to be Acquired:

This Grant Agreement provides funding for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands (e.g., fee title, conservation easements, mineral rights, timber rights) important to the conservation and protection of marine and coastal resources, ecosystems, and habitats in order to aid in the overall recovery of, and to enhance the long-term health and viability of, those resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the spill area ecosystem.

The Recipients shall acquire parcels only from willing sellers. The Recipients shall specifically seek to acquire:

- a) lands with concentrated biological values or high natural lands recreational values;
- b) lands which provide access to areas of high biological significance or areas with high natural lands recreational values;
- c) isolated parcels within otherwise protected areas.

The Recipients shall evaluate properties using the following criteria:

- a) habitat restoration value;
- b) threat of development or loss;
- c) opportunity to enhance management of protected areas;
- d) willingness of a state, federal, or other public agency to manage the land or interests in the land;
- e) feasibility of acquiring the property, including willing seller;
- f) leverage, i.e., the amount of matching funds available;
- g) partnership support, i.e., the number of funding partners and the amount of public support.

The acquisition cost shall not exceed the appraised value of the parcel.

Process:

1. Land Acquisition. The Recipients shall manage all aspects of the land acquisition process, including:

- a) periodically solicit parcel nominations from the public, agencies, and other organizations;
- b) evaluate parcels;
- c) consult with the Trustee Council as to which nominated parcels should be pursued for acquisition; this consultation shall include providing a summary of the expected costs of acquisition (both parcel price and process costs);
- d) coordinate with the United States, State of Alaska, or other public agency or non-profit organization approved by the Trustee Council, that will own and manage the interests in the land in order to ensure that the procedures being used and the title and other documentation being prepared will be acceptable to the acquiring entity;
- e) negotiate with willing sellers for the purchase of parcels;
- f) complete due diligence on each parcel to be acquired, including appraisal (which shall comply with USFLA standards), title review, and Level I and any other hazardous materials inspection;
- g) develop acquisition or option agreements;
- h) arrange for closing and acceptance of title by the United States, the State of Alaska, or other public agency or non-profit organization approved by the Trustee Council, including preparing documents and making payments to landowners as agreed to by the Recipients and the landowners;
- i) to the greatest degree practical, secure matching funds from private or public sources in order to minimize acquisition costs to the Trustee Council.

2. Chain of Title. In most cases, title will transfer from the seller directly to the United States, the State of Alaska, or other public agency or non-profit organization approved by the Trustee Council.

3. Support. The Trustee Council, through its member agencies, will provide the Recipients the following support:

a) a lump sum of \$25,000 annually to each of the Recipients to cover costs related to acquisition other than those costs specified in section (b) below (the \$25,000 shall cover such costs as personnel time and indirect expenses such as telephone, duplication, and postage); no other charges for indirect costs, including application of the Recipients' indirect cost rates, are allowed under this Grant Agreement;

b) reimbursement, on a monthly basis, of the following direct expenses incurred in pursuit of parcels agreed to by the Trustee Council under section 1(c) above; the expenses must be reasonable and those which the acquiring agency or government (i.e., state or federal) would have incurred itself in acquiring the concerned parcel.

- i) appraisal
- ii) title reports
- iii) title insurance
- iv) escrow and closing fees
- v) real property taxes
- vi) contaminants surveys
- vii) penalty costs for prepayment of pre-existing recorded mortgages
- viii) travel related to project acquisition
- ix) preliminary title commitment or title policy
- x) such other expenses as may be contained in a list approved by the Assistant Secretary, Policy, Management and Budget, Department of Interior and approved by the Trustee Council;

c) technical and legal expertise in federal and state land acquisition procedures, including review by the acquiring agency or government (i.e., state or federal) of appraisals, title commitments and policies, hazardous materials reports, and legal documents;

d) technical information regarding existing land ownership, habitat and wildlife value, and agency priorities;

e) acceptance of parcels acquired by the Recipients and approved by the Trustee Council.

4. Acquisition Information Package. For each parcel the Trustee Recipients propose to acquire with Grant Funds, Recipients shall submit to the Trustee Council an acquisition information package (hereinafter the "Acquisition Package"). The Acquisition Package shall include the following:

- a) legal description of the parcel;
- b) property owner;
- c) acreage;
- d) map showing location;
- e) description of property and restoration value;
- f) summary of costs incurred, including acquisition price and the indirect and direct expenses outlined in section 3 (b) above;
- g) identification of agency (United States, State of Alaska, or other public agency approved by the Trustee Council) that will own and manage the parcel;
- h) amount of matching funds, if any;
- i) Level I and any other required hazardous materials inspections.

5. Trustee Council Approval. After receipt of a complete Acquisition Package, the Trustee Council shall promptly--and in no event more than 90 days after receipt--notify the Recipients of its approval or disapproval of the proposed acquisition. The Trustee Council's approval process shall include reasonable and adequate public notice about the proposed acquisition and an opportunity for public comment. The Trustee Council shall approve the Acquisition Package in writing or submit a written notice of disapproval to the Recipients.

6. Fund Transfer. Interior shall disburse grant funds to the Recipients via the SMARTLINK Payment System, as follows:

- a) regarding direct expenses incurred in the acquisition of a parcel (see section 3(b) above), disbursements shall occur monthly;
- b) regarding the acquisition cost itself, disbursement shall occur upon Trustee Council approval of the Acquisition Package; the Recipients shall draw down funds from SMARTLINK no more than 3 days prior to the Recipients closing, or, when applicable, closing into escrow, on the approved acquisition.

7. Annual Reporting. Recipients shall submit a report to the Trustee Council by December 31 of each year describing activities and accomplishments under this Grant Agreement for the previous federal fiscal year. The report shall include an accounting of funds spent.

Ultimate Use and Management of Lands Acquired:

Lands acquired with funding provided hereunder shall be managed in perpetuity for the conservation and protection of marine and coastal resources, ecosystems, and habitats in order to aid in the overall recovery of, and to enhance the long-term health and viability of, those resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the spill area ecosystem.

1. Conservation Easement. Each parcel acquired with Grant Funds shall be subject to a conservation easement. If a parcel is acquired by the United States or the State of Alaska, the conservation easement shall be held by the non-acquiring government. If a parcel is acquired by another public agency approved by the Trustee Council, the conservation easement shall be held by both governments.

2. Recorded Deed. The recorded deed for each parcel acquired with grant funds shall be subject to the conservation easement described above.

Standard Provisions: TO BE ADDED BY INTERIOR

1. Notices

2. Entirety of the Agreement

3. Term of the Agreement

RESOLUTION
of the
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
concerning a
Long-Term Funding Source for Habitat Protection

ATTACHMENT B
AGENCY COSTS - PHASE II ONLY

In addition to the costs incurred by the Recipients and paid under the grant, Trustee agencies (ADF&G, ADNR, DOI, USFS) may incur expenses in receiving title to acquired parcels. The following list specifies those agency expenses that may be appropriate for Trustee Council funding. In order to ensure cost efficiencies and to avoid duplication of effort and expenses, the list includes only those activities that agencies are required to perform in order to receive title.

Activities Eligible for Trustee Council Funding, as Appropriate

Appraisal review by the acquiring government
Title review by the acquiring government
Hazardous material report review by the acquiring government
Site inspections (required by some agencies only)
NEPA compliance

Activities that Would Not Be Eligible for Trustee Council Funding

Negotiators' time and travel
Legal review
Appraisals in addition to those conducted by the Recipients
Appraisal review by the non-acquiring government
Surveys
Other items listed in the Grant Agreement as responsibilities of the Recipients
Activities that serve agency management purposes but are not required to receive title
Indirect expenses (phone, office supplies, duplication, etc.)

By October 1 of each year, the Trustee Council will be asked to give general approval to agency budget requests for the long-term habitat program. All funds requested must be associated with acquisition activities expected to occur in the upcoming federal fiscal year. Actual expenditure of the funds will be authorized by the Executive Director on a quarterly basis. All funds authorized must be associated with acquisition activities expected to occur in the upcoming quarter. Any authorized funds not spent by the end of the federal fiscal year will lapse back to the long-term habitat fund.

All funds expended for agency activities will come from the earnings generated by the \$25 million invested by the State of Alaska Department of Revenue on behalf of the Trustee Council for this purpose, and will reduce the amount available for expenditure by the Recipients under this grant.

[NOTE: One other agency activity that would need to be funded is Interior's cost for administering the grant; this cost has not yet been determined.]

November 14, 2000

To: Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Oil Spill Trustee Council members
Public Advisory Group members

From: Dan Hull
19300 Villages Scenic Pkwy
Anchorage, AK 99516

Re: Draft Habitat Grant

While I support the intent and the framework of the Habitat Grant program, it does not adequately safeguard the interests of the general public or communities of the oil spill area as drafted, and should be modified. More specifically, the provisions for public comment and input are too vague and the time frame for public comment is likely to be inadequate for many people in the oil spill area. Also, the provision to extend the habitat grant unless there is a unanimous Trustee Council vote to discontinue it sets a very low bar for measuring the success of the pilot grant and making funding decisions of such significance.

The fact that private nonprofit organizations can "respond more quickly than government to opportunities for acquisition of priority lands" is a good reason to implement a habitat grant program. But the need to act quickly must be balanced against the need to maintain the public trust when making decisions spending funds that essentially belong to the general public. The draft states that the Trustee Council "shall promptly -- and in no event more than 90 days after receipt -- notify the Recipients of its approval or disapproval of the proposed acquisition." If the Trustee Council must make decisions quickly, then it is certain that members of the public will not have a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed acquisitions. This is especially true of the smaller communities in the oil spill area, and particularly in the summer months, when activities such as subsistence and commercial fishing -- providing for families and making a living -- take precedence over meeting dates. Members of the public should have 90 days to review proposed acquisitions before the Trustee Council makes a decision.

It is also not clear whether the Trustee Council will take public testimony on a proposed acquisition and then decide on the acquisition at a specific meeting, or whether some other process is proposed. I suggest that the former is preferable, and ask that it be stated in the grant agreement.

Also, part g) of the evaluation criteria for the Recipients should be strengthened to specify that "partnership support" means consensus among different stakeholders and interest groups in the region or area of a proposed acquisition. It is not enough to simply say that "public support" is necessary, a consensus among diverse interests of the public will best serve the public over the long run, and guarantee the success of the Habitat Grant program.

Finally, the logic of requiring a unanimous vote by the Trustee Council not to give the Recipients an additional \$25 million in the grant extension escapes me. It appears to be very favorable to the Recipients, but not very favorable to the public. Unless I'm mistaken, it means that if the pilot grant does not serve the interests of the public adequately, and needs major revisions after a year, a single Trustee Council member can prevent those revisions from taking place. This is quite a departure from the high standards of review and approval of funding decisions by the Trustee Council in the past. The decision to spend an additional \$25 million in the grant extension should require a separate vote of approval by the Trustee Council.

I give to the Nature Conservancy annually, so I am supportive of the intent and goals of the Habitat Grant program. But in order for the Habitat Grant program to be successful over the long run, it is critical that the Trustee Council establish and maintain high standards for public participation and oversight to ensure that the interests of the public are well served.

Sincerely,

Dan Hull

DRAFT

**RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

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

1. The owners of one of the Valdez Duck Flats small parcels, PWS 06, have indicated an interest in selling approximately 20 acres of PWS 06 (PWS 06 is 24.68 acres in size) as described in Attachment A (hereinafter the "Property") to the State of Alaska as part of the Council's program for restoration of natural resources and services that were injured as a result of the EVOS.

2. An appraisal approved by state and federal review appraisers estimates the fee simple fair market value of the 20 acres in PWS 06 to be \$100,000.

3. As set forth in Attachment A (Restoration Benefits Report), and as described in the Final Report for Restoration Project 97230 Conceptual Plan for the Valdez Duck Flats, the Valdez Duck Flats have attributes that will restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate injured natural resources, and the services provided by those natural resources, including important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. The Duck Flats are important habitat for a large number of out-migrating pink salmon in Port Valdez and spawning populations occur in a small stream that flows through the parcel. Harbor seals and sea otters are known to feed in the Duck Flats, and mid- to lower-intertidal habitats at the mouth of the flats support mussels, which were heavily impacted by the EVOS and constitute an important food source for several other species that were injured by the spill including harlequin ducks and black oystercatchers.

4. Existing laws and regulations including, but not limited to, the Alaska Forest Practices

Act, the Alaska Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act, are intended under normal circumstances to protect resources from serious adverse effects associated with human activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by the EVOS present a unique situation. Without passing judgement on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing laws and regulations to protect resources, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgement, protection of habitat in the spill area beyond that provided by existing laws and regulations will have a beneficial effect on the recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by those resources.

5. There is widespread public support for the acquisition of this parcel.

6. Purchase of this parcel is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and services in the spill area. Acquisition of this parcel is consistent with the Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

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

THEREFORE, we resolve to provide funds for the State of Alaska to purchase all of the seller's rights and interests in the Property and to provide funds necessary for closing costs recommended by the Executive Director of the Council ("Executive Director") and approved by the Trustee Council, pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) the amount of funds to be provided by the Trustee Council to the State of Alaska shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the Property;

(b) authorization for funding for any acquisition described in the foregoing paragraph shall terminate if a purchase agreement is not signed by September 30, 2001;

(c) notification to the United States District Court for the District of Alaska (Court) of the proposed use of the funds and disbursement of the funds by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska;

(d) completion of a title search satisfactory to the State of Alaska and the United States, and the seller is willing and able to convey fee simple title by general warranty deed;

(e) no timber harvesting, road development or alteration of the land will be initiated by the seller prior to the purchase without the express agreement of the State of Alaska and the United States;

(f) completion of a hazardous materials survey satisfactory to the State of Alaska and the United States;

(g) the parcel is subdivided to the satisfaction of the Trustee Council and a recordable plat is provided.

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

(i) a conservation easement for parcel PWS 06, satisfactory in form and substance to the United States and the State of Alaska, shall be conveyed to the United States. It is the intent of the Council that, except as described below, any facilities or other development on the foregoing small parcel shall be of limited impact and keeping with the goals of restoration and that there shall be no commercial timber harvest nor any other commercial use of the small parcel excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with applicable state or federal law and the goals of restoration to prepill conditions or any natural resource injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the EVOS and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered

August 28, 1991 and the Restoration Plan as approved by the Trustee Council. The conservation easement will provide for perpetual protection of the area and recreational development consistent with the Conceptual Plan for the Valdez Duck Flats.

By unanimous consent, following execution of the purchase agreement between the seller and the United States and certification by the Executive Director that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreement, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to petition the district court or to take such other steps as may be necessary for withdrawal of the Purchase Price for the above-referenced parcel from the the District Court Registry account or any other outside account established as a result of the Governments' settlement to be paid at time of closing.

Such amount represents the only amount due under this resolution to the sellers by the State of Alaska to be funded from the joint trust funds, and no additional amounts or interest are herein authorized to be paid to the sellers from such joint funds.

Approved by the Council at its meeting of December __, 2000 held in Anchorage, Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below:

DAVE GIBBONS
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
USDA Forest Service

CRAIG TILLERY
Assistant Attorney General
State of Alaska

JAMES BALSIGER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

MARILYN HEIMAN
Special Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Interior
Alaska Region

MICHELLE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental
Conservation

Attachment A

Parcel ID: PWS 06 Valdez Duck Flats

Rank: Moderate **Acreage:** 20 acres **Agency Sponsor:** ADF&G

Location: Valdez Duck Flats, US447, T8S, R6W, Sec. 32

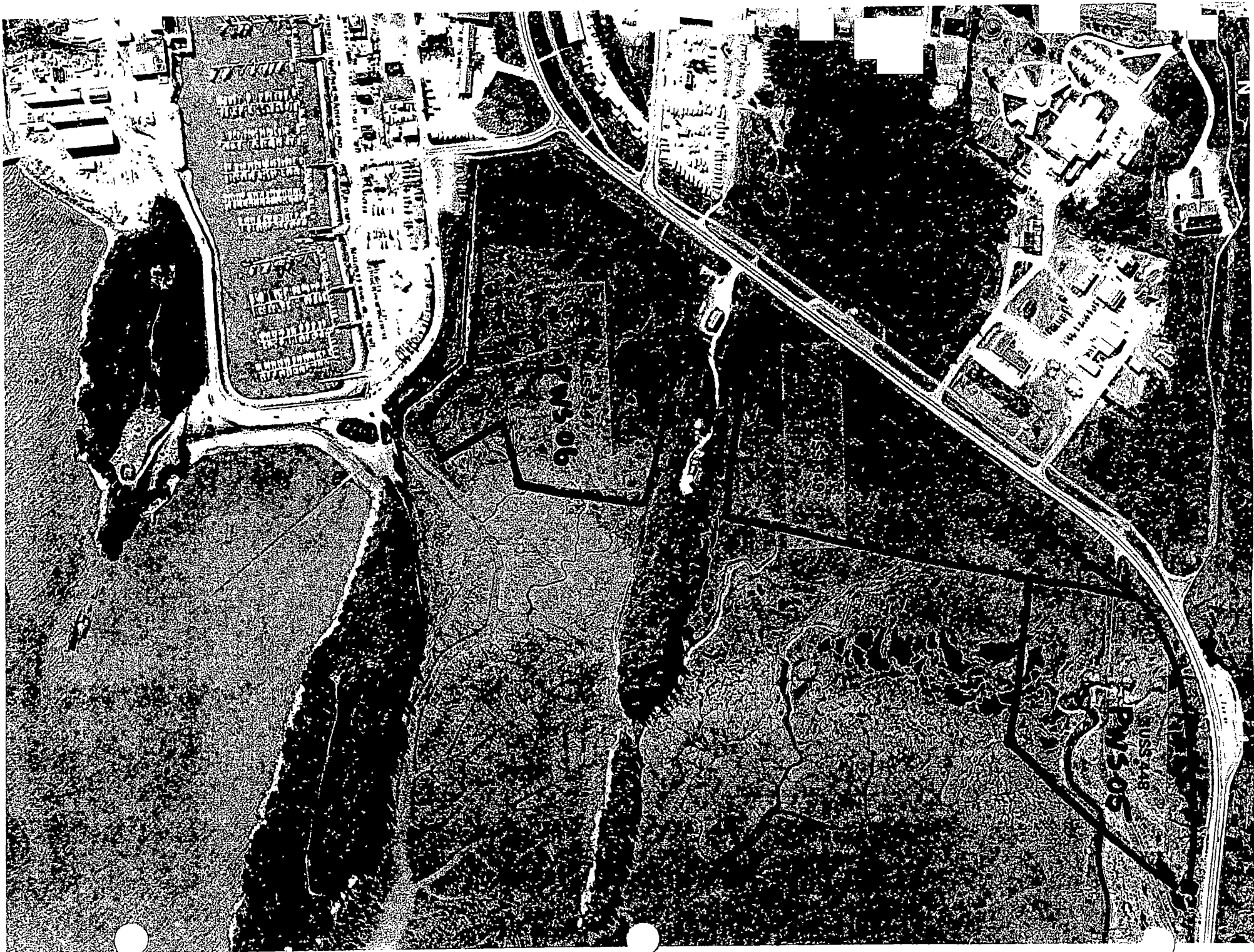
Landowner: University of Alaska

Address: Statewide Land Office
3890 University Lake Drive, Suite 103
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

This parcel is located adjacent to the Valdez Boat Harbor on the Valdez Duck Flats, and is 24.68 acres in size. Portions of the parcel contain an animal control facility and FAA communications station. Those features will be excluded from the proposed sale, reducing the size of the parcel to approximately 20 acres.

The parcel's restoration benefits are based on intertidal/subtidal values and pink salmon. The Valdez Duck Flats are a large and unique complex of intertidal mud flats and salt marsh covering approximately 1000 acres. The flats are flooded regularly by incoming tides that mix with seven freshwater streams creating a productive estuary environment. Millions of salmon fry from these streams and the nearby Soloman Gulch hatchery feed and rear throughout the Duck Flats, assisted by the counter clockwise currents that flow through Port Valdez. There is an anadromous fish stream located on the parcel. The Duck Flats also provide nesting, molting and staging habitat for 52 species of marine birds, 8 species of waterfowl, 18 species of shorebirds and numerous other passerines and raptors. Harbor seals and sea otters also forage throughout the area for mussels and clams.

The Valdez Duck Flats are threatened by increasing development around the perimeter of the Flats and pollutants from a variety of potential sources. Acquisition of this parcel would mitigate some of this threat.



905406

905406
8055448

Plat Map

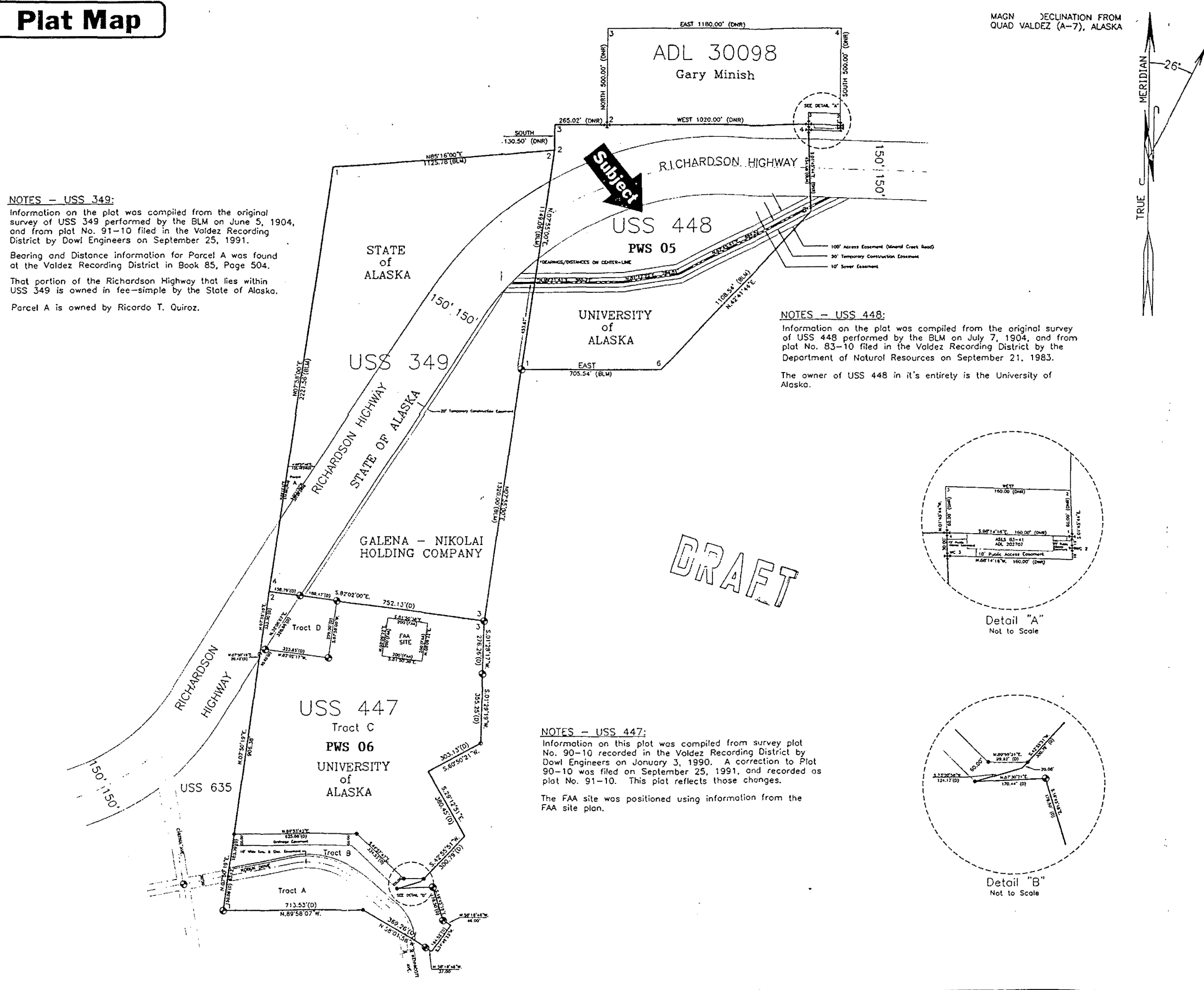
NOTES - USS 349:

Information on the plot was compiled from the original survey of USS 349 performed by the BLM on June 5, 1904, and from plot No. 91-10 filed in the Valdez Recording District by Dowl Engineers on September 25, 1991.

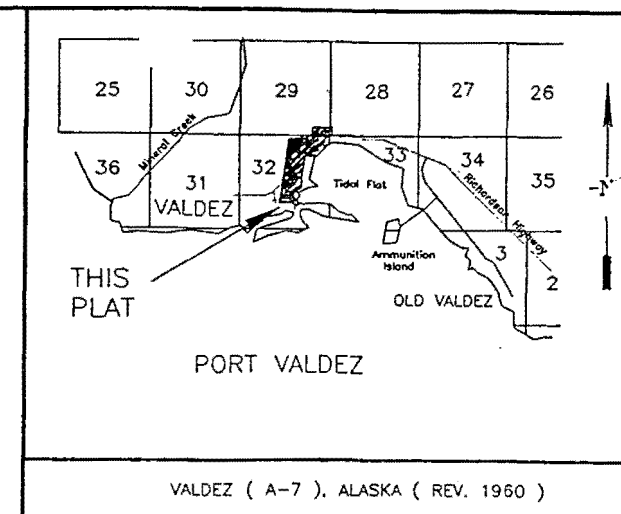
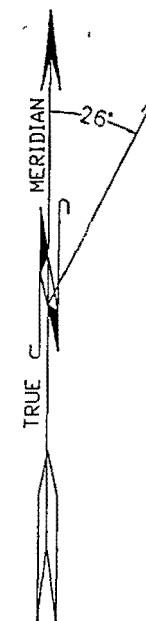
Bearing and Distance information for Parcel A was found at the Valdez Recording District in Book 85, Page 504.

That portion of the Richardson Highway that lies within USS 349 is owned in fee-simple by the State of Alaska.

Parcel A is owned by Ricardo T. Quiroz.



MAGN DECLINATION FROM
QUAD VALDEZ (A-7), ALASKA



VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

LEGEND

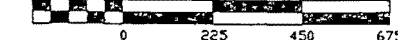
- ⊕ Department of Natural Resources Monument
- ⊙ Bureau of Land Management Monument
- Found 1/2" Rebar
- ⦿ 5/8" Rebar set by Dowl Engineers
- Found remains of 4 x 4 Wooden Post set by BLM
- United States Survey (USS) Boundary Line
- Easement Boundary Line
- Center-Line of Road
- (BLM) Bureau of Land Management Record Information
- (DNR) Department of Natural Resources Record Information
- (VRD) Valdez Recording District Information
- (D) Dowl Engineers Record Information

NOTES:

The plat shown is a compilation of several Record Sources, obtained from plots filed by Dowl Engineers, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Bureau of Land Management. No survey was performed by this office.

Responsibility for the identification of any and all encumbrances lies with the interested party. As such, public records should be checked for the possible omission of any outside interest in the surveys shown.

SCALE
GRAPHIC SCALE 1"=225'



USS 349, USS 447, & USS 448
LOCATED IN SECTIONS 29 & 32
T.8 S., R.6 W., COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST
3301 C STREET - SUITE 300
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-3998

DRAWN BY / DATE	CHECKED BY/DATE	FILE	FILE NO.
DCH / 3-6-96	RDS / 3-6-96	VALDEZ.DWG	N/A
			SHT. 1 OF 1

Jack B.

Alaska Certified Appraisal Services

45580 ROOSEVELT AVENUE - SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99689

Phone (907) 262-8490 • Fax (907) 260-3623

November 30, 2000

Carol Fries
Natural Resource Manager
Office of the Commissioner, EVOS
550 West 7th Avenue, Suite 1400
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: ASPS 10-01-041, Appraisal Review for Jack Bay
Response to Mr. Horan's November 22, 2000 letter

Dear Ms. Fries:

As requested, I have reviewed Mr. Horan's November 22, 2000 letter responding to my review of his appraisal of the Jack Bay property. In addition, I also contacted Mr. Horan by phone on November 30, 2000. After reading Mr. Horan's letter and discussing his reasoning in more detail over the phone, I believe that Mr. Horan's "Speculative Lodge Site Analysis" is acceptable, although I would have reached a slightly lower indication of value using the same data.

Mr. Horan used five sales indicating contribution values for the lodge sites of \$92,000 to \$400,000, with most between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Of the comparables used, only sale 9 had multiple lodge sites like the subject. It indicated a value of \$300,000 per lodge site. Mr. Horan leaned towards the higher end of the range believing that the highest sale, sale 7, was slightly inferior to the subject. I would have placed primary weight on comparable 9 because, like the subject, it is the only sale with both multiple lodge sites and excess land. At the indications of comparable 9 (\$300,000 per lodge site and \$600/acre for excess land), a value indication for the subject would develop at \$970,000, rounded.

I do agree with Mr. Horan's statement that the available data indicates a value range for the subject of \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000. For the reasons stated in my original review and as additionally addressed in this letter, I believe that the value of the subject would be at the lower end of this range. I therefore have formed the belief that the market value of the subject, based on my review, is \$1,000,000. I am not saying that Mr. Horan's estimate of value of \$1,130,000 is wrong. After discussing the appraisal with Mr. Horan, it is clear that the basis for our differences in opinion result from differing judgements relative to non quantifiable data. My value conclusion is approximately 12% less than Mr. Horan's. A difference of this margin would be anticipated between any two appraisers estimating the value of the subject, simply because the subject is extremely unique and the available data is limited and is not of high quality.

Alaska Certified Appraisal Services

In summary, I approve Mr. Horan's appraisal but believe the data better supports a value estimate of \$1,000,000. His estimate of value of \$1,130,000, however, is within the acceptable range.

If you have further questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

ALASKA CERTIFIED APPRAISAL SERVICES



Chuck Osmond
Certified General Appraiser

HORAN, CORAK & COMPANY

403 LINCOLN STREET, SUITE 210 SITKA, ALASKA 99835

TELEPHONE (907) 747-6666 FAX (907) 747-7417 EMAIL: horancorak@worldnet.att.net

CHARLES E. HORAN, MAI / JAMES A. CORAK, WILLIAM G. FERGUSON, BRUCE W. PAULEY

REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS / CONSULTANTS

November 22, 2000

Kristi Shennan, Assoc. Director
University of Alaska
Statewide Office of Land Mgmt.
Butrovich Bldg., Suite 211
910 Yukon Drive
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Re: Response to Chuck Osmond Review of Jack Bay Appraisal; Our File 99-59

Dear Kristi:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to Mr. Osmond's thorough and articulate review of the Jack Bay appraisal. The concluded highest and best use was for future speculation. As Mr. Osmond agrees, the subject is unique and direct comparable market data is limited. For this reason, I considered all the aspects of the market which I understand a prospective investor (buyer or seller) would consider. Based on the available data, values for the subject were developed based on three methods: Speculative Subdivision Analysis, Direct Comparable Sales for Subdivision Acreage, and Speculative Lodge Site Value. Mr. Osmond did not approve the appraisal based on the last analysis.

After re-reading the Speculative Lodge Site portion of the appraisal, I can see how Mr. Osmond was confused about this approach. Even the name of this approach is somewhat confusing. It should have been labeled "High Amenity Site Analysis." This approach is not a summary approach and the methodology would not work if the property was split into three parcels. This approach specifically addresses the value of the entire property to one buyer. This approach develops three separate values as "allocations" of the whole property value.

This approach reflects a phenomenon in the market whereby investors of large parcels price them based on the number and quality of high amenity sites discerned on the parcel. It recognizes that all coastal land is not created equal. There are certain sites on large coastal tracts that have more value than others. This approach attempted to identify how many and where high amenity sites could be located. Since the subject appeared to be straightforward and we did not amplify the discussion as much as we could have. For your consideration, attached is Exhibit A, High Amenity Site Analysis, setting out the theory on weighing these types of sites based on specific data found in Southeast Alaska remote coastal areas.

This method reflects the investor's thinking that the market will pay more for coastline tracts proximate to habitat, with attractive settings, and are more easily developed and accessible than those which do not. In the subject instance, there are at least two good sites, one in each of the large bays which could function totally separate from the rest of the parcel. In addition, there are two or more lesser quality parcels; one just east of middle point on Jack Bay, and the other on the extreme east coastline. These two additional parcels would be part of the "excess" land. The typical investor would pay more for the

Kristi Sherman, Assoc. Director
 November 22, 2000
 Page 2

subject-type of coastline than for more plain and exposed coastlines such as are reflected in the other Prince William Sound acreage parcels with possible exception of Ellamar (Comparable 4).

In order for the high amenity site to remain important and valuable, the investor needs to have control of or be assured that adjacent lands are controlled from development that would significantly destroy the features of the high amenity sites. In my conservative identification of two major high amenity sites on the subject, there would be no sighting from one site to the other. Again, you could probably develop up to four or more sites on the subject 4.5 mile coastline without visual contact. It should be noted that visual contact is a desired amenity, but not exclusively required to have a high amenity site. This is borne out by the fact that such sites could easily be identified in Canoe Pass, Boswell Bay, and even those sites that Lyak Corporation leased as commercial lodge sites are proximate to other properties (see Alice Cove and High Amenity Site Rating Comparables).

These sites are valued as a "contributory value" to the larger parcel. It is best summed up by a quote from a large acreage remote property investor who said "if I could buy two miles of coastline encompassing 1,000 acres and I found one good lodge site, I would price the lodge site as one value and the remainder on an acre basis." The attraction to the investor is control.

The larger sale with multiple high amenity sites (Comparable 9) that showed an average value of the high amenity sites at \$650,000 overall (\$3,900,000 / 6 sites). Further analysis of Comparable 9 shows how this is an allocation and not a summation. In discussing this comparable with another knowledgeable appraiser, he agreed the six high amenity sites would have a value range between \$250,000 and \$350,000. Six sites at \$300,000 each indicates \$1,800,000. At 160 acres per site, this leaves \$2,100,000 in value and 3,521 acres (4,481 AC - 960 AC) of excess land indicating \$596/AC (\$2,100,000 / 3,521 AC). This underscores the fact that this is an allocation and not a summation. Osmond points out there are some problems with this sale, indeed it went into foreclosure, but other data is not available. Its proximity to Anchorage makes it superior in location, it is inferior in terms of its waterfront. Further, the high amenity site analysis (Exhibit A) shows the variety of quality ratings for these sites and that the best sites could reach the million dollar value.

I could make a point by point comments on other issues raised by Mr. Osmond, but I believe this is where the confusion and divergence of our opinions is derived. The subject is unique and difficult to appraise as acknowledged by Mr. Osmond. I must conclude that after a thorough analysis of all aspects of the real estate market in Prince William Sound and the larger coastal Alaska area, that each of three approaches, be they tentative or more firmly fixed on detailed research, all support a general price between \$1,000,000 and \$1,200,000. For these reasons and those which specifically address the problem Osmond had with the appraisal report, I do not find any firm reasoning to rescind my judgment of the final market value as appraised which is \$1,130,000 as of June 22, 2000.

Kristi Sherman, Assoc. Director
November 22, 2000
Page 3

If you need me to elaborate further on Mr. Osmond's review or any other specific points, please contact me. I will be back in the office November 29, 2000.

Sincerely,

HORAN, CORAK & COMPANY

Charles E. Horan, M.A.
AA 41

CH/te
enclosure

cc: Molly McCammon, EVOS Trust Council

HIGH AMENITY SITE ANALYSIS EXHIBIT A

The large acreage coastal land sales data is not adequate to discriminate between the most sought after waterfront sites and the more ordinary land of large coastal areas. By analyzing smaller site sales, we were able to rate and distinguish high amenity sites which are an important value attribute of the large coastal lands. Our sales data reflects many small sites representing unique ownerships controlling larger coastal areas with highly desirable physical locations and settings. Prices are influenced by setting, site protection/access, developability, and proximity to nearby habitat. Four elements develop a rating system for the comparable high amenity site sales. The system is used as a guide to identify potential high amenity sites.

- A. *Setting* includes the element of isolation with no or limited nearby neighbors; natural beauty of the areas; views of the site as it is approached, views from the site, and sun exposure influence setting; dramatic topographical relief, vegetation and presence of creeks, waterfalls or other elements of striking beauty.
- B. *Protection/access* includes the approachability of the site with waterborne access by boat or floatplane. Protection from wind and rough water are important. Good anchorage and good beach approach slopes, etc., influence protection.
- C. *Developability* includes those aspects which aid the potential development on the site. It includes availability of potable water from streams, lakes, or other sources. Hydro potential is a plus. Good topography which enhances development, soils, etc., also influence this rating.
- D. *Habitat* availability nearby is an important element. Primary consideration is fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing. These encompass all of the elements of remote or wilderness recreation experience from a wildlife habitat perspective.

In an attempt to identify high amenity sites on the subject parcels and compare them to market sales, we developed a 3-point rating system for each of these four elements. The rating criteria is as follows:

- 1. **1 point** - the element is common to most sites in the area or can easily be substituted for in another area
- 2. **2 points** - the element is above average or unusually attractive
- 3. **3 points** - the element is rare or unique, difficult to find substitutions

A perfect score of 12 (3 points for all four elements) would be the best site. This rating is rare. A total score of 6 or less approaches more ordinary coastal land values and does not tend to be a high amenity site. An extensive analysis was made to develop an appropriate size for the basic high amenity site as well.

Based on the analysis of the high amenity site sales throughout Southeast Alaska, it appears there are two size classes for these sites: approximately 25 acres or larger sites of about 160 acres. These parcel sizes result from the patent process for these types of properties over the past 100 years. Typically, the smaller sites of 25 acres or so are cannery sites with good fresh water sources, well-protected locations, and are in the higher valued sites. Larger sites of 160 acres or so usually represent homestead parcels. We can adjust these sales for size to make them conform to the bench mark 160 acre parcel. The additional size is then added to the time adjusted price based on 20% of the acre value times (x) the difference between the sales site size and the 160 acre bench mark size. This table summarizes these

calculations and develops the adjusted high amenity site values. Each of the high amenity sale sites was scored on the 1 to 3 rating system for the four elements: setting, protection/access, developability, and habitat.

HIGH AMENITY SALE SITE RATINGS AND ADJUSTED VALUES @ 160							
SALE SITE		SALE SITE RATINGS					ADJUSTED HIGH AMENITY SITE VALUES
#	Location	Setting	Protection/ Access	Dev	Habitat Proximity	Total	
32	Hood Bay Cannery	3	3	3	3	12	\$1,083,000
31	Idaho Inlet	3	3	3	3	12	\$1,210,000
23	Mink Bay	3	3	3	3	12	\$913,000
36	Tuxekan Island	3	3	3	2	11	\$966,000
27	Hidden Inlet	3	3	3	2	11	\$775,000
21	Hump Island	3	2	3	3	11	\$760,000
26	Port Althorp	2	3	3	3	11	\$686,000
24	Pybus Bay, South shore	2	2	3	3	10	\$873,000
25	Pybus Bay	2	2	3	3	10	\$803,000
28	Mole Harbor	3	2	1	3	10	\$626,000
35	Sarkai Cove	2	3	2	2	9	\$550,000
33	Sarkar Cove	2	3	2	2	9	\$542,000
30	Vallenar Bay	2	2	2	3	9	\$452,000
22	Grindall Peninsula	2	1	3	2	8	\$406,000
29	Sergief Island, Wrangell	1	2	2	2	7	\$317,000
34	Kasaan Bay	1	1	2	2	6	\$260,000

The ranges of the various ratings are summarized as follows:

INDICATED SALE VALUE BY RATING	
Rate 12	\$913,000 to \$1,210,000
Rate 11	\$686,000 to \$ 966,000
Rate 10	\$626,000 to \$ 873,000
Rate 9	\$452,000 to \$ 550,000
Rate 8	\$406,000
Rate 7	\$317,000
Rate 6	\$260,000

The market, as reflected in this rating system, is not perfect. There are overlapping indicators, which is to be expected. It is also noted that there is more price discrimination in the lower ratings, say 6 through 9. The best and most rare high amenity sites are 11 and 12. They sell for premiums. Our analysis considers the context of land value under consideration as contributory value, not retail value. The following smoothed value trends for the variously rated high amenity sites is used as follows:

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSION TABLE
160 ACRES HIGH AMENITY SITE VALUES

Rate 12	\$800,000 to \$1,000,000
Rate 11	\$700,000 to \$900,000
Rate 10	\$600,000 to \$800,000
Rate 9	\$450,000 to \$650,000
Rate 8	\$400,000 to \$500,000
Rate 7	\$300,000 to \$400,000
Rate 6	\$200,000 to \$300,000
Rate X	\$200,000=

It may be necessary to split the rating of elements as the sites are rated, such as 1.5 or 2.5. Where ratings are split, for instance, a rate of 9.5 is the interpolated difference between a 9 and a 10.

It is our experience that there is a site worth rating between the "good" waterfront and the lowest rated site 6. Some sites or areas merit special evaluation although a specific attribute was not described. These are broad coastal areas with sandy beaches, difficult access, or shallow salt chucks and run-out sloughs which do not qualify as high amenity sites, but would be highly sought after and are valued higher than the best quality or good rated beach front acreage tracts. These sites have a nominal site value of \$200,000, and may include good quality land adjacent to lakes.

Alaska Certified Appraisal Services

46580 ROOSEVELT AVENUE - SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

Phone (907) 262-8490 - Fax (907) 260-3623

October 30, 2000

Carol Fries
Natural Resource Manager
Office of the Commissioner, EVOS
550 West 7th Ave., Suite 1400
Anchorage, AK 99501

DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES

NOV - 1 2000

Re: Our File No. 1324A
ASPS 10-01-041, Appraisal Review for Jack Bay

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
ANCHORAGE

Dear Ms. Fries:

As requested, I completed a review of the above referenced appraisal. The purpose of this review was to evaluate for compliance with EVOS Appraisal Instructions dated April 21, 1994, ILMA Position Paper dated April 14, 1995, USFS memo by Paul Tittman dated October 12, 1995, USPAP, and UASFLA, and also to examine the reasonableness and appropriateness of the value conclusion.

To the best of my knowledge and interpretation, my review conforms to the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*. My review conclusions are subject to the assumptions and limiting conditions beginning on page 7.

As requested, I have only completed a desk review. However, I did inspect the subject several times between the dates of October 10 and October 18, 2000. Based on my review conducted as of October 18, 2000, I have reached the conclusion that some technical errors were made in the report as discussed on the following pages. I also believe that the estimate of value is likely to be at least 10% to 20% higher than appropriate.

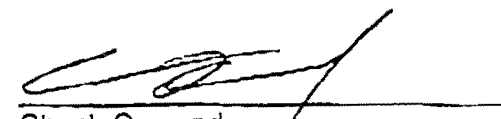
The review report which follows is based on the requested review format preferred by the State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to be of service. Should any questions arise regarding this assignment, please contact me.

Sincerely,



ALASKA CERTIFIED APPRAISAL SERVICES


Chuck Osmond
Certified General Appraiser, License No. 45

Alaska Certified Appraisal Services

APPRAISAL REVIEW STATEMENT**A. SUMMARY OF APPRAISAL NO. Appraiser's File No. 99-59**

1. ADL NO: N/A
2. SIZE: 942 Acres
3. APPLICANT: N/A
4. LOCATION: Jack Bay, Prince William Sound
5. LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Lot 7, Section 2; Lot 2, Section 3; Tract A, Section 4; Tract A, Section 9; Tract A, Section 10; Tract A, Section 11; T10S R8W, CRM, Alaska
6. INTEREST APPRAISED: Fee simple less subsurface estate and as impacted by public access easements per the title report. The appraiser assumed that the reservation of subsurface rights did not exclude the surface estate owner from developing and benefiting from common materials such as sand, gravel, and rock for construction.
7. APPRAISED BY: Charles E. Horan, MAI
8. DATE OF REPORT: July 28, 2000
9. DATE OF VALUE: June 22, 2000
10. APPRAISED VALUE: \$1,130,000

B. SUMMARY OF REVIEW

1. DATE OF REVIEW: October 18, 2000
2. REVIEWER'S CLIENT: DNR ☒ Other _____
3. INTENDED USERS of the REVIEW: DNR ☒ General Public ☐ Other _____

INTENDED USE of the REVIEW: The appraisal does not state the intended use of the report. It is assumed that the appraisal was prepared to assist in management decisions regarding the subject asset. The intended use of the review is to further support this use.

4. PURPOSE of REVIEW:
Evaluate for Technical Compliance with DNR Instructions and USPAP ☒
Evaluate for Technical Compliance with UASFLA ☒
Develop Independent Estimate of Value ☐
Other: Evaluate the appraisal for compliance with EVOS Appraisal Instructions dated April 21, 1994, ILMA Position Paper dated April 14, 1995, USFS memo by Paul Tittman dated October 12, 1995, USPAP, and UASFLA. Although the review report will include a determination as to the reasonableness of the appraisal adjustments and value conclusions, the contractor is not expected to develop his or her independent estimate of value as part of this assignment.

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5. SCOPE OF REVIEW:

I performed a field review ☐ I did not perform a field review ☒

While I did not perform a complete field review which would entail inspecting the comparables, I did inspect the subject property. I visited the subject several times between the dates of October 10 and October 18, 2000. Additionally, I am intimately familiar with the Jack Bay area owning property in the area and having lived there in excess of three years between the mid 1980's and early 1990's. I have also visited the area numerous times in recent years. In the course of the review I searched my database for additional comparable data which might be applicable to the valuation of the subject. I found no other data that was more relevant than the data used by the appraiser. Please specifically note that I did not actively seek new comparable data and my opinion as to the appropriateness of the value conclusion is based strictly on the data provided in the appraisal report.

Data and Information Considered in Addition to that Contained in the Report:

None ☒ See Sections C thru F ☐

Special Assumptions & Limiting Conditions for this review:

None ☒ See Section G ☐

Proofread DNR data entry: Yes ☐ No ☒ Related appraisals reviewed: N/A

6. RESULTS OF REVIEW: Approved ☐ Not Approved ☒ Approved Value:

The appraiser's value estimate of \$1,130,000 was not approved as per my comments in sections C thru F. Based on my review of only the appraisal report I reached the opinion that the appraiser's value estimate was somewhat high and would estimate a more appropriate market value in the range of at least 10% to 20% lower than that estimated by the appraiser.

C. COMPLETENESS OF APPRAISAL MATERIAL WITHIN SCOPE OF WORK APPLICABLE TO THE ASSIGNMENT/CONFORMANCE with APPRAISAL INSTRUCTIONS:

In this case the appraiser was handicapped because of the uniqueness of the subject and limited availability of market data. The appraiser utilized several sales almost 20 years old and sales as far away as Southeast Alaska.

While I did find what I perceived as some technical and procedural flaws as discussed further in sections D, E, and F, the completeness of the appraisal is considered to be acceptable. The appraisal is in compliance with USPAP, UASFLA, EVOS Appraisal Instructions, the ILMA Position Paper and Paul Tittman's memo. Paul Tittman's memo did state that the appraiser must personally visit the comparable properties and that it is not acceptable to fly over or drive by the properties. The appraiser did not state specifically whether he visited the properties or his method of visitation. It is assumed that the visitation was in compliance with the requirements and that the appraiser had sufficient knowledge of the comparable sales.

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D. ADEQUACY and RELEVANCE of APPRAISAL DATA and PROPRIETY OF ADJUSTMENTS:

The appraiser approached the valuation problem by valuing the subject site under two basic use premises. One was for a future recreational subdivision and the other was for speculative lodge/retreat uses.

In analyzing the subject for a future subdivision use, the appraiser used two methods of valuation. One was a subdivision analysis and the second was a comparative market analysis using dated sales of Prince William Sound acreage properties which were purchased specifically for subdivision purposes. The appraiser went on to use a third approach wherein he estimated the individual value of two potential 160 acre lodge sites on the subject and the remainder as excess land. The following is a discussion of the three valuation methods and my conclusions as to their appropriateness, usefulness, and reasonability.

SUBDIVISION ANALYSIS

There are obvious weaknesses involved in the subdivision analysis approach. The appraiser, in fact, pointed out most of these. For one, there has been little subdivision activity in the Prince William Sound area over the past 20 years. The subdivisions which occurred 20 years ago had varying degrees of success; however, most did not meet profit expectations and were not considered successful. Likewise, the appraiser's assumptions as to the potential for thirty 20-acre waterfront parcels and fifteen 20-acre non waterfront parcels is considered only preliminary. Because of the shape of the subject and its curvilinear water frontage, it is considered very likely that the lots developed on the subject would vary significantly in size and water frontage as well as other characteristics such as tree coverage, topography, and proximity to running water. Consequently, the individual values of the subdivided subject lots would most likely vary significantly from the average lot values estimated by the appraiser.

Additionally, the appraiser's estimate of absorption is not based on hard data. The appraiser estimated development costs of \$112,500 for surveying and engineering. This estimate was apparently based on the appraiser's knowledge and experience but not on actual costs in Prince William Sound. Other factors estimated by the appraiser included profit and risk and discount rate, which again were not supported by actual comparable subdivision data.

The appraiser estimated profit and risk at 15%. It is assumed that the profit included both entrepreneurial profit and developer's profit. Normally, the risk element is considered in the discount rate; however, in this case it was not. I believe that considering the uniqueness of the subject, the fact that there has been no preliminary engineering, and the poor success of other subdivisions in Prince William Sound, that any purchaser of the subject intending to subdivide would require a higher discount rate. In addition, the development cost would be an up front cost which would be incurred in the first year. I believe the appraiser made a technical error by allocating the development cost over the six year holding period. Doing so resulted in a higher than appropriate value.

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Because of the lack of recent sales of 20 acre parcels (only one), the lack of any specific data relative to absorption, the basic question as to the feasibility of subdivision, and the numerous other assumptions required in completing this process, I do not believe that the subdivision analysis is very reliable and I do not believe that it should be weighted in the final reconciliation.

DIRECT COMPARISON: SUBDIVISION ACREAGE

In the second approach to valuation, the appraiser used direct market comparison wherein he analyzed four sales of Prince William Sound acreage properties which were purchased for subdivision purposes. There are some very obvious weaknesses with this method. For one, all four of the sales utilized were substantially smaller than the subject. While the appraiser attempted to qualify the size difference, the very fact that all of the sales were smaller than the subject and none were equal to or larger than the subject prohibited bracketing which may have been utilized to substantiate the appropriateness of the size adjustment.

Another obvious weakness of this approach is that the most recent sale is 19 years old and the oldest sale is 22 years old. The market changed significantly over this time period. The market declined substantially during the mid to late 1980's recession. The appraiser states that the market has rebounded and that values are now in the range of the early 1980's; however, the appraiser does not provide specific data to substantiate this statement. There is some data available which I believe may indicate that values have not returned to the level of these four dated sales. For one, all four of these sales were purchased for small lot subdivision. Such a subdivision is probably no longer feasible and the subject's highest and best use is expected to have a lower intensity of use resulting in a profit potential that is less. Consequently, if anything, these sales represent the upper end of value. Another factor affecting the recreational lot market was the large number of lots made available to the public by the State of Alaska through its land disposal programs, especially during the early to mid 1980's. There are now a large number of recreational lots available, most of which are located much closer to the major population areas and are much easier to reach with lower travel costs. While the demand for recreational lots has improved since the recession, the supply of available lots has increased at a greater rate.

Later in the report the appraiser uses a 1992 acreage sale in Port Fidalgo referenced as comparable sale 8. This sale is located on the same bay as comparable 3 and, although perhaps slightly physically inferior and larger, indicates a much lower unit value. Comparing these two sales indicates that there was a substantial negative change in value from the dates of sales 1 through 4 through the mid 1990's. What the available sales did not show is how much, if any, the market has recovered since the early 1990's.

I believe the appraiser made a valid attempt to utilize these four dated sales and that most of his qualitative reasoning is appropriate. However, because of the fact that these sales are extremely dated and they are much smaller than the subject, I do not believe that significant weight can be placed on this method. Furthermore, I am not sure that the market has returned to the level that it was at at the dates of these sales. Consequently, I believe that the appraiser's value conclusion would be at the top end of the market, but may not in fact be representative of actual market value.

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SPECULATIVE LODGE SITE

In the third method, the appraiser approached the valuation as if there were two potential lodge sites on the property and a third parcel that could be sold as excess land for some other use. The appraiser went on to use sales of individual tracts with lodge potential. He estimated the value of the excess land based on comparable data conclusions. In effect, the appraiser estimated the individual retail values of each of the three potential tracts and summed them into an estimate of market value. I do not believe that this is appropriate. The sum of the three individual values is gross sellout price, not market value. Simply put, the typical buyer will not pay the same unit price for three parcels as he would pay for only one.

The appraiser's analysis would have been reasonable if all the comparables had been purchased for multiple lodge sites. In fact, they did not, with the possible exception of comparable 9 which was a much larger parcel on the Kenai Peninsula and was very unique. It was not similar to the subject and was not a good comparable.

I believe the appraiser could have reached a reliable value indication if he continued the process and did the proper discounting and accounting for holding period costs. The net result would then have been an indication of market value.

This valuation method also did not consider what effect, if any, the proximity of the two lodge sites would have on their individual values. Scarcity is a major factor in the valuation of lodge sites. Two lodge sites in close proximity are likely to be worth less individually than if there was only one existing lodge site.

There were a few other minor errors in the report mostly pertaining to differences in water frontage shown on the tables of the report and that reported on the comparable data sheets. These inconsistencies, however, were minor and would not affect valuation.

E. APPROPRIATENESS OF APPRAISAL METHODS and TECHNIQUES:

As previously discussed, the appraiser used three different appraisal methods. These methods included a subdivision analysis, analysis of dated subdivided acreage sales, and analysis of more recent sales suitable for potential lodge sites. Again, I believe that there are major weaknesses in the first method, the subdivision method, and the second method, a sales comparison method using 20 year old sales of much smaller size. Because of the significant weaknesses I would place only limited weight on their indications in the final reconciliation. Furthermore, utilizing the same data as the appraiser I probably would have reached a slightly lower value conclusion in both cases.

In the third method, I believe that the appraiser did not consider the effect on value, if any, of the assemblage of the component parts of the property and failed to refrain from estimating the value of the whole property solely by adding together the individual values of the various parts. In effect, the appraiser's estimate of value under this approach is an estimate of gross sellout price, not market value. At a minimum, there should be an accounting of the sales and marketing costs, profit incentive, surveying and engineering, and other subdivision costs required to split the subject into three

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parcels and sell them individually. In addition, it is likely that the sale of three unique large high dollar parcels would take longer to sell than only one parcel. Consequently, the timing of revenues must be discounted to account for this factor.

The report does not contain sufficient data for me to accurately estimate the subdivision and marketing costs associated with splitting the subject into three parcels. Therefore, I cannot provide a specific estimate of value for the subject using the same methodology. I would, however, expect that a significant discount would be involved and that the indicated value should be at least 10% to 20% lower than the \$1,110,000 indication developed in the appraisal.

F. ANALYSES, OPINIONS, and CONCLUSIONS ARE APPROPRIATE and REASONABLE, EXCEPT:

Based only on the data contained in the original report and my reasoning as discussed previously, I believe that the appraiser's conclusion of value is slightly high. Admittedly, because of the subject's uniqueness and the lack of comparable data, it would be expected that different appraisers would reach different value conclusions.

The major reason why I did not approve this appraisal is because in the appraiser's speculative lodge valuation methodology he inappropriately added together the individual retail values of the three separate parcels. Such a summation is not representative of market value unless the identifiable development, marketing, and holding costs are considered and the resulting net cash flow is appropriately discounted for time considerations. Utilizing only the data contained in the original report, including the same assumptions and limiting conditions, and based on my reasoning as previously discussed, I believe that the estimate of market value is at least 10% to 20% higher than appropriate.

G. REVIEWER'S ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. This review is based on data and information contained in the appraisal report as well as any additional data from other sources that is identified in this review.
2. The reviewer assumes that the data and information in the appraisal are factual and accurate.
3. The reviewer reserves the right to consider any additional data or information that may subsequently become available, and to revise an opinion or conclusion, if such data and information warrant a revision.
4. All assumptions and limiting conditions contained in the appraisal report are part of this review unless otherwise stated.

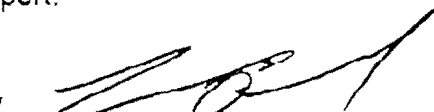
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REVIEW APPRAISER'S CERTIFICATION

I Certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- The facts and data reported by the reviewer and used in the review process are true and correct.
- The analyses, opinions, and conclusions in this review report are limited only by the assumptions and limiting conditions stated in this review report, and are my personal, unbiased professional analysis, opinions, and conclusions.
- I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
- I have no bias with respect to the property that is the subject of this report or to the parties involved with this assignment.
- My engagement in this assignment was not contingent upon developing or reporting predetermined results.
- My compensation is not contingent on an action or event resulting from the analyses, opinions, or conclusions in, or use of, this review.
- My analyses, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this review report was prepared in conformity with the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*.
- I did ☒ did not ☐ personally inspect the subject property of the report under review.
- No one provided significant professional assistance to the person signing this review report.

Reviewed by



Chuck Osmond, Certified General Appraiser

Date: October 30, 2000

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ADDENDUM



Alaska Certified Appraisal Services

QUALIFICATIONS CHUCK OSMOND, APPRAISER

CERTIFICATION

State of Alaska: Certified General Real Estate Appraiser - Certificate No. AA45.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science: Real Estate. Graduated with honors from Arizona State University, August 1981.

Real Estate Courses Completed at ASU:

Real Estate Appraisal: Course covering factors affecting the value of real estate; theory and practice of appraising; preparation of the appraisal report; techniques in appraising.

Income Property Analysis: Detailed course covering all aspects involved in the appraisal of income producing properties.

Real Estate Finance: Course covering sources and availability of financing; management, servicing and repayment of loans.

Real Estate Investment: Course covering real estate investment potential as affected by market conditions and government policies.

Land Development: Course covering theories of neighborhood and city growth; municipal planning and zoning; development of residential, commercial, industrial, and special purpose properties.

Real Estate Principles: Course covering regulations, practices, legal aspects, and professional ethics of the real estate business.

Real Estate management: Course covering the management of residences, apartments, and commercial properties; consideration of professional standards; methods of promoting, leasing, insuring, and maintaining properties.

Real Estate Law: Comprehensive two semester course covering legal practices as they apply to the real estate field and to leases, titles, mortgages, lending, and trust work.

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Professional Courses and Seminars Completed:

Appraising Real Property, Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 1980

Principles of Income Property Appraisal, Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 1981

Applied Residential Property Valuation, Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 1985

Applied Income Property Valuation, Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 1985

Adjusting for Differences in Residential Properties, S.R.E.A., 1982

Cash Equivalence Seminar, Society of Real Estate Appraisers, 1982

Narrative Report writing, AIREA, 1983

The Analysis & Valuation of Leased Fee & Leasehold Interests, AIREA, 1985

Real Estate Appraisal, University of Alaska Anchorage, 1992

Valuing Easements, International Right of Way Assoc., 1992

Appraisal & Appraisal Review, National Highway Institute, 1994

Appraising 1-4 Family Income Properties, Appraisal Institute, 1997

Alternative Residential Reporting Forms, Appraisal Institute, 1997

Standards of Professional Practice, Appraisal Institute, 1997

The Appraisal of Local Retail Properties, Appraisal Institute, 1999

Special Purpose Properties, Appraisal Institute, 1999

Adjustment Grid for Residential Properties, Appraisal Institute, 1999

Valuation of Detrimental Conditions, Appraisal Institute, 1999

HUD National & Local Policies, Acheson, 1999

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

February 1992 to present - Alaska Certified Appraisal Services, Soldotna, Alaska:
Owner and Chief Appraiser.

July 1983 to February 1992 - Alaska Valuation Service, Inc., Anchorage, Alaska: Fee
Appraiser and Consultant.

May 1982 to July 1983 - A-1 Appraisal Service, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona: Fee Appraiser
and Consultant.

May 1981 to September 1981 - Jim Jay Realty and Appraisers, Paradise Valley,
Arizona: Fee Appraiser and Consultant.

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EXPERIENCE

Preparation of narrative appraisal reports for all types of vacant land and income producing properties, including: office buildings, retail stores and shopping centers, heavy and light industrial properties, and multi-family housing.

Preparation of form appraisals for single-family, multi-family, condominium, and vacant land.

Analysis and appraisal of leased fee and leasehold interests. Market rent studies. Appraisals for purposes of litigation, condemnation, and acquisition. Qualified as an expert witness: States of Alaska and Arizona.

Appraisal, analysis, and feasibility determinations for single-family, multi-family, zero-lot line, commercial and industrial subdivisions.

Appraisals of remote and recreational properties, fishing and hunting lodges, fish processing facilities, ship repair yards, tide and submerged lands, time share properties, mining claims, large acreages, aviation and oil industry properties, school sites, service stations, docks, hotels, motels, and restaurants.

Study, analysis, and appraisal of surface and subsurface estates and of other partial interests, such as easements, agricultural rights and mineral rights.

Appraisal experience covers the entire State of Alaska.

TYPICAL CLIENTELE

Alaska banks, credit unions and mortgage companies; State of Alaska Agencies including: Division of Natural Resources, Department of Transportation, Alaska Railroad, Attorney General's Office, Division of Investments, and Division of Agriculture; Federal Agencies including: Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the U.S. Postal Service; Native Corporations; relocation services; national and local corporations; the Municipality of Anchorage, the City of Kenai, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and other local governmental bodies; and numerous attorneys, businesses, and private individuals

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

FROM: Molly McCann
Executive Director

RE: Project 99154 / Archaeological Repository, Local Display Facilities and Traveling Exhibits for Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet

Project 01154 / Support Costs

DATE: November 16, 2000

In a resolution dated January 22, 1999, the Trustee Council authorized \$2.8 million for a grant to Chugachmiut, Inc., to develop an archaeological repository for Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, local display areas in seven communities in those regions, and traveling exhibits to display in the local facilities. The resolution allocated \$1 million to a combined archaeological repository and display facility in Seward, \$1.6 million to local display facilities in seven communities (Chenega Bay, Cordova, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia, Tatitlek and Valdez), and \$200,000 to the development of traveling exhibits. The purpose of this memo is to give you a status report on this project, recommend action regarding the changes in the grant award, and request associated support costs.

Status Report

Repository: Chugachmiut originally proposed a combined repository/display area to be located in two separate facilities in Seward. The repository was to be located in the Orca Building and the display facility in the Railway Depot. However, during preparation of the repository business plan, Chugachmiut modified its proposal by eliminating the display area in the Railroad Depot, reducing the allocation to the repository to \$777,000, and reallocating \$223,000 to a separate display facility in Seward to be administered through a local entity. Many different factors contributed to the choice to consolidate the repository in the Orca Building. However, a major factor was that the expected revenues of the combination repository / display area are insufficient to support the use of both buildings. The conceptual plan for the repository, as presented in the repository business plan, includes a limited display area (800 sq.ft.) in the Orca Building. While this limited display area may be able to serve as the local display facility during the early years, the space will be needed for other purposes as the repository expands.

On April 24, 2000, the Trustee Council considered the modified proposal in light of the repository business plan and asked Chugachmiut for additional information, including revised building plans and new resolutions of support from the Boards of Directors of Chugachmiut and Chugach Alaska Corporation. Chugachmiut's response, including revised building plans, was submitted on June 19, 2000.

Because the repository must comply with 36 CFR Part 79, which are regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior, we asked Elizabeth H. Knight, Senior Curator, National Park Service, to review the revised building plans for adherence to these regulations. Her review is summarized in her letter of October 12, 2000. She is concerned about the combination of a lab with the artifact storage area, the environmental controls in the collections area and in the display area, the lack of a decontamination area, the widths of doors, space for museum records and precautions from the potential effects of earthquakes and tsunamis. Both Chugachmiut's response and Ms. Knight's letter are attached to this memorandum.

The Boards of Directors of Chugachmiut and Chugach Alaska Corporation adopted resolutions in late October. Copies of the resolutions are attached to this memorandum. Each organization endorsed the proposed repository as revised, committed to providing a financial contribution of 50% of the funds needed to operate the facility for a 20-year period, and acknowledged that their commitment may exceed \$25,000 per year, an amount mentioned in the business plan. Chugach Alaska Corporation's resolution limited its annual contribution to \$150,000 unless the board of directors approves a higher amount. This limit should not be a problem because the repository business plan projects an annual operating budget of about \$300,000. I believe these resolutions satisfactorily address the Trustee Council's concerns.

One issue that has not been resolved is the method of acquiring space in the Orca Building for the repository. The grant agreement allocates \$511,000 for building acquisition. However, Chugachmiut has already purchased the Orca Building. In its business plan, Chugachmiut proposed that grant funds be used for a prepaid lease of the repository space for a 20-year period. Northern Economics, Inc., which conducted an independent review of the repository business plan on behalf of the Trustee Council, recommended consideration of alternatives to a prepaid lease arrangement, such as a traditional lease with annual payments and, perhaps, a multi-year commitment. Under a traditional lease, unexpended grant funds and interest earned would remain under the Trustee Council's control in accordance with its commitment to this project. Under a prepaid lease, the entire \$511,000 in grant funds would be transferred to Chugachmiut in the first year of the project and interest earned on these funds would accrue to Chugachmiut. In the event the repository is no longer used for the intended purposes, but the lease was prepaid, the State would have to negotiate reimbursement of grant funds used in the project.

Local Display Facilities: In July 2000, Chugachmiut received proposals for local display facilities in Cordova, Port Graham, Seldovia and Nanwalek. After evaluating the proposals, Chugachmiut approved the proposals for Port Graham and Cordova, but deferred action on the proposals from Seldovia and Nanwalek until uncertainties about financing the projects are resolved. Chugachmiut has recently entered into contracts with the Port Graham Village Council and The Native Village of Eyak for development of local display facilities in Port Graham and Cordova.

Seldovia has received a major EDA grant to develop a maritime mall on the site of an old cannery and plans to submit to Chugachmiut a revised proposal to establish a local display area in the maritime mall.

In Spring 2001, Chugachmiut will solicit proposals for a local display facility in Chenega Bay, Tatitlek and Valdez. If the Trustee Council reallocates funds from the repository to a local display facility in Seward, Chugachmiut would also solicit proposals for a facility in Seward as well.

In the FY 2001 federal budget, Congress appropriated \$795,000 for the National Park Service to plan and design a multi-agency center in Seward and \$1.63 million for the Forest Service to purchase an existing building for this purpose. This new center is likely to have exhibits about cultural resources in the area. Both Chugachmiut and the Qutekcak Native Tribe in Seward are aware of the federal multi-agency center planned for Seward.

Traveling Exhibits: The Trustee Council has authorized \$200,000 for development of exhibits relevant to the archaeological resources injured as a result of a spill. The grant agreement specifies that Chugachmiut will develop eight exhibits, one for the repository and one for each of the seven local display facilities authorized by the Trustee Council. Planning and design of exhibits for Port Graham, Cordova and Seldovia will begin later this year.

Recommendation on Changes in the Grant Award

I recommend that the Council support Chugachmiut's modified plan by reducing the allocation of grant funds for the repository to \$777,000 and reallocating \$223,000 for a local display facility in Seward. A draft resolution is attached to this memorandum. The reallocations I recommend would not change the total funding for this project, which would remain at \$2.8 million plus support costs approved by the Council.

Because of unresolved concerns about the repository's compliance with 36 CFR Part 79, I recommend including in the resolution a condition that addresses that issue. I also recommend that proposals for a local display facility in Seward be coordinated, if not combined, with the repository as well as the federal multi-agency center being planned for Seward. The draft resolution allows a prepaid lease of the repository space.

Support Costs

In the resolution authorizing this project, the Council stated its intent to provide a reasonable amount of funding for project management and general administration to be approved by the Trustee Council at each phase of project implementation. The table below summarizes support costs for this project, including a projection for the final phase of the project in FY 02.

In September 1999, you authorized \$40,400 in support costs, primarily for the development and review of the repository business plan. The repository business plan has been completed and reviewed and the support costs have been spent. In February 2000, you authorized \$23,400 in support costs for the proposal solicitation and selection process and design for the first group of local display facilities. The proposal solicitation and selection is complete and design is underway

on two of the four facilities. In August 2000 you authorized \$38,800 for completion of the first group of local display facilities, planning and design for the second group of local display facilities and the first group of exhibits, and development of a training program for personnel in local display facilities.

If the Council approves further work on the repository and a local display facility in Seward, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources would commit an additional \$742,000 of the grant funds already approved by the Council. I estimate support costs for these activities to be no more than \$25,500. These support costs will be allocated as follows: \$5,500 for up to one month of project management; \$3,800 for up to 0.5 months of oversight by Judy Bittner, the State Historic Preservation Officer; and \$16,200 for General Administration.

	Past Authorizations			Request Dec. 2000	Projected FY 02	Total
	Sept. 1999	Feb. 2000	Aug. 2000			
Grant Funds						
Repository	80,000			697,000		777,000
Local Display Facilities	9,000	180,000	845,000	45,000	744,000	1,823,000
Exhibits			24,000		176,000	200,000
Subtotal Grant Funds:	89,000	180,000	869,000	742,000	920,000	2,800,000
Support Costs						
Business Plan Review	20,000					20,000
Project Management	7,300	7,300	11,000	5,500	5,500	36,600
Project Oversight - SHPO	3,800	3,800	7,600	3,800	3,800	22,800
GA - contractual	7,630	10,650	17,380	14,840	18,400	68,900
GA - personnel	1,665	1,665	2,790	1,395	1,395	8,910
Subtotal Support Costs:	40,395	23,415	38,770	25,535	29,095	157,210

Proposed Motion Approving Support Costs

Therefore, be it resolved that the Trustee Council provide to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources funding in the amount of \$25,500 for support costs for the repository and proposal development and design of a local display facility in Seward. These funds are considered capital funds and will lapse on September 30, 2002. [Note: This recommendation will be included in the Deferred Projects Spreadsheet.]

**RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
REGARDING
PROJECT 99154 / ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPOSITORY,
LOCAL DISPLAY FACILITIES AND TRAVELING EXHIBITS FOR
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AND LOWER COOK INLET**

WHEREAS on January 22, 1999, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council ("Council") provided \$2.8 million to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to administer as a grant award to Chugachmiut ("Grantee") for an archaeological repository in Seward, seven local display facilities and traveling exhibits of spill-related archaeological materials;

WHEREAS the resolution of January 22, 1999, allocated \$1 million to a combined archaeological repository and display facility in Seward, \$1.6 million to local display facilities in the other seven communities in the affected area and \$200,000 to the development of traveling exhibits;

WHEREAS the Grantee has modified its initial combined repository / display facility proposal by eliminating the display area in the Railroad Depot, reducing the allocation to the repository to \$777,000, and reallocating \$223,000 to a separate display facility in Seward;

WHEREAS on April 24, 2000, the Council considered the modified proposal in light of the repository business plan and asked the Grantee for additional information,

including revised building plans and resolutions from the Boards of Directors of Chugachmiut and Chugach Alaska Corporation;

WHEREAS the information submitted by the Grantee adequately addresses the Council's concerns, although additional changes in the building plans may be needed to comply with 36 CFR Part 79;

THEREFORE, we resolve to reallocate \$223,000 for a local display facility in Seward, thereby reducing the allocation of grant funds for the repository to \$777,000. These allocations are subject to the following conditions:

1. The repository will be developed in accordance with the repository business plan dated March 30, 2000, as modified by the Grantee's letter of June 19, 2000;
2. The design of the repository must address concerns raised by Elizabeth H. Knight, Senior Curator, National Park Service, in her letter of October 12, 2000, which reviewed the revised building plans for adherence to 36 CFR Part 79;
3. Grant funds budgeted for building acquisition for the repository may be used for a prepaid lease of approximately 2,700 square feet in the Orca Building in Seward; and
4. The proposal for a local display facility in Seward must be coordinated with the repository as well as with the federal multi-agency center being planned for Seward.

Approved by the Council at its meeting of December 4, 2000, held in Anchorage, Alaska,
as affirmed by our signatures affixed below.

DAVE GIBBONS
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service

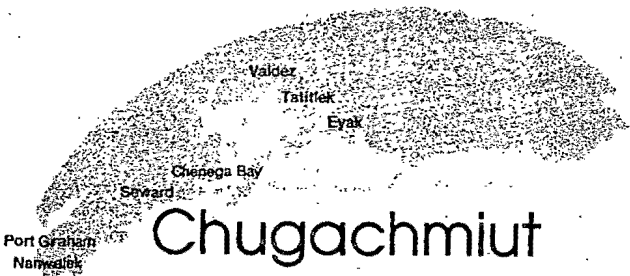
CRAIG TILLERY
Assistant Attorney General
State of Alaska

MARILYN HEIMAN
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior

JAMES BALSIGER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation



Chugachmiut

CHUGACHMIUT RESOLUTION NO. 00-19

Resolution in support of the Chugach Repository and Museum as detailed in the repository business plan of March 2000 and changes thereof. Chugachmiut endorses the repository as described in the repository business plan and commits the financial or in-kind support necessary to develop and maintain the repository as indicated in the plan. Chugachmiut reaffirms its commitment for development of the project as outlined in the Chugach Regional Archaeological Restoration Project Proposal submitted on August 7, 1998, the '00 EVOS/Chugachmiut Grant Agreement and subsequent addenda, and the Chugach Repository and Museum Business Plan of March 2000.

WHEREAS, Chugachmiut is a tribal organization incorporated as a non-profit agency under the laws of the State of Alaska to serve the Native communities of the Chugach Region; and

WHEREAS; Chugachmiut has a Board of Directors whose members represent each of the Chugach Region's tribal governments and provide direction for the organization; and

WHEREAS; Chugachmiut has been awarded a grant from E.V.O.S. to establish a Chugach regional repository and museum in Seward; and

WHEREAS; The Chugachmiut Board of Directors recognizes the need to provide an updated endorsement of the Chugach Repository and Museum as described in the business plan of March 2000, and addenda thereof, for the E.V.O.S. Repository Project;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED; That the Chugachmiut Board of Directors provides a current endorsement of the of the Chugach Repository and Museum as described in the repository business plan of March 2000, and any changes adopted thereof, and the documents identified above; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED; The Chugachmiut Board of Directors commits the financial contribution of fifty (50) percent of the operation and maintenance funds for the regional repository for twenty years, as based on the business plan approved or revised by the Chugachmiut Board of Directors; and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED; That the Board acknowledges that that the contribution to manage and operate the Chugach Repository and Museum may exceed \$25,000 per year;

APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Chugachmiut Board of Directors on the date: Oct. 18, 2000, with a vote of 7 in favor, and 0 against.

WITNESS THERE TO:

By: [Signature]
Larry Evanoff, Chair

Date: 10-18-00

Attest: Benna Hughey
Benna Hughey, Secretary

Date: Oct. 18, 2000

**CHUGACH ALASKA CORPORATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

RESOLUTION 00-17

WHEREAS, Chugach Alaska Corporation is an organization incorporated as a for-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Alaska, and pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, for the Chugach Region; and

WHEREAS, Chugach Alaska Corporation has a Board of Directors whose members are authorized to provide direction and control of the operation of the corporation; and

WHEREAS, Chugach Alaska Corporation is a participant with Chugachmiut for the development of the Chugach Repository and Museum in Seward; and

WHEREAS, the Chugach Alaska Corporation Board of Directors recognizes the need to provide an updated endorsement of the Chugach Repository and Museum as described in the business plan of March 2000, and addenda thereof, for the E.V.O.S. Repository Project.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Chugach Alaska Corporation Board of Directors provides a current endorsement of the Chugach Repository and Museum as described in the repository business plan of March 2000, and any changes adopted thereof.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Chugach Alaska Corporation Board of Directors hereby commits to provide a financial contribution of fifty (50) percent of the funds needed for operation and maintenance of the regional repository, in an amount determined after application of grants received on behalf of the repository as well as proceeds generated by repository and museum activities, for a twenty year period, as based on business plans that have been approved or revised from time to time by the Board of Directors. It is understood that such contributions may include cash as well as services in kind. Annual funding shall not exceed \$150,000 per year unless approved by the Chugach Alaska Corporation Board of Directors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board acknowledges that the contribution to manage and operate the Chugach Repository and Museum may exceed \$25,000 per year.

DATED this 27th day of October, 2000.



Sheri Buretta, Chairman

ATTEST:



Rose Ellis, Secretary

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages

To <i>Veronica Christman</i>	From <i>Betty Knight</i>
Dept./Agency	Phone # <i>257-2656</i>
Fax # <i>269-8908</i>	Fax # <i>257-2664</i>
NSN 7540-01-317-7388	5099-101
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	

Department of the Interior

ARK SERVICE

1st Office

2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

IN REPLY REFER TO:

OCT 12 2000

H1817(AKSO-RCR)

Ms. Veronica Christman, EVOS
Department of Natural Resources
1310 Atwood Building
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Veronica:

Thanks for the opportunity to look over the proposals for the Chugach repository for adherence to 36 CFR Part 79. Sometimes it is hard to separate what you know is good curatorial practice with what the regulations say and imply. I will try. Many of my concerns such as fire suppression were dealt with by the Northern Economics review, which was thorough.

I am concerned with the combination of a lab with the storage area. Both need to be secure areas but the storage area should not be associated with the storage of supplies, research, or conservation areas. If the area has researchers in it, all cabinetry would need to be lockable and the shelving would not be useful. The fumes, dust, and/or liquids associated with conservation treatment should not be in the same area as the whole collection. Chemicals need to be stored outside the collection storage area.

Environmental control and monitoring is critical for collections. I doubt that freestanding units for humidity control in the collections area and in the display area will be able to do the job on a year round and daily basis. (Winter is the tougher of the two seasons as keeping the humidity constant in this climate often means adding water to the humidifier every day.) The collections-related areas and display areas need to be zoned separately from the rest of the facility to maintain constant temperature, humidity and air quality (dust abatement).

Both visible and UV light have acceptable limits. I am trusting that the lights suggested in the review meet that standard. Rather than the blinds suggested by Northern Economics, I would recommend UV film for uniformly limiting light reaching the displays. It can be applied to windows that are in place and can be periodically replaced.

The decontamination space is very necessary even if the collections come from another museum. We cannot assume the incoming collections are pest free.

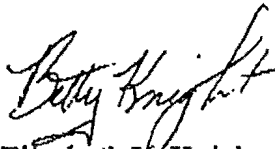
I have found a door width of 40 inches will accommodate museum storage units. Be sure that all doors equipment might have to pass through are that wide, not just the one into the collection area.

There is a limited amount of space for museum records. Accession records need to be in fireproof, lockable filing cabinets. Any negatives, slides, computer disks or other backup of museum data need to be in media drawers (with a 125 degree rating) within those cabinets that will protect them in the event of fire. While I realize that specialized museum equipment is not included in the project, space for it does need to be allotted.

The last point I would make in review of any plans for a collection area in Seward is that the entire town is in an area subject to earthquakes and tsunamis. Any of the storage cabinets or shelving on walls should be firmly attached to the wall and have a means of keeping items on shelving (earthquake bars for example) and 4-6" off the floor. [Section 79.9(b)(3)(iv)]

Please feel free to contact me at 907/257-2656 if you have questions about any of these points.

Sincerely,



Elizabeth H. Knight
Senior Curator

Port Graham
Nanwalek

Chugachmiut

RECEIVED

JUN 19 2000

OHA

June 19, 2000

Re: '00 EVOS/Chugachmiut Grant
Chugach Repository and Museum Business Plan
Response to Request for Additional Information

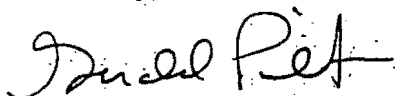
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Judith E. Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer
550 W 7th Ave., Suite 1310
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-3565

Dear Ms. Bittner:

Enclosed is our response to your request for additional information dated May 8, 2000, regarding the Chugach Repository and Museum Business Plan for the '00 EVOS/Chugachmiut Grant. We would be pleased to meet with you, or the Trustee Council to answer any questions.

If there are any concerns or issues that need clarification concerning the project, please call me at 562-4155, or write at the address below. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Gerald Pilot
Regional Repository Project Manager

Cc: Veronica Christman, EVOS

**CHUGACH REPOSITORY AND MUSEUM BUSINESS PLAN
INFORMATION FOR THE EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
BASED ON THE NORTHERN ECONOMIC'S REVIEW**

Dated April 14, 2000

Response to Letter from Judith E. Bittner dated May 8, 2000

Response Date: June 19, 2000

1. Revised Accounting for EVOS Grant Funds Statement / Revised Building Plans.

The following attachments and discussion represent our response to this item.

- 1) Attached is a revised financial statement to the *Chugach Repository and Museum Business Plan of March 2000*.
 - a. *Accounting for EVOS Grant Funds for Phase III Property Acquisition, Remodeling, Furnishing, and Transition* (Page 55 of 90).
- 2) ISER analysis in response to the independent review of the Business Plan (Draft from Stephen Rae of May 5, 2000 - 2 Pages).
- 3) USKH Revised Building Plans with supporting analysis and discussion (13 Pages).

The primary change in the cost estimates is from the additional expense to be incurred from the revised building plan. The approximately \$15,000 in additional costs for remodeling will reduce the amount available for property acquisition. This will address the changes needed to the conceptual building plan as identified by the Northern Economic's review.

In respect to the request for revisions to cash flow statements to reflect more conservative estimates, the attached two-page ISER response provides an analytical assessment of the Northern Economic's review that supports our original cash flow statements in the business plan submitted in March 2000. Because of the review misconceptions and perceived problems with interpretation of the business plan, we feel that no significant changes are warranted to the business plan at this time. The business plan outlines our most positive scenario for the future development of the project based on realistic projections.

The revised building plans include the revised Concept Floor Plan, a Revised Narrative and a Response Letter from USKH. The detailed revisions incorporate the recommended changes for the conceptual stage of the project. Additional changes to the building plans may be adopted in subsequent stages of the project prior to construction. It is anticipated that changes will be made during the design and later stages of the project. The business plan, as a general rule, provides a guide for the planning, development and operation of the intended business entity. Because the business plan is conceptual in nature, it is anticipated that the final business start-up will evolve into a more definitive entity than that conceived in a business plan.

2. Information related to the adequacy of the Repository display facility area as it is related to the generation of income to support stewardship programs.

The concept plan identifies approximately 2,680 square feet in total area for the Chugach Repository and Museum. The varied use of the facility represent the most positive

projection for supporting the different programs to be located in the Repository, including stewardship programs. Based on the amount of grant funds available for this project, the proposed facility defines the best case scenario for development at this point.

Because of the importance of stewardship programs as related to tradition, culture, education, and the region, we propose to identify this activity as a specific goal in the organizational documents of the entity to be formed. Those documents may include the Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, Management and Operational Plans to be developed for the Chugach Repository and Museum.

3. **Detail of proposed Repository financing, Source of \$150,000 start-up loan, proposed method of investing and disbursing grant funds for building acquisition.**

Chugachmiut is evaluating potential sources for the start-up funds including: public and private grant/funding awards, Chugachmiut/Chugach Alaska Corporation contribution and loan opportunities. If a loan is sought, the debt service will be structured as follows.

The start-up loan will be arranged and secured by Chugachmiut, if necessary, on behalf of the Chugach Repository and Museum. Based on the organizational capability, creditworthiness, current loan conditions, and availability of public-sector sources to complement conventional loan sources, the following terms and conditions for the loan are probable:

Principal	\$ 150,000
Interest	8% APR
Term	3 years
Payment/year	\$ 58,205
Total Payments	\$ 174,615

This loan structure correlates to an annual payment of \$50,000 in principal and \$8,205 in interest as identified on page 60 of the business plan. As a general rule, interest only is applied as a cost against revenue on *Income Statements*. On page 65, the \$8,205 per year interest cost is applied to years two – four, as appropriate.

Additionally, as a general rule, on *Cash Flow Statements*, both the principal and interest payments are applied as expenses for the term of the loan. On page 66, this interest payment is covered in line 2, the 'Net Revenue over (under) expenses' for the appropriate second to fourth years. The principal payment of \$50,000 for three years is identified on the 'Repayment of Principal' line about mid-way on the page.

Utilization of industry standards in preparing financial statements facilitates planning and development of the proposed business entity in the most prudent manner. Revenue matches against expense and evaluation of the debt capacity of the proposed entity is more reasonably attained. We do not feel it is necessary to prepare financial statements that do not correlate to industry norms.

The loan will be arranged and secured by Chugachmiut based on proper credit analysis and targeted to estimated terms and conditions specified above. Chugachmiut provides assurance of financial condition, debt service experience, and creditworthiness, as it relates to the funds needed. It is unnecessary at this time to identify where the loan will come from (lender), other than state the fact that Chugachmiut (borrower) will arrange and secure the

loan on behalf of the *Chugach Repository and Museum*, should it be necessary. We are well aware of the consequences of default. In the unlikely event of such an occurrence, we can offer assurance that every effort will be made to meet all financial obligations. The current resolutions of the principal organizations will confirm and document this financial commitment.

The business plan indicates that the proposed prepaid lease arrangement is the best use of grant funds. Based on the limited financial resources available for the project and the commitments necessary from the partners, it is crucial that the project begins on a solid financial footing. The prepaid lease arrangement is the optimum use of grant funds to support the Chugach Repository and Museum through the start-up and subsequent stages as indicated in the attachment from ISER - Stephen Rae. The terms and conditions of the grant with respect to lease arrangements will be negotiated at a later date.

4. Current Resolutions from Chugachmiut and Chugach Alaska Corporation in support of the Repository and the Business Plan.

The current resolutions from both organizations will be forwarded to your office in a timely manner. The resolutions will document the financial commitment and/or in-kind support necessary to develop and maintain the repository, as indicated in the Chugach Repository and Museum business plan and approved changes.

- 1) Chugach Alaska Corporation Resolution
- 2) Chugachmiut Resolution

**Accounting of EVOS Grant Funds for
Phase III Property Acquisition, Remodeling, Furnishing, and Transition**

EVOS Grant Amount for acquisition:	\$ 560,000
EVOS Grant Amount for remodeling:	\$ 195,000
EVOS Grant Amount for furnishing:	\$ 90,000
EVOS Grant Amount for transition:	\$ 50,000
Less Seward LDF portion (23%)	→ (\$205,850)
Less LDF portion of Business Plan	(\$18,400)
EVOS funds avail. For Orca Bldg.	\$670,750

EVOS Budgeted Property Acquisition Costs: \$431,200

EVOS Budgeted Remodeling Costs:	\$ 150,150
Less Estimated Remodeling Costs	(\$104,784)
Additional Funds Available for Acquisition:	\$ 45,366

EVOS Budgeted Furnishing Costs:	\$ 69,300
Less Estimated Furnishing Costs	(\$48,000)
Additional Funds Available for Acquisition:	\$ 21,300

EVOS Budgeted Transition Costs:	\$ 38,500
Less LDF Portion of Business Plan	(\$ 18,400)
Additional Funds Available for Acquisition:	\$ 20,100

Total Funds Available for Property Acquisition:	<u>\$517,966</u>
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Reported to Revenue & Expense Sheets:

Total Property Acquisition Costs	\$517,966
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Remodeling Costs	\$ 104,784
Furnishing Costs	\$ 48,000

Total Leasehold Improvements & Furnishings	152,784
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Total:	<u>\$670,750</u>
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Response to Northern Economic's Review of the Chugach Repository and Museum Business Plan

In March of 2000, MicroLab, Ltd. and the University of Alaska Anchorage Institute of Social and Economic Research, submitted to Chugachmiut, Inc. a business plan for the Chugach Repository and Museum. At the request of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, History and Archeology, the Business Plan was reviewed by Northern Economics, Inc. and the architectural firm Livingston Slone, Inc. Recommendations and comments from the review were stated in a 14 April 2000 memorandum to Veronica Christman with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Here these comments and recommendations are discussed with regard to modifying the business plan.

Northern Economics reviewed the Plan "with particular emphasis on financial issues and discussions related to the overall market". They summarize their review by recommending:

- "More conservative growth rates for attendance and outside support, such as grants and corporate sponsorship".
- "More conservative estimates for return on investment".
- "An alternative to a prepaid lease arrangement".

RESPONSE:

Northern's memorandum elaborates on their recommendations in a discussion section that considers their concern in greater detail. The discussion in Northern Economics' review poses a number of difficulties in interpretation and application to the business plan. A few exemplary comments arguing against the merit of revising the business plan according to Northern's recommendations follow.

Plan Assumptions and Details Are Misstated

- The review misstates the Plan's expected return on the endowment as 12%. The Plan's rate is in fact 8% (page 63).
- The review repeatedly assumes incorrectly that the Plan and the SeaLife Center depends on large tour groups and bused visitors (page 61).
- Their analysis mistakenly quotes the admission growth for years 8 to 20 as 5%, rather than the negative 5% listed in the Plan (page 61 & 65).
- The review states the Repository utilizes significant revenue from endowments. Actually operating revenue is not dependent on the endowment, the restricted endowment is subtracted from cash flow and is only reinvested in the Plan (page 66).

Concerns Expressed About Growth Rates Are Not Quantitative

- The review broadly states "the Plan is based on aggressive growth assumptions for attendance, merchandise sales, membership, corporate sponsorship, and other factors" yet neither provides quantitative justification for this position nor suggests what specific assumptions would be more appropriate. In contrast, for instance, our fundraising consultant believes the 7% rate of growth in annual fundraising is appropriate and consistent with his experience. If a 3% annual increase in subleased revenue is high, does the reviewer suggest the rate should be nil or 1%? Making the rate 2% hardly effects the project's viability.
- An alternative to the 7% growth rate for program grants and services is not suggested in the review. Certainly this category represents a competitive area for funding, but the Plan assumes the management is made up of qualified and professional individuals who will aggressively seek such increases in funding. The review does not indicate why this is not attainable.

S. Rae
05/11/00

Comments Appear Cursory and Inconsistent

- Calculations, which are in part in error, are used to question the range of sales per visitor. The plan emphasizes merchandise sales generated from off site activities, rather than only a gift shop, which is what the review assumes. Even in an extreme case where all the sales were attributed to onsite visitors then the resultant ratio for Repository sales is approx. half of the Anchorage Museum of History and Art, or a third of the Univ. of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. The Repository is inappropriately compared to the fledgling all-volunteer Museum of Natural History in Eagle River. In any event, revenue from this category is expected to be even greater than budgeted in the Plan.
- The review calculates the range of admissions to be up to 20,000/yr in year 2 and feels this is too high. Yet the review uses this figure to question other aspects of the plan, e.g., daily attendance. Their analysis of admissions is further questioned by their assumption that all Repository visitors will arrive during an abbreviated tourist season, rather than the year around operation mentioned in the Plan.
- Northern's analysis only cursorily considers the time value of the Orca building lease, which was crucial in supporting the prepaid option. Instead it mentions contractual issues and contingencies which would be considered or negotiated separately.

Other Comments Appear Less Applicable

- Concern over how the Repository may expand its operations is repeatedly expressed in the review. The Plan obviously assumes that capable management would only expand the facility in a prudent manner yielding a positive net economic effect. The point of the subleased space is to provide flexibility and potential within the Repository's control.
- The only specific comment on expenses noted by the review concerned future repair or replacement of furniture and other furnishing. Allowance for this expense was spread amongst nonspecific categories in the Plan, e.g. Tenant improvements, Equipment Expenses and Misc. line items. It was also assumed a portion of the exhibit development budget would be used for ongoing improvements in the public/gallery space. If required, the addition of an identified furniture category would not alter the pro forma plan significantly.

Most importantly, Northern's review of the business plan neglects to evaluate the proposed Repository and Museum as a whole. The business plan documents a possible scenario based on the requirements of the owners and the expectation of good management and reasonable business assumptions. Certainly other scenarios and assumptions may be suggested, but the review does not document how they are any more appropriate than those contained in the business plan. In any event the business plan was not meant to be a ranging feasibility study of options outside the scope of Chugachmiut's revised proposal to EVOS.

A business plan is necessarily a forward-looking document that includes predictions, which are subject to differing interpretations. It represents a vision of future activities based on currently available information. Similarly, the described scale and operation of the Repository and Museum is not a static one. In response to market developments, changes will undoubtedly be made to the facility within the discussed 20-year time span, changes that can not be predicted here. Rather, comments on the plan should emphasize how to enable the facility to open in an initially self-sustainable manner with allowances to accommodate unforeseen changes in the market place. The scheme described in this business plan highlights a modest well-capitalized concern that optimizes the benefits available from limited resources.

Note: A response to the review's comments on the conceptual plan will be forthcoming after consultation with Wright Alcorn at USKH.

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May 26, 2000

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Subject: Chugach Repository and Museum Project, Response to EVOS
 Comments

Dear Mr. Pilot:

USKH, Inc. (USKH), appreciates the response that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) has forwarded to you and is pleased to respond to specific questions and comments therein. The following responses reflect the commentary in the memorandum from Northern Economics to EVOS Trustee Council Project Coordinator Veronica Christman dated April 14, 2000, and follow the same order as those comments.

Reference: Page 19, Subsection C.1-Location

The original proposal contemplated the use of the Storage Area as the environmentally controlled space because the vast majority of the collection are reportedly stone implements or artifacts. The possibility exists that various other repatriated remains may be housed and/or displayed at this facility which are not stone. Therefore, the revised floor plan and cost estimate (attached) reflect the increased size and capacity of the environmental control systems to include the storage and reconfigured lab areas, the workroom, and gallery spaces to accommodate future uses.

Reference: Page 21, Subsection C.3-Concept Plans and Estimates

The document has been revised to include full-height interior wall construction dividing the lease space from the gallery space. It shall extend to the bottom of the floor deck above to assure a minimum level of physical security be met, as well as a continuous vapor seal for environmental control.

Reference: Page 22 C.3-Concept Plans and Estimates

With reference to general note number 2, regarding quality of construction being less than commercial grade, this statement is meant to say that the Owner's own labor will be employed to construct this facility and that in a very general sense, the quality demanded on Davis-Bacon type commercial projects may not be found in this completed facility. However, it should be noted that if construction were ultimately to occur that design drawings and specifications would be prepared to assure that industry standards would be met and further that routine inspections by professional consultants would occur during the construction process to assure that quality control is maintained.

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Gerald Pilot, Regional Repository Project Manager
May 26, 2000
Page 2

With regard to the continuity of the environmental control system, please note that the cost estimate has been revised to include a vapor retarder.

Assumption 8 and Code Information 7: Indicates that the building is not equipped with a fire-suppression system. This is in fact the case and the building Owner would be either required to install a conventional system, or a "clean agent" fire suppression system could be installed. Secondly, it is understood that Chugachmi-ut will negotiate with the Owner of the Orca Building to provide the no-cost upgrades for temperature control and fire suppression. However, humidification and air filtration upgrades should be included in the cost to improve this tenant space. Please note that these costs have been included in the revised cost estimate.

Code Information Note Number 5 Regarding Exiting: Please note that the revised floor plan removes the potential conflict of an intervening room from the rear means of egress from the building.

However, a second exit for the Gallery is not required due to the occupant load. The original Concept Plan satisfied all scope requirements.

Cost Estimate Detail: Please be aware that this is a Conceptual Level design and that a detailed cost estimate is not possible without more definitive architectural, mechanical, and electrical planning information for the cost estimator to utilize. Should additional detail in the cost estimate be required by EVOS, then more detailed design documents would need to be prepared. These are currently outside the scope of USKH's services for this project.

Preservation and Curation Lab Work: Fume Hood and filtered exhaust with make-up air systems and an associated chemical cabinet have not been included in this project. Please note the addition of \$7,000.00 in revisions to the cost estimate.

Reference: Pages 24 and 25, Concept Plans:

The floor plan has been revised to co-locate the laboratory and storage areas, thereby eliminating the flow-through traffic between the two spaces as noted in the earlier plan. Please also note that the old lab space will be used as a Decontamination Area in this plan.

The revised floor plan will also allow nearly 3-foot wide items to enter the rear entry of the facility. Please note that existing doors restrict the passage of any larger materials and secondly that the traveling exhibits will be conveniently sized to facilitate shipping to the remote Prince William Sound local display facilities.

The lab and storage spaces have been revised to include accessibility under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Also, please note that all windows have horizontal blinds to reduce or eliminate environmental light. Special lamps and fixtures have been included for the Storage Lab and Display Gallery areas. These revisions are reflected in the cost estimate.

Please revised floor plan has an Isolation and Decontamination Room adjacent to the laboratory space near the rear of the facility should the need arise.

Gerald Pilot, Regional Repository Project Manager

May 26, 2000

Page 3

In conclusion, the rearrangement of space and the addition the requested items to the cost estimate has increased the cost of the expected cost of construction somewhat, but is still economical for a facility of this type.

Should you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,



Wright Alcorn, AIA
USKH Project Manager and Architect

Work Order # 604600

WWA\ J:\604600\EVOS Response Letter.wpd

Copy to: James Huettl, AIA
File

Attachments: Cost Estimate
Revised Floor Plan

Gerald, please note that all revisions are in bold, and deletions have a ~~strikeout~~.

REVISED Orca Building Interior Remodel
Seward, Alaska

USKH, Inc. (USKH) has prepared for MicroLab, Ltd., this assessment of costs associated with improving the existing tenant space on the South-side of the first floor of the Orca Building in Seward, Alaska. As directed, USKH reviewed the floor plan and offered a schematic floor plan, determined a range of building materials that could be supplied within a specified budget for the following spaces and attributes (see plan for additional information):

- **Subleased office Space** 650 sq. ft.
 - Class "A" office space on SE corner of building with private entrance.
 - Roughed-in security system.
 - Painted gypsum board (PGB) walls, suspended acoustical ceiling, and direct glue down commercial grade carpet.
 - Lay-in, troffer fluorescent lighting providing 50 foot candles at desk height.
- **Combined Laboratory / Secure Storage Space** 500 ~~610~~ sq. ft. +/-
 - Secure Storage (repository) room has built-in counter-top with inexpensive shelves below and above, and is alarmed with motion and entry type alarms (~~400~~ 450 sq. ft.).
 - Laboratory space with sink and cabinets (100 ~~160~~ sq. ft.).
 - Walls ~~of room~~ shall extend (10') to the bottom of floor deck, above.
 - Finish flooring shall be heavy-duty residential sheet vinyl and ceiling shall be suspended acoustical tile.
 - Humidification and dehumidification will be provided in ~~Secure Storage~~ by portable tenant-supplied appliance – not in construction Contract.
 - Laboratory base and wall cabinets will be residential grade, with pre-finished interior surfaces.
 - Laboratory counter tops will be pre-formed plastic laminate-covered residential quality, in a standard color.
 - General ceiling lighting provide shall deliver approximately 80 foot candles at countertop level. Task lighting below wall cabinets is not included.
 - Outlets will be provided at 36" on center on open wall areas, and plug-mold strip behind cabinets.
 - Secure Storage will have inexpensive wall storage shelving. Cabinets for Curatorial storage are not included.
- **Display / Gallery Space and Reception** 800 sq. ft. +/-
 - Walls shall be PGB with simple 12" lighting cove at top of walls.
 - Floor finish will be Vinyl Composition Tile (VCT) with loose walk-off mat.
 - Ceiling finish will be PGB with a mixture of recessed can lighting and mini halogen spot lighting.
 - Display cabinets will be provided with separate funding – not in construction contract.
 - No built-in displays will be provided.
 - A small reception desk with power, data and phone is required.
 - Humidification and dehumidification will be provided. This will be a portable, tenant-supplied appliance – not in construction Contract.
- **Isolation and decontamination Room** 150 sq. ft. +/-
 - **This room may be important if artifacts come to the facility prior to curat~~ion~~. The majority of items coming to the facility will be arriving from other museums and will not need to be isolated in a special room. The revised floor plan does include a space for decontamination should this function be needed.**

- The room not equipped with anything more than PGB and lights. The tenant can furnish as the needs arise.
- Repository Offices and Multi-Purpose Room 580-620 sq. ft. +/-
 - 140 sq. ft. offices for the Director and Curator.
 - 340 sq. ft. multi-purpose and lockable storage space including Fundraisers' area.
 - Furniture for these spaces is not included. The cost for a reasonable set of office furniture is in the range of \$2,500 to \$3,500 and would include office chair, desk, credenza, and file cabinets. Chairs and a small table for visitors may be approximately \$750 to \$1,000 additional per office.

Total Space available in Orca Building (sq. ft.)

2,680 sq. ft. +/-

General Notes:

1. All tenant improvements (including the Subleased space) shall have Category 5 data and voice cabling.
2. General construction quality is presumed to be acceptable, but not commercial (bidding contractor and qualified sub-contractor) quality: **The tenant will use own labor, with professional consultant inspections.**

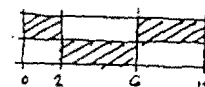
Assumptions:

1. That all required building improvements to meet tenant needs are provided at no cost by the building Owner. These include exterior door and window security hardware, mechanical HVAC changes to provide adequate heat and air circulation, adequate circuits to allow for tenant-supplied lighting, equipment, and misc. electrical needs, etc.
2. All labor except electrical subcontracting will be provided by the Tenants own staff approx. \$25.00 per hour, including benefits.
3. Tenant and Guest amenities are provided. These include full use of the ADA-compliant restrooms in the public areas of the building, parking spaces, etc.
4. All building maintenance, including exterior doors, lobby doors, and windows, heating, electrical, and other building systems, will be provided by the building Owner.
5. The security system will not be rendered non-operational by actions of the building Owner, and will be provided and installed by the Tenant.
6. The Tenant will provide ~~all labor and~~ materials for the non-electrical tenant improvements indicated above.
7. The Subleased space shall not have furnishings (desk, table, chairs, etc.) provided by tenant, but the other spaces will.
8. The building does not have a sprinkler system, but does have an operational fire alarm. **The sprinkler shall be provided by the building owner.**
9. The Lab./Storage Space will have specialty cabinets for artifact storage paid for from separate funds. The offices will also have furniture provided with separate funds.
10. The finished ceiling heights are 9'-0".

Code Information:

1. The basis of information for this review is based on floor plans and code information from Porath Architects' plans.
2. The facility does not currently have a sprinkler system.
3. The building construction is Type V – non rated. Generally, this means wood construction. A note on the plans indicates the presence of one-hour rated wall construction surrounding the core area of the building. The new partitions will also be of one-hour construction.
4. Any revisions to the door to the Lobby must maintain the integrity of the one-hour assembly that presumably exists.

5. The occupant load of the Display/Gallery is less than 50. Therefore, only one exit is required from this space. It is generally not permissible to exit through an adjoining room to satisfy the intent of the building codes. The Office, Storage and Lab areas can use the rear exit for a fire escape. The Lease space is provided with its own exit.
6. Emergency exit lighting and signage will be installed.
7. Fire extinguishers will be provided and the buildings' fire alarm will be connected to detectors to be installed under this construction.
8. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupting (GFCI) outlets will be provided near the sink.
9. Any other code-related items would be reviewed during the normal design process and go beyond the scope of this document.



115vll

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Concept

May 30, 2000

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

Description	Estimated Cost	Div.
Basic Bid		
01 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	\$11,956	1
02 - SITEWORK	\$500	2
03 - CONCRETE		3
04 - MASONRY		4
05 - METALS		5
06 - WOOD AND PLASTIC	\$1,000	6
07 - THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION	\$1,375	7
08 - DOORS AND WINDOWS	\$6,275	8
09 - FINISHES	\$31,071	9
10 - SPECIALTIES	\$488	10
11 - EQUIPMENT		11
12 - FURNISHINGS	\$7,818	12
13 - SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION		13
14 - CONVEYING		14
15 - MECHANICAL	\$3,340	15
16 - ELECTRICAL	\$35,971	16
Subtotal:	\$99,794	
Estimating Contingency:	5.0%	\$4,990
Total Estimated Cost - Basic Bid:	\$104,784	

Notes:

Based on Tenant to do their own construction
labor based on priced at \$25/hour with the exception of Electrical work.
Electrical Work is assumed subcontracted

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Concept

May 30, 2000

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

Line No.	Description	Qty	Units	Material Costs Unit	Material Costs Total	Labor Hours Units	Labor Hours Totals	Labor Cost	Equip Cost	Total Cost	Total Cost w/ OH & P
1											
2	01 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS										
3	Project Management										
4	Supervisor - 10 Hr/Wk	4	Weeks			10.000	40.0	\$1,714		\$1,714	\$1,714
5	Regular and Final Cleanup	31	Hrs			1.000	31.0	\$775		\$775	\$775
6											
7	Equipment										
8	Pickup	4	Weeks						\$700	\$700	\$700
9	Flatbed	1	Weeks						\$375	\$375	\$375
10											
11	Surface Freight										
12	Anchorage - Job Site	1	LS	\$1,000.00	\$1,000					\$1,000	\$1,000
13											
14	General Contractor Overhead & Profit	8%									\$7,392
15											
16											
17											
18	Subtotal: 01 - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$1,000		71.0	\$2,489	\$1,075	\$4,564	\$11,956
19	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$4.40 per SF										
20	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$35.06 per hour										
21											
22	02 - SITEWORK										
23											
24	Demolition	1	LS	\$500.00	\$500					\$500	\$500
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30	Subtotal: 02 - SITEWORK: Cost based on 2720 SF				\$500					\$500	\$500
31	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$0.18 per SF										
32	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$0.00 per hour										

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Concept

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

May 30, 2000

Line No.	Description	Qty	Units	Material Costs Unit	Total	Labor Hours Units	Totals	Labor Cost	Equip Cost	Total Cost	Total Cost w/ OH & P
33											
34	06 - WOOD AND PLASTIC										
35											
36	Finish Carpentry										
37	Misc Trim, Interior	1	LS	\$1,000.00	\$1,000					\$1,000	\$1,000
38											
39											
40											
41											
42											
43											
44	Subtotal: 06 - WOOD AND PLASTIC: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$1,000					\$1,000	\$1,000
45	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$0.37 per SF										
46	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$0.00 per hour										
47											
48	07 - THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION										
49											
50	Vapor Retarder	4,120	SF	\$0.08	\$330	0.003	12.4	\$310		\$640	\$640
51											
52	Building Insulation										
53	Sound Insulation	1,647	SF	\$0.25	\$412	0.003	4.9	\$123		\$535	\$535
54											
55	Joint Sealants	1	LS	\$100.00	\$100	4.000	4.0	\$100		\$200	\$200
56											
57											
58											
59											
60											
61											
62	Subtotal: 07 - THERMAL & MOISTURE PROTECTION: Cost based on 2,7				\$842		21.3	\$533		\$1,375	\$1,375
63	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$0.51 per SF										
64	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$25.02 per hour										

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

Concept
May 30, 2000

Line No.	Description	Qty	Units	Material Costs Unit	Total	Labor Hours Units	Totals	Labor Cost	Equip Cost	Total Cost	Total Cost w/ OH & P
65											
66	08 - DOORS AND WINDOWS										
67											
68	Steel Doors & Frames										
69	HM Frames	6	EA	\$95.00	\$570	1.000	6.0	\$150		\$720	\$720
70											
71	Wood Doors										
72	Solid Core Wood Flush Door 3x7	6	Each	\$280.00	\$1,680	1.500	9.0	\$225		\$1,905	\$1,905
73											
74	Finish Hardware										
75	Int Hardware Sets	6	Each	\$450.00	\$2,700	3.000	18.0	\$450		\$3,150	\$3,150
76											
77	Glazing	1	LS	\$500.00	\$500					\$500	\$500
78											
79											
80											
81											
82											
83											
84											
85											
86											
87											
88											
89											
90											
91											
92											
93											
94											
95	Subtotal: 08 - DOORS AND WINDOWS: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$5,450		33.0	\$825		\$6,275	\$6,275
96	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$2.31 per SF										
97	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$25.00 per hour										

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Concept

May 30, 2000

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

Line No.	Description	Qty	Units	Material Costs Unit	Total	Labor Hours Units	Totals	Labor Cost	Equip Cost	Total Cost	Total Cost w/ OH & P
98											
99	09 - FINISHES										
100											
101	Gypsum Board										
102	Partition Framing	2,196	SF	\$0.45	\$988	0.020	43.9	\$1,098		\$2,086	\$2,086
103	GWB 5/8" Walls	7,488	SF	\$0.19	\$1,423	0.013	97.3	\$2,433		\$3,856	\$3,856
104	Tape & Finish	7,488	SF	\$0.05	\$374	0.019	142.3	\$3,558		\$3,932	\$3,932
105	Suspended GWB Ceilings	1,240	SF	\$1.40	\$1,736	0.057	70.7	\$1,768		\$3,504	\$3,504
106	Misc GWB patch at exterior wall	1	LS	\$500.00	\$500					\$500	\$500
107	Soffit	104	LF	\$5.00	\$520	0.160	16.6	\$415		\$935	\$935
108	Cove at Display	220	SF	\$1.40	\$308	0.040	8.8	\$220		\$528	\$528
109											
110	Acoustical Treatment										
111	Acoustical Suspended Ceilings	1,480	SF	\$1.50	\$2,220	0.019	28.1	\$703		\$2,923	\$2,923
112											
113	Resilient Flooring										
114	Sheet Vinyl Flooring	750	SF	\$3.00	\$2,250	0.024	18.0	\$450		\$2,700	\$2,700
115	VCT	1,240	SF	\$2.00	\$2,480	0.024	29.8	\$745		\$3,225	\$3,225
116	Carpet	730	SF	\$3.00	\$2,190	0.019	13.9	\$348		\$2,538	\$2,538
117	Painting	7,488	SF	\$0.08	\$599	0.020	149.8	\$3,745		\$4,344	\$4,344
118											
119	Subtotal: 09 - FINISHES: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$15,588		619.2	\$15,483		\$31,071	\$31,071
120	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$11.42 per SF										
121	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$25.00 per hour										
122											
123	10 - SPECIALTIES										
124											
125	Fire Protection Specialties	5	EA	\$85.00	\$425	0.500	2.5	\$63		\$488	\$488
126											
127	Subtotal: 10 - SPECIALTIES: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$425		2.5	\$63		\$488	\$488
128	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$0.18 per SF										
129	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$25.20 per hour										

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Concept

May 30, 2000

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

Line No.	Description	Qty	Units	Material Costs		Labor Hours		Labor Cost	Equip Cost	Total Cost	Total Cost w/ OH & P
				Unit	Total	Units	Totals				
130											
131	12 - FURNISHINGS										
132											
133	Manufactured Casework										
134	Countertop	48	LF	\$20.00	\$960	0.143	6.9	\$173		\$1,133	\$1,133
135	Wall Shelving	44	LF	\$15.00	\$660	0.100	4.4	\$110		\$770	\$770
136	Base Cabinets	16	LF	\$120.00	\$1,920	0.314	5.0	\$125		\$2,045	\$2,045
137	Wall Cabinets	14	LF	\$65.00	\$910	0.314	4.4	\$110		\$1,020	\$1,020
138	Reception Counter	12	LF	\$225.00	\$2,700	0.500	6.0	\$150		\$2,850	\$2,850
139	Storage Lockers - Not Included										
140	Window Treatments - Not Included										
141	Allow - \$1200 if required										
142											
143	Subtotal: 12 - FURNISHINGS: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$7,150		26.7	\$668		\$7,818	\$7,818
144	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$2.87 per SF										
145	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$25.02 per hour										
146											
147	15 - MECHANICAL										
148	Plumbing										
	Roughin Plumbing, assumes no conc demo										
149	required	1	EA	\$25.00	\$25	2.000	2.0	\$50		\$75	\$75
150	Lab Sink	1	EA	\$350.00	\$350	6.000	6.0	\$150		\$500	\$500
151	Air Distribution										
152	S/A Diffusers - assume all equip by owne	20	EA			0.500	10.0	\$250		\$250	\$250
153	R/A, E/A, Transfer Grilles	10	EA			0.660	6.6	\$165		\$165	\$165
154	Humidifiers - Induct water vapor	1	EA	\$600.00	\$600	6.000	6.0	\$150		\$750	\$750
155	Air Filtration - HEPA	1	EA	\$1,200.00	\$1,200	16.000	16.0	\$400		\$1,600	\$1,600
156											
157	Subtotal: 15 - MECHANICAL: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$2,175		46.6	\$1,165		\$3,340	\$3,340
158	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$1.23 per SF										
159	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$25.00 per hour										
160											

ORCA Building

Construction Cost Estimate

Prepared for USKH, Inc.

Concept
May 30, 2000

Line No.	Description	Qty	Units	Material Costs Unit	Total	Labor Hours Units	Totals	Labor Cost	Equip Cost	Total Cost	Total Cost w/ OH & P
161	16 - ELECTRICAL										
162	Power Distribution										
163	Receptacles: Complete Assemblies, Including	25	EA								
164	1/2in. EMT	774	LF	\$0.46	\$356	0.057	44.1	\$2,073		\$2,429	\$2,793
165	#12 THHN	2,554	LF	\$0.09	\$230	0.007	17.9	\$841		\$1,071	\$1,232
166	UTILITY BOX 2-1/2 D 1/2 KO	52	EA	\$2.67	\$138	0.220	11.4	\$536		\$674	\$775
167	20A 125V IG REC (SG)	52	EA	\$2.25	\$116	0.150	7.7	\$362		\$478	\$550
168	1G SS RECEPTACLE PLATE	52	EA	\$0.91	\$47	0.030	1.5	\$71		\$118	\$136
169	Add for:										
170	GFCI Receptacles	6	EA	\$7.00	\$42					\$42	\$48
171	WP GFCI Receptacles	7	EA	\$15.00	\$105					\$105	\$121
172	Wiremold at Cabinets	60	LF	\$12.00	\$720	0.200	12.0	\$564		\$1,284	\$1,477
173	Interior Lighting										
174	2x4 Fluorescent, Paralouver	24	EA	\$85.00	\$2,040	1.250	30.0	\$1,410		\$3,450	\$3,968
175	2x4 Fluorescent, Lensed	5	EA	\$75.00	\$375	1.250	6.3	\$296		\$671	\$772
176	Recessed Fixtures, Cans	20	EA	\$75.00	\$1,500	1.000	20.0	\$940		\$2,440	\$2,806
177	Cove Lighting at Display	110	LF	\$25.00	\$2,750	0.250	27.5	\$1,293		\$4,043	\$4,649
178	Undercabinet Fixtures - Not included										
179	Emerg. Batt Wall Pack	5	EA	\$75.00	\$375	1.000	5.0	\$235		\$610	\$702
180	Exit Lights	2	EA	\$75.00	\$150	1.000	2.0	\$94		\$244	\$281
181	Switches	12	EA	\$17.81	\$214	0.529	6.3	\$296		\$510	\$587
182	Wiring: 3/4" Cond, 3-#12, Gnd	2,100	LF	\$0.75	\$1,575	0.057	119.7	\$5,626		\$7,201	\$8,281
183	Security System										
184	Security Panel	1	LS	\$1,500.00	\$1,500	6.000	6.0	\$282		\$1,782	\$2,049
185	Door Sensors	2	EA	\$25.00	\$50	0.500	1.0	\$25		\$75	\$75
186	IR Detectors	8	EA	\$150.00	\$1,200	1.000	8.0	\$200		\$1,400	\$1,400
187	Roughin Security locations	10	EA	\$23.00	\$230	1.500	15.0	\$705		\$935	\$1,075
188	TeleComm										
189	Outlets, Incl Cat 5e Wiring, Conduit	12	EA	\$65.00	\$780	2.000	24.0	\$1,128		\$1,908	\$2,194
190											
191	Subtotal: 16 - ELECTRICAL: Cost based on 2,720 SF				\$14,493		365.4	\$16,977		\$31,470	\$35,971
192	Average Unit Price for this division is: \$13.22 per SF										
193	Average Labor Rate for this division: \$46.46 per hour										

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

FROM: Molly McMahon
Executive Director

DATE: November 27, 2000

RE: GEM Planning

On November 8, 2000 I provided you a memorandum updating you on planning efforts for the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research (GEM) Program. We have set aside two hours on the morning of December 5 to discuss this topic. I have included materials in your packet that will provide the basis for our discussion. These include:

- Letter from the National Research Council review committee
- Draft Framework for Developing GEM Monitoring and Research Plan
- Draft Outline for GEM Monitoring and Research Plan
- GEM Mission and Goals, taken from GEM Science Program document (April 2000)
- Draft Tables 1 – 5b, summarizing GEM Monitoring and Research Draft Plan

These materials have been developed following input in October from the National Research Council (NRC) review committee and the EVOS Annual Workshop and have been reviewed by the Trustee Council's core peer review team (Bob Spies, George Rose, Pete Peterson, Steve Braund and Alan Springer). Incorporating feedback from yourselves, Trustee agency staff and the NRC (from their December 7-8 meeting in Washington, D.C.), we hope to provide you with revised drafts at your January 16 meeting.

Following the January meeting and with your concurrence, we will focus on further developing the draft monitoring and research plan by late March, allowing for final review and refinement before delivery of a review copy to the NRC committee in late May/early June. In order to provide the means to meet this deadline, I have submitted a revised GEM planning project description, 01630, with a revised budget, for your consideration. These documents are located behind the 01630 tab in your binder. The budget includes requests for additional funds for Chief Scientist Bob Spies, contracted scientists to assist in developing and writing sections of the plan, and travel for several work sessions during the spring.

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NOV 16 2000

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**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

November 15, 2000

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

At the request of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the National Academies appointed the Committee to Review the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program to provide advice on development of this long-term research and monitoring program. We are writing to you now, with some urgency, because we are concerned that the timeline for drafting the Research and Monitoring Science Plan is not realistic and might act to limit its ultimate success¹.

The Committee to Review the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Monitoring Program began meeting in June 2000, focusing on our first assigned task (to provide advice on the document "Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring: A Sentinel Monitoring Program for the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska," Review Draft, April 21, 2000). We plan to deliver our interim report, which provides comments on this document and the conceptual foundation of the program, in February 2001. We will proceed with our second assigned task (to review the GEM Research and Monitoring Science Plan) when the plan becomes available from the Trustee Council, likely in the spring of 2001.

In the meanwhile, the committee wishes to state that we do not believe that it is possible to produce a quality science plan by the current deadline, January 15, 2001 -- despite noteworthy efforts of the Trustee Council's staff. More than 200 people participated in your October 10-11 planning workshop, and your staff needs time to synthesize and fully incorporate this and additional input from the science community into the evolving draft plan in a meaningful way. The Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring program has a unique opportunity to monitor a system in depth and over time in ways that bring both practical management lessons and deeper understanding of the causes and effects of ecosystem change. A science plan of this complexity requires multidisciplinary input, synthesis, and review in its formative stages.

Science plans of this magnitude and importance generally benefit from the use of a multidisciplinary writing team, whose members understand and incorporate diverse scientific and other community input. At our recent meeting in Anchorage you noted your intention to use such a team. However, we are very concerned that a writing team will not have adequate time

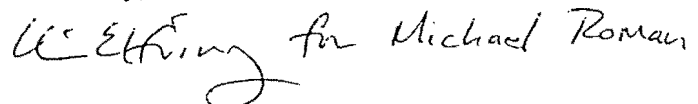
¹ This letter report has been reviewed in accordance with the procedures of the National Research Council and reflects a consensus of the committee.

to do the work needed to develop a comprehensive, interdisciplinary science plan between the October planning workshop and the January 15 deadline for delivering the science plan to the Trustee Council. We recognize that the science plan will be distributed for further public and scientific comment after Trustee Council approval, but we also know that obtaining full consensus from the six Trustee Council members is difficult. Thus changes after their approval are likely to be limited. In addition, allowing more time to prepare the science plan would allow Trustee Council staff to take advantage of the conclusions and recommendations that will be included in this committee's February 2001 report. Our committee's input may serve to help refine the program's direction and thus affect the focus, scope, and/or direction of the science plan.

A change in schedule does not mean that GEM's work (or next year's Request for Proposals) must be put on hold. Indeed, much important synthesis work is needed to integrate and interpret the research already done on the physical, chemical, biological, and human environment of the Gulf of Alaska and its coast. These kinds of efforts should continue while the science plan evolves, because good syntheses will be valuable at all stages of the development and implementation of the research and monitoring plan.

Given the ambitious goals of the GEM program and the opportunity offered by such a long-term activity, the investment in its scientific foundation should be substantial. We urge you to revise your schedule to allow sufficient time to take full advantage of multidisciplinary input from the science community and the input on the GEM document that will be coming from our committee.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. E. Roman" or similar, written in a cursive style.

Michael R. Roman, Chair
Committee to Review the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem
Monitoring Program

Attachments:
Statement of task
Roster of the committee's members

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Committee to Review the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Monitoring Program Statement of Task

This study will provide independent scientific guidance to the Trustee Council, research community, and public as the Trustee Council develops a comprehensive plan for a long-term, interdisciplinary research and monitoring program in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Specifically, the committee will:

- Gain, through briefings and literature review, familiarity with the relevant body of scientific knowledge, including but not limited to that developed by the research and monitoring activities sponsored by the Trustee Council in the past.
- Convene one or more information-gathering meetings in Alaska where researchers, the public, and other interested people can convey their perspectives on what the research and monitoring plan should accomplish.
- Review the general strategy proposed in the draft Science Program (which includes information on the social and political context, mission, approach, and scientific background) and make suggestions for improvement.
- Review -- once it is available -- the draft Research and Monitoring Plan, including the scope, structure, and quality of the approach proposed for a long-term research and monitoring program in the northern Gulf of Alaska. This will include whether the conceptual foundation provides an adequate basis for long-term research and monitoring, and whether the research and monitoring plan adequately addresses gaps in the knowledge base and existing uncertainties. The committee will also address broader issues related to overall effectiveness of the Trustee Council's program and plan for guiding continued efforts to understand biological change in the Gulf of Alaska.

The committee will convey its guidance in two products: first, it will prepare a short interim report commenting on the draft Science Program. After that, when the draft Research and Monitoring Plan is available, the committee will provide a final report containing more comprehensive comments and recommendations to guide the Trustee Council and the public in decision-making about the design and implementation of a long-term research and monitoring strategy for Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska.

Revised April 2000

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Committee to Review the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Monitoring Program

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DISCUSSION DRAFT

Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Plan: Framework for Development

The GEM Monitoring and Research Plan starts with the GEM mission and goals (April 2000) and is developed by identifying and filling gaps in relevant information. Limited funding requires setting priorities and explaining why activities have been selected. The draft framework identifies the six steps taken, resulting in a final plan from the perspective of GEM reference species.

Step 1.

Select the species that will provide the focus for GEM (Table 1). These "GEM reference species" are selected from prominent species and species groups in the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem based on criteria identified in the GEM program document (April 2000).

Step 2.

Assess the significance of human and natural factors that may influence population abundance for these species in order to prioritize information needs (Table 2). These factors are evaluated on the basis of scientific evidence and/or the conceptual foundation for the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem.

Step 3.

Note ongoing monitoring and research efforts in terms of GEM reference species (Table 3).

Step 4.

Identify gaps in high priority information needs (Table 4). Steps 3 & 4 combined provide the "gap analysis" in order to ensure that GEM efforts will complement, but not duplicate, existing efforts.

Step 5.

Sum the contents of the first four steps into recommendations for GEM, in relation to other monitoring and research efforts (Tables 5a and 5b).

Step 6.

Present the proposed GEM Monitoring and Research Plan from a variety of other perspectives, such as geographic region (Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Gulf of Alaska), habitat type (e.g., pelagic, watershed, terrestrial), and trophic level.

GEM Monitoring and Research Plan

Discussion Draft Outline

November 24, 2000

- I. GEM Mission & Goals
- II. Description of process of developing GEM monitoring & research plan
- III. Context and challenges
 - a) Summary of human uses, activities, issues and challenges
(Sections I.C. – H. in GEM Science Program document)
 - b) Issues related to GEM reference species
 - c) Guidance from prior programs (Section IV.A.)
- IV. Conceptual Foundation plus alternate models, from Watersheds to the Alaska Gyre
(Section IV.D. in GEM Science Program document, updated and revised to include alternate models)
 - a) Terrestrial-marine linkages
 - b) Intertidal-subtidal (nearshore)
 - c) Alaska coastal current
 - d) Alaska gyre
- V. GEM Reference Species (table 1) and
Natural and Human Factors Potentially Influencing Their Abundance
(table 2)
- VI. Summary of GAP analysis (tables 3 and 4)
 - a) Monitoring elements
 - b) Ecosystem process studies
 - c) Modeling
 - d) Retrospective analysis
 - e) Management tools & technology
 - f) Data management/information transfer
- VII. Draft Plan FY 2003 – FY 2007
 - a) Monitoring elements
 - b) Ecosystem process studies

- c) Modeling
- d) Retrospective analysis
- e) Management tools & technology
- f) Data management / Information transfer
- g) Tables 6 & ...: Other ways of presenting plan:
 - By geographic region
 - By habitat type (watershed, coastal, pelagic)
 - By trophic level
 - By abundance factors – food, habitat, removals

VIII. Scientific Background

- a) GOA Ecosystem – Section IV. C. in GEM Science Program document, updated and revised
- b) Evidence for GEM reference species (Table 3 “e”)

IX. Literature Cited

X. Appendices

- a) Acronyms & links
- b) Existing programs and projects
- c) Project database

GEM MISSION

The mission of GEM is "to sustain a healthy and biologically diverse marine ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Alaska and the human use of the marine resources in that ecosystem through greater understanding of how its productivity is influenced by natural changes and human activities."

GEM Has 5 Major Programmatic Goals:

DETECT: Serve as a sentinel (early warning) system by detecting annual and long-term changes in the marine ecosystem, from coastal watersheds to the central gulf;

UNDERSTAND: Identify causes of change in the marine ecosystem, including natural variation, human influences, and their interaction;

PREDICT: Develop the capacity to predict the status and trends of natural resources for use by resource managers and consumers;

INFORM: Provide integrated and synthesized information to the public, resource managers, industry and policy makers in order for them to respond to changes in natural resources; and

SOLVE: Develop tools, technologies, and information that can help resource managers and regulators improve management of marine resources and address problems that may arise from human activities.

and 6 Institutional Goals:

IDENTIFY research and monitoring gaps currently not addressed by existing programs;

LEVERAGE funds from other programs;

PRIORITIZE research and monitoring needs;

SYNTHESIZE research and monitoring to advise in setting priorities;

TRACK work relevant to understanding biological production in the Gulf of Alaska; and

INVOLVE other government agencies, non-governmental organizations, stakeholders, policy makers, and the general public in achieving the mission and goals of GEM.

Reference species for GEM (in bold) were selected from prominent species and species groups in the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem based on the criteria identified in the GEM program document (April 2000):

1. Human relevance (socioeconomic and cultural importance)
2. Ecological importance
3. Ability to indicate ecosystem disturbance (population sensitive to human- or natural-caused change)
4. Importance for understanding physical and biological bases for production
5. Existing data sets or well understood
6. Ease of study (not necessarily all life cycle stages)

Selection of these species is not intended to indicate that GEM will be the primary funding source for studying their basic biology and enumeration, or that work on other species will necessarily be precluded. Rather, these species will be used to help gauge the overall health of the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. They represent the range of food webs, ecological processes, and geography of the gulf ecosystem, as well as all trophic levels, from the economically and culturally important large vertebrate species, to the small plants and animals through which the sun's energy reaches the large animals. Their importance to achieving the GEM mission and goals lies with how they increase our understanding of relations among species across trophic levels and the effects of human and natural factors, both top down and bottom up, on the productivity of the ecosystem.

Marine Mammals

Harbor seal (1, 2, 3, 5, 6)
Sea otter (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Killer whale (1, 3, 5, 6, 2)
Sea lion (1, 2, 3, 5, 6)
Beluga whale (1, 3, 5)
Humpback whale (1, 2, 3, 5)
Gray whale (1, 5, 3)
Dolphin (1)

Fish & Shellfish

Salmon (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Herring (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Pollock (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Cod (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Halibut (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Rockfish (1)
Shrimp (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Crabs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Sharks (2,3)

Intertidal Communities &

Subtidal Benthic Communities (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Seabirds & Seaducks

Black-legged kittiwakes (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Murres (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Murrelets (2, 4, 5)
Puffins (1, 4, 6, 5)
Pigeon guillemots (3, 5)
Seaducks (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Storm petrels (2)
Albatross (1, 3)

Forage Species

Juvenile herring (1, 2, 4, 5, 6)
Juvenile salmon (1, 3, 4, 5)
Capelin (2, 3, 4)
Sand lance (2, 3, 4)
Euphausiids (2, 4, 5)
Myctophids (2, 4)
Eulachon (1, 2)
Squid (2, 4)

Plankton

Phytoplankton (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
Zooplankton (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE POPULATION ABUNDANCE

The presently understood significance of alternative factors that may influence population abundance (rows) for each of the GEM reference species (columns) is based on a consideration of the published scientific evidence for the species and factor, and/or a concept of how abundance of the species could be influenced by the factor. The origin of the rank (L=Low, M=Medium, H=High) in each cell, for either an influence or lack of an influence, is identified as published evidence (e) or conceptual model (c). Published evidence includes findings from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Program and the published scientific literature; conceptual models are those existing or proposed in GEM. If there is substantial uncertainty about the rank, then a (U) for unknown is used. The ranks are based on the best current understandings of conditions in the GOA, which are expected to change over time according to new evidence and better models of how factors control abundance.

FACTORS POTENTIALLY INFLUENCING POPULATION ABUNDANCE																							
	Marine Mammals					Seabirds & Seaducks			Fish & Shellfish							Forage Species				Communities		Plankton	
	Harbor Seal	Sea Otter	Killer Whale	Sea Lion	Beluga	Kittiwake	Murre	Seaducks	Salmon	Herring	Pollock	Cod	Halibut	Shrimp	Crabs	Juv. Herri	Capelin	Sand lance	Euphausiids	Intertidal	Subtidal	Phyto-	Zoo-
FOOD																							
Food Production	H(c)	L(c)	L(c)	H(c)	L(c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	U	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	M(c)	M(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	M(e,c)	M(c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)
• Physical Oceanography	H (c)	L (c)	L (c)	H (c)	L (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	U	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	H(e,c)	M(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)	H(e,c)	M (e)	M (c)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)
• Biological Oceanography	H (c)	L (c)	L (c)	H (c)	L (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	U	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	M(c)	M(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)	H(e,c)	M (e,c)	M (e)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)
• Chemical Oceanography	H (c)	L (c)	L (c)	H (c)	L (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	U	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	M(c)	M(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)	H(e,c)	H (e)	M (c)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)
Food Quality	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	L (c)	H (c)	L (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	U	H (c)	H (e,c)	H (c)	M(c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H(e,c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)	H (e,c)
HABITAT																							
• Availability	L (e)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)	M(e,c)	M(e,c)	L (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	H (c)	H(e,c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H(e,c)	H (c)	H (e)	H(e,c)	H (e,c)
• Degradation	L (e,c)	M (c)	M (c)	M (c)	M (c)	L (e,c)	L (e,c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	H (c)	H (c)	H(e,c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	H(e,c)	H (c)	M (e)	L (e)	L (e)
REMOVALS																							
Predation	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	L(e,c)	H (c)	L (e,c)	L (e,c)	M(e,c)	L (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	H(e,c)	M(e,c)	M(e,c)	L (e,c)	U	L (e,c)	L(e,c)	M (e)	M (e)	L (e)	M (e)
Oil Spill Impacts	L (e)	M (e)	L	L (e)	L	L (e)	M(e,c)	M (e)	L (e,c)	M (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	L (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	M(e,c)	L (e,c)	L (e,c)	L(e,c)	H (e)	M (e)	L (e)	M (e)
Contaminants / Pollution	M (c)	M (e)	M(e,c)	M(e,c)	M(e,c)	U	L (c)	L (c)	M (e,c)	L (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	L (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	M (c)	U	L (c)	L(e,c)	L (c)	L (c)	L(e,c)	L (c)
Competition	M (c)	L (e)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (e)	L (c)	L (c)	H (c)	M (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	M(e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	L (c)	U	L (c)	L(e,c)	L (c)	L (c)	M (e)	M (e)
Disease	L(e)	L (e)	L (c)	H (e)	L (c)	L (e)	L (c)	L (c)	L (e)	H (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	L (e,c)	L(e,c)	L(e,c)	H (c)	H (c)	H (c)	L(e,c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)
Resource Exploitation	H (e)	M (e)	L (c)	L (c)	M(e,c)	L (e)	L (c)	M (c)	H (e,c)	H (e,c)	M(e,c)	M(e,c)	H(e,c)	M(e,c)	L(e,c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)	L(e,c)	M (c)	L (c)	L (c)	L (c)

Draft Definitions (Table 2):

FOOD

Food Production is availability, distribution and abundance of prey, and species that support prey. It includes all trophic levels, from primary producers (plants) to prey. Primary and secondary food production are influenced by physical, biological, and chemical factors.

Food Quality is species composition in the diet and their nutritional value.

HABITAT

Habitat Availability is the availability of the proper habitat for all phases of the life history of a species.

Habitat Degradation includes human activities that degrade or destroy habitat, such as logging, road building, noise pollution, and other aspects of urbanization, as well as some fishing methods.

REMOVALS

Predation is loss of individuals through foraging by other species.

Oil Spill Impacts are impacts of the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Contaminants/Pollution is the reduction of a population by contamination effects.

Competition is loss of forage or habitat due to use by other species. It includes man competing with apex predators (for example, fishing).

Disease is pathology leading to population decline.

Resource Exploitation is direct mortality from harvesting or as bycatch (unintentional taking) in fisheries.

DISCUSSION DRAFT **Table 3** **DISCUSSION DRAFT**
ONGOING MONITORING OF FACTORS POTENTIALLY INFLUENCING POPULATION ABUNDANCE: WHO'S DOING WHAT IN THE GOA?

This table reflects current information gathered by the Restoration Office into the GEM database of historical and ongoing projects in the Gulf of Alaska. The reference number (#) refers to the i.d. number in the database. Making sure this table is complete, at least at a broad level, is an essential step in identifying gaps and avoiding duplication of effort. This table does not reflect all monitoring and research efforts ever undertaken for these species in the northern gulf. Our attempt in this table is to highlight the most significant and relevant efforts that are currently ongoing.

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Harbor Seal	<u>NMFS #060</u> (abundance & related information) <u>NMFS #072</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (stock assessments) <u>USFWS #135</u> (wintering marine bird & mammals; Kodiak) <u>ADF&G #157</u> (ground counts Tugidak I.; aerial trend counts & diet, condition, survival, reproduction in PWS, SE, Kodiak; aerial abundance statewide--all will likely continue)	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, biomass; inventory of capelin, eulachon, herring; Cook Inlet) <u>UAF #206</u> (stable isotope analysis RE nutrient transfer; FY 99-01) <u>NPMR #262</u> (diet of Steller sea lions & harbor seals in Kodiak area)	<u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas)	<u>NMFS #072</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (annual mortalities of marine mammals in Alaska) <u>NPMR #267</u> (ANHSC biological sampling) FOR ALL SPECIES: <u>MMS #123</u> (pollutant levels down-current of Cook Inlet oil & other development) <u>USGS #152</u> (monitor fresh waters of Cook Inlet Basin; through 9/01) <u>ADFG #194</u> (subsistence harvest information; all species) <u>CIKeeper #238</u> (citizen water quality monitoring; Kenai, Homer, Anchor Point) <u>PWSRCAC #241</u> (hydrocarbon concentrations & sources; PWS)	FOR ALL SPECIES: <u>NWS #004</u> (buoys in GOA collect temperature, pressure, wind, & wave data; 1979 on) <u>NESDIS #007</u> (satellite data on sea temperature for all coastal US waters) <u>GLOBEC #028</u> (satellite data on transport & circulation in NE Pacific; 1985 on) <u>GLOBEC #029</u> (zooplankton, CTD, fluorescence, nutrients, chlorophyll, planktivorous fish; N. Central GOA shelf including Seward & Cape Fairfield lines & PWS Knight I. passage, Montague transect) <u>NASA #031</u> (SeaWiFS satellite data on chlorophyll & phytoplankton; 1997-02) <u>NASA #032</u> (MODIS satellite data on phytoplankton) <u>NASA #036</u> (satellite data on sea surface temperature) <u>NASA #037&040</u> (satellite data on global weather; 1996 on) <u>NESDIS #044</u> (sea surface temperatures, 1986 on) <u>NMFS #086</u> (upwelling indices, including GOA; 1946 on)

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Sea Otter	<u>NMFS #72</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>USFWS #131</u> (marine mammal tagging program RE Alaska Native hunt) <u>USFWS #132</u> (coastal areas) <u>USFWS #135</u> (wintering marine bird & mammals; Kodiak) <u>BRD #143</u> (methods for population assessment) <u>BRD #146</u> (genetics studies RE population status & management strategies) <u>NPMR #266</u> (sitings & biological samples; GOA)	<u>USFWS/ASOC #013</u> (diet)	<u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas)	<u>USFWS/ASOC #013</u> (archived samples available for contaminants, disease analysis) <u>NMFS #072</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (annual mortalities of marine mammals in Alaska) <u>USFWS #131</u> (monitor subsistence harvest) <u>NPMR #266</u> (sitings & biological samples; GOA)	FOR ALL SPECIES, CONT: <u>NWS #095</u> (meteorological observations at 4 GOA stations; 1980 on) <u>NWS #096</u> (buoys at 3 GOA sites measure waves, temperature, pressure, and some wind) <u>OAR #100</u> (GOA shelf data on current & bottom pressure) <u>NSF #117</u> (surveys of upper 1,500 meters of N. Pacific) <u>ADFG #177</u> (water temp. near Near I., Kodiak; 1971 on) <u>UAF #204</u> (GOA coastal flow & sediment data; every other year) <u>UAF #207</u> (GAK 1 temperature/salinity/depth; Resurrection Bay; 1970 on) <u>UNESCO #211</u> (subsurface temperature data using ships of opportunity; locations? 1970 on) <u>UNESCO #212</u> (floating temperature, salinity, velocity profilers; location? should begin 2000) <u>UNWMO #213</u> (oceanic variability) <u>WOCE #216</u> (subsurface floats; measurements? locations? years?) <u>WOCE #217</u> (surface buoys measure surface velocity & some atmospheric pressure) <u>WOCE #219</u> (upper ocean thermal measurements by commercial ships; global)
Killer Whale	<u>NMFS #72</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #078</u> (Pacific Marine Mammal Stock Assessments, not in Alaska waters but of whales that range into Alaska waters)		<u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas)	<u>NMFS #072</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (annual mortalities of marine mammals in Alaska)	
Sea Lion	<u>NMFS #011</u> (land counts at 151 locations in Aleutians & GOA, 1958 on) <u>NMFS #72</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (AK marine mammal stock assessments) <u>USFWS #135</u> (wintering marine bird & mammal studies; Kodiak) <u>NPMR #261</u> (survival & foraging of juveniles; GOA) <u>NPMR #262</u> (abundance & distribution; Kodiak) <u>NPMR #266</u> (sitings & biological samples; GOA)	<u>NMFS #056</u> (analyzed 1976-91 data RE sea lion abundance/ pollock fishing) <u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, biomass; inventory of capelin, eulachon, herring; Cook Inlet) <u>NPMR #260</u> (stress hormones in feces; Kodiak, PWS, BS) <u>NPMR #262</u> (use of prey compared to prey availability)	<u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas)	<u>NMFS #072</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (annual mortalities of marine mammals in Alaska) <u>ADFG #195</u> (contaminant levels using fecal samples; SE AK & western AK) <u>NPMR #266</u> (sitings & biological samples; GOA)	

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Beluga Whale	<u>NMFS #57</u> (annual survey of Cook Inlet belugas) <u>NMFS #072</u> (MMS & ESA compliance; incidental sightings & take) <u>NMFS #077</u> (GOA stock assessments) <u>USGS #243</u> (distribution of seabirds & mammals; GOA)		<u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas)	<u>NMFS #072</u> (MMPA & ESA compliance - incidental sightings and takes) <u>NMFS #077</u> (annual mortalities of marine mammals in Alaska)	ALL SPECIES, CONT: <u>WOCE #220</u> (sea surface salinity on WHP cruises and voluntary ships) <u>WOCE #222</u> (tide gauges) <u>FOC #225</u> (interannual variability of NE Pacific Ocean at Station P & along line P; at least once a year survey is extended north to Alaska coast or south to OR/WA coast) <u>NESDIS #231</u> (radar altimeters measure sea level; 1991 on) <u>ADFG #245</u> (plankton, temperature, salinity; Kitoi Bay) <u>NMFS #245</u> (stationary mooring--currents, temperature salinity; Chiniak Bay, Kodiak) <u>NMFS #247</u> (temperature & Secchi disk; Kodiak, Trident Basin) <u>NMFS #248</u> (temperature; Woman's Bay, Kodiak)
Black-Legged Kittiwake	<u>USFWS #003</u> (statewide plan for monitoring at breeding colonies & on the water) <u>NMFS #072</u> (MMS & ESA compliance; incidental sightings & take) <u>USFWS #136</u> (non-game migratory bird surveys) <u>USGS #227</u> (census, population dynamics & feeding ecology at Middleton Island; kittiwakes, murre, cormorants; 1974 on) MULTIPLE SPECIES OR SPECIES NOT NAMED: <u>MMS #122</u> (species, locations, and years not specified) <u>USFWS #133</u> (10 AMNWR sites; species?; 1970 on) <u>USFWS #135</u> (Kodiak archipelago 1979 on; species? "seaducks, seabirds, marine mammals") <u>USGS #145</u> (arctic breeding shorebirds; CI Inlet, Alaska Peninsula) <u>USFWS #223</u> (multiple species at periodic sites in GOA, some with EVOS \$) <u>USGS #243</u> (distribution of seabirds & mammals; GOA)	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet) <u>USGS #127</u> (relationships between biology, behavior & food availability in light of changes in prey population & marine climate) <u>USGS #227</u> (census, population dynamics & feeding ecology at Middleton Island; kittiwakes, murre, cormorants; 1974 on)	<u>USGS #127</u> (relationships between biology, behavior & food availability in light of changes in prey population & marine climate) <u>BRD #142</u> (seabird database - trend data) <u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas) <u>USFWS #223</u> (detect conditions that are expected to result in population trends; GOA) <u>USGS #227</u> (Middleton I.) <u>USFWS #271</u> (database of size & location of all seabird colonies in AK)	<u>MMS #120</u> (Alaskan Frozen Tissue Collection) <u>NMFS #076/BRD #148</u> (Marine Mammal Tissue Archive) <u>ADFG #194</u> (subsistence harvest database) <u>USFWS #223</u> (detect conditions that are expected to result in population trends; GOA) <u>USFWS #272</u> (subsistence harvest records; GOA)	

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Murre	<u>NMFS #072</u> (MMS & ESA compliance; incidental sightings & take) <u>USGS #227</u> (census, population dynamics & feeding ecology at Middleton Island; kittiwakes, murres, cormorants; 1974 on)	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet) <u>USFWS #123</u> (food supply in Cook Inlet & GOA) <u>USGS #227</u> (census, population dynamics & feeding ecology at Middleton Island; kittiwakes, murres, cormorants; 1974 on)	<u>BRD #140</u> (seasonal movements & pelagic habitat use) <u>BRD #142</u> (seabird database) <u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas)	<u>USFWS #014&138</u> (collect eggs at AMNWR to test for POPs; 1998 on)	FOR ALL SPECIES, CONT. <u>NPMR #263</u> (dynamics of AK Coastal Current) <u>NPMR #264</u> (temperature, salinity, velocity, nutrients, chlorophyll at 2 moorings on continental shelf S. Seward; see also GLOBEC) <u>NPMR #267</u> (ANHSC biological sampling)
Seaducks	<u>USFWS #135</u> (Kodiak archipelago 1979 on; "seaducks, seabirds, marine mammals")	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, biomass; inventory of capelin, eulachon, herring; Cook Inlet)	<u>BRD #140</u> (seasonal movements & pelagic habitat use) <u>BRD #142</u> (seabird database) <u>BRD #147</u> (pelagic seabird atlas) <u>USFWS #242</u> (characteristics, extent, status of wetlands)		

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Salmon	<p><u>NMFS #020</u> (Ocean Carrying Capacity Program, N. Pacific coast of Alaska, 1995 on)</p> <p><u>NMFS #022</u> (various locations in Alaska)</p> <p><u>GLOBEC #029</u> (zooplankton, CTD, fluorescence, nutrients, chlorophyll, planktivorous fish; N. Central GOA shelf including Seward & Cape Fairfield lines & PWS Knight I. passage, Montague transect)</p> <p><u>NMFS #064</u> (GOA biennial survey; includes subadults)</p> <p><u>USFWS #130</u> (stream counts APNWR; 1994 on)</p> <p><u>ADFG #153</u> (sonar counting of returns to Kenai, Kasilof, Susitna, Crescent rivers in CI and Copper River in PWS)</p> <p><u>ADFG #158&190</u> (weir & tower counts of returning adults; CI, Kodiak, PWS)</p> <p><u>ADFG #159</u> (aerial counts of returning adults & stream walks; PWS, CI)</p> <p><u>ADFG #160</u> (weir counts of outmigrating smolt & fry; Kodiak, NGOA)</p> <p><u>ADFG #161</u> (AWL of returning adults; PWS, CI, Kodiak, NGOA)</p> <p><u>ADFG #191</u> (coded wire tagging; PWS, CI, Kodiak)</p>	<p><u>NMFS #020</u> (Ocean Carrying Capacity Program, N. Pacific coast of Alaska; 1995 on)</p>	<p><u>NMFS #020</u> (Ocean Carrying Capacity Program, N. Pacific coast of Alaska; 1995 on)</p> <p><u>CI Keeper #237</u> (water quality of Anchor R., Stariski Cr., Ninilchik R., Deep Creek)</p> <p><u>CI Keeper #238</u> (supplemental freshwater quality monitoring)</p> <p><u>USFWS #242</u> (characteristics, extent, status of wetlands)</p>	<p><u>USGS #152</u> (presence of contaminants in fish tissues; fresh waters of Cook Inlet basin; through 9/01)</p> <p><u>ADFG #183</u> (Commercial Fish Division, subsistence fish & shellfish harvest; PWS, CI, Kodiak, NGOA)</p> <p><u>ADFG #194</u> (subsistence division harvest database)</p> <p><u>CI Keeper #237</u> (water quality of Anchor R., Stariski Cr., Ninilchik R., Deep Creek)</p> <p><u>ADFG #254/255</u> (commercial & sports fish catch data; PWS, CI, Kodiak, NGOA)</p>	<p><u>CI Keeper #237</u> (water quality of Anchor R., Stariski Cr., Ninilchik R., Deep Creek)</p>
Herring	<p><u>ADFG #169</u> (dive surveys)</p> <p><u>ADFG #170</u> (aerial surveys)</p> <p><u>ADFG #171</u> (catch sampling; 1980 on)</p>				

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Pollock	<u>NMFS #009</u> (winter acoustic & trawl surveys, Shelikof Strait 1981 on) <u>NMFS #064</u> (GOA biennial survey; includes subadults) <u>ADF&G #166</u> (catch sampling of AWL for pollock and cod in PWS & lower Cook Inlet; 1980s on)	<u>NMFS #068</u> (census eggs, oceanographic variables, & predator/prey densities in GOA)		<u>NOS#001&091</u> (Mussel Watch-chemical concentrations in mollusks, fish & sediments;1986 on) <u>NMFS #067</u> (identify & track parasitism in juvenile walleye pollock in N. Pacific)	
Cod	<u>NMFS #064</u> (GOA biennial survey; includes subadults) <u>ADF&G #166</u> (catch sampling of AWL for pollock and cod in PWS & lower Cook Inlet; 1980s on)			<u>NOS#001&091</u> (Mussel Watch-chemical concentrations in mollusks, fish & sediments;1986 on)	
Halibut	<u>NMFS #010&071</u> (biomass of groundfish species, by on-board observers) <u>IPHC #030</u> (statewide, using data from the commercial fishery & scientific surveys; 1974 on) <u>NMFS #064</u> (biomass of groundfish species using bottom trawls; 1984 on)			<u>NOS#001&091</u> (Mussel Watch-chemical concentrations in mollusks, fish & sediments;1986 on)	
Shrimp	<u>NMFS #064</u> (biomass of commercially important invertebrates using bottom trawls; 1984 on) <u>ADFG #178</u> (onboard observers collect data) <u>ADFG #181</u> (trawl surveys)				

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Crab	<u>NMFS #064</u> (biomass of commercially important invertebrates using bottom trawls; 1984 on) <u>ADFG #173</u> (trawl surveys of king & tanner; PWS, lower Cook Inlet, Alaska Peninsula) <u>ADFG #175</u> (dockside sampling for crabs & scallops; statewide) <u>ADFG #178</u> (onboard observers collect data; years?) <u>NMFS #248</u> (Women's Bay)		<u>NMFS #246</u> (hatch timing of Tanner crabs in relation to environmental variables) <u>NMFS #248</u> (dive surveys; Women's Bay)	<u>ADFG #183</u> (subsistence fish & shellfish harvest) <u>ADEC #184</u> (monitor PSP in king, tanner, & dungeness being harvested; PWS, CI, Kodiak)	
Juvenile herring	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, biomass, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet)				
Capelin	<u>NMFS #64</u> (biennial bottom trawl survey) <u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, biomass, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet) <u>ADFG #181</u> (shrimp trawl surveys; Kodiak, lower CI) <u>BRD #244</u> (abundance at seabird monitoring sites) <u>NPMR #259</u> (remote sensing abundance; CI)	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, biomass, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet)	<u>NOS #029</u> (GLOBEC transects of physical & chemical measures; GAK1 location, continental shelf northern GOA) <u>NMFS #268</u> (Pavlof Bay temperature mooring)	<u>NOS#001&091</u> (Mussel Watch-chemical concentrations in mollusks, fish & sediments;1986 on)	
Sand lance	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, biomass, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet) <u>NPMR #259</u> (remote sensing abundance; CI)	<u>MMS #118</u> (forage fish abundance, composition, diet, biomass, nutrient quality; Cook Inlet)			

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Euphausiids	<u>GLOBEC #029</u> (zooplankton, CTD, fluorescence, nutrients, chlorophyll, planktivorous fish; N. Central GOA shelf including Seward & Cape Fairfield lines & PWS Knight I. passage, Montague transect)				
Intertidal	<u>MMS #119</u> (community structure) <u>NOS #251</u> (Kachemak Bay NERR)			<u>NOS#001&091</u> (Mussel Watch-chemical concentrations in mollusks & sediments;1986 on) <u>ADEC #236</u> (water quality & marine toxin sampling at several listed beaches) <u>PWSRCAC #241</u> (hydrocarbons in mussels & sediments at 9 sites)	
Subtidal	<u>USGS #152</u> (fish, benthic invertebrates, & algae in streams of Cook Inlet basin; from through 9/01) <u>Alyeska #253</u> (benthic invertebrates & sediments; PWS, Valdez Arm)			<u>PWSRCAC #241</u> (hydrocarbons in mussels & sediments at 9 sites) <u>Alyeska #253</u> (benthic invertebrates & sediments; PWS, Valdez Arm)	

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Phytoplankton	<p><u>GLOBEC #029</u> (zooplankton, CTD, fluorescence, nutrients, chlorophyll, planktivorous fish; N. Central GOA shelf including Seward & Cape Fairfield lines & PWS Knight I. passage, Montague transect)</p> <p><u>NASA #031</u> (SeaWIFS satellite data; 1997-02)</p> <p><u>NASA #032</u> (MODIS satellite data)</p> <p><u>DFO #228</u> (relative abundance of phytoplankton & zooplankton & habitat parameters; GOA)</p> <p><u>ADFG #235</u> (plankton, salinity, temperature at Kitoi Bay, Kodiak; 1990 on)</p> <p><u>NPMR #257/DFO #229</u> (qualitative data on phytoplankton species composition; GOA, PWS)</p>				
Zooplankton	<p><u>GLOBEC #029</u> (zooplankton, CTD, fluorescence, nutrients, chlorophyll, planktivorous fish; N. Central GOA shelf including Seward & Cape Fairfield lines & PWS Knight I. passage, Montague transect)</p> <p><u>DFO #228</u> (relative abundance of phytoplankton & zooplankton & habitat parameters; GOA)</p> <p><u>ADFG #235</u> (plankton, salinity, temperature at Kitoi Bay, Kodiak; 1990 on)</p> <p><u>NPMR #257</u> (relative abundance of zooplankton; PWS, GOA)</p>		<u>GLOBEC #029</u> (habitat characteristics of zooplankton; PWS, GOA)		

DISCUSSION DRAFT ONLY

Table 4

DISCUSSION DRAFT ONLY

GAPS: FACTORS IN TABLE 2 THAT CURRENTLY ARE NOT BEING SUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED IN GOA

This table completes the gap analysis process begun in Table 3 by identifying those areas of monitoring and research that are important and are not currently being addressed.

Species	Population Abundance	Food Quality	Habitat	Removals	Food Production
Harbor Seal			Coastal oceanography measurements for understanding sea lion & harbor seal feeding areas adjacent to haulouts	Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	
Kittiwake & Murre				Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	Real-time coastal oceanography measurements for understanding prey distribution & availability
Capelin			Real-time coastal oceanography measurements for understanding capelin distribution & availability to predators	Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	
Salmon			Add marine nitrogen measurements to existing water quality surveys	Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	Develop methods for measuring early marine survival in nearshore environments
and so on for all GEM reference species...					

PROPOSED GOA MONITORING STRATEGIES, FIRST 3-5 YEARS

Items in **bold** would be funded by GEM. "L-M-H" refers to Table 2, which identifies factors that may influence population abundance. Note that, in most instances, a strategy proposed to fill a major gap for one factor also provides information related to other factors.

SPECIES	MONITORING AREAS			
	Prince William Sound	Cook Inlet	Kodiak Archipelago	Gulf of Alaska
Harbor Seal				
- Pop. abundance	ADFG/NMFS surveys	NMFS MMPA & ESA compliance	ADFG/NMFS/NPMR surveys	NMFS MMPA & ESA compliance
- Food production (H)	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS compliance monitoring (ESA, MMPA); coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS compliance monitoring (ESA, MMPA); coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS compliance monitoring (ESA/MMPA); coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS compliance monitoring (ESA, MMPA); coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings
- Food quality (H)	Coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	Coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	Coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	Coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings
- Removals (LMH)	ADFG/ANHSC/NMFS subsistence harvest and predation; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/ANHSC/NMFS subsistence harvest and predation; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/ANHSC/NMFS subsistence harvest and predation; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/ANHSC/NMFS subsistence harvest and predation; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis
- Habitat (L)	NMFS MMPA & ESA compliance; coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	NMFS MMPA & ESA compliance; coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	NMFS MMPA & ESA compliance; coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings	NMFS MMPA & ESA compliance; coastal observation network, including trawl surveys, community monitoring sites, & moorings

SPECIES	MONITORING AREAS			
	Prince William Sound	Cook Inlet	Kodiak Archipelago	Gulf of Alaska
Kittiwake-Murre - Pop. abundance - Food production (H) - Food quality (H) - Habitat (LM) - Removals (LM)	USFWS/USGS surveys NOAA/NASA/NSF; coastal observation network measures food production Coastal observation network measures forage species distribution in relation to seabirds USFWS/USGS surveys Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	USFWS/USGS surveys NOAA/NASA/NSF; coastal observation network measures food production Coastal observation network measures forage species distribution in relation to seabirds USFWS/USGS surveys Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	USFWS/USGS surveys NOAA/NASA/NSF; coastal observation network measures food production Coastal observation network measures forage species distribution in relation to seabirds USFWS/USGS surveys Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	USFWS/USGS surveys NOAA/NASA/NSF; coastal observation network measures food production Coastal observation network measures forage species distribution in relation to seabirds USFWS/USGS surveys Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis
Capelin - Pop. abundance - Food production (H) - Food quality (H) - Habitat (H) - Removals (LHU)	ADFG/MMS/NPMR/BRD/NMFS surveys; coastal observation network measures forage species NOAA/NASA/NSF Coastal observation network measures plankton Coastal observation network measures habitat parameters Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/MMS/NPMR/BRD/NMFS surveys; coastal observation network measures forage species NOAA/NASA/NSF Coastal observation network measures plankton Coastal observation network measures habitat parameters Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/MMS/NPMR/BRD/NMFS surveys; coastal observation network measures forage species NOAA/NASA/NSF Coastal observation network measures plankton Coastal observation network measures habitat parameters Tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/MMS/NPMR/BRD/NMFS surveys; coastal observation network measures forage species NOAA/NASA/NSF Coastal observation network measures plankton Coastal observation network measures habitat parameters ADFG/NMFS incidental harvest, no directed harvest; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis

SPECIES	MONITORING AREAS			
	Prince William Sound	Cook Inlet	Kodiak Archipelago	Gulf of Alaska
Salmon				
- Pop. abundance	ADFG/NMFS/GLOBEC/USFWS	ADFG/NMFS/GLOBEC/USFWS	ADFG/NMFS/GLOBEC/USFWS	ADFG/NMFS/GLOBEC/USFWS
- Food production (H)	Coastal observation network measures food; use of biomarkers and develop models of early marine survival in PWS only; extend to other areas later	Coastal observation network measures food	Coastal observation network measures food	Coastal observation network measures food
- Food quality (H)	OSRI	NOS	MMS	NMFS OCC
- Habitat (H)	ADFG/ADEC/USGS/EPA; coastal observation network measures habitat; add marine nitrogen to existing water quality surveys in watersheds	ADFG/ADEC/USGS/EPA; coastal observation network measures habitat; add marine nitrogen to existing water quality surveys in watersheds	ADFG/ADEC/USGS/EPA; coastal observation network measures habitat; add marine nitrogen to existing water quality surveys in watersheds	ADFG/ADEC/USGS/EPA; coastal observation network measures habitat
- Removals (LMH)	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis	ADFG/NMFS/USFWS; tissue archival network for contaminants analysis
and so on for all GEM reference species...				

DISCUSSION DRAFT ONLY

Table 5b

DISCUSSION DRAFT ONLY

PROPOSED GEM RESEARCH/SYNTHESIS STRATEGIES, FIRST 3-5 YEARS

SPECIES	RESEARCH				DATA MANAGEMENT	SYNTHESIS & COMMUNICATION
	Ecosystem Process Studies	Retrospective Analysis	Modeling	Management, Tools & Technology		
Harbor Seal	Origin of food		Support development of models to help organize and understand information collected by GEM & related programs, such as herring overwinter bioenergetics survival, juvenile salmon survival in relation to food & predators, hydrology & circulation in NGOA.	Help extend PWS methods to NGOA	Deliver information suitable to user-defined needs, provide links to existing databases	Solicit synthesis based on user-defined needs, track for use in State of Gulf Index
Kittiwake & Murre	Links between birds & prey & common controlling factors				Deliver information suitable to user-defined needs, provide links to existing databases	Solicit synthesis based on user-defined needs, track for use in State of Gulf Index
Capelin	Origin of food				Deliver information suitable to user-defined needs, provide links to existing databases	Solicit synthesis based on user-defined needs, track for use in State of Gulf Index
Salmon	Early marine survival, fate of marine nitrogen in freshwater			Methods for measuring early marine survival in nearshore environments	Deliver information suitable to user-defined needs, provide links to existing databases	Solicit synthesis based on user-defined needs, track for use in State of Gulf Index
and so on for all reference species...						

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

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Extension of Lapse Date: Capital Project Funds

DATE: November 20, 2000

The revised procedures adopted by the Trustee Council on August 3, 2000 included the following provision:

The unexpended balance of a capital project shall be carried forward for two subsequent fiscal years. At the end of the three year period, the unexpended and unobligated balance shall lapse. Trustee Council action is required to extend the project lapse date beyond the three year period. [emphasis added]

I recommend that the Council extend the lapse date on the following three projects, as requested by the administering agencies:

Agency	Project	Amount	Lapse Date	Purpose
ADEC	Project 97291, Chenega Shoreline Restoration	\$15,000	From 9/30/00 to 9/30/01	For completion of final report.
USFS	Project 98180, Kenai River Restoration	\$27,500	From 9/30/00 to 9/30/01	For contract with Youth Restoration Corps (YRC), per Trustee Council's recommendation on YRC's FY 01 proposal (Project 01430: "Do not fund with FY 01 funds. Consider reprogramming some unspent capital funds from earlier Kenai River restoration appropriations to this effort").
ADEC	Project 99304, Kodiak Waste Management Plan	\$1,857.1	From 9/30/01 to 9/30/03	To accommodate new schedule for project completion, which had been delayed due primarily to personnel changes at Kodiak Island Borough but is now on track.

ciptc

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

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: FY 01 Work Plan: Deferred Projects

DATE: November 24, 2000

In August the Council deferred action on 18 projects totaling \$1,874,500. I am recommending that 10 of these projects totaling \$1,209,900 be funded and that two additional projects, totaling \$150,000, be deferred further. The cap set by the Trustee Council for the FY 01 Work Plan is \$6 million.

Recommended for funding	\$1,209.9
Approved by TC in August	<u>4,685.7</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$5,895.6
Deferred further	<u>\$ 150.0</u>
TOTAL	\$6,045.6

I am also recommending that the Council approve one project that is outside of the Work Plan cap. Project 01154 would provide additional support costs for the Archaeological Repository & Local Display Facilities and is considered a capital project.

My recommendation is outlined in the two attachments:

- Spreadsheet (A), the "numbers spreadsheet", presents the recommendation in summary form.
- Spreadsheet (B), the "text spreadsheet", contains the complete text of the Chief Scientist's recommendation and my recommendation for each deferred project, as well as an abstract of each project.

Both spreadsheets are arranged by resource cluster.

defmemtc

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION ON DEFERRED PROJECTS: FY 01 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Approved in Aug.	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY 02 Recom.	Total FY01-02	Exec. Director's Recommendation
Pacific Herring				\$0.0	\$105.8	\$105.8	\$0.0	\$105.8	
01468-CLO	Acoustic Target Strength	NOAA	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$0.0	\$5.8	Fund contingent
01602	Herring Synthesis Follow-Up		New	\$0.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$100.0	Defer to January
SEA and Related Projects				\$0.0	\$170.0	\$176.6	\$0.0	\$176.6	
01393-BAA	Food Webs: Structure and Change	NOAA	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$120.0	\$119.0	\$0.0	\$119.0	Fund continge
01452-BAA	Assessing Prey & Predators of Pink Salmon Fry	NOAA	New	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$57.6	\$0.0	\$57.6	Fund
Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, and Other Fish				\$0.0	\$185.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$85.0	
01396	Shark Assessment	NOAA	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$85.0	Fund contingent
01404	Archival Tags for Tracking King Salmon	DOI	New	\$0.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Marine Mammals				\$93.5	\$63.5	\$22.6	\$0.0	\$116.1	
01064-CLO	Harbor Seals: Monitoring, Habitat, and Trophics	ADFG	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$24.9	\$22.6	\$0.0	\$22.6	Fund
01441-CLO	Harbor Seal Diet: Lipid Metabolism and Health	ADFG	Cont'd	\$93.5	\$38.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$93.5	Do not fund
Nearshore Ecosystem				\$22.6	\$815.2	\$557.2	\$60.0	\$639.8	
01407	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	ADFG	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$71.0	\$67.6		\$67.6	Fund
01486-BAA	Mussel Beds and Predators	NOAA	New	\$0.0	\$198.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
01532	Retrospective Analysis: Nearshore Communities	DOI	New	\$0.0	\$46.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
01543	Oil Remaining in the Intertidal	NOAA	New	\$22.6	\$500.0	\$489.6	\$60.0	\$572.2	Fund contingent

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION ON DEFERRED PROJECTS: FY 01 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Approved in Aug.	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY 02 Recom.	Total FY01-02	Exec. Director's Recommendation
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects				\$0.0	\$298.8	\$199.6	\$20.0	\$219.6	
01163-CLO	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX)	NOAA	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$198.1	\$199.6	\$20.0	\$219.6	Fund contingent
01586	Stable Isotopes / Forage Fish Abundance	ADFG	New	\$0.0	\$100.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Subsistence				\$0.0	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$50.0	
01482-BAA	Biotoxin Monitoring Program (PSP)	NOAA	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$50.0	Defer to January
Habitat Improvement				\$0.0	\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
01339	Western PWS Human Use Model	USFS	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Ecosystem Synthesis/GEM Transition				\$136.0	\$163.1	\$163.1		\$299.1	
01455	Data System for GEM	ADFG	Cont'd	\$0.0	\$35.7	\$35.7		\$35.7	Fund
01630	Planning for GEM	ALL	Cont'd	\$136.0	\$127.4	\$127.4		\$263.4	Fund
Total:				\$252.1	\$1,874.5	\$1,359.9	\$80.0	\$1,692.0	

NOTE 1: \$150.0 of the \$1,359.9 recommendation is deferred to January. The amount recommended for approval at December's meeting is \$1,209.9.

NOTE 2: FY 01 cap set by Trustee Council: \$6,000.0
 Approved by Trustee Council in August: -4,685.7
 Recommended for funding in December: -1,209.9
 Amount remaining within \$6 million cap: \$ 104.4

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION ON DEFERRED PROJECTS: OUTSIDE FY 01 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Approved in Aug.	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY 02 Recom.	Total FY01-02	Exec. Director's Recommendation
Archaeological Resources				\$38.8	\$25.5	\$25.5		\$64.3	Fund contingent
01154	Archaeological Repository & Local Display Facilities	ADNR	Cont'd	\$38.8	\$25.5	\$25.5		\$64.3	
Total:				\$38.8	\$25.5	\$25.5		\$64.3	

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOMMENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Pacific Herring						\$105.8	\$105.8	\$0.0	\$105.8
01468-CLO	FEATS: Fundamental Estimations of Acoustic Target Strength	G. Thomas/PWSSC	NOAA	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$0.0	\$5.8	\$5.8	\$0.0	\$5.8
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
This small amount of funding in FY 01 will allow for completion of the final report begun under Project 99468. In 1999, this project conducted cage experiments to determine the acoustic strength of herring and sand lance. Obtaining better definitions of target strength was essential to completion of work on two of the Trustee Council's major ecosystem projects, the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA, Project /320) and the Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX, Project /163).			Acoustic target strengths are needed for monitoring Pacific herring and sand lance. This project will provide funding for completion of the final report, which will consist of a manuscript for the peer reviewed literature. Fund.			Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a Detailed Project Description and budget. This small amount of funding in FY 01 will allow for completion of the final report begun under Project 99468. The final report consists of a manuscript for publication in the peer reviewed literature. The manuscript has been drafted and peer reviewed; funds in FY 01 will support revision and finalization of the manuscript/report.			
01602	Herring Synthesis Follow-Up	Restoration Office		New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$0.0	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$100.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
This project is a placeholder for a possible project or projects on Pacific herring that might be invited following completion of the herring synthesis and planning effort underway under Project 00374. The synthesis, which will include a recommended prioritization of research needs for herring, is now expected late November 2000. Although several proposals related to herring were submitted for FY 01, the <i>FY 01 Invitation</i> stated that, other than the conclusion of ongoing disease studies (Project /462), no work on herring was scheduled pending results of the synthesis. The invitation also stated that proposals would likely be invited after the synthesis was completed and reviewed.			In FY 00 the Trustee Council provided funding (Project 00374) to sponsor two workshops and a synthesis of our current understanding of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound, based to a large extent on the knowledge gained in the last 11 years of study. Pending completion of the synthesis, it is premature to fund additional herring work, other than the conclusion of the ongoing disease studies (Project /462). However, should the synthesis point to a need for specific studies on herring in FY 01, it is worthwhile to have some funds set aside for that purpose. Defer decision on spending these funds pending receipt and review of synthesis and recommendations.			Continue to defer decision on funding this project pending review of the synthesis being prepared under Project 00374. The synthesis, which was originally due September 30, 2000, is now expected November 22, 2000 and a follow-up workshop is scheduled for November 29, 2000. The synthesis may recommend particular work to be conducted on Pacific herring in FY 01. These funds are being set aside should the Trustee Council, following review of the synthesis, decide to invite proposals for additional work on herring. This is consistent with the <i>FY 01 Invitation</i> , which identified the possibility of a special invitation for herring later in FY 01. Recommend Trustee Council consideration in January, and continue to set aside \$100,000 for this purpose.			

SPREADS T B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
SEA and Related Projects						\$170.0	\$176.6	\$0.0	\$176.6
01393-BAA	Prince William Sound Food Webs: Structure and Change	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$0.0	\$120.0	\$119.0	\$0.0	\$119.0

Project Abstract

Recent research has shown that the oceanographic conditions connecting the northern Gulf of Alaska with Prince William Sound may affect recruitment and nutritional processes in fishes. Accordingly, food webs are subject to changes in carbon flow occurring between the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. This project seeks to conduct retrospective analyses of Gulf of Alaska production shifts since the oil spill. These analyses will enable a better understanding of the ecological role of regime shift processes conjectured to be impeding the natural restoration of populations in Prince William Sound affected by the oil spill.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the third year of a three-year project to develop a retrospective assessment of carbon sources in the Prince William Sound food web by analyzing stable isotopes in layers of mussel shells. Data was also to be applied to continue validation of the Prince William Sound ECOPATH model (Project /330). The development of the ECOPATH model is complete, so this objective should not be funded for FY 01. Given that a significant amount of the shell data analysis is complete, the proposer should present his preliminary analysis to provide proof of concept. Fund contingent on satisfactory progress in obtaining project objectives in using carbon isotopes in mussel shells.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund contingent on (a) satisfactory review of preliminary results on mussel shell stable isotopes and (b) clarification of budget. This project was deferred pending FY 00 results and a reduced budget that eliminates the ECOPATH objective; results and a revised budget have been submitted but are still under review and discussion. This project is using carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios to confirm the relative trophic status of species within the Prince William Sound ecosystem. This method could be a valuable tool for the Trustee Council's long-term research and monitoring program (GEM, or Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring). [NOTE: If upon review of preliminary results the recommendation is not to proceed with another year of field work, only closeout funds -- at an amount to be determined but almost certainly less than the \$119,000 above -- would be provided.]

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOMMENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
01452-BAA	Assessing Prey and Competitor/Predators of Pink Salmon Fry	R. Thorne, G. Thomas/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$57.6	\$0.0	\$57.6

Project Abstract

Research suggests that macro zooplankton and adult walleye pollock densities are the primary biological forcing variables affecting pink salmon fry survival. A program to make these estimates was initiated in spring 2000 by a partnership of organizations including the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, Sound Emergency Response Vehicle System, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This project will expand this effort to provide data on annual and seasonal variation of both predators and food availability for juvenile pink salmon and to interact with Project 01195/Pristane Monitoring, which is studying the use of pristane concentrations in mussels to estimate pink salmon fry survival.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The food and predators for juvenile pink salmon in Prince William Sound are important factors for determining the number of adults returning to spawn. This project will perform hydroacoustic surveys in spring in open-water environments of Prince William Sound. The data may be useful for historic hindcasting of adult returns once the models initiated during SEA (Project /320, Sound Ecosystem Assessment) are fully developed, but the proposed project will be collecting more spatially intensive data less frequently than was used in the successful proof-of-principle model tested under SEA. It may also be possible to use the data in a multiple-regression model to predict adult returns but this approach is not yet fully developed either. The third application is to independently test the concepts being developed in Project 01195/Pristane Monitoring. Although Project 01195 samples mussels in nearshore environments where hydroacoustic methods are not quantitative, a more synoptic view of offshore zooplankton and predators nearby might clarify mechanisms that produce pristane in mussels under various conditions of food and predator abundance. Fund for one year only.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund revised Detailed Project Description, which addresses the concerns raised by peer reviewers, including modification of the objectives and methods to provide for coordination and integration with Project 01195/Pristane Monitoring. In general, this project will provide data on annual and seasonal variation of predators and food availability for juvenile pink salmon.

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOMMENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, and Other Fish					\$185.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$85.0
01396	Alaska Salmon Shark Assessment	L. Hulbert/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$85.0

Project Abstract

This project will perform an unbiased estimate of salmon shark abundance and consumption in Prince William Sound. FY 01 will focus on continued field sampling and analyses of salmon shark abundance and consumption from data collected in FY 00 with an emphasis on data collected from directed stratified random line transect sampling and from aerial survey counts from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Geological Survey. Satellite tags and data archival tags will be employed to describe salmon shark movements and migrations, and critical feeding areas and depths. This research will assess the role of a predominant shark species as an indicator of change in the dynamic ocean climate and trophic structures in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. [NOTE: This project was originally proposed as a two-year project; a third year of funding (FY 02) is also now proposed.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project was funded based on a limited set of objectives for FY 00. The funding decision for FY 01 was to be based on successful review of progress in FY 00. Significant progress was made toward understanding salmon sharks and their role in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. It appears, however, that the project's goal of understanding total shark abundance in the sound may not be achieved due to the difficulty of counting sharks that are well below the surface. Effort in FY 01 should be directed toward: (a) determining a relative abundance index (long-line surveys may provide this index), (b) using sonic tags to estimate residence time of sharks in Prince William Sound, (c) estimating diet and consumption rates over the annual cycle), and (d) estimating the proportion of the population caught by a survey (i.e., "q" or catchability). Further, due to the potential importance of shark predation on marine mammal populations, newly available National Marine Fisheries Service funds for Steller sea lion biology are a potential source of matching funds for this project. Also, it is recommended that this project be managed within the Auke Bay Lab to take full advantage of fisheries expertise there. Fund contingent on satisfying the above-listed recommendations.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of (a) a revised Detailed Project Description that addresses the Chief Scientist's recommendations, including management of the project by the Auke Bay Lab and (b) a budget that does not exceed \$85,000 and that identifies funds from other sources for continuing this project in FY 02 and beyond. The numbers of sharks observed in Prince William Sound have been increasing in recent years.

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOMMENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
01404	Archival Tags for Tracking King Salmon at Sea: Migrations, Biology, and Oceanographic Preferences in Prince William Sound	J. Nielsen/USGS-BRD	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Archive tags with temperature and light-geolocation sensors will be monitored for post-smolt king salmon in Prince William Sound. Light/location relationships specific to the Gulf of Alaska developed under Project 00478 will be applied in this study of movement and migration paths for king salmon during maturation in ocean environments in the sound. Tagging chinook reared in the hatchery environment to the required size (150-300mm) will allow the efficiency and accuracy of this technology to be tested. FY 01 will include pilot studies of tag retention, behavior, and growth for chinook in captivity. These studies will take place at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's chinook hatchery outside of Anchorage (Elmendorf Air Force Base). A release experiment in FY 02 will be contingent on the success of the retention study and incorporate timed release of chinook. Archive tagged fish will be used to document king salmon use of marine habitats, migration routes, contribution to the sport fishery, and hatchery/wild interactions for chinook.			This is an innovative proposal that could contribute to identification of ecologically sensitive areas in Prince William Sound. The goals are well specified and the data could provide a unique perspective on productivity in the sound. Furthermore, the technology, as applied to salmon, has great potential. Unfortunately, due to limited funds, I recommend against funding this project this year. However, I strongly urge the Principal Investigator to resubmit this proposal for FY 02.			Do not fund. This project is a lower priority for funding in FY 01. It was deferred pending availability of funds and funds are not available within the \$6 million cap set by the Trustee Council. The Principal Investigator is encouraged to resubmit this proposal for consideration by the Council in FY 02. The project is designed to further test the development and application of archive tag technology, which has great promise for a variety of species.			

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOMMENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Marine Mammals						\$63.5	\$22.6	\$0.0	\$116.1
01064-CLO	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	K. Frost, ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 7th yr. 7 yr. project	\$0.0	\$24.9	\$22.6	\$0.0	\$22.6
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
This project will fund an additional year of data analysis and manuscript preparation for this multi-year study of harbor seals in Prince William Sound. FY 00 was to be the closeout year for this project. However, at the end of FY 00 some data will remain unanalyzed and unpublished. FY 01 funding will cover analysis and final write-up of (a) August 2000 harbor seal aerial surveys, (b) a comparison of 2000 counts with previous years (i.e., an updated analysis of population trend), (c) 1999 seal pup tagging data, and (d) integration of 1999 pup tagging data with other years and a synoptic analysis of movements and diving behavior of harbor seal pups in Prince William Sound.			This is a request for an additional closeout year for this project. The principle investigator has commitments to produce four manuscripts with FY 00 funding. Progress on manuscript preparation is satisfactory. Fund.			Fund an additional closeout year for Kathy Frost, the Principal Investigator on this project, to prepare four additional manuscripts for submittal to the peer reviewed literature. In general, this project is helping to explain the decline in harbor seals in Prince William Sound and document recent trends. The project has found that the decline in harbor seal populations has slowed in recent years and the Prince William Sound harbor seal population may be stabilizing.			
01441-CLO	Harbor Seal Recovery: Effects of Diet on Lipid Metabolism and Health	R. Davis/Texas A&M Univ.	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$93.5	\$38.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$93.5
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Ecosystem-wide changes in food availability could be affecting harbor seal population recovery. To better understand the results from field studies of harbor seal health, body condition, and feeding ecology, data is needed for seals on diets that vary in nutritional composition. Working with the Alaska SeaLife Center, this project will determine how fatty acid profiles in the blubber of captive harbor seals change over time during controlled diets of herring and pollock. In addition, the project will assess the aerobic capacity and lipid metabolism of skeletal muscle in harbor seals fed controlled diets and in wild harbor seals in Prince William Sound. The results will enhance understanding of the nutritional role and assessment of dietary fat for harbor seals.			FY 01 is the closeout year for this multi-year project, which is ground-truthing a promising monitoring technique that could be used to understand long-term trends in food availability to marine carnivores. The deferred portion of this project is for analysis of additional samples of harbor seal tissues. While analyses of these additional samples would add greater power to achieve project objectives, this is a lower priority among the deferred projects. Do not fund.			Do not fund additional sample analysis. In August, the Trustee Council approved \$93,500 for sample analysis and deferred a decision on funding analysis of additional samples (\$38,600) pending availability of funds. It has now been determined that funds are not available within the \$6 million cap set by the Trustee Council. This study is investigating the effect of diet on lipid metabolism and health in harbor seals.			

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOMMENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Nearshore Ecosystem						\$815.2	\$557.2	\$60.0	\$639.8
01407	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$0.0	\$71.0	\$67.6		\$67.6
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Harlequin duck populations have not recovered from the effects of the oil spill. Populations are declining in oiled areas of Prince William Sound while increasing in unoiled areas. This project will conduct late-winter boat surveys to assess the recovery of ducks inhabiting oiled areas. Population structure, abundance, and recruitment will be compared between oiled and unoiled areas in Prince William Sound to assess trends, population dynamics, and the progress of recovery. [NOTE: This project also requested funds (\$75,000) for FY 02 and FY 03.]			This project is a valuable part of documenting injury and recovery in harlequin ducks. Harlequins appear to be susceptible to oil in nearshore environments and may be good indicators of the lingering effects of the spill. Another year of population survey data (FY 01) will enable a relatively robust long-term monitoring strategy to be designed. Fund.			Fund. This project was deferred pending completion of a power analysis; however, it has now been determined that an additional year of data collection is needed before a power analysis can be performed. FY 01 will be the final year of Trustee Council support for field work. FY 02 will be closeout funds only (preparation of final report, including power analysis). This project is intended to assess the recovery of harlequin duck populations inhabiting oiled areas. The harlequin duck is one of the species that is still not showing signs of recovery from the oil spill.			
01486-BAA	Links Between Persistent Oil in Mussel Beds and Predators	S. Rice/NOAA, et. al.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$198.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
Links between oil-contaminated mussel beds and impacts on infauna and vertebrate predators have been inferred, but have not been definitively demonstrated. Significant oil concentrations in some mussel beds have persisted to the present, much longer than originally expected, and may explain contemporary observations of vertebrate predator exposure to oil. Oiled beds are long-term sources of vertebrate contamination, which has implications for future monitoring and response decisions in the event of future spills. In a more holistic approach than in the past, this project will examine evidence for links between persistence of Exxon Valdez oil in mussel beds, infauna, and nearshore vertebrate predators.			This project would attempt to link residual oil in mussel beds to exposure of invertebrate communities in mussel beds, nearby fish, and visiting birds and mammals in western Prince William Sound in a more direct way. This would be useful work for determining qualitatively if local effects are occurring around mussel beds twelve years after the spill, but it is not a high priority at this stage in the restoration program. Do not fund.			Do not fund. This project is a lower priority for funding in FY 01. It was deferred pending availability of funds and funds are not available within the \$6 million cap set by the Trustee Council. This project would study possible links between oiled mussel beds and predators, which were not anticipated, have not been studied directly, and may explain ongoing observations of vertebrate predator exposure to oil. Project 01543, which will intensively sample a stratified random sample of shoreline for surface and subsurface oil, is recommended for funding.			

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
01532	Retrospective Analysis of Nearshore Marine Communities Based on Analysis of Archaeological Material and Isotopic Analysis	G. Irvine/USGS-BRD	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$46.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will investigate long-term (6,300 year) patterns of productivity and relative species abundance in nearshore, intertidal communities via retrospective analyses. These analyses will focus on excavated midden remains of a very rich, well-dated archaeological site along the Katmai National Park coast. Changes in nearshore marine communities will be assessed through examination of relative species abundances, size-frequency analysis, and other indicators of habitat changes. Isotopic analysis of shells will provide an assessment of long-term productivity patterns in the nearshore marine environment as related to major periods of climate change.		The revised proposal reduces the project's scope to the component identified by the reviewers as likely to make a unique contribution to the restoration program: the development of a 6,000-7,000 year history from a few coastal organisms. Retrospective biological information of this type is very rare. Recommend against funding this year, but encourage Principal Investigator to resubmit for FY 02, when greater emphasis will be given to retrospective analyses.		Do not fund. This project is a lower priority for funding in FY 01. It was deferred pending availability of funds and funds are not available within the \$6 million cap set by the Trustee Council. The Principal Investigator is encouraged to resubmit this proposal for consideration by the Council in FY 02, when retrospective analyses of existing data sets will likely be invited in anticipation of GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring, the Council's long-term monitoring and research plan currently under development). The project is designed to improve understanding of long-term change in nearshore marine communities and investigate the relationship between productivity and climate.					
01543	Evaluation of Oil Remaining in the Intertidal from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$22.6	\$500.0	\$489.6	\$60.0	\$572.2
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>					
This project will assess the amount of oil remaining from the oil spill on shorelines within Prince William Sound. FY 01 funding will be requested in two phases. Phase 1 (Oct.-Nov.) produced a sampling design. Phase 2 (Dec.-Sept.) will intensively sample a stratified random sample of shoreline for surface and subsurface oil to estimate length of oiled shoreline, area and volume of oiled sediment, and volume of oil. Approximately 8 kilometers will be sampled by digging more than 8,000 pits to discover and quantify subsurface oil.		This is an extremely well reasoned proposal that addresses an important indicator of recovery from the oil spill. A recent workshop on study designs and objectives identified some significant issues. The project design is being reassessed. Fund contingent on successful review of the Detailed Project Description.		Fund Phase 2 (\$489,600 for survey) contingent on approval of the Detailed Project Description currently under review. Phase 1, \$22,600 for development of the sampling design, was approved by the Trustee Council in August. This project will conduct an assessment of the location, state, and amount of Exxon Valdez oil remaining on the shorelines of Prince William Sound. Sample site selection should consider the interests of local residents, take into account lingering injury, include sites previously found to have significant residual oil, and weigh cost effectiveness. Surveys outside of Prince William Sound are not anticipated -- the Council funded a final comprehensive assessment of oil around Kodiak in FY 95 and along the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas in FY 99.					

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects						\$298.8	\$199.6	\$20.0	\$219.6
01163-CLO	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska (APEX)	D. Duffy/Paumanok Solutions, et al	NOAA	Cont'd 8th yr. 9 yr. project	\$0.0	\$198.1	\$199.6	\$20.0	\$219.6
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
This project will fund a second closeout year for Project /163, which is using seabirds as probes of the trophic (foraging) environment of Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, comparing their reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet. These measurements are being compared with hydroacoustic, aerial, and net sampling of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance. This will allow a determination of the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds from the oil spill. Historical data from a variety of sources is being used to detect shifts in forage fish abundance and to test hypotheses explaining such shifts. In FY 01, APEX results will be produced and published as scientific papers.			APEX was a major undertaking by the Trustee Council and publication of results is necessary to legitimize the effort in the broad scientific community. The revised Detailed Project Description indicates substantial progress toward achieving a synthesis of results from individual APEX subprojects. Although titles and numbers of manuscripts have changed over the last year, I am confident that the needed synthesis is on track and that the project overall remains very productive. Fund.			Fund contingent on submittal of the APEX final report (which was due September 30, 2000). This project was deferred pending submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that lay out a two-year plan (FY 01 and FY 02) for bringing the APEX project to completion; the revised documents have now been reviewed and approved. In addition, several of the manuscripts funded in FY 00 had not been submitted as planned. However, substantial progress has been made on many of these manuscripts and work is expected to continue on them in FY 01.			
01586	Climate Change and Forage Fish Abundance: Development of Stable Isotope Methods for Long-Term Monitoring	M. Ben-David, B. Finney, D. Mann/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$100.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>			
This project will reconstruct forage-fish abundances over the time scales of centuries to millennia of interest in examining animal-climate relationships. Fish scales and bones recovered from ocean sediment accumulated in anoxic basins will provide a direct record of temporal changes in species composition of fish. Available data on climate, forage fish abundance, and reproductive success of seabirds from Prince William Sound and vicinity collected since 1989 will be used to calibrate the results of the fish scale analyses. In addition, these data will be compared with historical and prehistorical climate reconstructions, resulting in a predictive model.			This project holds much promise for establishing a longer-term perspective of biotic change against which to measure natural change for retrospective analyses of the findings of restoration projects. It also could contribute to building the early stages of GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring, the Trustee Council's long-term monitoring program) implementation. Recommend against funding this year, but encourage Principal Investigator to resubmit for FY 02, when greater emphasis will be given to retrospective analyses.			Do not fund. This project is a lower priority for funding in FY 01. It was deferred pending availability of funds and funds are not available within the \$6 million cap set by the Trustee Council. The Principal Investigator is encouraged to resubmit this proposal for consideration by the Council in FY 02, when retrospective analyses of existing data sets will likely be invited in anticipation of GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring, the Council's long-term monitoring and research plan currently under development). This project is designed to examine animal-climate relationships by using fish scales to reconstruct forage-fish abundances over time.			

SPREAD ET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Archaeological Resources						\$25.5	\$25.5		\$64.3
01154	Archaeological Repository, Display Facilities, and Exhibits for Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet	J. Bittner/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$38.8	\$25.5	\$25.5		\$64.3

Project Abstract

In a resolution dated January 22, 1999 the Trustee Council authorized \$2.8 million for a grant to Chugachmiut, Inc. to develop an archaeological repository for Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, local display areas in seven communities in those regions, and traveling exhibits to display in the local facilities. The resolution also stated the Council's intent to provide a reasonable amount of funding for project management and agency general administration (GA). This project will provide project management and GA funds for FY 01.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund contingent on Trustee Council approval of the modified proposal for a repository and local display facility in Seward. This project will provide essential oversight as the development of the archaeological repository and local display facilities moves forward. Support costs approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000 (\$38,800) will provide oversight for the following activities related to local display facilities and traveling exhibits: compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), business plan development, and construction for local display facilities in Cordova, Seldovia, Port Graham, and Nanwalek; solicitation/ selection of proposals for local display facilities in Valdez, Tatitlek, and Chenega Bay; development of a training program for display facility personnel; and planning and design for four traveling exhibits. These additional funds (\$25,500) will support further work on the repository and a local display facility in Seward. Additional support costs will be needed in FY 02 to complete the second group of local display facilities and traveling exhibits. [NOTE: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 01 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]

SPREAD: ET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATI DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Subsistence						\$50.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
01482-BAA	Establishment of a Biotoxin Monitoring Program in the Kodiak Island Area	J. Jellett/Jellett Biotech Limited	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$0.0	\$50.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$50.0

Project Abstract

During FY 00, this project was to develop and optimize a rapid test for detecting paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) in shellfish samples from Kodiak Island. Funding in FY 01 will establish a beach-monitoring program for marine biotoxins in partnership with the Kodiak Youth Area Watch (Project /610). The project will also adapt the rapid tests to detect toxic phytoplankton in water samples as an "early warning system" of toxic blooms. The relationship between toxic alga blooms and the contamination of shellfish will be researched. The data generated may identify beach areas that tend to be free of toxins over the year and help target areas for shellfish harvest or even aquaculture production.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal addresses an area of serious public health concern, the safety of eating shellfish. However, it goes well beyond the originally envisioned objectives. The Trustee Council was committed to the original objectives of the proposal to optimize the use of a PSP (paralytic shellfish poisoning) test kit for mussels on Kodiak. The expansion of the program into testing of water does not meet Council needs. Defer pending review of FY 00 results. If the results indicate a need for further work toward the original objectives, consideration of a revised proposal might be warranted.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Continue to defer decision on funding this project pending evaluation of FY 00 results. Report, which was expected September 30, 2000, has now been postponed to November 30, 2000. Recommend Trustee Council consideration in January if reported results are promising, and continue to set aside \$50,000 for this purpose. In FY 00, the Trustee Council funded optimization of a rapid test for PSP (paralytic shellfish poisoning) and ASP (amnesiac shellfish poisoning) for both extracted and unextracted shellfish tissue from the Kodiak Island area, and agreed to consider funding field trials in FY 01 or FY 02 with Kodiak subsistence users to prove the efficacy of the test in a beach monitoring application. The FY 01 proposal goes well beyond the originally envisioned objectives (objectives have been added to test water, establish a beach monitoring program, produce toxicity maps, and assess potential for economic development). In addition, questions are raised about the optimization itself, since samples from areas other than Kodiak were used in the optimization process. If funded, a revised proposal that focuses on the original objectives would likely be needed and funding would be at roughly \$50,000 (an amount comparable to the Council's FY 00 contribution), not the \$215,000 requested.

SPREAD: ET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATI DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Habitat Improvement						\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
01339	Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	L. Suring/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$0.0	\$23.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will fund two manuscripts for publication in professional journals. One manuscript will describe the use of GIS techniques to describe current human-use patterns in western Prince William Sound and to model potential changes in those use patterns as a result of additional development. A second manuscript will document use of the GIS generated maps of present and projected human-use patterns and their incorporation with GIS maps of the distribution of injured resources, as a basis for identifying areas where there may be conflicts between human use and wildlife. Identification of potential areas of conflict has allowed development of recommended management practices that may eliminate or minimize the negative effects of increasing human use. All injured species are being addressed in a general approach but specific management recommendations will be provided for harbor seal, pigeon guillemot, and cutthroat trout.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal is for publishing the results of this project as two journal papers and would inform a broad community about the work. Reconsider for FY 02 after final report has been completed and reviewed. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Do not fund. This project was deferred pending submittal of model and recommendations, which were due December 31, 1999. Because the model and recommendations still have not been submitted, it is premature to provide funding for additional work at this time. In general, this project is developing and testing in western Prince William Sound a model for projecting future impacts of human use on resources injured by the oil spill. The FY 01 proposal was for preparation of two manuscripts for publication in the peer reviewed literature.

SPREADSHEET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
Ecosystem Synthesis/GEM Transition						\$163.1	\$163.1		\$299.1
01455	Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program Data System	Restoration Office	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr.	\$0.0	\$35.7	\$35.7		\$35.7

Project Abstract

This project will initiate an ongoing data system for GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring, the Trustee Council's long-term monitoring and research program currently under development). GEM is being designed to monitor the ecosystems of the northern Gulf of Alaska and the adjacent coastal regions for a very long time period. Data collection, archiving, transfer, delivery, and presentation are critical components of GEM. FY 01 funding will be used to hire a data system manager to provide the leadership necessary for developing this essential part of the GEM program.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Data management and archiving are crucial to the long-term development of GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring, the Trustee Council's long-term monitoring and research program). Putting in place, before GEM begins, a system that is capable of storing and accessing the many different data types envisioned is a key to the success of GEM. Fund.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. This project will fund a data systems manager, to be located at the Restoration Office, for GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring, the Trustee Council's long-term monitoring and research program currently under development). This is expected to be an ongoing function under GEM. Efforts in FY 01 (hiring is expected by June 1, 2001) will focus on system design. Ongoing efforts will include collaboration with Trustee agencies and other data systems as well as data input, linking, and management.

SPREAD ET B -- EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

DEFERRED PROJECTS / FY 01 WORK PLAN

NOTE: PROJECTS ARE IN ORDER BY RESEARCH CLUSTER

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	Funded FY 01	Deferred to Dec.	RECOM-MENDATION	FY02 Recom.	Total FY01-02
01630	Planning for Long-Term Monitoring and Research Program	Restoration Office	ALL	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$136.0	\$127.4	\$127.4		\$263.4

Project Abstract

In March 1999, the Trustee Council earmarked an estimated \$120 million of Restoration Reserve funds for a long-term monitoring and research program in the spill area and adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska. Development of what is now called the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research (GEM) program was initiated in FY 99 and will continue through FY 02. In FY 00, a draft GEM Science Program (April 2000) was developed and submitted to the National Research Council for review. In FY 01, follow-up on the National Research Council's recommendations on the GEM Science Program will occur. In addition, a draft Monitoring and Research Plan will be finalized in conjunction with spill-area stakeholders, resource managers, and the scientific community. The plan will be coordinated with such other large-scale programs as the U.S. Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics (GLOBEC), the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES), and the Coastal-Global Ocean Observing System (C-GOOS), and then delivered for review to the National Research Council. This project will also help develop the *FY 02 Invitation*, which will request proposals for projects to accomplish the transition to GEM. Project 01630 will be accomplished through the combined efforts of the Restoration Office and Chief Scientist.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed, but Detailed Project Description and budget were coordinated with Chief Scientist.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund an additional \$127,400 for this project (\$136,000 was approved by the Trustee Council in August, as a placeholder while the FY 01 effort was being fleshed out). This project will conduct the planning necessary to carry out the Council's decision to dedicate a minimum of \$120 million of Restoration Reserve funds in support of long-term monitoring and research in the spill area and adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska. The effort in FY 01 will focus on (a) preparation of a draft GEM monitoring and research plan, using experts as writers and reviewers, (b) progress on the database of historic and ongoing monitoring and research in the Gulf of Alaska, and (c) revisions to the draft GEM science program, following interim review by the National Research Council in February 2001.

INTRODUCTION

In March 1999 the Trustee Council earmarked a minimum of \$120 million in funds from the Restoration Reserve for a long-term monitoring and research effort in the spill area and adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska. The GEM fund will be managed as an endowment, providing annual funding of \$5 to \$10 million depending on investment earnings. Accordingly, Restoration Office staff and representatives of Trustee agencies have begun to develop what is now called the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research program (GEM). The mission of GEM is to sustain a healthy and biologically diverse marine ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Alaska and the human use of the marine resources in that ecosystem through greater understanding of how its productivity is influenced by natural changes and human activities. The goals of GEM are to: (1) detect: serve as an early warning system by detecting annual and long-term changes in the marine ecosystem; (2) understand: identify causes of change in the marine ecosystem, including natural variation, human influences, and their interaction; (3) predict: develop the capacity to predict the status and trends of natural resources; (4) inform: provide integrated and synthesized information to the public, resource managers, industry and policy makers; and (5) solve: develop tools, technologies, and information that can help resource managers and regulators improve management of marine resources and address problems that may arise from human activities.

A first draft of the GEM Science Program was made available for public review and comment in 1999; a revised draft was submitted to the National Research Council for review in April 2000 under Project /360. During the years FY 01 and FY 02, the framework for the overall program will be finalized and a monitoring and research plan will be developed. Implementation of GEM is scheduled to begin in FY 03 (October 2002).

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of the Problem

Development of a successful GEM program is a complex undertaking, with a number of aspects and requirements that will go through several iterations. First, it is essential that the program be based on input from scientists and natural resource managers familiar with marine ecosystems, long-term ecological monitoring and research programs, and existing agency and university monitoring and research programs and databases. Second, it is essential that stakeholders and the general public participate in designing the program and have confidence that implementation of GEM will lead to the sustained use and conservation of the northern Gulf of Alaska marine ecosystem. Finally, the GEM program must receive independent peer review during and before implementation so it can be modified and improved in response to review comments and recommendations. In order to meet the FY 03 implementation goal, it is necessary that the progress made toward satisfying these requirements in FY 00 be continued in FY 01.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

In deciding to allocate a significant portion of the Restoration Reserve for long-term monitoring and research, the Trustee Council explicitly recognized that complete recovery from the oil spill will not occur for decades and that long-term observation and, possibly, restoration actions are needed if injured resources and services are to be fully restored. The Council further recognized that conservation and improved management of these resources and services will require a substantial ongoing investment to improve understanding of the biology and marine and coastal ecosystems that support the services as well as the people of the spill region. Hence, the Council made a commitment to development of a long-term monitoring and research program for the spill region that will inform and promote the full recovery and restoration, conservation, and improved management of spill-area resources.

C. Location

Monitoring and research carried out under GEM will take place mostly in the coastal and marine environment within the oil-spill area and, to the extent necessary, in adjacent parts of the northern Gulf of Alaska. Most of the planning activities described in this proposal will take place in Anchorage and in spill-area communities.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

The decision by the Trustee Council to use a significant portion of funds in the Restoration Reserve for long-term monitoring and research was made after extensive public review and comment, including meetings in most spill-area communities, in FY 98 and FY 99. The Council's Community Involvement Coordinator and an expert in traditional ecological knowledge (Project \052) have participated in the discussions that led to the first draft of the GEM program. In FY 00, a series of visits to spill-area communities, public meetings, and presentations to stakeholder groups further involved the public in development of GEM. In addition, one of the explicit goals of GEM is to involve communities in gathering data and other information, including local and traditional knowledge, that contribute to understanding of the spill-area ecosystem.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

The mission of the GEM program is to sustain a healthy and biologically diverse marine ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Alaska and the human use of the marine resources in that ecosystem through greater understanding of how its productivity is influenced by natural changes and human activities. The goal of this project is to design the GEM program and monitoring and research plan.

Specific objectives are to:

- (1) Develop a draft GEM Science Program (accomplished in April 2000) and draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan. Incorporate feedback from the public, stakeholders, and the scientific community in their development and revision.
- (2) Consult and coordinate with biologists, oceanographers, and other scientists working on other state, national, and international programs. These consultations will focus upon those working with prior or ongoing agency and university monitoring and research programs, plans, projects, and databases in the Gulf of Alaska and north Pacific Ocean. Another key group will be those involved in establishing other large scale marine ecological monitoring programs (i.e., GOOS, GLOBEC, PICES, PISCO, FOCI), including efforts in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of Maine.
- (3) Assist with independent peer review by the National Research Council of the GEM Science Program (April 2000) and draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan.
- (4) Prepare a final GEM Science Program and final GEM Monitoring and Research Plan, reflecting the comments of the National Research Council. Contribute to development of the FY 02 and FY 03 *Invitations to Submit Proposals* regarding proposals to transition to GEM in FY 02 with implementation starting in FY 03. Plan for projects to obtain information and advice needed to plan for and accomplish the transition to the long-term program.
- (5) Develop the infrastructure in Alaska to develop and implement GEM, including data management and web-based communications (see Project 01455).

B. Methods

The methods described below are organized by project objective (in parentheses) and only pertain to activities proposed to be carried out in FY 01:

- (1) Develop draft Monitoring and Research Plan. A conceptual draft ("straw dog") of the GEM Monitoring and Research Plan was developed at the end of FY 00 and presented for review at the Trustee Council's Annual Workshop, October 12-13, 2000. Development of the "straw dog" presented in October had the benefit of earlier input by numerous stakeholders at small workshops ("focus groups") conducted under Project 00630. The October workshop was organized as an intensive work session and involved the general public, stakeholders, resource agency managers, scientists, and peer reviewers. Input and feedback received from the workshop were analyzed and used for the next revision of the draft plan. A draft conceptual outline of the draft Monitoring and Research Plan is being developed and will be submitted to the Trustee Council and the NRC in early December 2000 for review and discussion. A revised draft, incorporating comments from the Trustee Council and the NRC, will be presented to the Trustee Council by mid-January 2001. From mid-January through March 2001, using a combination of small writing teams, peer reviewers, and experts as needed, the Restoration Office will develop the draft Monitoring and Research Plan based on the conceptual outline. In April 2001 the draft

Monitoring and Research Plan will be presented to the Trustee Council for adoption. From April through May 2001 the final editing of the draft plan will be completed. The final draft will be sent to the NRC for review by early June 2001.

(2) Consult and coordinate with other state, national and international programs. Additional comments will be obtained from scientists working with other large-scale monitoring and research programs and projects in the northern Gulf of Alaska or the north Pacific Ocean (e.g., GLOBEC, PICES, FOCL, GOOS, PISCO), and with others working on large scale programs in the Gulf of Mexico and Gulf of Maine. The Science Coordinator presented the monitoring plan to PICES scientists at the PICES annual meeting in Hakodate, Japan, in October 2000. Obtaining detailed information about other ongoing data gathering efforts, including ongoing agency and university programs, will allow GEM to be refined to complement and take advantage of ongoing work, thus achieving greater scientific integration, applicability to management needs, cost savings, and efficiency.

(3) Assist with NRC review. The "straw dog" draft Monitoring and Research Plan was presented to the NRC in October 2000. An outline of a revised draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan will be presented to the NRC in early December 2000, with a fully developed plan to be finalized by June 2001. Interim recommendations on the draft GEM Science Program (April 2000) are scheduled to be received from the NRC in February 2001, and will be incorporated in a revised Science Program document and revised Monitoring and Research plan. The NRC will be briefed on the draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan at two meetings in summer 2001.

(4) Transition Projects. The *FY 02 Invitation to Submit Proposals*, scheduled to be issued in February 2001, will invite proposals to assist in the transition to a long-term monitoring and research program. Development of the appropriate request will require considerable effort, including additional consultation by Restoration Office staff with the Chief Scientist and core peer-reviewers.

(5) GEM Infrastructure, Data Management, and Web-Based Communication. In order to implement a fully-developed long-term monitoring program, the necessary infrastructure must be in place. A number of issues related to this were identified in the GEM Science Program (April 2000) document: administration, scientific advice, peer review and management, data and information management and transfer, and public advice and involvement. An interim report from the National Research Council is expected in February 2001 to provide some guidance on these issues. Those recommendations, plus others from the Public Advisory Group and the Trustee agencies, will be used to develop a recommended approach for the Trustee Council to take.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

Representatives of all Trustee agencies are involved in developing the GEM program and Monitoring and Research Plan. In addition to a direct role in developing GEM, agency representatives will be involved in the continuing process of identifying and describing prior and existing monitoring and research programs, plans, projects, and databases relevant to the northern

Gulf of Alaska. There may be need for one or more small personal services contracts to obtain timely information needed in the further development of GEM (e.g., with a statistician in regard to the overall sampling design of the GEM Monitoring and Research Plan).

Beyond the participation of Trustee agencies, there will be consultations with other institutions and programs involved in monitoring and research in the north Pacific Ocean. These include, for example, the North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES) and the Global Oceans Ecosystems Dynamics (GLOBEC) Northeast Pacific Project, which is sponsored jointly by the National Science Foundation and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks

FY 01

October 2000:	Present draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan at EVOS Annual Workshop and at PICES annual meeting
October – December 2000:	Analyze input and feedback received from EVOS Annual Workshop; develop conceptual outline of a revised Draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan
December 2000:	Outline of Draft GEM Monitoring and research Plan presented to Trustee Council and National Research Council review committee for discussion
December 2000 – January 2001:	Revise outline of draft to incorporate feedback from Trustee Council and National Research Council
January 2001:	Present outline of draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan to Trustee Council for approval; public comment accepted
January-March 2001:	Small writing groups, reviewers, and experts (as needed) assist in further developing draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan
February 2001:	Receive interim report from NRC on draft GEM Science Program (April 2000); respond to recommendations as needed
April 2001:	Present draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan to Trustee Council for adoption; additional public comment
April - May 2001:	Final revision and editing of draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan
June 2001:	Submit draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan to NRC
June – September 2001:	Brief NRC review committee as needed. Continue work on developing other aspects of GEM (community involvement, data management, etc.)

FY 02

November 2001:	Receive final report from NRC on draft GEM Science Program and Monitoring and Research Plan (Extension of draft plan schedule could delay this)
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Dec 2001/Jan 2002: Revise GEM Science Program and Monitoring and Research Plan based on NRC review; circulate for public comment; adopt final documents (Extension of draft plan schedule could delay this)

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

Progress toward project objectives in FY 01 will be completed according to the schedule above. The following overall milestones are key:

1. Assist in developing draft Monitoring and Research Plan; coordinate review and revision with EVOS annual meeting in October 2000, public meetings, the Trustee Council, and the NRC.
2. Revise GEM Science Program incorporating NRC comments.
3. Contribute to *FY 02 Invitation*.

A. Completion Date

The GEM Science Program and Monitoring and Research Plan are scheduled to be approved by the Trustee Council in January 2002. Implementation of GEM will begin with the FY 03 work plan cycle and will be ongoing. These dates are dependent on all the writing and review deadlines and may be adjusted based on actual completion dates.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

The products of this project will be the GEM Science Program and the GEM Monitoring and Research Plan. No reports will be required and no additional publications are expected.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

The Science Coordinator presented the draft GEM Monitoring Plan to the PICES Annual Meeting in Hakodate, Japan, October 2000. The Science Coordinator will present the draft GEM monitoring plan at the annual meeting of the American Fisheries Society in Phoenix, AZ in August 2001.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Trustee Council directed the executive director and chief scientist to develop a plan for long-term monitoring and research (i.e., GEM) in a resolution adopted on March 1, 1999, in regard to the expenditure of Restoration Reserve funds. Thus, this project is something that is appropriately carried out by the Restoration Office.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

This project will be fully coordinated with and among Trustee agencies, scientific peer reviewers, the Public Advisory Group, and others.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Ms. McCammon has 25 years of experience in Alaska in recreation and tourism, journalism, communications, and public policy, emphasizing natural resource issues. She has been Executive Director of the Trustee Council since 1994.

Dr. Spies has 35 years of experience as a scientist in marine pollution and toxicology, the effects of petroleum on marine organisms, and benthic ecology. He is president of Applied Marine Sciences, Inc. and has been the Trustee Council's Chief Scientist since 1991.

Dr. Mundy has 27 years of experience as a fisheries scientist, including 24 years in Alaskan fisheries research and management. As Science Coordinator since 1999, Phil has been key to development of the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program. He has worked as a review of research on the oil spill since 1989.

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Budget Category:	Authorized FY 00	Proposed FY 01	PROPOSED FY 01 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$9.5	\$33.3	\$181.3	\$8.5	\$21.0	\$9.8
Personnel	\$0.0	\$56.7						
Travel	\$15.0	\$20.0						
Contractual	\$60.0	\$161.5						
Commodities	\$5.5	\$5.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$80.5	\$243.7				Estimated FY 2002		
General Administration	\$4.2	\$19.7						
Project Total	\$84.7	\$263.4						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)								
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments: In August 2000, the Trustee Council approved \$136,000 for this project. The additional request, to be considered by the Council in December 2000, is \$127,400.								
PREPARED 11/24/00								

FY01

Project Number: 01630
Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring Program
Lead Agency: ADFG/Restoration Office

FORM 2A
MULTI-TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Budget Category:	Authorized FY 00	Proposed FY 01						
Personnel		\$6.8						
Travel		\$20.0						
Contractual		\$0.0						
Commodities		\$5.5						
Equipment		\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$32.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration		\$1.0				Estimated FY 2002		
Project Total	\$0.0	\$33.3						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.1						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

FY01

Project Number: 01630
 Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring Program
 Agency: ADFG & Restoration Office

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FY 01
Name	Position Description					
Claudia Slater	Agency Liaison		1.0	6.8		0.0 6.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
NOTE: This \$6.8 was approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000.						
Subtotal			1.0	6.8	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$6.8
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FY 01
Description						
Travel for Restoration Office staff and other personnel as needed for National Research Council review sessions and public/ stakeholder presentation meetings.						20.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
NOTE: \$15.0 of the \$20.0 was approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000.						
Travel Total						\$20.0

FY01

Project Number: 01630
Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring Program
Agency: ADFG & Restoration Office

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FY 01
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FY 01
Presentation/public education materials for Restoration Office		5.5
NOTE: This \$5.5 was approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000.		
Commodities Total		\$5.5

FY01

Project Number:01630
Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring Program
Agency: ADPG & Restoration Office

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Budget Category:	Authorized FY 00	Proposed FY 01					
Personnel		\$7.4					
Travel		\$0.0					
Contractual	\$60.0	\$161.5					
Commodities		\$0.0					
Equipment		\$0.0					
Subtotal	\$60.0	\$168.9	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS				
General Administration	\$4.2	\$12.4			Estimated FY 2002		
Project Total	\$64.2	\$181.3					
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.1					
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.							
Other Resources							
Comments:							
NOTE: \$5.3 of the \$12.4 General Administration was approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000.							

FY01

Project Number: 01630
 Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring
 Program
 Agency: ADNR

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FY 01
Name	Position Description					
Ken Holbrook	Agency Liaison		1.0	7.4		7.4
						0.0
						0.0
Plus \$1.1 GA						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
NOTE: This \$8.5 was approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000.						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal			1.0	7.4	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$7.4
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FY 01
Description						
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$0.0

FY01

Project Number: 01630
 Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring Program
 Agency: USFS

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

FY 01 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FY 01
Name	Position Description					
Catherine Berg	Agency Liaison		1.0	6.3		6.3
Plus \$0.9 GA						0.0
						0.0
Dede Bohn	USGS Liaison		2.0	6.0		12.0
For work on GEM "gap analysis"						0.0
Plus \$1.8 GA						0.0
						0.0
NOTE: The \$7.2 for C. Berg was approved by the Trustee Council in August 2000.						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal			3.0	12.3	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$18.3
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FY 01
Description						
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$0.0

FY01

Project Number: 01630
 Project Title: Planning for Long-Term Research & Monitoring Program
 Agency: DOI

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

October 1, 2000 - September 30, 2001

FY01

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL