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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

August 10-11, 2005

11

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
August 10-11, 2005 9:00 a.m.
Anchorage, Alaska

DRAFT 8/09/05 1:33 PM

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

SCOTT NORDSTRAND
Deputy Attorney General
State of Alaska

JAMES BALSIGER
Administrator, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

KURT FREDRIKSSON
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

DRUE PEARCE
Senior Advisor to the Secretary
for Alaskan Affairs
U.S. Department of the Interior

MCKIE CAMPBELL
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish
and Game

JOE MEADE
Forest Supervisor
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Meeting in Anchorage, Trustee Council Office, 441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 500
_____ Federal Chair

1. Call to Order – 9:00 a.m.
2. Consent Agenda
 - Approval of Agenda*
 - Approval of Trustee Council Meeting Notes*
June 11, 2005
3. Public comment – 9:15 a.m.
4. Trustee Council/Public Advisory Committee dialogue – 9:30 a.m.
 - PAC may attend in person or call-in
5. Executive Director's report – 9:45 a.m.
 - June 11, PAC meeting summary – John Gerster

- Koniag annual payment – Gail Phillips (reference: Resolution 01-08 in binder under Misc Items of Information tab)
- June 11, 2005 PWSSC (Thorne, Bird, Bishop) presentations available on disk – Gail
- Updated Project Report list – Carolyn Rosner
- Financial Statements quarter ending June 30, 2005 – Gail (Misc Items of Information tab)
- Public Advisory Committee resignations – Gail
- ARLIS, Security Camera – Carrie Holba
- Ten year budget summary – Paula Banks (requested during retreat)
- List of PWS organizations that received funding from EVOS 1995-2005 – Carolyn (Misc Reports tab)

Executive Session if necessary.

6. Public Advisory Committee nominations* – Doug Mutter, DOI
 - Kurt Eilo, Sport Hunting and Fishing
 - Vern McCorkle, Public at Large

Noon working lunch (12:00)

7. Anchor River Parcels* – Gail, Kenny Powers, The Nature Conservancy
 - Mutch
 - Jacobs
8. Proposed Project Reporting Procedure Change* – Carolyn
9. Small Parcel Acquisition Program* – Carol Fries, ADNR
10. FY 2006 Draft Work Plan* – Richard Dworsky, Brenda Norcross, Rob Bochenek
 - Admin DPD & Budget*– Paula
 - ARLIS DPD & Budget*– Carrie
11. Proposed Interim Action Plan* – Gail, Richard, Carolyn

Adjourn

* Indicates action items

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING NOTES

Cordova, Alaska

June 11, 2005

DRAFT

DRAFT

Chaired by: Drue Pearce
Trustee Council Member

Trustee Council Members Present:

Joe Meade, USFS
• Drue Pearce, DOI
James Balsiger, NMFS

McKie Campbell, ADF&G
Kurt Fredriksson, ADEC
Scott Nordstrand, ADOL

• Chair

The joint Trustee Council and Public Advisory Committee meeting convened at 10:05 a.m., June 11, 2005 at the Native Village of Eyak Masonic Hall, 500 First Street, Cordova, Alaska.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the June 11, 2005 agenda
(Attachment A)

Motion by Nordstrand, second by Campbell

2. Approval of February 4, 2005 meeting notes

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the February 4, 2005 meeting notes
(Attachment B)

Motion by Balsiger, second by Fredriksson

3. Approval of May 3, 2005 meeting notes

APPROVAL MOTION: Approved the May 3, 2005 meeting notes
(Attachment C)

Motion by Fredriksson, second by Campbell

Public comment period began at 10:10 p.m.

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

Public comment was received from 11 Cordova residents (Attachment D):
Dr. Ted Cooney, Ross Mullins, Ken Adams, Mayor Tim Joyce, Dr. Tom Kline,
Meera Kohler, Walt Parker, Ed Backus, Jennifer Gibbons, Dr. Vince Patrick,
Sylvia Lange

Public comment period closed at 11:30 a.m.

4. Budget amendment request for Project 040707

FAILED MOTION: Motion requesting \$17,500 additional funding
for FY 05 and \$17,500 for FY 06

Motion by Campbell, second by Meade

5 Budget amendment request for Project 040708

APPROVED MOTION: Motion to approve \$15,750.50 additional
funding for FY 05 and \$6,104 for FY 06

Motion by Campbell, second by Meade

6. Budget amendment request for Project 050750

FAILED MOTION: Motion to approve \$40,000 additional funding

Motion by Meade, second by Campbell

7. Overdue reports

APPROVED MOTION: Motion to defer action on the overdue reports
until the August 2005 Trustee Council meeting
requesting the EVOS staff to review the final
report process and procedures and bring
recommendations back to the Trustees

Motion by Campbell, second by Fredriksson

8. Asset Allocation

APPROVED MOTION: Motion to approve the proposed asset
allocation

Motion by Campbell, second by Balsiger

Off the record 12:05 p.m.

On the record 12:25 p.m.

Presentations by Dr. MaryAnne Bishop, Nancy Bird and Dr. Richard Thorne,
Prince William Sound Science Center

Off the record 1:35 p.m.

On the record 1:50 p.m.

Dialogue with the Public Advisory Committee, Pat Norman participated by
teleconference

Meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m. Motion by Nordstrand, second by Balsiger

**June 11, 2005 TC
meeting notes**

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
Public Meeting
Saturday June 11, 2005
10:05 o'clock a.m.
Cordova, Alaska

Pages 7-46 meeting transcript

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Those are approved. That brings us to public comment. Do we have members of the public who would like to comment to the Trustee Council? Okay. Yes, sir. Why don't we take you first? Yes, sir. Please state your name and your affiliation.

MR. COONEY: Good morning everyone. My name is Ted Cooney, I'm a retired professor of marine science at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks. I presently reside in the little cowboy town of Choteau, Montana. Between 1994 and 1999 I served as the lead scientist for the Sound Ecosystem Assessment Program here in Prince William Sound. This huge and expensive endeavor leveraged one of the most sophisticated understandings of a juvenile fish ecosystem anywhere in the world. To a person the nearly 100 individuals working on SEA were justifiably proud of the contributions they made, specifically to Prince William Sound and generally to the area of marine fisheries ecology.

Unfortunately this sense of accomplishment was not shared by many of the stakeholders of the pink salmon and herring resources here in the Sound. I can still remember my initial shock at hearing one of the most respected fishermen from Cordova declare publicly that SEA had failed to produce much of anything useful. Reluctantly I had to admit that from a stakeholder perspective, that fisherman was right. Since then I've been working with the Prince William Sound fisheries research applications program here in Cordova to find ways of bringing elements of SEA and other studies to bear on local fisheries issues, and there are plenty of them.

SEA developed a series of numerical models that were used to explore ecosystem structure and function. Could these same tools be applied to problems that included possible wild and hatchery stock interactions and unreliable run forecasting for pinks? Several of us advising PWSFRAP thought that this might be the case.

I speak today to urge that the Council continue to support the PWSFRAP effort and those like it that are dedicated to applying the results of previous research to contemporary research questions. I was surprised to find that producing a comprehensive description of how the ecosystem works did not lead directly to useful applications. In fact, there are few if any case histories available to inform this process.

At the moment, PWSFRAP is facilitating the revival of a juvenile salmon survival model that holds promise for vastly improving pink salmon forecasting. While these sorts of predictions have been aiding those managing and exploiting most other salmon species, future run forecasting methods for pink salmon remain elusive. This lack of information leads to inefficient harvest decisions, problematic marketing strategies, and as we've seen from time to time, economic disasters.

Trustee Council funding over the years has produced some remarkable results leading to a vastly improved understanding of how the local ecosystem supports critical stocks of fishes, sea birds, and marine mammals. While as important academically as these results are, much of

their real worth remains to be exploited for practical application. In the continuing process of restoring and sustaining a healthy ecosystem, the Council could play a significant role by aiding those attempting to do this.

I ask today that you make the search for usefulness. The search for usefulness. The high priority for continuing and future support. Don't let this important growing application capacity slip through your fingers now. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you. Any questions?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Continuing in the front row.

MR. MULLINS: Pardon? Oh, thanks. Hello everybody. Welcome to Cordova. I'm glad you could make it down here as a community that was pretty severely impacted by the spill. And we appreciate your presence because a lot of the citizens of the region are interested in the process that you all represent.

I'm going to take a little different point of view than Ted did. I'm going to talk about the history somewhat of our past involvement going back 32-33 years when the fishermen made strong efforts to keep the pipeline from terminating in Valdez. We had a lot of concerns at that time which were later proven to be correct. And I'd like to comment here just reading a press release from the Anchorage Daily News, Thursday, April 8th, 1971.

A Cordova district fisherman union representative verbally squared off with oil company representatives Wednesday about the possible detrimental effects of Valdez tanker operations. Ross Mullins, speaking to -- I forgot, that is my name, Ross Mullins, I live here in Cordova. Ross Mullins, speaking to the Anchorage Press Club said, the oil industry, with the blessing of state government, unilaterally determined this port to be best for their purposes.

No consideration worthy of mention has been given, other values and resources and potential conflict with this determination, Mullins said. FG Larmeny, BP area manager said, the economics is all we're concerned with. Mullins replied, we're concerned with a little more than company profit, say the quality of life, for instance. The issue is, should the biological community of the area be exposed to change in the interest of corporate profit without the benefit of a democratic forum and governmental controls, including the involvement of local residents and fishermen who are dependent on the aquatic resources for their livelihood.

He said that Miller, et cetera -- tragedy for Prince William Sound is one of the nation's richest fisheries and largest shellfish stocks and the scenic beauty and aesthetic resource will someday be much more highly valued than they are today. That was 32-33 years ago.

Some things have changed, some things have improved, but you folks have the opportunity in your grasp to accomplish something that we were strongly desirous of in 1970's when we were opposing this operation. We argued for a slowdown so that baseline studies could be done, other research could be done, so that in the event of a major catastrophe, we would be able to measure the damages that were caused by that tragedy. And as you all know, we had the tragedy and we didn't have the baseline. We didn't have any good information that would give us some way to measure what was lost.

Now we have a -- you know, our herring population here collapsed. We just received an email from Gary Marty, one of the folks that's been funded through your efforts on toxicology of herring, disease of herring. He points out that things look like they're going to collapse even further, 40 or 50 percent in the next couple of years unless the 2003 recruitment year survives appropriately, which it appears not to be.

So we've got serious fishery problems, commercial problems, that are taking millions of dollars out of the community and have caused many fishermen to go out of business.

Now my partner, Ken Adams, and I have had before you in the past proposals and you've been gracious enough to fund us for a community involvement project, as it began, to try to engage the stakeholders in a dialogue to examine the sea resources and invest the 22 million

dollars in in 1994 through '99 and elevate what could be elevated to practical application that would benefit the industry and stakeholders.

And we're still pursuing that. Last year you provided us funds to encourage this planning process. The language of the '05 invitation stated that you anticipated a three year implementation of the pink salmon fry survival model.

Now I understand a lot of you feel, well, pink salmon are recovered. What has not recovered are the commercial fisheries services. When you take out nearly half of the economic value of the overall region's resources such as the herring, sure the pinks may have recovered but in order to offset that, you need to do other things in fisheries that are recovered or recovering that will give the fishermen a better, consistent, sustained opportunity. And the program we've been working on is directed in that -- toward that goal.

Now the modeling that was involved was a very complex affair that took place in the 90's and came out with some extremely provocative results. Unfortunately the funding was curtailed at a point before a lot of this stuff could have actually been implemented.

So we're just, you know, pleading with you to continue the long term GEM view of -- long term monitoring that will allow us here in the oil spill region to get a good comprehensive grasp of the ecosystem so that the understanding in the future will be such that in the event of another catastrophe, which is a very strong likelihood -- I mean, human error is always the fault -- then we will at least be prepared to be able to measure what's going on.

And, you know, we're seeing climatic shifts, various other, you know, large scale changing events that would be good to have a handle on. And, you know, I hope the rumors we hear that the state has a desire to take the restoration fund and put it in the state treasury and close the whole shebang down is totally unwarranted. I mean, you believe me, in a small community like Cordova, you hear these rumors and they take on a life that is quite independent of any reality.

So, you know, we hope you folks will do the right thing and continue with a long term program for the oil spill region and the critters and folks that live around here. Thank you very much.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you. Any questions?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Before we go on to the next person here, could we have those people who are on line identify themselves, please?

MS. BELT: This is Gina Belts in Anchorage.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you.

MS. BOHN: Dede Bohn in Anchorage.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you, DeDe. Okay, we will come -- neither of those people would want to do public comments. We will come back to the teleconference line after we've finished hearing the comments from those who are here.

Just to try to have some order, is that everyone in the first row who wants to testify?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Second row? I think there are two of you, is that correct? You also? Okay, great.

MR. ADAMS: Good morning, Madam Chairman.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Good morning.

MR. ADAMS: Members of the Trustee Council. Members of the PAC. Gail Phillips, director. My name is Kenneth Adams and I and the previous speaker, Mr. Ross Mullins, are collaborators with scientists and resource managers. We have formed a group called Prince William Sound Fisheries Research Application and Planning, PWSFRAP.

I'd like to welcome you to Cordova. And I don't want to take any thunder from our mayor who may want to make some remarks. I don't know, I don't want to put words in his mouth. But in any case, looking out over the harbor on a clear day like this, semi-clear day, it's plainly

evident that ours is a community based upon fishing and it is highly appropriate that you're here today as we celebrate the importance of marine science to Prince William Sound.

There are a series of meetings over the next -- or actually beginning yesterday and over the next couple of days which highlight the importance of marine science. So it's appropriate that you're here. And further that you're here and within your domain is concern for damaged resources and the human services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

I, like Mr. Mullins, had been affiliated with the Trustee Council, especially through the developing GEM program, for several years. And although we've been listed as principal investigators of former projects, a listing as co-project coordinators is a truer representation of our activities, of our project activities.

And some of you already know that we work cooperatively with a group of science and resource manager/collaborators, all of whom have particular expertise with the Prince William Sound marine ecosystem and fisheries resources. We are extremely grateful for all of their time, their contributions and dedication to our collaborative efforts and the Trustee Council for its support.

We responded to the FY '06 invitation by way of commercial fishing, which you recognize as a human service negatively impacted by EVOS. In view of the number of people involved in all phases of the industry and the damage sustained by the fisheries' resources upon which we depend, com fishing in Prince William Sound, especially here in Cordova, was the most negatively affected human service period throughout all of the spill impacted area.

Further, since the economy of Cordova is based upon com fishing, our entire town was negatively impacted by EVOS. And for years this continues.

And I would like to bring up just a brief mention that we received a letter of support from the City of Cordova, the mayor, the city council, and a subcommittee on fisheries, in support of the work that we've undertaken to realize application of the results for the benefit of improved management here in Prince William Sound.

And I sent a copy of the letter to Gail, I don't know if she distributed it to the other.....

MS. PHILLIPS: It is in their packets.

MR. ADAMS: Thank you, Gail. So there is support for this type of work.

Dr. Cooney mentioned the Sound ecosystem assessment that you funded from '94 to '99. This provided the means to investigate how this Prince William Sound ecosystem functioned with respect to the survival of juvenile herring and juvenile pink salmon. This was a very worthy and a valuable contribution to rectifying our victimization by the oil spill. And I'm talking ours as the industry. Victimization of the commercial fishing industry by EVOS.

And this was to help in restoring our damaged industry and the resource dependent communities consequently. However, fishermen and communities are not necessarily academically inclined. We're not dealing with Princeton, New Jersey here. This is a hands on community and we seek the utilization and the application of the science, application of the results.

We can't do much with a journal that's published and sitting on a shelf. We have to have application as a damaged resource -- pardon me, as a damaged service. What good does it do us to have a published journal sitting on the shelf if we can't go the extra step and utilize that information for actual improvement in management?

At the 2003 annual symposium, we made a presentation that called attention to the unachieved goals of SEA. That dealt with application of the SEA results for improved management. Especially to improve salmon return forecasting. Now there was a decision by staff and EVOS trustees of the time not to take this step and produce management tangibles, a benefit to the industry and the community. And that happened around the time when the Trustee Council was embarking upon the GEM plan. They redirected the efforts and left the goal of applying the results of SEA dangling. They were never achieved.

So this is where we came in it. For several years we sought to resolve this dilemma. We've conducted a series of community needs assessment workshops. We did five workshop assessment -- these assessment in this community over the course of two years. And improved salmon forecasting is still a high priority need, still recognized as a need.

We in PWSFRAP continue our efforts to build the bridges between the industry and science. We've been moderately successful and have made progress planning for the implementation of the pink salmon survival model developed within the SEA program. The model has utility for improving pink salmon forecasting and other applications. We seek application to SEA ecosystem insights.

Both GEM, your GEM, both the Trustee Council's GEM and your restoration plan recognize it is essential to take an ecosystem approach in dealing with the recovery of damaged resources and human services. We are doing exactly that for commercial fishing, which you recognize as a damaged service, by seeking implementation of the SEA pink salmon survival model, right. This is in line with what you say is important to you.

However, I want to make it clear that our focus is not entirely pink salmon, we're concerned about fisheries. You know, we're not putting ourselves in a box. It's just the pink salmon survival model happens to be the issue right now that we're working with and we've made progress on.

By maintaining our collaborative team, a very modest office presence in Cordova and the website, which we've called to your attention, will continue to be the interface between industry, science and the Trustee Council. This is an example, an excellent example, of community involvement within your process. We urge your consideration for support of the proposal which we have addressed to you in the FY '06 invitation.

We have made progress. You've let us down once before by not realizing the importance of developing tangibles for improved management. It remains to be seen what you're going to do now. This is an important issue to the community. It's recognized, it's supported by the community, and a decision is before you. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you. I'm going to take this opportunity to recognize the representative to the state legislature for this area, Mr. Bill Thomas. It's not often, Bill, that legislators come to EVOS meetings and we are very pleased to have you here. And pleased that your constituency gets to see you come. Thanks for being with us. Second row?

MAYOR JOYCE: Good morning. My name is Tim Joyce, I'm the mayor in Cordova. And I want to welcome the members of the Trustee Council and the PAG and all their support staff to Cordova on behalf of the city and myself. I hope your stay is enjoyable and that your gathering is beneficial for all that are here.

I want to start out my remarks with some of the issues that still linger from the disaster that occurred in March of 1989, and that was the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The modern Prince William Sound herring fishery started in 1978. In its first year, that fishery was worth in ex-vessel prices about 1.6 million dollars. In 1988 the herring fishery was worth 12.2 million dollars. The herring season was closed in 1989 because of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and then started again in 1990, reaching a value of 12.3 million dollars in 1992.

In 1993 the herring population collapsed and that fishery was closed and still remains closed today. The reasons for this collapse are still being debated but I think you'll hear some compelling arguments later today that the Exxon Valdez oil spill played a major role in that collapse.

This herring fishery was an economic stimulus to Cordova. It provided employment and income in the early spring. The majority of the commercial fleet staged in Cordova prior to going to the fishing grounds. A lot of money was spent in Cordova by those commercial fishers. Cordova no longer reaps any benefit from that once healthy resource and there is no bright light at the end of the tunnel for this fishery. Cordova's economy has suffered for over 10 years from that resource failure and continues to suffer today.

The salmon fishery also suffered during those -- post EVOS period. We are fortunate to some degree that we have a large salmon hatchery program that has been able to provide fishing opportunities while many of those impacted stocks were trying to recover. But even still, the economic loss to this community from the resource decline was considerable.

For example, the city received more than a million dollars annually in raw fish tax prior to 1989. Since 1989, the 1989 oil spill, that amount has averaged less than \$500,000 a year.

There has been a 32 percent decline in the number of active salmon fisher from 1990 to 2004. Since the year 2000, there has been a 19 percent decline in the number of business licenses issued by the city. There remain lingering effects from the Exxon Valdez oil spill and in economic terms, they are measurable.

The city is trying to diversify our economy since we have seen how devastating it can be when heavy reliance is placed on one industry. Commercial fishing will remain our primary industry for a long time to come though, we know that. We also want to be prepared for the future. With those two ideas in mind, I would like to talk to you about two projects which will address both of them.

As most of you know, the city is in the process of planning and designing a facility called the Cordova Center. We are very excited about what this facility can do for this city and it has a lot of community support.

This building will house a library and museum, both of which will have some areas dedicated to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The library will provide access to oil spill research and information. The museum will have displays of the oil spill, its effects, and the things that have changed since then to prevent future oil spills.

This building will also have an education and training rooms for things such as the classroom time needed for oil spill responders. There will also be a large meeting room and conference rooms that would allow groups such as the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and the PAG to meet and disseminate the information to the citizens of Prince William Sound that were most impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Meeting in the Prince William Sound community should be the norm rather than the exception. This is where it matters the most and people here are interested in what has had such a profound effect on their lives. This building will also contain an emergency response center that could function as a vital link in any large emergency in Cordova or Prince William Sound.

All of these functions will contribute to stimulating the economy of Cordova. We will build this facility and we hope that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will be a contributor and a partner in those portions of this building that relate to research, monitoring, and restoration of Prince William Sound.

I also need to mention that we have received support from Senator Stevens and Senator Murkowski, Congressman Young, as well as the governor in recent years with financial donations. The governor has a million dollars this year in his capital budget for this building. We received \$25,000 last year from the state legislature. We have received two and a half million dollars from the congressional delegation.

Another area where the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council can make a difference in the restoration of our resources is in the providing an equal playing field for our fish processing industry. In 1988 there were major fin fish processors in Prince William Sound. In 2004 there were 10. We cannot attract additional processing capacity into our town. Whether it is from new players or simply by creating secondary products through value added lines, primary because of the high cost of electricity. If the cost of processing is reducing through lower electrical costs, some of the savings might translate into higher ex-vessel prices to the commercial fleet.

I mentioned earlier the reduced amount of raw fish tax we now receive. Fewer processors, low prices, and low value products lessen the amount of raw fish tax collected.

Cordova went the extra mile to reduce the amount of hydrocarbon pollution in our air when we built and installed the Power Creek hydroelectric facility. We have reduced the consumption of diesel fuel in this community by over a million gallons annually.

However, the outstanding debt from the construction of that facility has required high electrical rates which are crippling the economic expansion of industry in this community. Fish processors in this city have such narrow margins that an increase of just a few pennies a kilowatt hour could make a difference on whether their doors stay open or closed and certainly affects the amount of product that they can process.

For example, fish processor electrical rates in Seward are approximately 11 cents per kilowatt hour. In Valdez, it's about 16 cents per kilowatt hour. In Whittier, about 17 cents per kilowatt hour. In Cordova, it's 23 cents per kilowatt hour. If our rates have to increase to pay off our debt and it becomes cheaper to ship those fish to another location to process, then damage to Cordova will increase again.

Finally, I would like to bring to your attention, to S711, which was passed by the 106th Congress, second session. This act allowed for the investment of joint federal and state funds from the civil settlement of damages from the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for other purposes.

I'm going to read you a section, E2, of this act. This section says, and I quote, all other funds remaining on October 1st of 2002 and the associated earnings shall be used to fund a program consisting of: A, marine research, including applied fisheries research; B, monitoring; and C, restoration other than habitat acquisition which may include community and economic restoration projects and facilities including projects proposed by the communities of the EVOS region or the fishing industry consistent with the consent decree.

Thank you for your time. I hope you have a productive and informational meeting and please enjoy your stay while you're here in Cordova.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you, Mr. Mayor. Yes, Mr. Balsiger.

DR. BALSIGER: Madam Chair, I wonder if perhaps for all of the topics, but this in particular with all those data in it, if we could have a copy of that.

MAYOR JOYCE: Certainly. I will do that.

DR. BALSIGER: Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: And I was going to make a request actually that we spread -- I know we don't usually in our minutes spread the public comments but since we are in Cordova and we have so many people, I'd like to do that today, if it's all right. If no one objects?

DR. BALSIGER: What do you mean spread? I don't understand.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: On the minutes, actually spread the public comments.

MS. PHILLIPS: Include it.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Which we don't usually do. We usually just say people from Cordova spoke but I'd like to actually have the minutes include the actual words that they said.

MR. BALSIGER: I just didn't understand spread.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Spread.

DR. BALSIGER: I'm all for spreading.

(Laughter)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: I'm back in the legislature for awhile. Anyone else in the second row?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: What about the back row? Yes, sir. Then we'll come over to this side.

MR. KLINE: My name is Tom Kline, I'm a research scientist here in Cordova and I was funded quite well by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in research. I was one of the principal investigators in the Sound Ecosystem Assessment program and currently I'm an investigator in the US GLOBEC that's taking place just outside of Prince William Sound, which to some extent is an extension of some of the work that we did in the SEA

program.

What I'd really like to say is what -- the stuff that came ahead of me was, I agree with it completely in terms of the fisheries research questions. And the impetus for the long term funding program called GEM was a realization that things taking place in the ocean take place over long periods of time and that without careful monitoring of the ocean conditions we'll never be able to really manage our fisheries resources correctly.

For example, one of the projects funded by the Trustees, by Paul Anderson and company, showed that there was a major change in the species composition in the late 1970's. Other research done at the University of Washington show that there were thermal changes in the entire North Pacific that took place at the same time. That the ocean went from a cold period to a warm period and that may account for some of these differences in species composition.

It's these kind of long term changes that we need to understand in order to be able to manage fisheries correctly. Understand why the king crab fishery collapsed. You know, it was not necessarily induced by fishing but there was an innatural [sic] process involved. And the GEM program is to try to address that issue, to get the right kind of sampling and monitoring needed to understand what's going on. Thank you very much.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: On this side, and I see some hands.

MS. KOHLER: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Meera Kohler and I'm the Chairman of the Board of the Prince William Sound Science Center. I was a long time resident of Cordova from 1976 through 1990, left the year after the oil spill. And my departure actually was probably fairly typical of the travail and turmoil that occurred in Cordova after the oil spill. I think all of us here in Cordova felt the impact of the oil spill.

Both the science center, the Prince William Sound Science Center, and the EVOS Trustee Council were born out of that same disaster and we both serve the same purpose in life, which is to try and find out what we had before it was so brutally disrupted by the spill. Unfortunately what we found was that in 1989 when the spill occurred, very little was known about Prince William Sound and all the very complex ecosystems that combine in making the most spectacular country in the world.

We've come a long way since then. Working together, I believe that we have forged some steps into truly what has been the unknown. I would like to recognize that looking around this room, I see a number of people that have been part of the science center since its very beginning and probably part of the EVOS Trustee Council as well.

If you could just, by a show of hands, show who the current board members are and previous board members of the science center, I think we're going to find that about 15 or 20 people in this room are actually very intricately involved at the science center and have been since 1989 when it was first formed. Board members?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Previous?

MS. KOHLER: Previous and current. So we have, as you can see amongst your own public advisory council, a large number of people that have been directly involved with the science of the Sound for lo these many years. We have pioneered concepts in this little tiny research institution that have been ground breaking.

I'd like to recognize Dr. Gary Thomas who led the science center for many years. And the science that he has fostered over here has established parameters that are now being tested by other parts of the country and other parts of the world. So we have done some remarkable things here.

And I think that working with the Trustee Council has been one of the real major pluses that has also evolved of the last many years. We were an integral part of the SEA program. We have pioneered the Nowcast/Forecast program. We are doing oceanographic studies that are second to none in the world.

So I encourage you to continue to work with us as we continue to pioneer those paths and hope that our mark on history will be that should a disaster like the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill

ever happen again, we will be prepared. And we will be prepared because of the forward thinking science that's being developed right here in this little tiny community that we are very proud of. Thank you very much.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Walt.

MR. PARKER: Thank you, Madam Chairman. Walter Parker. I'm finishing up nine years on the science center board now. The reason I came on the board in 1996 was I listened to a presentation on the SEA program at the Alaska Division of the American Association of Science and that was the best I had heard in a long, long time. I've been working Alaska fisheries, game problems since I entered the University of Alaska in 1946.

And the Cordova fishermen, when I worked with them after statehood on the Board of Fish and Game, working on the law of the sea for 15 years and other things, we were always the leaders in coming up with regional solutions to management.

And that is carried through now that their grandfathers that I worked with are -- some of the children are -- that are still carrying that through. But believe me, what has gone on here financed by EVOS money in the 90's that had been building through SEA and the continuations is the very -- it's the closest to weighing the basis for ecosystem based management that I have seen.

And of course ecosystem based management is the new term that we all throw about, following around the President's council on the oceans, why we talked a lot about it but nobody is defining it. What I'm saying is, that here in Prince William Sound I think we've probably come the closest to defining it because of the work in the 90's of any place. So thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Anyone else? Yes, please.

MR. BACKUS: Good morning. My name is Ed Backus, I'm the Vice President for fisheries at Ecotrust. I'm also a first Vice Chair of the board of the Prince William Sound Science Center and I'm chair of a research committee at the Science Center. Ecotrust has a Copper River program, RJ Kopchak is our program director here in Cordova.

And we also have a North Pacific scale program State of the Salmon. Not to continue the drum beat around the themes of the Science Center, and I'm glad my elders have come before me, but I want to talk about partnerships here and some of the cutting edge work that the Science Center is doing.

Before I do that though I would like to give a strong endorsement to Ken Adams' group. A lot of us at the Science Center, on the board, are very acutely aware of the practical applications issues that have arisen out of our work and indeed if it wasn't from the Science Center genesis in the late 80's, coincidentally the same year as the oil spill, we wouldn't have these opportunities in front of us to work on these application issues.

But I wanted to point out in particular the ocean observing system process which is developing and the Science Center's work on the Nowcast/Forecast program, which is now characterized as an ocean observing system, is definitely -- it's the pilot leader project for Alaska and I dare say that in terms of ecosystem management approaches, the Prince William Sound work is a leadership position nationally in the ocean observing system nationwide.

But in terms of basic research, monitoring, and applied science, I think we're all looking for practical applications to our work in commercial resources. And just yesterday Tom Kline, who gave us a presentation to -- the Science Center board met yesterday and Tom gave us a very interesting presentation on some of his recent work that looks at some of the physical forcings that may be driving these radical fluctuations in pink salmon populations.

So Monday and Tuesday of the coming week there's a biological workshop that's looking at the -- how to inject the biological component to the ocean observing system, which is right now in its remote site sensors, a physical measurement process.

But my point here is that the board is looking at how this science center is going to build its investments toward future programs in infrastructure science and who we're going to expand

and enrich the programs of the Science Center. And we very much look forward to a future partnership with the Trustee Council in this endeavor and its applications to the communities and the economies of the Prince William Sound. So thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you. Anyone else? What about on this side? Yes, ma'am.

MS. GIBBONS: Good morning. My name is Jennifer Gibbons and I'm the Director of the Eyak Preservation Council. And I'm pleased to, on behalf of our community, again welcome you all, the Council, to Cordova and also the Public Advisory Committee.

I want to take one moment before I make my comments to also endorse Ken Adams and his group. I think they're doing very important work and deserve continued support.

I'm here this morning on behalf of the Eyak Preservation Council and our founder, Dune Lankard, he's an Eyak Athabascan person of the Eagle Clan and a commercial fisherman at Prince William Sound. EPC is dedicated to the protection of the inherent rights of the Eyak Nation of the Copper River Delta. And our work focuses on cultural and environmental conservation. The thread that unites our work is wild salmon and wild salmon habitat. Our friends and partners include Native people, fishermen, local business people, and especially the youth of Cordova.

I'm here today to express our concern regarding the reopener clause. And I understand that the Trustee Council may feel that it is not necessarily your role or position to pursue the reopener, however, we urge you to consider your role as stewards of oil spill recovery in Prince William Sound. Your silence on the issue of the reopener rings loud in our ears. And we the members of this community intend to take every available and appropriate action to pursue the reopener.

Restoration is needed in Prince William Sound and we need at least your public voice in support of this effort that is so essential to our community. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Anyone else? Yes, sir.

MR. PATRICK: Ms. Chairman, I'm Vince Patrick. It's been a long time since I worked on the SEA project and lived in Cordova during the early 90's up through 2000. And during these days, I've been working with Ken Adams and Ross Mullins in getting the PWSFRAP operation up and running since its earliest days. And that's been one of my primary focuses since 2000.

Today I want to talk to you about some of the things that have been talked about but looked at in just a little bit different perspective. We've been together for 13 years working on oil spill related issues in the region and frequently we come before you at a time like this and emphasis one or another issue to bring to your attention among all the other issues that are on your plate.

However at this point in our shared history, more generally in the history of Alaska since statehood, the question of a local issue may be time to be set aside at least temporarily.

At this time the top priority, something that's important to all of us, is not one of our local issues but it's you the Trustee Council. What you do and what your sister organizations do, in particular RCAC and OSRI. This is because we're the threshold of decisions and choices that will be made. Among these are options with directions with the likelihood of making all that you have done and all that your organization stands for literally irrelevant.

However you hold in your hands some control over whether that future is one in which not only you the Council but all that you stood for becomes extinct or survives and remains relevant to this community. I mentioned statehood because it is an effective one word descriptor of the point here, specifically the work of the Trustee Council since '92 and its restoration program has been about the recovering restoration, something that is quite a bit more than just the marine ecosystem. It's even more than just a pristine marine ecosystem. You have worked these 13 years for restoration and recovery of an ecosystem as a natural resource as described in the Alaska Constitution.

All the money, policy, and economic and social aspects of the restoration program that in isolation just seemed baffling -- nothing seemed to add together -- made perfect sense in the context of Alaska statehood and the statutes that were passed after statehood. A good example is restoration services and that's one of the things that was talked about here.

As you well know the constitution of statehood were a response to external control of internal affairs in the days of the territory. Of being in effect a calling. A big gripe was fisheries. My reading history is that statehood worked well for the problems that were known. It didn't work so well for problems that were new. And a good example is one that Ross Mullins mentioned.

The ones that were known, the fisheries problem, we had the initiation of optimal escapement and then the introduction of salmon enhancement. And the Alaska fisheries are the envy of the world, they're the only sustaining -- every time everybody says something about collapsed fisheries they have to say, except in Alaska. But then they don't say why.

It didn't work so well when things were a surprise. The pipeline. And I believe it was just in this building in 1977, the session that Ross was talking about, there was a conference in which Senator Chancy Croft presented a incentive legislation for double hull tankers in Prince William Sound before the tanker trade started. President Carter's representative Barbara Heller nixed it. Said we would have federal uniform standards.

The keynote speaker at the end of that conference was Senator Keith Specking, who in that conference predicted the Exxon Valdez oil spill. He described a collision on Bligh Reef in a very colorful way. Specking was clearly irritated, at least that's my reading of the text. It didn't work so well for that.

Today we're less than four years away from the anniversary of statehood and things are looking a little similar. April 15th, around there, was the introduction or the release of the Ocean Policy Commission. While that was celebrated as a refocus on ocean issues, it came in conjunction with the introduction of legislation for offshore aquaculture in EEZ and lease sales. That Ocean Policy Commission has posed a policy framework, an national management regime, an oceanal policy trust fund, exemptions from the Magnuson-Stevens Act for an investment and leasing of EEZ. Huh? That seems a little familiar.

We can go through some of the details but I'll spare you that, you probably know them. That is not to say that the offshore aquaculture is inconsistent with some of the things that statehood stands for. Some of the documents describe the Japanese system of cooperatives and they're very much in line with what this region did when they started the regional associations for hatcheries. So there's some common ground in how one might pursue it.

But what is at question is in the statehood concept of ecosystems, there's three organizations that come to my mind in the state that are sustaining the ecosystems that stand to support and sustain the ecosystems in the statehood concept. They are the Trustee Council, RCAC, and OSRI.

Those three, everything they do, all of their mission statement is geared around the statehood concept of a commons and common knowledge supporting the proper exploitation of that commons in a democratic decision making process, the Board of Fish, RPT's, Alaska's Department of Fish and Game as set up with statehood.

My request to you today is that as we go through the celebration of the writing of the Constitution and we approach the celebration of the anniversary of statehood that the Trustee Council stay the course. That it be there to continue to support the R&D, to be the R&D arm, the resource for the communities, for the fisheries, for ecosystems as a common. To preserve the naturally evolved ecosystem as an economic asset. Without you there's -- you are the biggest player of the three.

You can just walk away from it. You can close the door. I would read that closing of the door as one of two sides in this issue. There's division that's present in the Ocean Policy Commission and the offshore aquaculture legislation for the EEZ. If you walk away from the

communities, it looks to me like that is going to dominate. But if you stay the course, it gives these communities a chance to prepare themselves and to gear up for these changes and to be a player in the markets and in the world and to preserve their ecosystem in its naturally evolved state as a working asset and a part of the coastal community finds. Thanks.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Thank you. Anyone else? Public testimony?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Is there anyone -- I'm sorry.

MS. LANGE: Hello. Thank you for coming to Cordova. My name is Sylvia Lange. I'm a lifetime resident of Cordova and an expert at absolutely nothing except perhaps living in Cordova. My parents are from the area. My father was born on an island in Prince William Sound. My mother in Katella. I was raised fishing in the Sound and on the flats.

I got my first gear license in 1966 and was issued a limited entry permit in 1971. I had a seine fishery or seine boat and all female crew at one point actually in Prince William Sound in the early 80's and much of the 80's. I'm now a mother of three children that we're raising here in Cordova.

I bring this up because -- and I wanted to tell you my story not because I like talking about myself but because I heard this expression talked amongst some folks about EVOS and Cordova as to how come we haven't heard from Cordova. And why is it only about science and/or land acquisition? And why haven't we heard from the community of Cordova asking for things?

And I think as a community we are not used to asking for things. We're not -- we've been - - we're pretty used to adversity in this town and we're used to doing things on our own and for ourselves. Because Cordova was actually a pretty self contained town prior to the spill. I was raised in a town that didn't have a lot of money, that is Cordova. And then during the early 80's we kind of capitalized because the fishery was doing so well. And then it all sort of dropped out.

But we are completely traumatized by the oil spill. And we didn't know what to do with that trauma. And I think we've been in a bit of a fugue state since then. It's the only way I can explain it. And I'm really pleased that we have these experts here in science that can kind of pick up the mantle and do some things for us. But as a community, we need some other things right now and one of them is the Cordova Center. And so I thought I should speak about what that would do for Cordova.

As I said myself, my husband and I, were impacted personally by the spill because we had sold out our salmon fishery licenses and everything the year before to build a larger vessel, which would partake in crab tendering and herring, all of which were vastly impacted. Then there were various other things with IFQ's and the whole salmon downturn that made us have to move out west with our boat. So we did crab. And we've now sold out of crab because that has changed also with the rationalization. And we just bought a local business.

So we also bought a salmon cannery that was part of the bankruptcy of Chugach Alaska Corporation in 1992, which we thought was the bottom. We thought 1992 was the bottom. Absolutely nobody would touch that cannery and we didn't want to see it fall into the sea. It was too important to Cordova. It was a relic of the old -- the terminus of the Copper River Railroad. It was historically significant, it was sentimentally significant to me and it was significant to the community because was another fish processing plant that was going to close down.

So we purchased that in '92 as part of Chugach's bankruptcy. And we actually purchased it as a home and warehouse, a place to live, and then we found out soon that we had to operate it to make ends meet. So operated it through that year, thinking that was the bottom. But honestly, that wasn't the bottom. It continued to flat line, Cordova's economy flat lined for years and years.

And I think there's now a new optimism happening in our town. And the possibility exists of -- I think we've also gone back to the town that I grew up in, which is a town that didn't have very much money but survived quite well. We were subsistence oriented and we made enough

money fishing. And if we didn't, the canneries kind of pulled you through with some purchase orders through the winter. But you know the 80's were kind of an anomaly in that it actually gave us some money.

I think we're stabilizing once again. We've regained our community. We lost our community for about 10 years or so, where neighbors were no longer speaking. There was all of this business over the oil spill and it truly disrupted families, disrupted our community to the core. And I think we're back again. I mean I really feel it for the first time, we've re-established our sense of community and we're starting to look at projects that will enhance our sense of community, our ability to make a living, and diversify our economy.

And the Cordova Center is one of those components and it's a really important component to our community and I wholeheartedly support it and I hope you give it every possible consideration that you can. And I also am happy to answer any questions about Cordova, since I am the expert. Thank you.

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Are there any others here in Cordova who want to testify?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Is there anyone on the teleconference network who wants to do public testimony?

(No audible responses)

CHAIRWOMAN PEARCE: Hearing none, we will close the public testimony and go to the Executive Director's report. Madam Executive Director.

TC Meeting Notes for June 11, 2005 in Cordova, Alaska

By Gail Phillips, Executive Director

Trustee Pearce called the meeting to order in Cordova at 10:00am. The meeting was held in Eyak's Masonic Hall. This meeting was a joint meeting with the Public Advisory Committee. All Trustees were present and a majority of the PAC was present, either in person or on teleconference. The agenda was approved and the meeting notes for the February 4th and March 3rd TC meetings were approved.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Ted Cooney, retired UAF Professor: supports Adams/Mullins project (remarks attached)

Ross Mullins, Cordova: request for funding for their project

Ken Adams, Cordova: request for funding for their project

Tim Joyce, Mayor of Cordova: requests TC support for the Cordova Center, for the fish processing industry in Cordova and for the Adams/Mullins project (remarks attached)

Tom Kline, research scientist: Supports GEM – he is the PI on the GLOBEC project

Meera Kohler, Chairperson of PWSSC: supports Adams/Mullins project

Walt Parker, PWSSC Board: supports Adams/Mullins project

Ed Baccus, Ecotrust – AOOS – PWSSC: supports Adams/Mullins project

Jennifer Gibbons, Eyak Preservation Council: concerns regarding the reopener

Vince Patrick, SEA Program: supports Adams/Mullins project

Sylvia Lange, local fisherwoman, businesswoman: supports the Cordova Center project

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Gail introduced Steffanie Riess and her film crew from the German Television Broadcasting Corporation. Steffanie and her crew are in Alaska for several weeks filming various items of interest throughout the State. They will be covering the meeting today and traveling back to Anchorage with us on the boat tomorrow.

Gail reported that Bryn Clark had resigned her position with EVOS and had been replaced by Carolyn Rosner from UAF. Gail also reported on our new "front desk person", Ruth Bauman, a long-time State employee in other agencies.

Carolyn Rosner discussed the Overdue Projects Reports list and gave the Trustees a copy of the current status of quarterly, annual and final reports from the PIs. She has been working with the liaisons to bring all of these project reports to current status. A copy of the overdue report is attached. Staff will be working with liaisons and peer reviewers to remove the overdue classification on these reports.

Cherri Womac reported on the various activities associated with the weekend, the Salmon Nouveau and the field trip on the boat tomorrow. Everyone was given details for departure, etc.

One of the early year's players in the establishment of the Exxon settlement and the Trust fund, Bob Balduaf from DOI's Office of Budget, is retiring. Gail prepared a letter and Certificate of Appreciation for the Trustees to sign to be sent to Bob.

Gail reported on the Special Briefing Session for the new State Trustees that was held in Anchorage on April 22nd. The Trustees were given information on all their areas of responsibility and on all the functions associated with the job. A copy of the agenda and meeting notes is attached.

Gail reported on the PAC meeting that was held on April 28th for the PAC to discuss and review the proposals that were submitted in response to a supplemental RFP regarding herring synthesis. The PAC concurred with the STAC's recommendation, which was to recommend approval of the Rice proposal, which was much more responsive to the RFP than the other. Minutes of the PAC's meetings are included in the packets.

ACTION ITEMS

1. Budget Amendment Request for Project 040707: Brett Huber, liaison for ADF&G presented a request for additional funding in the revised amount of \$35,000 for this project for fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Following discussion by the Council as to whether or not this was a viable request, the Council failed to approve funding for this request.

2. Budget Amendment Request for Project 040708: Dede Bohn, liaison for USGS (on line from Anchorage) presented a request for additional funding in the amount of \$15,750.50 for FY05 and \$6,104 for FY06 due to illness that delayed completion of this project. Council approved this funding.

3. Budget Amendment Request for Project 050750: Dede Bohn, liaison for USGS (on line from Anchorage) presented a request for additional funding in the amount of \$39,200 for FY05 to cover costs for a data management plan. The Council failed to approve funding for this request.

4. Request to remove five reports from Overdue Report List: Carolyn Rosner, Project Manager, presented the Council with a request to remove these five projects from the Overdue List:

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------------------------|
| A. 00530 | See/ADEC | Lessons Learned |
| B. 98291 | See/ADEC | Chenega Shoreline |
| C. 00509 | Small/ADF&G | Monitoring of Harbor Seals |
| D. 93065 | Hennig/ADNR | PWS Recreation |
| E. 94217 | Hennig/ADNR | PWS Recreation |

Council decided to defer action on this request until the August meeting and requested that the Staff look at the process of filing the quarterly reports, annual reports and final reports and work with the liaisons to see if there is a better way of doing these reports and requiring the submission of them. They also requested that the peer review process be evaluated to see if there was additional action that needed to be taken to improve this process. They requested a column be added to the Overdue Projects Report List that identified the total cost of the project. They suggested looking at a policy that would give only a percentage of the available funds to the PIs and holding back the remaining funds until the PIs had submitted their final reports.

5. Adoption of Revised Investments Policy: Paula Banks, EVOS, reported on recent distribution activity within our investments account. On May 9th, we liquidated \$28,000 from the Broad Market Fixed Income account in the Research Account and transferred this amount to the Short Term Pool of the Research Account. Gary Bader, Chief Investments Officer for the Alaska Department of Revenue and Chairperson of the EVOS Investments Working Group, reported on the last meeting of the IWG and the recommendations for our investments and the capital market assumptions developed by Callan Associates. Gary reported that the IWG recommends that our asset allocations should be revised to allow the annual expenditure of 4.5% assets and a growth of assets slightly higher than the anticipated rate of inflation. The committee voted to recommend the following asset allocation to the Council:

Equity – Broad Market	47% +/- 7%
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Equity – International	17% +/- 5%
Fixed Income – Domestic	36% +/- 7%.

They further recommended the goal for the Council is to earn a rate of return anywhere between 4.75% and 5.00% in addition to the rate of inflation, which is about 2%, and recommended setting the allocation rate of return at:

Equity – Broad Market	46.36%
Equity – International	17.32%
Fixed Income – Domestic	36.31%.

The Council approved the recommended asset allocation changes and recognized that the asset allocation has a median expected return of 7.5% with a standard deviation of 11.17%.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SCIENCE CENTER PRESENTATIONS

Nancy Bird, Director of the PWWSC introduced Dr. Richard Thorn who presented a report on "The Status of Herring in the PWS as not recovering" and Dr. Mary Anne Bishop who presented a report on "The Copper River Estuary as nursery habitat for juvenile fish and crabs". Due to time restrictions, Nancy did not present her report on the "Status of the PWS Observing System". Dr. Thorn and Dr. Bishop gave excellent presentation. We will receive copies of these presentations for our records.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL/PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE DIALOGUE

In addition to the PAC members present, Pat Norman from Port Graham joined on line.

This portion of the meeting was designed as an informal discussion between the Council and the PAC. During their April 28th meeting, the PAC was requested to come up with a list of items they would like to discuss with the Council. The list was distributed to the Council and the PAC before this session. These items are attached under the PAC's tab in the packet.

Following are general comments and remarks made during this portion of the meeting. The Trustees went through the questions posed by the PAC and answered them during this discussion.

Trustee Campbell spoke against spending money on anything other than restoration. He said that he would have a difficult time supporting a program that has GEM as its main focus.

Trustee Fredriksson spoke to the issue of all involved with EVOS being driven by the consent decree and the '94 Restoration Plan. Monitoring is a key component of the Restoration Plan, as it is in GEM.

Trustee Balsiger spoke about the development of GEM. The separation now is between ecosystem monitoring and actual restoration. He verified that we need to continue monitoring and reiterated how semantics have changed.

Trustee Campbell wants projects that will yield tangible results for the species that have not recovered.

PAC Kopchak brought up the issue of the PAC being on the same ground and philosophy as the TC so that the PAC is not wasting emotional currency by going forward on something the TC is not looking for or working towards.

PAC Treadwell stated that the Council should not be making their decisions as six people in a vacuum, but rather utilizing the input of the advisory groups and committees in making their decisions.

Trustees Fredriksson and Campbell stated that they do not think they are here to keep scientists employed.

Trustee Meade brought up the idea that what we are doing needs to relate to management applications. He discussed the need for a Transition Plan that includes the work we still need to get done.

Trustee Campbell presented the following regarding the EVOS budget (not including land purchases):

- 66% is spent on research and monitoring

- 28% is spent on administration

- 6% is spent on restoration.

Trustee Nordstrand discussed the organizational processes and how the dollars we are spending is out of line for the administration of the program. He does not support GEM but does want to cut the budget.

Trustee Pearce spoke of all the different organizations that have popped up all over the place and how each one of them expects to receive money from EVOS.

Trustee Fredriksson discussed an 18-month plan that he is working on that should be ready soon for review by the PAC and others.

Trustee Meade suggested getting the PAC and Council together to write the next plan that would become an operational plan after the next 18 months are over. He wants the PAC to help determine what the Transition should like.

Trustee Pearce state that the PAC will see another program for Community Involvement emerge. The other services are listed in the Consent Decree.

It was suggested that we do a survey within the spill-affected communities to see what they consider the major issues affecting services needed in their communities. This would be a big part of Community Involvement.

Trustee Meade said that the Council needs to have more control over the management of the research being done so that the work we are doing brings back structured benefit to the Council.

Trustee Campbell laid on the table the issue of EVOS going away in the future and going out of business. He further discussed the issue of the remaining EVOS funds being distributed to other organizations.

The Trustee Council adjourned their meeting at 4:00pm. They went to meet with a delegation from the City of Cordova regarding the Cordova Center.

The PAC stayed to commence their meeting to discuss the proposals submitted in response to the 2006 Invitation.

The PWSSC's annual Salmon Nouveau is scheduled for this evening at the Reluctant Fisherman.

Gail Phillips
Executive Director

**PAC June 11, 2005
meeting summary**

Meeting Summary

A. GROUP: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Public Advisory Committee (PAC)

B. DATE/TIME: June 11/16, 2005

C. LOCATION: Cordova/Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Name	Principal Interest	6/11	6/16
Torie Baker	Commercial Fishing	X	T
Jason Brune	Public-at-Large	X	T
Gary Fandrei	Aquaculture/Mariculture	X	T
John Gerster	Science/Technical	X	T
Randy Hagenstein	Recreation Users		T
Lisa Ka'aihue	Regional Monitoring	X	
RJ Kopchak	Commercial Fishing	X	T
Pat Lavin	Conservation/Environmental	X	T
Chuck Meacham	Sport Hunting/Fishing	X	T
Brenda Norcross	Science/Technical and STAC	X	T
Pat Norman	Tribal Government	T	
Ron Peck	Commercial Tourism	X	T
Martin Robards	Conservation/Environmental	X	X
Stacy Studebaker	Recreation Users	X	T
Andrew Teuber	Subsistence		T
Mead Treadwell	Science/Technical	X	
Ed Zeine	Local Government	X	T

(X = present, T = via teleconference)

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Name	Principal Interest
Larry Evanoff	Native Landowners
Ed Page	Marine Transportation
Robert Patterson	Public-at-Large

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Name	Organization	6/11	6/16
Barat LaPorte	Patton Boggs	X	T
Gina Belt	U.S. Department of Justice	T	
Brett Huber	Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game	X	X
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer, Dept. of the Interior	X	X

Dede Bohn	U.S. Geological Survey	T	T
Gail Phillips	Trustee Council Staff	X	X
Richard Dworsky	Trustee Council Staff	X	X
Cherri Womac	Trustee Council Staff	X	
Carolyn Rosner	Trustee Council Staff	X	
Paula Banks	Trustee Council Staff	X	X
Rob Bochenek	Trustee Council Staff	X	X
Michael Schlei	Trustee Council Staff	X	X
Geoffrey Galik	Trustee Council Staff		X
Nancy Bird	PWS Science Center	X	
Ross Mullins	Cordova Fisherman	X	T
Ken Adams	Cordova Fisherman	X	T
Vince Patrick	Cordova - PWSFRAP	X	T
Larry Dietrick	Alaska Dept of Environmental Conservation (ADEC)	X	T
Jeep Rice	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	X	
Pete Hagen	NOAA	X	T
Steve Zemke	U.S. Forest Service	X	T
Bruce Cain	Native Village of Eyak	X	
John Allen	PWSSC Board member	X	
Ted Cooney	Montana	X	
Kate Tesar	City of Cordova	X	
William Thomas	Alaska State House	X	
Don Hunter	Anchorage Daily News		X

G. SUMMARY:

John Gerster opened the meeting on June 11 at 4:00 p.m. after PAC members participated in a Trustee Council meeting. Doug Mutter read the roll call, a quorum was present.

The summary of the April 28 meeting was unanimously approved.

Gail Phillips noted that two new staff are at the Trustee Council: Ruth Bauman and Carolyn Rosner.

Brenda Norcross gave a brief overview of the Science and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) reviews of the Fiscal Year 2006 proposals that were received by the Trustee Council in response to their Invitation for Proposals (information on STAC comments was emailed to PAC members earlier in the week). She noted the difficulties in addressing the invitation for proposals and in identifying an adequate synthesis project.

Mead Treadwell asked about bringing experts together in a workshop format for the synthesis. Jeep Rice suggested the current restoration criteria be evaluated to determine if they were still valid. Treadwell stated that he supported the Adams project. RJ Kopchak agreed.

The group discussed the approach to synthesis of information about lingering oil and injured resources and services.

Additional time was requested to study the proposals. The meeting recessed until Thursday, June 16, 2005, at 9:00 a.m., to be located at the Trustee Council offices in Anchorage and via conference call.

Motion by Gary Fandrei, second by Torie Baker to move from recess into regular session – motion passed.

Gerster reconvened the meeting from recess on June 16 at 9:05 a.m. Mutter read the roll call, a quorum was present.

Gerster asked if the synthesis models were useful—they did not appear to address all that needs addressed. He questioned whether proposals responded to the concept of a connecting synthesis that includes all aspects of recovery, including services and human impacts. Norcross agreed, stating that the STAC suggested negotiating a different project from what was proposed for synthesis. Fandrei said that examining impacts to the local human environment was missing. Norcross agreed, noting that did not come out in the invitation, and that 23 separate projects did not make a synthesis. Pat Lavin stated that both the Jacobs and Rusanowksi proposals were attempts at large-scale synthesis, but more local scientist's input was needed, and a report from the previous year's project with Integral is needed to help determine the scope of the next project.

Baker asked when the EVOS Science Director and EVOS Executive Director recommendations were due—she thought the PAC usually had those recommendations before making theirs. Phillips said that this year her recommendation would come after the STAC and PAC made their recommendations.

Norcross read the context of the Invitation so that the PAC could make sure that they were responding directly to the Invitation.

Norcross summarized the Adams proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). She noted that all STAC comments were focused on the science and within the bounds of the invitation. Chuck Meacham said this project would be beneficial to the resources and people, if funded. He supports the proposal, but suggests rewriting to address STAC issues. Stacy Studebaker, Ed Zeine, and Fandrei all agreed. Kopchak stated that lost services to communities needed to be addressed and that this particular work should be expanded to include herring (he supports this project). Baker agreed that herring should also be examined. Ken Adams and Ross Mullins provided updates on the project. Studebaker moved (second by Meacham) that **the PAC supports the Adams proposal, but recommends the Trustee Council consider the revisions to this proposal as recommended by the STAC, and that a revised proposal, after receiving an update as to the status of current work, be approved for funding in FY06.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Ben-David proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker moved (second by Fandrei) that **the PAC agrees with the STAC**

recommendation to not fund this proposal. Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Bickford proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Baker asked if there was a locale-specific signature, Norcross responded affirmative. Lavin noted that this was not synthesis. Meacham moved (second by Fandrei) that **the PAC supports funding this proposal at \$52,000 and requests that Bickford work in collaboration with the other PIs doing the herring synthesis to help create a more comprehensive report on herring.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Bodkin proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). The group discussed the need for improved data management. Kopchak said it was important that the Trustee Council have adequate in-house data management expertise. Baker asked about Trustee Council thinking on this. Phillips said the Trustee Council was not interested in spending more money on this at this time and that they were doing all they could to make data available. Rob Bochenek stated that the GEM plan and National Academy of Science report recommended 15-20% of the GEM budget be devoted to data management. The Trustee Council now spends about 2.5% of their budget on data management. They are working on a project to better distribute data and will coordinate data management and data sharing with other entities. Additional manpower and collaborative efforts are required. Gerster said he supported data management, but that this proposal was not helpful. Martin Robards noted that this same discussion applied to the Kiefer proposal. Studebaker moved (second by Ron Peck) that the PAC supports funding for this project. The motion failed. Studebaker moved (second by Baker) that **the PAC recommends a new in-house data management position be filled to deal with current proposal management and management of historical data, and to work on collaborative data management efforts with other organizations.** Passed unanimously. Phillips said she would put together a proposal for data management and present it to the PAC for comment.

Norcross summarized the Esler proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker moved (second by Kopchak) that **the PAC supports the STAC recommendation to modify this proposal and use this Principal Investigator (PI) in the larger synthesis project.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Hoover-Miller proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker moved, as amended, (second by Fandrei) that **the PAC supports the STAC recommendations to modify this proposal and address the other STAC comments, and include the PI in the larger synthesis work.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Irons proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker moved (second by Lavin) that **the PAC supports fully the recommendations of the STAC to not fund this proposal, but to include the PIs, as sea bird and sea otter experts, in the broader synthesis effort.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Keifer proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker moved (second by Zeine) that **the PAC supports the STAC recommendations for this proposal.** Passed unanimously. Robards noted that this proposal also relates to the data management issues previously discussed under the Bodkin proposal.

Norcross summarized the Short proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker moved (second by Zeine) that **the PAC supports fully the recommendations of the STAC to modify this proposal and to include the PI in the synthesis work—and that the Trustee Council needs to receive any outstanding reports from this PI.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Saupe proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 5)—this is considered a new project. Studebaker said this project would provide excellent baseline information. Studebaker moved, as amended, (second by Fandrei) that **the PAC supports the STAC recommendations, and that the status of this PI's past EVOS project reports be clarified—overdue reports need to be submitted prior to additional funding.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Walker proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 5)—this is considered a new project. Studebaker moved (second by Peck) that **the PAC support the STAC recommendations on this proposal.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Willette proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 5)—this is considered a new project. Meacham stated that he was involved in this project previously and that it was good to link projects, and that this was good for people and the resource. Norcross said that there was no apparent linkage between the physical data and the fish data collected by this project. The fish data will be collected without EVOS funding. Kopchak said he usually supports fish data collection projects, but was supporting the STAC recommendation because it was not clear where the data was going. Studebaker moved (second by Zeine) that **the PAC supports the STAC recommendations for this proposal.** Passed with dissenting votes from Meacham and Baker, and an abstention from Fandrei (who noted a potential conflict of interest).

Norcross summarized the Jacobs proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Studebaker noted that neither the PAC nor the STAC had received adequate information on the progress of the current Integral project, which was funded for \$650,000 last year. Phillips asked the group to focus on the current proposal before them and not revisit last year's approved project. Lavin said it was difficult to comment on the proposal without knowing what is currently going on. He asked the group to examine how it would recommend an overall synthesis project be put together—what needs done and by whom. Norcross stated that for a comprehensive synthesis, there are advantages to using local scientific expertise and also having an outside view of the overall picture, however, a long-term commitment of key project personnel is required. Phillips noted that these proposals were going to undergo an iterative review, so there was flexibility for making recommendations for modifications. Phillips reminded the PAC that they had the latest reports from Integral. Studebaker moved (second by Kopchak) that **the PAC fully support the STAC recommendations for this proposal.** Passed unanimously.

Norcross summarized the Rusanowski proposal and the STAC recommendations (see Attachment 4). Meacham pointed out Mead Treadwell's comments (see Attachment 1), and stated his agreement with them, but he does not support funding the proposal. Studebaker

moved (second by Kopchak) that **the PAC fully support the STAC recommendations for this proposal.** Passed unanimously.

At the request of the PAC, Norcross read the two-page overall STAC recommendation for synthesis (see Attachment 3). Baker asked why Matkin was not included for killer whale synthesis. Norcross noted a question the STAC had regarding the "legality" of having to use only PIs who had submitted proposals, or if other PIs could be brought in to the synthesis project. Phillips said she would follow-up on this question. Studebaker suggested that the Prince William Sound Science Center could coordinate synthesis of fish work. Kopchak stated his frustration and confusion with the current approach to synthesis, which is a critical element, partly a result of not having a Science Director on board. He complimented the STAC on their work. Studebaker agreed, noting the need to involve local scientists, and suggested perhaps a parallel project to that of the Integral project. Studebaker moved (second by Kopchak) that **the PAC agrees in concept with the STAC's two-page overall recommendation (see Attachment 3) and asks the STAC to further expand on their recommendations for modifications on a synthesis project.** Passed unanimously.

Baker asked if a substitute Science Director could be dedicated to work on the synthesis. Phillips responded that she would take the PAC recommendations on the synthesis project to the Trustee Council. She also noted that the Trustee Council has approved moving ahead to fill this position. Studebaker moved (second by Kopchak) that **the PAC recommends the Trustee Council rapidly move forward with the employment of a new Science Director.** Passed unanimously.

Kopchak moved (second by Fandrei) that **the PAC encourages the Trustee Council to add to its work plan, an economic profile of lost ecosystem services and their effect on communities and businesses impacted by the spill.** Passed unanimously. Norcross asked if this would be part of the synthesis. Kopchak answered yes. Fandrei noted that Pat Norman stated on Saturday that his community was still grappling with subsistence use questions related to the spill, and that this activity need to be included.

Studebaker asked when the Trustee Council will make its decisions on projects. Phillips said that was scheduled for the August 10/11 meeting. Lavin asked when PIs would be approached about proposal modifications. Phillips said formally after the Trustee Council makes its recommendations, but that informally they would be notified of potential changes. She said the Executive Director, Acting Science Director, and Science Coordinator would handle these contacts.

The meeting adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. Phillips will prepare for PAC review and comment, a draft data management proposal.
2. Phillips will follow-up on the legality of using other PIs on the synthesis project, as contractors or subcontractors, who have not submitted proposals for FY06.
3. PAC members are asked to submit thoughts to Phillips on the Science Director job description.

I. NEXT MEETINGS:

--To Be Determined (Note: the Trustee Council is scheduled to meet August 10/11)

J. ATTACHMENTS: (Handouts, for those not present)

1. Mead Treadwell Comments
2. Lisa Ka'aihue Comments
3. STAC Overall Recommendations on FY06 Proposals
4. FY06 EVOSTC Proposal Information (from STAC)
5. STAC Recommendations for Project Modifications
6. Day report
7. Jacob's report
8. Integral letter

K. CERTIFICATION:

PAC Chairperson

Date

ATTACHMENT 1

Mead Treadwell email comments (6/16/05):

Chairman Gerster, Director Phillips, Trustee liaisons and staff, Dr. Norcross and fellow PAG Members:

This is writ from an airplane high over the Arctic Ocean, and I doubt I will be able to phone in from Ireland for Thursday's teleconference. My family and I enjoyed the weekend in Cordova and boat trip; I believe our discussion on Saturday with the Trustees will ultimately be productive in seeing us move toward renewed consensus on science and other restoration activity.

For the meeting, I'd like to make a couple of points as we prepare recommendations for the Trustees.

I have focused my review primarily on three proposals: Adams, Rusanowski and Jacobs. The other proposals I feel well guided by the STAC, but suspect the Trustees must decide first what they want to fund in the "partial synthesis" area first. Rusanowski and Jacobs both attempt to give the Trustees what they've asked for in a review of individually listed species. I feel the Jacobs team is stronger scientifically, but like the public-based, collaborative approach Rusanowski asks for.

My challenge with both proposals, and I hope this is not too late, is that we tend to focus on stovepipes - individual resources - against an oil exposure model, with the assumption/presumption that neither the other science we've done in the name of damage assessment and restoration, nor the habitat purchases, have had any effect on the species and services we're considering. Both proposals need to take a broader look.

We should ask for this broader look by asking, for each resource, what specific monitoring needs to be done to a) continue to assess our progress and b) join or support the ecosystem models contemplated as operational by now in the SEA precursor to GEM.

I have worked with Dr. Rusanowski in the Hickel Administration and find him thorough and intelligent. I don't know most of the other players on his team, and find they have less experience with the resources at risk (except for Gregg Erickson whose economic background and previous role at ADF&G before the settlement has him familiar with the economic and budget and social issues.) I worry that the other players on Paul's team are weighted toward social scientists, as it appears to me. I would urge his public meeting to happen much earlier in his process.

We are already paying for much of this with the Spies book, and the inclusion of Bob on the Jacobs group gives them a leg up, I suspect, in terms of what is already known. Whomever is chosen should build upon rather than duplicate what Bob has done.

The Trustees and the PAC may have some track record and understanding of the Jacobs team from the other work they are doing. It would be worthwhile to get a preliminary report on that if possible before the August 10 meeting, or ask them to brief the PAG.

In summary, I think we could do with any one of them, but feel maybe the Rusanowski team, backed by funding for some of the individual proposals,

would give us the best of all worlds as the Jacobs team is already at work.

Regarding the Adams proposal, my basic thoughts are these:

I feel the EVOS process has, since the beginning, treated the development of a long-term predictive modeling capability a bit as the ugly stepchild of this process. The activity has gotten money, the on-again, off-again funding flow creates data gaps and discontinuity. I think I was misunderstood in the meeting Saturday when one member of the Council's reaction was we were pushing for a lifetime employment for scientists. The point is data and a model to analyze it; but it does help to keep science teams together.

Predictive modeling will ultimately never see its permanent restorative value unless we find a way - probably with partnerships - to fund and keep regular inputs being collected. (The presentation on the Prince William Sound Observing System and the AOOS meeting which followed ours suggests we're off to a start that could work.) There is no doubt in my mind that having a working model is as much a part of restoration as any other thing we've done. The model helps us separate natural variation from damage due to exposure. It provides a framework to incorporate the collection of stovepipes (our list of 24 affected species and services) into a cohesive whole. It provides fisheries managers with extended tools to manage for diversity and abundance, an overriding goal of restoration. It provides other wildlife managers a way to make sure non-economic species and non-charismatic species are understood as we focus on what is on our list. It provides a tool for spill preventers and responders, which while technically not a part of restoration, is a part of making us whole and preventing further insult while resources and services recover.

In the course of human history, few places in the world have been looked at so closely, and there is a compelling opportunity to bring this work together in an active predictive model.

Adams and Mullins and Patrick and Cooney and Kline are well qualified to bring out a basic model. If the Trustees fund them, they should come back and show us a business plan with their partners to keep it going. Further, as was discussed Saturday, we need to show tangible connections to restoration beyond the philosophical ones laid out above, and more specific use by management. While the STAC commented that it focuses on salmon, a recovered species, it actually looks at the predator-prey relationship with herring and Pollock as I understand it. Further, it provides a framework at the high trophic levels that eventually other species should plug into.

Except for the expressed need to keep the office open, it might be argued that we could wait for the results of first year funding. I don't want to see this process drop between the cracks, and thus hope we can fund a modified proposal that returns a model ready to work, a business plan to fund it (this is one area where the Trustees and the PAC can work together to build an MOU with other funders/users), and concrete evidence of its use by managers, less than restored service providers, etc.

Thanks, and have a good meeting. MT

Mead Treadwell

ATTACHMENT 2

Lisa Ka'aihue email comments (6/15/05):

Dear PAC members, Trustee staff and liaisons:

As I will not be able to participate in this Thursday's teleconference to review the FY06 proposals, I will provide my input in this e-mail. In considering the proposals I not only reviewed the materials provided to us but also the discussions I heard at the past weekend's Trustee Council meeting.

Below are my recommendations on the original proposals and also on the STAC's overall recommendations on the FY 06 proposals.

ADAMS - 060784. Fund.

During the Trustee/PAC dialog on Saturday, it was clear that the Trustees have other priorities other than GEM currently. One of those priorities was the "looking for projects that yield tangible results" (McKie Campbell). Of the FY06 proposals submitted, the Adams proposal has good potential for producing tangible results by implementing a pink salmon survival model that may improve resource forecasting and the assessment of ecosystem health.

The Adams proposal also received strong public support at the Cordova meeting from supporters that were not directly tied to the proposals (and from those that were). It is my impression that the Trustee de-emphasis of GEM has cause a lot of confusion in the communities, and even distrust of the process. Supporting the Adams proposal is important as it is obviously so valuable to the community of Cordova and could provide a valuable resource management tool that may be of value to many communities.

However, I also agree with the specific recommendations provided by STAC:

- Request that the PI provide detailed information on the development of the model to date, including a discussion of its testing and implementation.
- Clarify who is qualified to run the model.
- Do not buy the computer.
- Request that the Trustee Council define a commitment to this project with a long-term plan.

BEN-DAVID 060781 Do Not Fund. Agree with STAC.

BICKFORD 060782 Fund. Agree with STAC.

BODKIN 060788 Fund. However, I agree with STAC that the data management function should be within the EVOS staff. I understand from the discussions regarding the Bodkin and Dean modification request on Saturday, that the EVOS data management staff cannot take on further data management functions due to their current work load.

There seems to be a clear need for the EVOS Trustees to hire another database person. As more and more information is generated by the Trustees, there seems to be a need for a more comprehensive data management plan that would help the data management staff and the overall organization and dissemination of the data.

ESLER 060777 Do not fund. Agree with STAC's recommendation to incorporate this PI into a larger overall synthesis.

HOOVER-MILLER 060789 Do not fund. Agree with STAC's recommendation to incorporate this PI into a larger overall synthesis.

IRONS 060787 Do not fund. Agree with STAC's recommendation to incorporate this PI into a larger overall synthesis.

JACOBS 060783. Do not fund.

STAC's review was quite thoughtful and reasonable. The FY06 RFP requested that the synthesis should be built upon previous Exxon Valdez Trustee Council sponsored research as well as ongoing studies being conducted by Integral Consulting and Bob Spies. I have significant concerns about a current contractor proposing to build upon their own on-going, unreleased work. This included both Integral Consulting and Bob Spies as both are part of this proposal. This seems like a conflict of interest.

KIEFER 060792, Do not fund. Agree with STAC.

Rusanowski 060785 Do not fund. Agree with STAC.

Short 060786 Do not fund. Agree with STAC's recommendation to incorporate this PI into the overall synthesis.

I agreed with all the STAC recommendations on the proposals submitted as budget modifications, although I I hesitate to vote no on the Saupe proposal. I understand that STAC made this recommendation based upon the fact that FY06 is focused on the synthesis. My organization is included in the Saupe proposal as a supporter and possible financial contributor. I believe this proposal is important work and am disappointed that a similar version of it was not funded in FY05 even though it had positive recommendations from all parties involved, except the Trustee Council. I believe this work absolutely needs to be included in the FY07 workplan even if this is a transition year. It is rather sad that the gaping hole in shorezone mapping in our region is most of the shoreline of Prince William Sound.

My last thought on the proposals is that we support STAC's overall recommendations for the FY06, regarding grouping the resources and asking appropriate experts to lead the effort to write up a synthesis for a group of resources, with oversight by and independent researcher.

At our meeting this weekend, Brenda told us that in order to drive this effort, a full-time Science Director needs to be employed by the Council. This position has been vacant since December and we have been told at two PAC meetings that it will be filled, but I have not heard when. I recommend that PAC urge the Trustees to advertise and fill this position as soon as possible, with the goal of having the position filled by the next Trustee meeting in August.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide my comments.

Lisa Ka'aihue

ATTACHMENT 3

STAC – Overall Recommendations on FY06 proposals (DRAFT)

There are pros and cons to each of the proposals that were submitted. Unfortunately there was no single proposal received that will produce the type of synthesis that the TC envisioned.

FY06 Invitation asks for “*synthesis of information relevant to the determination of the status of injured resources and services. Included in this synthesis should be a critical evaluation of the status of injury, recovery, current strategies for storing these resources and services and potential future actions for restoring these resources and services.*”

Issues:

(1) The TC has indicated that they think individual species/services syntheses are needed. That is not a STAC decision. However STAC believes that an overall, ecosystem-level synthesis component is also needed. That component should consider interaction, e.g., predator, prey, competition, habitat, among the species and services. That viewpoint could well change the interpretation of individual results.

(2) A philosophical decision needs to be made to determine if more money in this synthesis is to be allocated to unrecovered species. Several individual proposals were received for species that are problematic, i.e., not recovered; therefore potentially more attention is justified.

(3) The proposal process has identified experts who are more qualified to perform individual species reviews than the individuals listed in either the Jacobs or Rusanowski proposals. The experts would be readily familiar with research that has been done, as most of it is theirs, and should produce a better synthesis product in less time for less money than “outside” scientists.

(4) However, we are reasonably sure these people will not disagree with their own findings, though this synthetic approach may provide new insight. Conceptually the issue is the “Taxonomy of unknowable”, if one thinks one knows the answer, than one does not ask the question. The point is that while there is an advantage to having the experts compile the individual syntheses, there is also an advantage of having naïve eyes.

Recommendations:

Therefore, STAC recommends that EVOS should hire a sequence of people to organize and produce short reviews. Jacobs should be asked to submit a much reduced and revised proposal to work with and synthesize the works of the Bodkin, Esler, Hoover-Miller, and Irons into an overall synthesis. This will incorporate the best aspects of all of these, i.e. engaging the real experts and getting them to do an integrated, higher level synthesis. We did not feel that Rusanowski was able to do this, though it is possible to also ask him to revise and resubmit an amended proposal.

We further recommend that instead of contracting 23 individual experts to conduct the reviews, that the experts cover groups of species/services. We suggest incorporating those scientists who proposed individual species syntheses. We also recognize that not all species and services were covered and a different method of acquiring the services of additional scientific experts is needed.

The following list groups the 23 species and services currently listed as recovering, not recovered and status unknown. Where more than one scientist is listed, we are suggesting cooperation among the scientists. Where there is not a specific scientist identified for a species or service, it still should be the responsibility of the scientists addressing that group to synthesize everything within their group. This may include contacting or subcontracting experts. Note that individuals who submitted proposals* are included as suggestions. The other suggestions are a result of brain storming and are not intended to be exclusive.

Birds –marbled murrelets, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemot, common loon, 3 spp. cormorants, Kittlitz's murrelet

Scientists: Esler* (harlequin ducks) and Irons* (the remaining species).

Marine Mammals – killer whales, sea otters, harbor seals

Scientists: Bodkin* (sea otters) and Hoover-Miller* (harbor seals)

Fish – Pacific herring (is being done by Rice et al., does not require another person or new funding), Dolly varden, rockfish, cutthroat trout

Scientists: possibly Brown?

Nearshore - clams, intertidal communities, mussels, sediments, sub-tidal communities

Scientists: possibly Konar? Dean? Jewett?

Services – commercial fishing, designated wilderness, passive use, recreation and tourism, subsistence

Scientists: Hoover-Miller* (harbor seals), possibly Sigman?

Oil – Must determine what is being covered by Integral's current contract versus what is still needed. STAC did not have the information to make that decision.

Scientists: Short*

Possible independent coordinator/lead synthesizer: Lucinda Jacobs? Peterson? Lyn McNutt?

ATTACHMENT 4

FY06 EVOSTC Proposal Information

The following proposals were received in response to the EVOSTC 2006 RFP. Click on the listing to download the proposal packet.

Adams-060784-Commercial Fishery Synthesis and Modeling

Abstract: Our proposal requests funding to continue a collaborative synthesis and modeling study designed specifically to fully restore the as yet to be recovered commercial fishery in Prince William Sound, Alaska, through an understanding of ecosystem-level processes that affect fisheries production. Using information obtained by the EVOS TC-sponsored SEA program (1994-99), we are working with Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the regional aquaculture corporations, the Prince William Sound Science Center, local fishing organizations and the Universities of Maryland and Alaska to implement a previously developed pink salmon survival model (PSSM) that we believe will greatly improve resource forecasting and the assessment of ecosystem health. The results of this work are expected to improve the management and enhancement of pink salmon in the region, substantially assisting the recovery of injured commercial fishing services.

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Note that pink salmon is recovered and therefore that is a species that is not a target to be addressed. There is no evidence of participation (no letters of support, no matching funds) from cooperators, e.g., ADF&G. FY05 funding was specifically for one year funding to test the concept. Thus, though this project was funded for a year, no results from the first year of work were included in the proposal. The basis of this proposal is that a model for pink salmon will be available to be used by fishermen. However, this proposal does not state what the model does. Additionally, the budget only has money for "transporting" the model to PWSFRAP. There is nothing about the model in here, i.e., there is no testing of model. There is no plan for implementing the model. IDL software is a renewal license, requires a competent person to run this. There is not evidence of such a person available to run it. Nothing is promised to be produced from this one year of work.

This is very expensive for no product. This is obviously a multi-year effort, as all costs appear to be recurring annually. This is only a request to support the office in Cordova. Note this proposal also asks EVOS to buy computer for UMD, which is inappropriate as the model is to be transferred from Maryland to PWSFRAP. If TC thinks this is important (STAC does not think the technical content is important), then TC needs to define a commitment to this project with a long-term plan because most of the costs in the proposal appear to be fixed. If this is to be funded, STAC suggests site visits.

Ben-David-060781-Climatic effects of nutrient transfer

Abstract: Changes in sea surface temperatures, nutrient fluxes, primary productivity, abundance and species composition of invertebrates and fishes in the Gulf of Alaska, will likely affect the coastal terrestrial landscape. River otter predation on pelagic fishes in nearshore environments creates a flux of marine nutrients from sea to land. Nutrient deposition by otters can be several orders of magnitude higher than other inputs in this system and may increase biodiversity several fold. Using the relation between abundance and distribution of fishes and otter abundance and

behavior, we propose to develop a model that will forecast changes in landscape heterogeneity of coastal forests along the GOA. Input data to this model will be the output of proposed climate-ocean-fish interaction models. Output data will be in the form of digital maps describing deposition of nitrogen and phosphorus along the coast based on the relations between fish and river otters.

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: This proposal is not responsive to call in FY06. It is not synthesis and the proposed study is for a recovered species, river otters, which is not a target of research this year. The conceptual design is not good (as per peer reviews). The premise is that a climate change will affect schooling fishes (p. 5 ref are inadequate), which will then affect river otters and finally affect landscape. However, they have not shown proof that schooling fishes will change with climate. There also is no reference to support the statement that river otters feed on schooling fishes. There is poor coordination because model input on which this is dependent (Kiefer) does not exist. The model as proposed is not predictive; the result should be a nice conceptual model that cannot be disproved for years.

Bickford-060782-Herring larval drift

Abstract: Chemical analyses of herring otoliths can be used to consider the effect the Exxon Valdez oil spill continues to have on the recovery of the herring population in PWS. Studying the regional elemental signatures within the core of the herring otolith enables researchers to identify the spawning areas (Objective 1), and the edge of the otolith will identify nursery area (Objective 2). The 3D-PWS model describing larval drift and larval retention in PWS (Norcross et al., 2001a) has never been field-tested. Comparing the two methods for describing larval drift could validate this model as a tool for understanding the impediments to herring recovery in PWS (Objective 3). With these otolith chemical data combined with the 3D-PWS model, fishery managers will have the tools necessary to better predict recruitment and estimate herring spawning habitat recovery.

STAC Recommendation: Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Bickford's unsolicited proposal does not respond to the FY 2006 EVOS Request for Proposals, but is potentially a valuable addition to the FY06 work plan. Because herring is not a recovered or recovering species in Prince William Sound, new information on this fishery might help answer the question as to why it has not recovered. The proposed study uses chemical analyses of the herring otoliths to determine the spawning location of herring larvae and path of drift in PWS. While the technique is straightforward it has not been applied previously to this fishery. It will be used to test the validity of the 3-D transport model, which could be critical to the management of herring and its recovery. The proposal has great potential, is exciting science, addresses the herring issue and is moderately priced. The investigator is well versed in the techniques and is very competent to carry out this work. STAC recommends funding this proposal at the requested level.

Bodkin-060788-Database for Nearshore Resources

Abstract: There is currently no mechanism for getting historical data of interest, relating to injured resources, into the long-term data storage system developed by EVOS projects G-030687 and 050750. Many of these data sets were initially gathered to address specific questions unrelated to the oil spill or long-term monitoring and were initiated in an era when currently

available technological tools for data storage and manipulation were unavailable. Important data sets that are of more recent origin were input and are available in documented databases, but are not in a form that allows for web-based access or efficient integration. As a result, there is a need to collate important historical data, update the format of these data, and place them into a database structure where the data are stored, documented, and readily available to a wide range of users for efficient evaluation. Uses of the databases may occur long after the current crop of researchers is gone and must allow inclusion of new data as investigations of the effects of lingering oil and long-term change continue. It is the goal of this project to preserve historical data important to future assessments of oil-spill impacts and long-term change in a form that can be easily evaluated and amended.

STAC Recommendation: Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Fund the function, i.e., data base management, which is requested; however consider where the function is conducted. Funding for the data manager should not be within this proposal, but rather as part of the EVOS staff. See funding recommendation for Bodkin and Dean request for modification.

On the assumption that a database manager will be hired within EVOS, the proposers should submit a modified proposal to support the personnel who will work with the EVOS database manager to ensure proper database development. The best synthesis product will be obtained by having these scientists provide expert advice to assemble the appropriate database.

Esler-060777-Harlequin Duck Quantitative Synthesis

Abstract: A considerable volume of research and monitoring has been conducted to address Harlequin Duck population injury and recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In this document, we propose to synthesize this information in two formats, each of which will be valuable for: (1) identifying the timing and magnitude of oil spill injury, (2) identifying the mechanisms by which injury occurred and population recovery was constrained, (3) evaluating the current status of recovery, including predictions for timing of full recovery, and (4) recommending future restoration activities. The first format will be a text synthesis of available information, directly following the outline described in the FY06 Invitation for Proposals. The second format will be a quantitative synthesis in the form of a population model, in which we will assemble the available data to provide a rigorous assessment of the critical questions regarding mechanisms of injury and recovery. Harlequin Ducks are one of the few species for which the data are complete and precise enough to conduct this level of analysis, which will lead to a data-based evaluation of status of injury and recovery and, hence, a defensible restoration strategy.

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on harlequin ducks, into a larger overall synthesis.

This proposal is excellent. It is well written and clear. Esler has done all the work and published it already and just needs to update what he has done. Esler is an exceptional young scientist who produces and publishes as promised. The value added beyond what has been published, besides updating a year or two, is the quantitative model. Having a clear conceptual model and adding a quantitative model may or may not help, but it should be investigated. However, there is no form of model in proposal and nothing to demonstrate that Esler has modeling experience.

If individual species syntheses are needed and desired by TC, then Esler is the expert who should be tasked to do harlequin ducks. There is a philosophical question about the value of paying \$50K for synthesis of one species. EVOS has paid for publication of a summary by Esler, which would be the foundation for a revised and updated synthesis. Yes, this should produce two papers, one qualitative, one quantitative, but it is still only one species. The amount of funding that is being requested and the allotted time is more than is need to write a review of one species. Renegotiation is needed.

Hoover-Miller-060789-Status of Harbor Seals

Abstract: The 1994 Restoration Plan, states that harbor seals are not recovered from effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The recovery objective for harbor seals states that seals would be considered recovered from the effects of the oil spill when their population is stable or increasing while the recovery objective for subsistence use states that subsistence will have recovered when injured resources used for subsistence are healthy and productive and exist at prespill levels. This project reviews and synthesizes research and Traditional Ecological Knowledge pertaining to harbor seal and to subsistence use of seals with relevance to determining the status of harbor seals and subsistence use of seals in spill affected areas. Results will be synthesized in a report and references will be incorporated in a literature database available to the public.

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on harbor seals, into a larger overall synthesis.

This proposal addresses an injured resource, harbor seals, and service, subsistence. This proposal is, in part, responsive to the Invitation. The Pis are capable and have published previous findings. Unfortunately the proposal not tight, it is unclear what is being used to develop the work, and it is unclear what products will be produced. Note, when there is a cost share element as with the Pis here, the budget must show what these persons will do and how much time will be matched, i.e., the persons must be accountable and committed for sufficient time to complete the project.

This has a strong TEK component and earmarking \$25K for the AK Harbor Seal Commission is good, however, the person at the Harbor Seal Commission who is capable of doing this synthesis must be identified. There are insufficient specific methods given as to how this synthesis will be done or how the subcontractors will work. STAC questions the cost \$25K for TEK.

Again, if individual species syntheses are needed and desired by TC, then Hoover-Miller is the expert who should be tasked to do harbor seals. There is still the philosophical question about how much to pay for synthesis of one species. This project would examine harbor seals as a resource and as a subsistence item. This is still the same problem of an expensive single species review. Again, because of what the PI has already produced, we expect this project to be less expensive. Renegotiation is needed.

Irons-060787-Marine Bird and Sea Otter Synthesis

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to fully evaluate the status of injured marine bird and sea otter resources and identify options for reaching recovery and/or potential additional restoration projects. We will synthesize all available information relevant to the determination of the current status of these species. The synthesis will build on previous Exxon Valdez TC sponsored research and studies as well as ongoing studies and we will bring together existing data and

information to evaluate different aspects of the species status. The synthesis will provide a state of the art understanding of the status of unrecovered injured resources, and will identify potential options and criteria to develop and design new restoration strategies to meet recovery objectives. We may also make recommendations to change the recovery objectives, if they are not clear or reasonable. This proposal will specifically address Common loons (*Gavia immer*), cormorants (*Phalacrocorax* spp.), pigeon guillemots (*Cepphus columba*) and marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) Kittlitz's Murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) and sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*). A Final Report will be written upon completion of the project.

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund in current form. Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate these Pis, as experts on sea birds (Irons) and sea otters (Bodkin) into a larger overall synthesis.

There is an uncomfortable level casualness in this proposal and a lack of rigor on the part of these scientists. The methods are almost non-existent. The only place that methods can be found is under "Data Management" and is apparently taken from another document as it cites figures that are not included here. The budget seems excessive and does not state who is doing what for all the person months that are requested. The proposal states that a TEK survey will be done, but there is no example of how the survey will be designed and conducted or by whom. The budget requests 12 trips to oil-spill affected communities, yet there are no methods as to what would be done there and where the communities are. The details are insufficient to adequately evaluate this proposal and recommend funding. While we agree that the Pis are very competent scientists, we cannot recommend funding of the proposal in its present form on that basis alone.

These scientists are experts in their fields for birds (Irons) and sea otters (Bodkin) in PWS. STAC suggests that these are two of the experts who should be invited to submit proposals or who should be given limited contracts to produce a synthesis for the species in their areas of expertise. This is separate from and different from the proposal that was submitted, although it could be resubmitted as a modification of this proposal for purposes of contract negotiation.

Jacobs-060783-Information Synthesis and Recovery

Abstract: The periodic reassessment of the resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) is essential to understanding effects of the original spill and lingering oil, documenting recovery of resources, and identifying new areas where additional restoration action or research may be needed. The proposed work is designed to synthesize restoration work performed to date; develop a scientifically sound process for objectively assessing the status of resources and services classified as injured, recovering, or unknown; distinguish (where possible) the contribution of other stressors to the condition of the resource; identify appropriate restoration actions for resources that are not recovering; and definitively identify resources that are unlikely to be suffering any residual injury from the 1989 spill. This proposal addresses all resources and services currently classified as Not Recovered, Recovering, or Recovery Unknown.

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund in current form. The PI could be invited to submit an amended and much reduced proposal that incorporates and coordinates syntheses produced by the experts on the species and services in PWS.

Responsiveness (10%) Integral Consulting proposes to provide a review of the status of unrecovered and recovering species and the status of lingering oil and its effects in PWS. They propose to meet the time line.

Project design/conceptual soundness (40%) The proposal outlines five tasks that are reasonable and that they may be able to accomplish in the required time frame. Development of the synthesis is laid out in a reasonable order. It is good that they begin with an early identification of the necessary scientists. The idea of a series of workshops in Alaska is very good. They have provided a detailed outline for the resource recovery assessments. They have included a statement for limited application of statistical analyses for the determination of resource assessments.

This group is currently being funded to provide an independent evaluation of the recovery status of injured resources. This proposal adds injured services and recovery recommendations. However, the focus is on design matrix and recovery terminology, not on species and ecosystems.

An outline of an appropriate approach is seen in Table 2 and Figure 3, but there is no evidence of methods to explain how the "metrics" will be determined. For example when they ask "are metapopulations (table 2 – spatial/temp)...", approaches to answering such questions are unspecified.

As stated above, the intention for early identification of necessary scientists not employed by Integral is good. However, the proposal depends on volunteer, outside, unnamed resource experts to come to meetings/workshops, to inform Integral's consultants of needed information. However, there is no list of who these people are, or whether anyone has agreed to participate and meet the proposed schedule.

Defined milestones distributed across duration of project allow course correction and program oversight.

Project management (25%) There is no obvious project leader dedicating full time to the project over a sufficiently long period to demonstrate that the project can be completed in a comprehensive manner.

The majority of personnel are employed by Integral and physically located in the same place, which is good. The specific identification of personnel responsible for tasks is critical to this project, but this identification is not detailed in this proposal. The distributed nature of the effort of the individuals, as seen in the budget, does not suggest effective organization. No evidence of past corporate performance by Integral Consulting has been presented.

Skills in population status and ecology are needed to address the questions in Table 2. The resumes of the personnel are strong in ecotoxicology, but among fifteen personnel none appear qualified to address the population questions nor does any have PWS experience. Again, the input of "volunteer" scientists in the field (called "Trustee Scientists" in the proposal) is required, but it is unclear what incentives there are for these volunteers to participate.

Project cost effectiveness (15%) Lack of detailed breakdown of duties and associated costs makes cost effectiveness very difficult to evaluate. Individual remuneration is at extremely high rates for Ph.D.-level personnel nationally.

It is irresponsible on the part of the proposers to assume that the EVOS staff will deal with support of Trustee Scientists, other outside people, etc., providing additional costs of \$99K for this purpose. The mechanics for working with outside experts are unspecified, and associated costs are not detailed. Given the level of Integrals' budget request, they should have money to organize and pay for the consultative meetings they propose.

The proposal does not make clear how much of the product will be new work or how much has already been accomplished under the proposer's project funded currently by the Alaska Department of Law. EVOS needs assurance that new work is intended in return for new funding, and we think this new proposal should be more cost-effective given work already completed. The proposers themselves raise this issue on page 13: "It is anticipated that a portion of the required work effort for those resources classified as recovering and not recovered will have been addressed by the ongoing work of Jacobs et al. (2005)."

Project Collaboration and Coordination Efforts (10%) Here we reiterate our concern that mechanisms for obtaining cooperation with Trustee Scientists and other appropriate experts are unspecified. The list of outside scientists (no specific names, just agencies) expected to contribute (page 4) does not include university personnel who have been major contributors to EVOS-supported PWS research.

Proposed (see budget explanation) meetings to be conducted by Integral Consultants in Anchorage do not present an opportunity for its analysts to interact with the EVOS-affected communities. Inclusion of traditional ecological knowledge would be appropriate but has been relegated to future planning.

Overall Recommendation: The project should not be funded as proposed. We think a different process to obtain the review of EVOS recovery status would be more productive, one with direct and specific access to the experts who know the ecosystem and the history of events following the oil spill. Major modification to address proposal deficiencies should be required before EVOSTC considers a contract with Integral Consultants for review of EVOS damage to PWS populations and environment.

Kiefer-060792-GIS System for EVOS

Abstract: We propose to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) that will come to be an archive of the marine, ecological information that has been gathered with the support of the EVOSTC. The GIS will provide users with easy and rapid access to time series information that is spatially referenced (lat, lon, depth). The EVOS GIS prototype will be installed on a EVOSTC server and will be designed to interface with the database that is currently under development by EVOSTC technicians. The data that will be imported into the prototype will come largely from the SEA and APEX projects of Prince Williams Sound. This data will include satellite imagery, raster and vector maps, and gridded data found in spreadsheets, ASCII files, and relational databases, as well as audio, video, photographs, and textual information. Such a system will be most helpful to those writing synthesis papers on PWS's recovering resources as well as future researchers in the region.

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund.

This proposal is not really a synthesis. The objective of the proposal is to only use some data to incorporate in a GIS data base.

The physical presentation of the proposal was poor, i.e., the fonts changed frequently, making it difficult to read. The design concept was not detailed enough to judge the merits adequately. The PI is doing something similar for NPRB. It is uncertain as to much how much has been developed because results from previous project not included in this proposal. The project is expensive, with no projection given of cost to maintain and cost to expand beyond prototype. There is no description of what each person will do; e.g., Evelyn Brown is listed as a consultant, but there is no description of what she will do. There is no outreach, no training of PIs or others to use this.

Funding this project would be premature until EVOS has an overall strategic plan for database management. Making a decision to fund this would be a long-term commitment to EASy, as opposed to ESRI products (ArcGIS) which are the standard. This is not a decision to make lightly without a solid database foundation. EVOS needs a work plan developed for data management and then put out RFP for specifics.

Rusanowski-060785-Assesment of EVOS Restoration Plan

Abstract: The Shipley Group proposes to conduct an iterative review and assessment of the EVOS Restoration Plan and develop a preliminary revised restoration management plan within the adaptive management assessment cycle. All available data within and outside of EVOS projects related to injured resources and services will be synthesized to relate past, current and projected resource and service status to the original goals, objectives and restoration actions in the 1994 Restoration Plan. There will be a public meeting to inform and to request additional information or suggestions from the public. The Shipley Group will complete an Information Synthesis and Transfer Workshop; identify options to recover specific injured resources and services as well as potential restoration projects and costs; revise the Conceptual Exposure Model for lingering oil; and provide a preliminary revised Restoration Plan based on procedures and protocol from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council by 1 July, 2006.

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund. What is needed is an amended and much reduced proposal that incorporates and coordinates syntheses produced by the experts on the species and services in PWS.

Responsiveness (10%) Shipley Group proposes to provide a review of the status of unrecovered and recovering species and the status of lingering oil and its effects in PWS. They propose to meet the time line.

The proposed deliverables, if in fact delivered on schedule, should meet the requirements of the invitation. There will be 25 chapters, an introduction, 23 reviews of individual species and services, and a conclusion.

Project design/conceptual soundness (40%) Shipley Group offers both a philosophy (i.e., a cyclic adaptive management approach) and indications that an appropriate list of EVOS-affected species and services will be considered in the review.

The proposed project design depends upon cooperation of experts outside of the Shipley staff and its dispersed consultants (Humboldt State University and elsewhere). These outside experts are not identified in the proposal, and the risk is high that they will be unable to cooperate in timely fashion. There needs to be an explicitly stated plan for how these experts will work together and what individual tasks they are assigned. There are no methods stated for generating the synthesis; there are no funds allocated for the scientists to collaborate.

Gathering of people from around Alaska and from sites distributed across the lower 48 for a one-day workshop is not efficient for an information-synthesis workshop lasting only one day. People will not have recovered from travel exhaustion before they are headed home. The workshop, scheduled just three days before the report is due to EVOSTC, appears to imply that no time will be required to synthesize the meeting discussions and to develop an overview from presentations by the reviewers of the status of 23 species. The meeting plan does not provide enough time to gather input from attendees other than the presenters. It is stated that suggestions arising at the workshop will be used to modify the conclusion section of the final report. However, no time has been left for this, given the late date of the workshop. It appears that the workshop is merely to present final results as a formality, with no actual involvement of the experts in PWS.

There are words written that ostensibly link the proposed synthesis to ecosystem-based management, however there is nothing in the study plan that acknowledges or addresses the ecosystem concept. The anticipated result is 23 individual reports. There is no reference to the three major ecosystem-based projects, SEA, NVP, APEX, that have been funded by EVOS.

The proposal lacks defined project milestones. Explicit stages of progress need to be identified and distributed across the duration of the project to allow course corrections and recurring EVOSTC program oversight.

Project management (25%) Dr. Rusanowski apparently (budget) proposes to commit 10 months to the project, but at only \$1824/month, which is illogical. His net income would be below the poverty level, which is surely not his intention. For \$18,240 it is more likely he intends to commit one to two months to the PWS recovery evaluation. Thus, while the proposal appears to provide for dedicated, focused leadership, a very limited time commitment is intended. This appears to have resulted from misunderstanding by Shipley of the standard EVOS budget format.

Problems with budgeting process also have affected presentation of planned remuneration for other Shipley staff. None of the other staff have positions that are likely to allow the 7-month commitments listed in the proposal budget.

It is a concern that none of the expert consultants working with the Shipley Group listed in the proposal has presented high-level credentials in the subject areas required for an EVOS/PWS status review. The level of personnel excellence may be good, but that is not obvious from the very limited resumes in the proposal. There is very limited expertise included in fishery science, mammology and population-level biology. Expertise in ornithology is better represented, with two workers who have published on seabird issues, and both nearshore biology and population biology are represented. Toxicology is not covered in any credentials presented for the consultants. Roles for several economists are not clearly specified. Overall, the consultants retained for this work by Shipley Group do not appear to be consistently appropriate for the proposed tasks.

No evidence is provided that there is a history of this team working together. There is no catalog of their success at previous projects done as the Shipley Group. This is a concern, because so many dispersed individuals are involved and required to work semi-independently.

Project cost effectiveness (15%) The proposal is to use \$435,741 for tasks involved in generating the review. Personnel costs consume \$377,270 of the total request. Exactly how tasks are distributed to each of the contributing panel of Shipley consultants is unclear. There is no specification of who will do what. If such specification had been included it would indicate that there was serious planning and preparation of the recovery review.

One, one-day workshop is proposed at a cost of \$4,942, which is a low estimate if any travel reimbursement is intended for contributing scientists. Probably that isn't planned, which makes it unlikely that anyone outside of Anchorage would attend. Travel is budgeted at \$17,550, which should be adequate to bring Shipley investigators to Alaska and to bring presenters to the workshop. However, it is not adequate to pay for invitees to attend.

Project Collaboration and Coordination Efforts (10%) As noted above, no arrangements are specified for obtaining the scientific expertise with Prince William Sound and EVOS issues that will be required to produce an excellent review.

Overall Recommendation: The project should not be funded. We think a different process to obtain the review of EVOS recovery status would be more productive, one with direct and specific access to the experts who know the ecosystem and the history of events following the oil spill. Major modification to address proposal deficiencies should be required before EVOSTC considers a contract with the Shipley Group for review of EVOS damage to PWS populations and environment.

Short-060786-Exxon Valdez Oil in Sediment

Abstract: This project will evaluate published and on-going research on the present amount and distribution, and likely persistence of Exxon Valdez oil in inter- and subtidal sediments.

Additional topics covered will include distinguishing Exxon Valdez oil from other sources of hydrocarbons in these sediments, and an assessment of hydrocarbon bioavailability from each source identified. A report reviewing published literature produced by government and privately-funded researchers, including contributions in review as of January 1, 2006, will be prepared for the refereed scientific literature, and will also serve as the final report for this project. The work will be done at the Auke Bay Laboratory in Juneau, Alaska, and the final report will be submitted to the Trustee Council no later than April 1, 2006.

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on oiled sediments, into a larger overall synthesis. However, EVOS needs to receive outstanding reports prior to recommending additional funding for this PI.

The PIs are fully qualified and have access to all publications and reports. STAC assumes that the milestones for Objectives 1-4 (assemble, collate, review) will be completed by December 2005, not 2006 as written. STAC does not understand from this proposal what the technique is for acquiring samples under water in sub-tidal areas as the intertidal standard technique is a pit hole. We disagree with proposers and recommend that additional synthesizing statistical analyses

need to be included in the review. The cost of this proposal for updating work that has been funded for years is much more reasonable than similar proposals submitted.

ATTACHMENT 5

STAC Recommendations for Project Modifications

Bodkin and Dean - modification request

Fund the function, i.e., data base management, which is requested; however consider where the function is conducted. This is a critical function and the modification needs to be funded to finish this project. Ideally this should be conducted by a database management person in the EVOS. Therefore we strongly recommend that a database management person be hired as an EVOS staff member to perform the services proposed as the beginning of a shift of long-term management of data and meta-data to EVOS as an in-house function. While that is our preference, STAC recognizes that other arrangements may be necessary in the transition period.

Irvine- modification request

Fund. Approved at June 11, 2005 Trustee Council meeting.
This is clear cut, needs more money needed because of time delay.

Saupe - modification request

Do not fund.

The request for additional years of funding to add new research falls outside of the concept of modification to a currently funded proposal. The FY05/06 was funded for Kodiak not for PWS. This is a valuable product conducted by competent people. STAC supports the project for future funding. However, it is not time critical for FY06.

Walker - modification request

Do not fund.

The request for additional years of funding to add new research falls outside of the concept of modification to a currently funded proposal. Additionally, the proposal as written does not provide enough information for STAC to understand the basis of conclusions on which the modification for new research is based.

Willette - modification request

This modification request is based on gathering physical data, but collection of long-term data by repeating July each year is not correct from the point of interpreting the physical system of Cook Inlet. As proposed, this will not provide an understanding of the physical system because it does not collect data for the physical setting. This proposal does not have any modification over previous one, i.e., does not appear to have considered the STAC comments from FY04 proposal. To be viable, the proposers need to employ accepted proper long-term monitoring strategies, i.e., add a mooring to provide seasonal sampling. No 2004 data were included to put this request in context. To be meaningful to EVOS the usefulness of this collection must extend beyond the applicability to the July salmon test fishery. STAC also questions value of interpreting physical data in Cook Inlet with productivity and concentration of salmon.

This is acceptable as a management tool, but not as an EVOS physical monitoring tool, which is the basis of the request. This appears to be asking for "long-term monitoring" one year at a time. However, long-term EVOS strategy has not determined that Lower Cook Inlet is a focus for long-term monitoring. Either do not collect physical data (not fund) or collect more physical data to put it in context (fund more).

Briefing Summary

A. GROUP: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS) Public Advisory Committee (PAC)

B. DATE/TIME: July 19, 2005

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
John Gerster (T)	Science/Technical
Lisa Ka'aihue (T)	Regional Monitoring
Chuck Meacham (T)	Sport Hunting/Fishing
Ron Peck	Commercial Tourism
Mead Treadwell (T)	Science/Technical
Ed Zeine (T)	Local Government

(T = via teleconference)

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Torie Baker	Commercial Fishing
Jason Brune	Public-at-Large
Gary Fandrei	Aquaculture/Mariculture
Larry Evanoff	Native Landowners
Randy Hagenstein	Recreation Users
RJ Kopchak	Commercial Fishing
Pat Lavin	Conservation/Environmental
Brenda Norcross	Science/Technical and STAC
Pat Norman	Tribal Government
Ed Page	Marine Transportation
Robert Patterson	Public-at-Large
Martin Robards	Conservation/Environmental
Stacy Studebaker	Recreation Users
Andrew Teuber	Subsistence

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Brett Huber	Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer, Dept. of the Interior
Gail Phillips	Trustee Council Staff
Richard Dworsky	Trustee Council Staff
Cherri Womac	Trustee Council Staff
Carolyn Rosner	Trustee Council Staff
Paula Banks	Trustee Council Staff

Rob Bochenek
Michael Schlei

Trustee Council Staff
Trustee Council Staff

G. SUMMARY:

Gail Phillips opened the briefing on July 19 at 9:12 a.m. Doug Mutter read the roll call. Paula Banks gave a brief description of the proposed administrative budget elements for fiscal year 2006, referencing the budget justification and the detailed project description documents (previously emailed to PAC members).

She noted that some \$239,000 from a National Ocean Services grant was being used to fund some EVOS administrative activities. Each State and Federal agency receiving EVOS funds may charge a 9% general and administrative fee for support services (which is generally far below actual support costs).

Banks said the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services (ARLIS) budget included additional funds to support extra staff to assist with an increasing number of requests for information pending the "re-opener" deadline next year. Questions arose regarding who pays for responses to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests made of the Trustee Council or ARLIS, and which agency would receive any payments for responding to FOIA requests.

A question arose about why the Trustee Council was funding State and Federal agencies for their participation in the EVOS restoration program. It was explained that various agencies administer numerous EVOS-funded projects, participate in EVOS document preparation and review, attend EVOS meetings, and coordinate with Principal Investigators and staff. The EVOS settlement was with the State and Federal agencies, who in turn established the EVOS Trustee Council office to administer and support restoration activities for the Trustee agencies.

The amount proposed for State Commissioner's travel was discussed. Funds for EVOS-related travel are not always fully funded in the regular State budget. It is important that all Trustee Council members attend meetings, since unanimous agreement is required to take action.

Funds for community involvement efforts were discussed. Several projects also include funds for this activity.

It was noted that audit contracts for the EVOS program go out for bid.

Rob Bochenek outlined the draft project plan for administration (previously emailed to PAC members). Four administrative components were described: administration, data management, project management/agency liaisons, and science management. He asked that PAC members examine and comment in the next few days on the draft program objectives.

A question arose about the status of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance for funded projects. NEPA compliance is in good shape, many projects are categorically excluded.

Four workshops are proposed for next year, plus the annual symposium. Two would be about data management, two about science management, including the status of injured resources and services. Two community involvement workshops need to be added, as well as a PAC site visit. Bochenek said that a matrix describing proposed staff activities will be coming out soon.

A question was raised regarding the projects and information being generated by the Trustee Council, and if it was helpful or closed any doors regarding the "re-opener" deadline next year. Phillips said the completion of the synthesis work will help determine if additional information is needed, but no doors are being closed under the current plan.

The value of describing in a central place the resource management applications that have, or may, benefit from EVOS-funded projects and activities was discussed. The Invitation to Bid includes incentives for proposers to describe both management application and community involvement benefits. The possibilities of holding a special workshop on management applications, including a session at the annual symposium, or preparing a "white paper" were discussed. Phillips said the staff would work on this. Bochenek noted that a workshop on coordinating data management at a regional level among various research and management agencies was in the works.

Phillips reported that the hiring a new Science Director was progressing and that a job description was expected to be circulated the end of the week.

The briefing concluded at 10:00 a.m.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. Phillips will follow-up on the description of the benefit to management applications from EVOS-funded efforts.
2. Gerster will give a PAC report at the upcoming Trustee Council meeting.

I. NEXT MEETINGS:

--To Be Determined (Note: the Trustee Council is scheduled to meet August 10/11)

J. ATTACHMENTS: (Handouts, for those not present)

1. None, all information was emailed prior to the meeting.

K. CERTIFICATION:

PAC Chairperson

Date

1.1

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

441 W. 5th Ave., Suite 500 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2340 • 907/278-8012 • fax 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Gail Phillips
Executive Director *Gail*

DATE: July 26, 2005

SUBJECT: Ten Year Overview 1994 to 2004

During the Trustee Council Retreat and the discussion on the budget, you asked that I supply you with information about past budgets for the Council. Attached is a spread sheet showing all the allocations made by the Council for the 10-year period between 1994 and 2004.

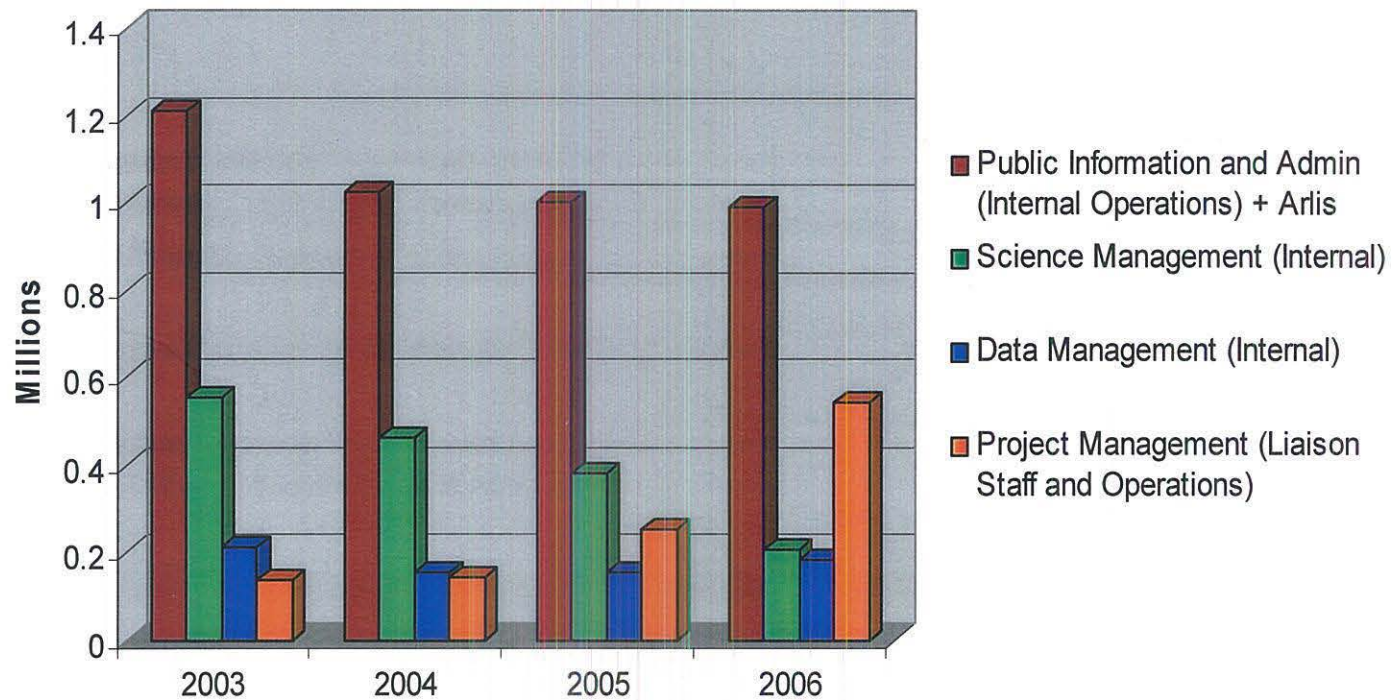
Please let me know if you want more detail than this.

EVOS 10 Year Allocation Overview
1994-2004 *

10 Year Total	CATEGORY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
\$ 496,700.00	NOS GRANT ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT - INCOME FROM FEDERAL GRANT										248300	\$ 248,400.00
	Public Information/Science Mgmt/Admin	\$ 1,239,600.00	\$ 4,255,400.00	\$ 3,481,600.00	\$ 2,922,000.00	\$ 2,796,300.00	\$ 3,287,200.00	\$ 2,080,500.00	\$ 1,878,580.00	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 2,686,900.00	\$ 1,485,800.00
	Project Management				\$ 641,600.00	\$ 560,100.00	\$ 454,200.00	\$ 401,900.00	\$ 284,300.00			\$ 144,800.00
	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support/Admin Costs	\$ 231,500.00		\$ 2,160,900.00	\$ 1,282,600.00	\$ 851,400.00	\$ 770,400.00	\$ 405,800.00	\$ 303,800.00	\$ 161,800.00	\$ 86,100.00	
	Data management and Information Transfer									\$ 217,700.00	\$ 308,000.00	\$ 156,800.00
	Science Management										\$ 690,100.00	
\$ 38,224,380.00	ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC INFORMATION	\$ 1,471,100.00	\$ 4,255,400.00	\$ 5,642,500.00	\$ 4,846,200.00	\$ 4,207,800.00	\$ 4,511,800.00	\$ 2,888,200.00	\$ 2,466,680.00	\$ 1,879,500.00	\$ 4,019,400.00	\$ 2,035,800.00
	Community Involvement/Public Outreach/Other									\$ 767,300.00	\$ 491,700.00	
\$ 1,259,000.00	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 767,300.00	\$ 491,700.00	\$ -
	GEM: Watersheds Habitat										\$ 175,000.00	
	GEM: Intertidal/Subtidal Habitat										\$ 694,000.00	
	GEM: Alaska Coastal Current Habitat										\$ 89,100.00	
	GEM: Offshore Habitat										\$ 106,100.00	
	GEM Intertidal/Subtidal & Alaska Coastal Current Habitat										\$ 17,000.00	
	GEM: Offshore and Alaska Coastal Current Habitat										\$ 197,200.00	
	Ecosystem Synthesis/GEM Transition					\$ 261,100.00	\$ 672,400.00	\$ 1,107,900.00	\$ 862,700.00			
	Spill Recovery and Monitoring									\$ 663,500.00	\$ 427,800.00	\$ 4,731,007.00
	Ecosystem Recovery and Function									\$ 639,800.00	\$ 216,600.00	
	GEM Transition: Strategies to Improve Monitoring									\$ 108,200.00		
	GEM Transition: Tool to Improve Monitoring									\$ 378,800.00		
	GEM Transition: Synthesis and Retrospective Analysis									\$ 418,400.00		
	GEM Cross-Habitat Linkage: Synthesis										\$ 254,500.00	
	GEM Transition: Long-Term Monitoring									\$ 500,400.00		
\$ 12,519,507.00	GEM	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 261,100.00	\$ 672,400.00	\$ 1,107,900.00	\$ 862,700.00	\$ 2,707,100.00	\$ 2,177,300.00	\$ 4,731,007.00
	Monitoring		\$ 3,472,300.00									
	Research		\$ 10,801,000.00									
\$ 14,273,300.00	MONITORING AND RESEARCH	0	\$ 14,273,300.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	General Restoration	\$ 20,633,553.00	\$ 4,458,200.00									
	Reduction of marine Pollution			\$ 28,300.00	\$ 267,500.00		\$ 63,700.00	\$ -				
	Spill General restoration									\$ 46,300.00		
\$ 25,497,553.00	GENERAL RESTORATION	\$ 20,633,553.00	\$ 4,458,200.00	\$ 28,300.00	\$ 267,500.00	\$ -	\$ 63,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,300.00	\$ -	\$ -
	Pink Salmon			\$ 2,017,500.00	\$ 1,921,700.00	\$ 1,220,230.00	\$ 917,500.00	\$ 833,000.00	\$ 671,700.00			
	Pacific Herring			\$ 1,323,000.00	\$ 899,600.00	\$ 735,300.00	\$ 506,300.00	\$ 158,100.00	\$ 101,900.00			
	SEA and Related Projects			\$ 4,648,200.00	\$ 3,733,600.00	\$ 2,669,600.00	\$ 1,190,600.00	\$ 617,800.00	\$ 479,800.00			
	Sockeye Salmon			\$ 1,286,200.00	\$ 462,800.00	\$ 11,700.00		\$ 10,300.00				
	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden and Other Fish			\$ 229,600.00	\$ 266,500.00	\$ 357,900.00	\$ 367,900.00	\$ 106,100.00	\$ 186,800.00			
	Marine Mammals			\$ 812,800.00	\$ 810,600.00	\$ 739,300.00	\$ 983,900.00	\$ 834,900.00	\$ 645,900.00			
	Nearshore Ecosystem			\$ 2,989,200.00	\$ 2,232,000.00	\$ 2,249,100.00	\$ 1,387,800.00	\$ 840,100.00	\$ 181,400.00			
	Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects			\$ 2,411,000.00	\$ 2,366,700.00	\$ 2,992,100.00	\$ 2,731,200.00	\$ 2,143,700.00	\$ 553,700.00			
	Subsistence			\$ 1,352,200.00	\$ 1,433,600.00	\$ 1,481,900.00	\$ 1,271,600.00	\$ 1,092,600.00	\$ 724,600.00			
	Archaeological Resources			\$ 504,200.00	\$ 231,200.00	\$ 206,600.00	\$ 166,700.00	\$ 90,200.00	\$ 64,300.00			
\$ 63,193,130.00	INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES	0	0	17069700	14127100	12457130	9356800	6636600	3545800	0	0	0
	Oil Injury*									\$ 754,100.00		
	Lingering Oil										\$ 671,500.00	\$ 845,418.00
\$ 2,271,018.00	LINGERING OIL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 754,100.00	\$ 671,500.00	\$ 845,418.00
	Other Projects				\$ 1,713,500.00		\$ 2,638,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,000.00		
	Added projects throughout the year						\$ 4,180,100.00	\$ 100,800.00	\$ 1,112,900.00	\$ 1,825,300.00		
\$ 80,646,366.00	OTHER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,573,900.00	\$ 16,071,800.00	\$ 12,663,730.00	\$ 16,342,000.00	\$ 6,827,600.00	\$ 4,723,000.00	\$ 3,410,500.00	\$ 1,343,000.00	\$ 1,690,836.00
	AK SeaLife Center			\$ 24,956,000.00	\$ 12,456,000.00							
	Habitat Protection		\$ 1,824,300.00									
	Habitat Improvement			\$ 560,600.00	\$ 667,200.00	\$ 631,100.00	\$ 466,300.00	\$ 24,700.00				
	Land purchases	\$ 29,950,000.00	\$ 15,250,000.00	\$ 15,250,000.00	\$ 3,294,667.00	\$ 1,179,100.00	\$ 29,520,000.00	\$ 126,000.00	\$ 130,000.00	\$ 40,750.00	\$ 306,000.00	\$ 157,152.40
	Land purchases	\$ 3,111,204.00			\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 14,150,000.00	\$ 13,000,000.00	\$ 227,854.00	\$ 342,800.00	\$ 11,805,734.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 22,145.90
	Land purchases	\$ 1,450,000.00			\$ 8,000,000.00	\$ 4,000,000.00	\$ 156,300.00	\$ 203,500.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$ 7,000,000.00	\$ 1,130,000.00	\$ 405,589.00
	Land purchases	\$ 17,200,000.00			\$ 6,527,500.00	\$ 16,682,161.00	\$ 40,584,240.00	\$ 11,700.00	\$ 160,000.00	\$ 206,000.00		
\$ 291,339,097.30	HABITAT PROTECTION/LAND ACQUISITIONS	\$ 51,711,204.00	\$ 17,074,300.00	\$ 40,766,600.00	\$ 38,945,367.00	\$ 36,642,361.00	\$ 83,726,840.00	\$ 582,054.00	\$ 507,000.00	\$ 19,006,484.00	\$ 1,792,000.00	\$ 584,887.30
\$ 529,720,051.30	TOTAL ALLOCATION - 1994-2004	\$ 73,815,857.00	\$ 40,061,200.00	\$ 81,081,000.00	\$ 74,257,967.00	\$ 66,232,121.00	\$ 114,673,540.00	\$ 18,042,354.00	\$ 12,105,180.00	\$ 28,571,284.00	\$ 10,743,200.00	\$ 10,136,348.30
*This information is compiled from the official court notices and work plans, and encompasses a 10 year overview from 1994 through 2004. Information for the years 1989-1993 is not included in this spreadsheet.												

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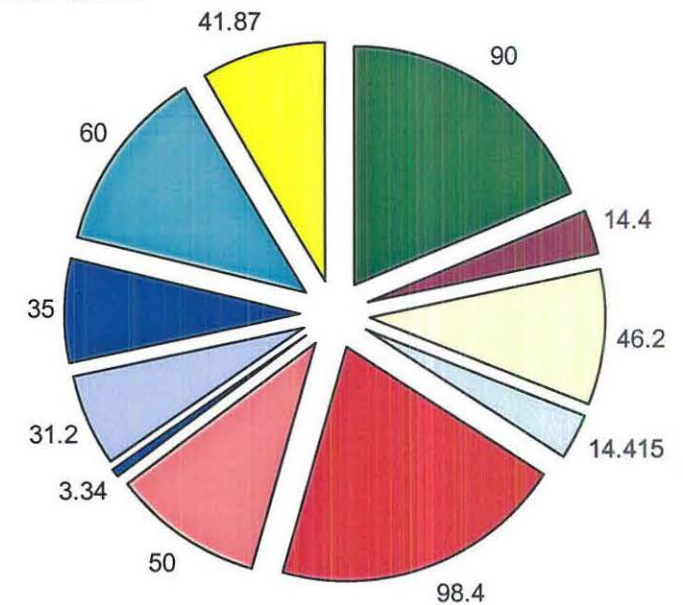
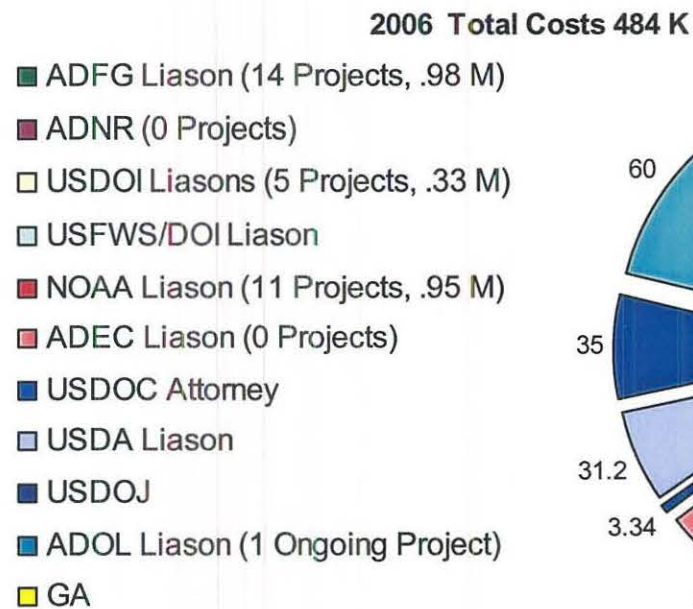
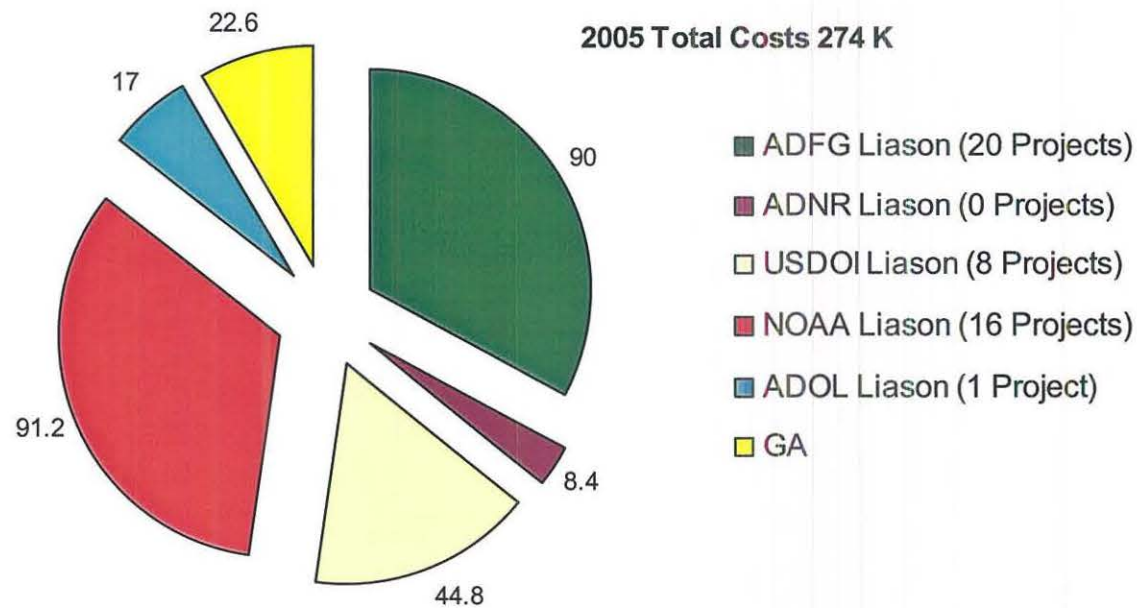
2003 - 2006 Admin Spending Trends



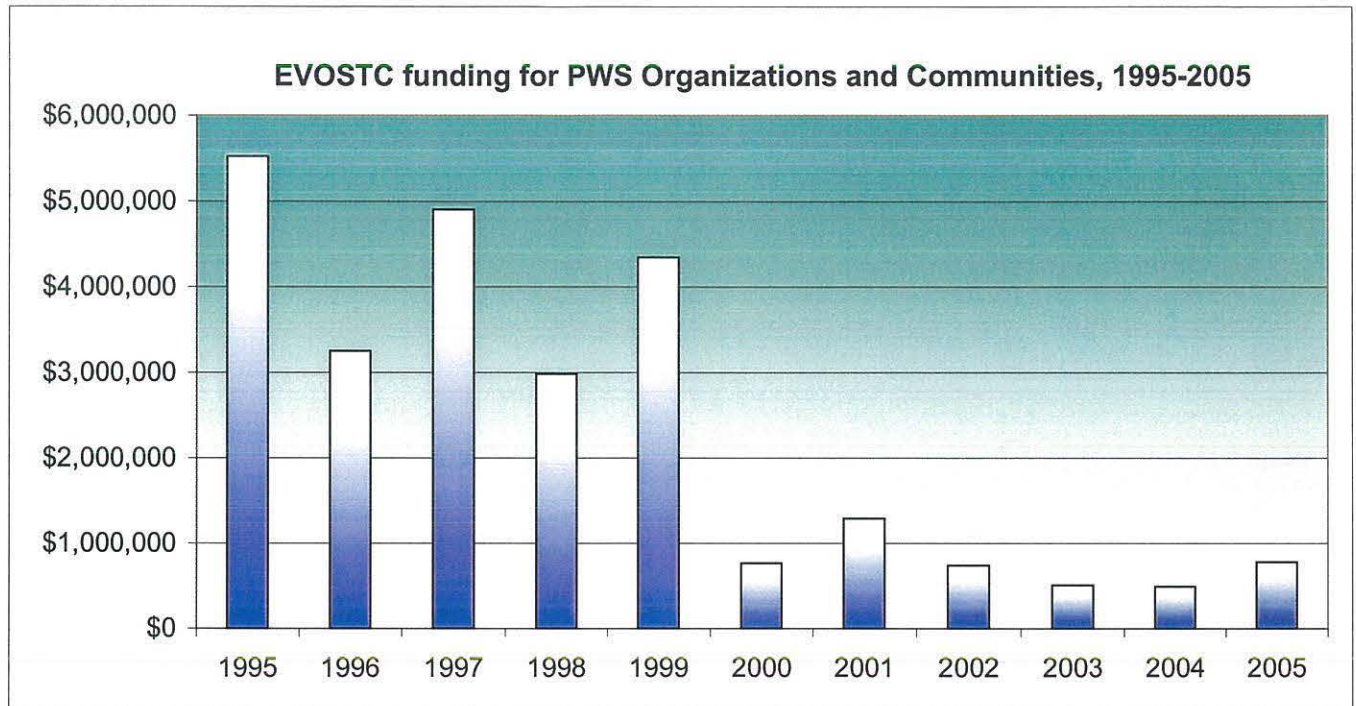
% Change compared to 2003

	2004	2005	2006
Public Information and Admin (Internal Operations) + Arlis	-15.31%	-16.95%	-18.00%
Science Management (Internal)	-16.45%	-31.04%	-62.30%
Data Management (Internal)	-26.35%	-27.38%	-12.74%
Project Management (Liaison Staff and Operations)	5.23%	85.68%	295.85%

Distribution of Liaison Personnel Costs across Agencies in Thousands

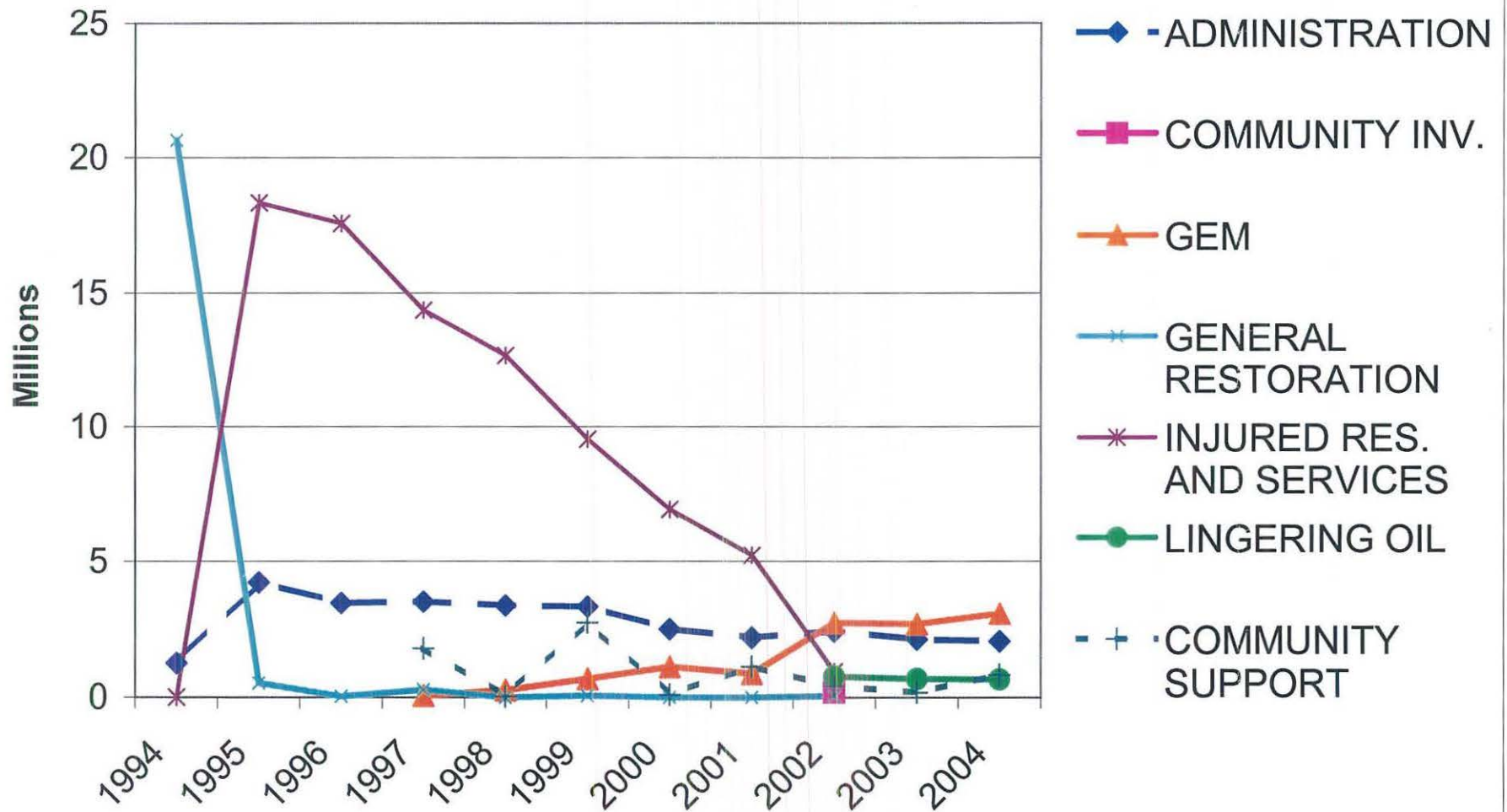


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Selected Recipients	Funding	Year	Yearly Total
Alaska SeaLife Center, Seward	\$847,300	1995	\$5,523,700
Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	\$322,500	1996	\$3,253,100
Chenega Village	\$354,400	1997	\$4,905,500
Chugach Regional Resource Commission	\$3,659,900	1998	\$2,983,000
Chugach School District	\$990,500	1999	\$4,350,300
Cook Inlet Keeper	\$69,700	2000	\$767,600
Cook Inlet Regional Citizens' Advisory Council	\$222,400	2001	\$1,292,900
Eyak Village	\$434,000	2002	\$742,600
City of Homer	\$175,300	2003	\$508,900
Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve	\$281,400	2004	\$493,700
City of Kodiak	\$2,760,200	2005	\$780,600
North Gulf Oceanic Society, Homer	\$149,700		
Port Graham Village	\$1,298,600		
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Cordova	\$2,061,300		
Prince William Sound Science Center, Cordova	\$8,960,300		
Prince William Sound Fisheries Research Applications and Planning, Cordova	\$241,400		
Tatlituk Village	\$277,900		
Valdez Natives	\$246,900		
Chugach National Forest	\$206,300		
TOTAL	\$23,560,000		
		Grand Total	\$25,601,900

EVOSTC Allocation Trends for 1994-2004 Non Habitat Acquisition Activities



**EVOS 10 Year Allocation Overview
1994-2004 ***

10 Year Total	CATEGORY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
\$ 248,300.00	NOS GRANT ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT - INCOME FROM FEDERAL GRANT											\$ 248,300.00
	ADMINISTRATION SCIENCE MANAGEMENT & PUBLIC INFORMATION											
\$ 25,087,000.00	Public Information/Science Mgmt/Admin	\$ 1,239,600.00	\$ 3,686,100.00	\$ 3,439,670.00	\$ 2,857,100.00	\$ 2,796,300.00	\$ 2,861,500.00	\$ 2,080,500.00	\$ 1,879,700.00	\$ 2,013,000.00	\$ 1,209,400.00	\$ 1,024,200.00
\$ 2,806,200.00	Project Management				\$ 641,600.00	\$ 560,100.00	\$ 454,200.00	\$ 401,600.00	\$ 284,300.00	\$ 181,700.00	\$ 137,600.00	\$ 144,800.00
\$ 1,110,200.00	Data management and Information Transfer		\$ 522,800.00							\$ 217,700.00	\$ 212,900.00	\$ 156,800.00
\$ 1,014,100.00	Science Management										\$ 552,500.00	\$ 461,600.00
\$ 30,265,800.00	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ 1,239,600.00	\$ 4,208,900.00	\$ 3,439,600.00	\$ 3,498,700.00	\$ 3,356,400.00	\$ 3,315,700.00	\$ 2,482,400.00	\$ 2,164,000.00	\$ 2,412,400.00	\$ 2,112,400.00	\$ 2,035,700.00
	COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND PUBLIC OUTREACH											
\$ 187,500.00	Community Involvement/Public Outreach/Other									\$ 167,500.00		
	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,500.00	\$ -	\$ -
	GEM											
\$ 175,000.00	GEM: Watersheds Habitat									\$ 175,000.00		
\$ 694,000.00	GEM: Intertidal/Subtidial Habitat									\$ 694,000.00		
\$ 89,100.00	GEM: Alaska Coastal Current Habitat									\$ 89,100.00		
\$ 106,100.00	GEM: Offshore Habitat									\$ 106,100.00		
\$ 17,000.00	GEM Intertidal/Subtidal & Alaska Coastal Current Habitat									\$ 17,000.00		
\$ 197,200.00	GEM: Offshore and Alaska Coastal Current Habitat									\$ 197,200.00		
\$ 2,969,000.00	Ecosystem Synthesis/GEM Transition				64900	\$ 261,100.00	\$ 672,400.00	\$ 1,107,900.00	\$ 862,700.00			
\$ 1,091,300.00	Spill Recovery and Monitoring									\$ 663,500.00	\$ 427,800.00	
\$ 856,400.00	Ecosystem Recovery and Function									\$ 639,600.00	\$ 216,600.00	
\$ 108,200.00	GEM Transition: Strategies to Improve Monitoring									\$ 108,200.00		
\$ 376,800.00	GEM Transition: Tool to Improve Monitoring									\$ 376,800.00		
\$ 418,400.00	GEM Transition: Synthesis and Retrospective Analysis									\$ 418,400.00		
\$ 254,500.00	GEM Cross-Habitat Linkage: Synthesis										\$ 254,500.00	
\$ 491,700.00	GEM Cross-Habitat Linkage: Community Involvement										\$ 491,700.00	
\$ 500,400.00	GEM Transition: Long-Term Monitoring									\$ 500,400.00		
\$ 534,213.00	watersheds											\$ 534,213.00
\$ 599,671.00	AK Coastal Current											\$ 599,671.00
\$ 202,600.00	Lingering Oil Effects											\$ 202,600.00
\$ 579,418.00	Management Strategy											\$ 579,418.00
\$ 102,902.00	Modeling											\$ 102,902.00
\$ 562,538.00	nearshore											\$ 562,538.00
\$ 238,000.00	synthesis											\$ 238,000.00
\$ 232,372.00	Community Involvement											\$ 232,372.00
\$ 11,396,814.00	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,900.00	\$ 261,100.00	\$ 672,400.00	\$ 1,107,900.00	\$ 862,700.00	\$ 2,707,100.00	\$ 2,669,000.00	\$ 3,051,714.00
	GENERAL RESTORATION											
\$ 20,633,553.00	General Restoration	\$ 20,633,553.00										
\$ 876,200.00	Reduction of marine Pollution		\$ 516,700.00	\$ 28,300.00	\$ 267,500.00		\$ 63,700.00	\$ -				
\$ 46,300.00	Spill General restoration									\$ 46,300.00		
\$ 21,556,053.00	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ 20,633,553.00	\$ 516,700.00	\$ 28,300.00	\$ 267,500.00	\$ -	\$ 63,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 46,300.00	\$ -	\$ -
	INJURED RESOURCES AND SERVICES											
\$ 10,125,130.00	Pink Salmon		\$ 2,543,500.00	\$ 2,017,500.00	\$ 1,921,700.00	\$ 1,220,230.00	\$ 917,500.00	\$ 833,000.00	\$ 671,700.00			
\$ 5,827,700.00	Pacific Herring		\$ 2,103,500.00	\$ 1,323,000.00	\$ 899,600.00	\$ 735,300.00	\$ 506,300.00	\$ 158,100.00	\$ 101,900.00			
\$ 17,952,400.00	SEA and Related Projects		\$ 4,612,800.00	\$ 4,648,200.00	\$ 3,733,600.00	\$ 2,669,600.00	\$ 1,160,600.00	\$ 617,800.00	\$ 479,800.00			
\$ 3,340,700.00	Sockeye Salmon		\$ 1,569,700.00	\$ 1,286,200.00	\$ 462,800.00	\$ 11,700.00		\$ 10,300.00				
\$ 1,649,600.00	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden and Other Fish		\$ 134,800.00	\$ 229,600.00	\$ 266,500.00	\$ 357,900.00	\$ 367,900.00	\$ 106,100.00	\$ 186,800.00			
\$ 5,740,600.00	Marine Mammals		\$ 913,200.00	\$ 812,600.00	\$ 810,600.00	\$ 739,300.00	\$ 983,900.00	\$ 834,900.00	\$ 645,900.00			
\$ 12,992,000.00	Nearshore Ecosystem		\$ 3,112,400.00	\$ 2,989,200.00	\$ 2,232,000.00	\$ 2,249,100.00	\$ 1,387,800.00	\$ 840,100.00	\$ 181,400.00			
\$ 15,079,200.00	Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects		\$ 1,880,800.00	\$ 2,411,000.00	\$ 2,366,700.00	\$ 2,992,100.00	\$ 2,731,200.00	\$ 2,143,700.00	\$ 553,700.00			
\$ 8,363,400.00	Subsistence		\$ 1,006,900.00	\$ 1,352,200.00	\$ 1,433,600.00	\$ 1,481,900.00	\$ 1,271,600.00	\$ 1,092,600.00	\$ 724,600.00			
\$ 4,455,400.00	Archaeological Resources		\$ 457,700.00	\$ 504,200.00	\$ 231,200.00	\$ 208,600.00	\$ 166,700.00	\$ 293,700.00	\$ 1,675,300.00	\$ 920,000.00		
\$ 85,526,130.00	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ -	\$ 18,335,300.00	\$ 17,573,900.00	\$ 14,358,300.00	\$ 12,663,730.00	\$ 9,523,500.00	\$ 6,930,300.00	\$ 5,221,100.00	\$ 920,000.00	\$ -	\$ -
	LINGERING OIL											
\$ -	Oil Injury*									\$ 754,100.00		
\$ 1,321,500.00	Lingering Oil									\$ 671,500.00	\$ 650,000.00	
\$ 2,075,600.00	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 754,100.00	\$ 671,500.00	\$ 650,000.00
	Community Support/Resource Development											
\$ 4,493,800.00	Other Projects				\$ 1,778,400.00		\$ 2,638,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,000.00		
\$ 2,619,805.00	Added projects throughout the year						\$ 78,700.00	\$ 100,800.00	\$ 1,112,900.00	\$ 322,900.00	\$ 180,900.00	\$ 823,605.00
\$ 7,113,305.00	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,778,400.00	\$ 27,700.00	\$ 2,717,100.00	\$ 100,800.00	\$ 1,112,900.00	\$ 399,900.00	\$ 180,900.00	\$ 823,605.00
\$ 158,397,502.00	TOTAL EVOS Restoration Activity including Administrative Overhead	\$ 21,873,153.00	\$ 23,060,900.00	\$ 21,041,600.00	\$ 19,987,800.00	\$ 16,308,930.00	\$ 16,292,400.00	\$ 10,621,400.00	\$ 9,360,700.00	\$ 7,427,300.00	\$ 5,633,800.00	\$ 6,809,319.00
	HABITAT PROTECTION/LAND ACQUISITIONS											
\$ 25,680,008.05	AK SeaLife Center		\$ 12,500,000.00	\$ 12,456,000.00		724000					8.05	
\$ 54,629,500.00	Restoration Reserve Transfers		\$ 35,996,171.00			12,449,492.00	6193837					
\$ 2,636,500.00	Habitat Improvement		\$ 286,600.00	\$ 560,600.00	\$ 667,200.00	\$ 631,100.00	\$ 456,300.00	\$ 24,700.00				
\$ 9,045,255.00	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support/Admin Costs	\$ 1,731,500.00	\$ 1,111,800.00	\$ 2,160,600.00	\$ 1,282,600.00	\$ 851,400.00	\$ 770,400.00	\$ 405,800.00	\$ 303,800.00	\$ 330,600.00	\$ 86,100.00	\$ 10,355.00
\$ 322,461,325.30	Land purchases		\$ 37,011,204.00	\$ 35,426,252.00	\$ 63,855,699.00	\$ 38,398,561.00	\$ 84,241,194.00		\$ 32,107,533.00	\$ 10,040,750.00	\$ 20,798,734.00	\$ 551,398.30
\$ 29,800,000.00	Land purchases										\$ 29,800,000.00	
\$ 438,068,751.35	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ 1,731,500.00	\$ 86,905,775.00	\$ 50,603,752.00	\$ 79,008,991.00	\$ 39,881,061.00	\$ 85,477,894.00	\$ 430,500.00	\$ 32,411,333.00	\$ 10,371,350.00	\$ 50,684,842.05	\$ 561,753.30
\$ 594,390,653.35	TOTAL ANNUAL ALLOCATION	\$ 23,604,653.00	\$ 109,966,675.00	\$ 71,645,552.00	\$ 98,976,791.00	\$ 56,189,991.00	\$ 101,770,294.00	\$ 11,051,900.00	\$ 41,772,033.00	\$ 17,044,550.00	\$ 55,647,142.05	\$ 6,721,072.30

*This information is compiled from the official court notices and work plans, and encompasses a 10 year overview from 1994 through 2004. Information for the years 1989-1993 are not included in this spreadsheet.

Small Parcel Update



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

DATE: July 27, 2005

FROM: Gail Phillips
Executive Director

RE: Small Parcels Program
Recommendations

The Habitat Protection/Small Parcel Acquisition Program has been in existence since 1994 with the public solicitation of nominations of parcels. This initial solicitation was followed with a supplemental solicitation through the spring of 1995 that required parcels to have agency sponsorship. These initial solicitations generated nearly 300 parcel nominations. Over the four years prior to these solicitations, the Trustee Council, through EVOS and agency staff, prepared the policy framework for the protection and acquisition of habitat.

Following the initial invitations, the program went forward under the same general process and procedures, but with significantly fewer parcels nominated and needing review. Most, but not all, of the parcels nominated came forward with an agency sponsor. Others, which came to the attention of the EVOS staff or Trustee Council through the land owner, were paired with an agency sponsor to proceed in the process.

In 2001, the Trustee Council established a pilot grant program for the administration of the Small Parcels Acquisition Program (SPAP). This grant made \$1,000,000 available for the purchase of small parcels and was contracted with two Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the land acquisition business – the Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund. This grant was administered by the Department of Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The goal of the pilot grant was to streamline the parcel acquisition process. This grant process also envisioned that most of the work for acquiring parcels would be performed by the NGOs with a limited support role for the land management agencies. The administrative provisions of the grant program were structured to allow greater flexibility in transferring funds for parcel purchases than the existing Trustee Council agency policies could permit. The grant program expired in September 2003.

In March, 2004, the Trustee Council directed the Executive Director to initiate a Small Parcels Working Group to prepare a new policy for the Council to consider for the purchase of small parcels in the future. The membership of this working group included the Trustees and/or their staff, agency staff, Council staff, NGO representatives and representatives from the EVOS Public Advisory Committee. This Committee was charged with reviewing current and past policies and procedures for the acquisition of small parcels and to formulate recommendations for future implementation.

The attached packet includes all the various items recommended by the Committee. It includes:

- Draft Amendment to Habitat Protection and Acquisition Policies (Adopted 7-09-02)
- Criteria for the Small Parcels Program
- A Flow Chart for Action
- The Small Parcels Process
- The Small Parcels Nomination Form
- Sponsoring Agencies and Contact Information

The Committee recommended that \$1,100,000 be made available annually for the SPAP. This would be divided equally between the State and Federal agencies. The State would need to obtain \$500,000 in capital spending authority and \$50,000 in the Operating budget. This amount allows preservation of the Habitat Fund and utilizes an approach for disbursement based upon the annual percent of market value.

One of the main issues the Committee addressed was the issue of the State's Legislative Funding Authority. Previously, the State budget cycle and the legislative approval process has often required over a year for the State to secure legislative authority to receive and expend funds for the purchase of small parcels. Landowners find this process particularly disconcerting and may be unable to wait a year or longer to complete the sale of a parcel.

In order to address this issue, the Committee proposed that DNR work through the Governor's office and the legislature to secure \$500,000 in a capital appropriation within the capital budget annually. If a parcel is already identified, a more specific request can be pursued. Also, it is recommended that language be included to attach a condition to the appropriation that provides that the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee (LB&A) has a specific time frame (i.e. 30 days) to deny the acquisition request rather than requiring them to act in approval. The Committee felt that if this recommendation was presented to the LB&A at the time DNR requested the spending authority, it would provide oversight and allow for increased flexibility and a significant reduction in the time it takes to facilitate a transaction, particularly during the Interim when the Legislature is not in session.

In essence, the Committee is recommending that blanket spending authority (not to exceed \$500,000) be granted by LB&A at the beginning of the budget cycle. In order to spend the money, the Trustee Council would need to approve the parcel purchase(s) and then the nomination packet would be presented to the LB&A. LB&A would have 30 days to object to the purchase. If no objection is received within the 30-day time period in the EVOS office, the purchase would automatically be considered approved and the transfer of funds and closing would commence.

The SPAP Committee also considered the option of pursuing a direct grant program utilizing a NGO. The Committee reviewed the efforts of the pilot grant program and found that while the participating NGOs made significant contributions to the program, further use of a similar mechanism was unlikely to be satisfactory for either the NGOs or the participating agencies. In addition, it was felt that perhaps other NGOs might be interested in contributing to the Council's efforts and the group had a desire to pursue a more inclusive process. Nothing in the proposed policies and procedures prevents the participation by NGOs in the Small Parcel Program.

There is nothing in the proposed package that would change the Habitat Protection Policy. The recommendations made by the Committee, if approved, will create a more efficient and timely Small Parcels Acquisition Program for all parties involved.

Attachment: Letter to Trustee Council from Small Parcels Working Group dated 7-26-05
Proposal for Small Parcels Acquisition Program, dated 7-26-05
Memo to SPAP Working Group dated 6-09-05 from Gail Phillips with Response
From DNR dated 5-24-05 regarding evaluations of habitat parcels.

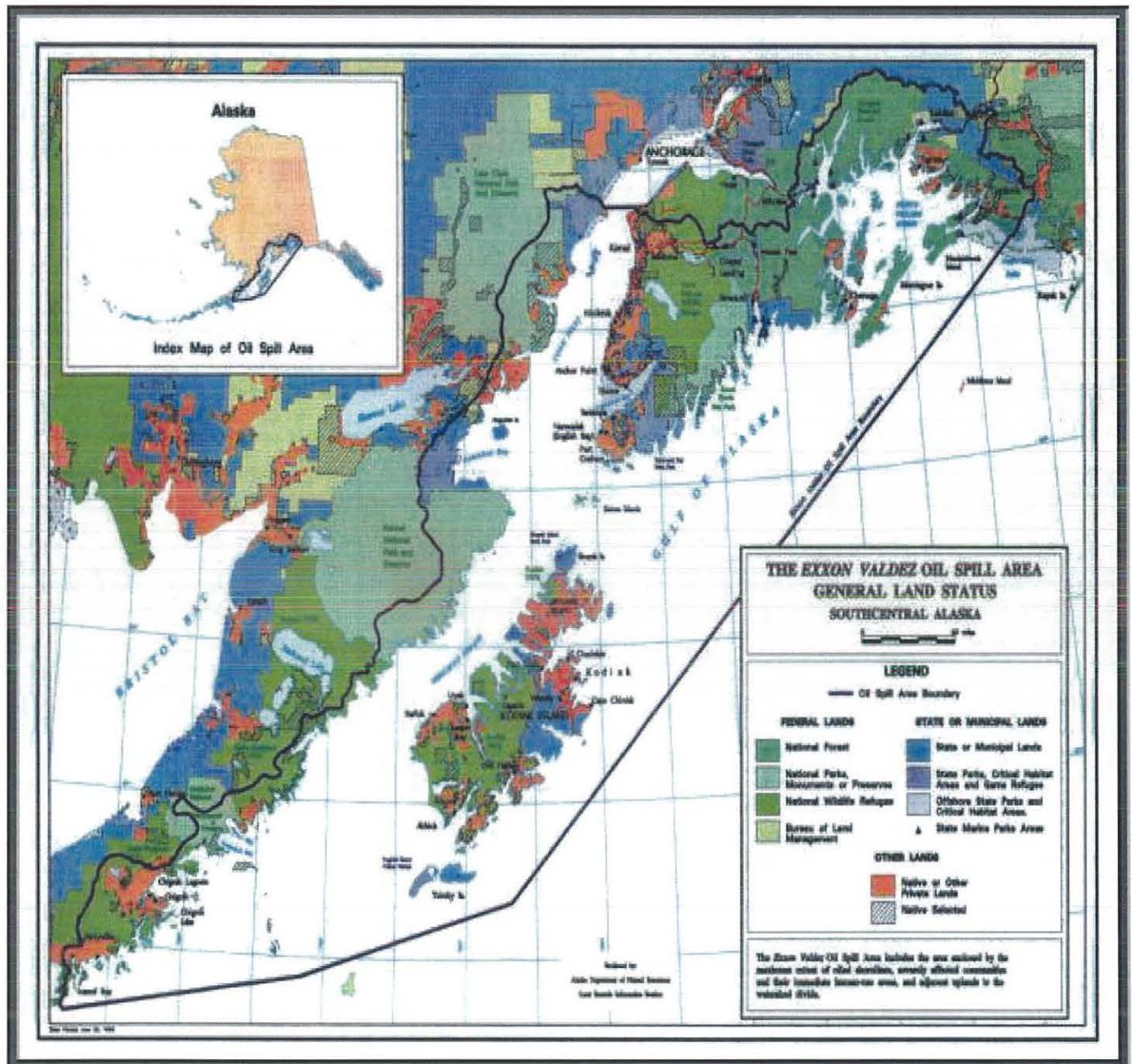
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
Small Parcel Program Packet
August 10, 2005 Trustee Council Meeting

The following documents represent the efforts of the Small Parcel Working Group to address Trustee Council direction to revise the Small Parcel Program. Included in this packet you will find the following documents:

1. Habitat Protection and Acquisition – This document outlines the policies relative to habitat protection and acquisition adopted by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council July 9, 2002 which are currently in effect.
2. Draft Amendment to Habitat Protection and Acquisition Policies adopted by the Council July 9, 2002. – This document amends the existing policies to provide additional guidance specific to the small parcel program.
3. The Small Parcel Process. – This document provides a description of the Small Parcel Program, the process, evaluation criteria and transaction requirements in a format suitable for distribution to the public, agencies and organization interested in pursuing a small parcel funding. A flow chart is included that briefly summarizing the process, identifying Trustee Council action points.
4. The Small Parcel Nomination Form. – The nomination form is designed to collect specific information about parcels being submitted for Council consideration, consistent with the criteria outlined in the Process document described above. A map, a list of injured resources, and a list of sponsoring agencies are attached for the user's reference.
5. Small Parcel Working Group members. – This document contains a list of individuals who have participated in the development and review of the above referenced documents.

Small Parcel Working Group
July 26, 2005

DRAFT
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
SMALL PARCEL ACQUISITION PROGRAM



July 26, 2005

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION

1. *General.* Habitat Protection and Acquisition is an important means of restoring injured resources and the services that are dependent upon those resources. Habitat Protection and Acquisition may include the purchase of lands or interests in land such as conservation easements, mineral rights, or timber rights.
2. *Parcel Nomination.* Only those parcels nominated by a willing seller shall be considered for purchase. The Executive Director shall prepare and maintain written procedures regarding nomination of parcels.
3. *Parcel Evaluation.* Nominated parcels shall be evaluated based on their importance 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 oil spill and the spill area ecosystem.
4. *Terms and Conditions.* By unanimous agreement of the six Trustees, their designee or their alternate, a resolution shall be adopted authorizing the purchase of land or ownership rights. The resolution shall set forth the terms and conditions appropriate for the identified parcel(s).
5. *Title and Management.* The title of any lands or ownership rights shall be specified in the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council. All land acquired shall be managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Trustee Council.
6. *Public Review and Comment.* Prior to final Trustee Council action, reasonable public notice shall be given and the public shall be provided an opportunity to comment.
7. *Application or Notification for Disbursement.* Upon certification from the Executive Director that the terms and conditions set forth in a resolution have been satisfied, the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice shall be requested to provide notice to the United States District Court for the District of Alaska regarding the expenditure of funds. Concurrently, as appropriate, the Executive Director shall provide the custodian of the Investment Fund(s) with payment instructions.

DRAFT
AMENDMENT

to Habitat Protection and Acquisition Policies adopted by the Trustee Council July 9, 2002.
SMALL PARCEL POLICIES

The following steps are recommended for funding the Small Parcels program. This proposal will include recommendations for administering land purchases at both the State and Federal levels, lead agency designations, preauthorized spending authority of the State and recommendations for agency program support costs.

1. Lead Agency Designations

For the State of Alaska, the Department of Natural Resources will be considered the lead agency for coordinating all EVOS land purchase requests. Each sponsoring agency will have the opportunity for nominating selections and these nominations will be coordinated through DNR before being presented to the Trustee Council.

For the federal government, parcel purchase requests will be coordinated through the appropriate federal agency.

2. Spending Authority

The Department of Natural Resources will be responsible for requesting adequate spending authority in the state's annual budget to cover anticipated parcel purchases for the budget year. This authority will be requested in time to meet the Governor's budget deadline for agencies to submit their annual budgets.

3. Small Parcel Program Funding

Funding Strategy

The Council has adopted a conservative conceptual funding strategy, based upon the Restoration Fund policy adopted in 2002 (4.5% - 4-year average POMV), to be applied to the funds remaining within the Habitat Fund. This strategy will allow for inflation proofing of the fund and provide an annual spending baseline cap or acquisition program budget of approximately \$1,100,000. The small parcel budget will be allocated as follows:

- \$1,000,000 for acquisitions (estimated \$500,000 federal, \$500,000 state)
- \$ 50,000 to the State for program costs
- \$ 50,000 to the Federal Government for program costs

Program Costs

An amount equal to 10% of the proposed budget for acquisitions is allocated for program costs. These funds will be allocated as a multi-agency project for the participating agencies as a part of the annual work plan, in an amount not to exceed \$100,000 (\$50,000 state, \$50,000 federal). This budget will address agency costs gathering and preparing parcel nominations for submittal

to the Council. Funding will also be used to conduct a preliminary review of title and hazmat issues and may include a site inspection in order to increase the likelihood that only viable proposals move forward.

Acquisitions

For viable proposals, the lead agency will submit, consistent with the "Criteria for the Small Parcel Program" a proposal to the Council, including a draft budget outlining anticipated acquisition costs such as appraisals, title insurance, hazmat inspections and agency due diligence. The council will, at that point, make funds available, as warranted, from the \$1,000,000 annual spending cap / acquisition budget to support appraisals and other due diligence requirements of the sponsoring agency. Prior to signing a purchase agreement, the lead agency will request approval to purchase the subject parcel. Should the Council agree to the purchase, funds (from the \$1,000,000 acquisition budget) will be requested and secured from the court for closing.

Agency Budget Requirements

All participating agencies will be responsible for addressing state and federal budgeting requirements and processes. The State of Alaska will work with the Governor's Office and Legislature to secure an annual capital appropriation based upon the annual baseline cap in order to facilitate the closing of EVOS transactions.

4. Public Involvement in the Small Parcels Program

The general public, a municipality, governmental or non-governmental organizations are provided the opportunity to have a parcel considered for Council review through a sponsoring agency. There is no intent to exclude anyone from the program or the nomination process.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council The Small Parcel Process

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council will consider small parcel nominations focusing on the acquisition of small parcels, generally less than 1,000 acres in size, designed to restore, replace, or enhance the recovery of resources and associated services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Acquisition of small parcels prevents further injury to those species and services injured by the oil spill and enables populations to recover and sustain recovery objectives. Proposals for consideration by the Council should address those species identified by the Council as "not recovering," "recovery unknown," or "recovering," and/or the services supported by these species.

Injured Resources and Associated Services*

Injured species:

Not Recovering	Recovery Unknown	Recovering
Common Loon	Cutthroat trout	Clams
Cormorant	Dolly Varden	Designated Wilderness
Harbor Seal	Kittlitz's murrelet	Intertidal communities
Harlequin duck	Rockfish	Killer whale (AB pod)
Pacific herring	Subtidal communities	Marbled murrelets
Pigeon guillemot		Mussels
		Sea otter
		Sediments

Associated injured services:

Recovering
Recreation
Commercial Fishing
Passive Uses
Subsistence

*As outlined in the Injured Resources and Services List, 2002 (amended 2003).

The Small Parcel Program will enhance the recovery of resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. It is not intended to impede commercial development nor is it intended to impede the development of subsurface rights held by individuals, corporations, or by the state when not acquired with EVOS funds.

Nomination of Parcels

A parcel may be nominated by an individual, organization, or local government for consideration by The Trustee Council through a sponsoring agency. A sponsoring agency

is any state or federal agency that has the statutory authority to acquire and/or manage land and is willing to manage the proposed parcel. To ensure that a parcel is a viable nomination, the following Threshold Criteria must be met before any nomination will be further considered by the Trustee Council:

1. The parcel must be located within the oil spill area.
2. A parcel must have a willing seller. (A parcel may be nominated by another individual or organization but must have the consent of the owner of the property)
3. The seller acknowledges that the governments will only acquire property rights at or below fair market value.
4. The parcel must be linked to the restoration of one or more of the above listed resources and/or associated services.
5. The parcel can reasonably be incorporated into a sponsoring agency's existing land management systems.

Nomination forms are available from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office. When nominating a parcel the sponsoring agency must be identified and its approval secured prior to preparing a proposal. Completed nomination forms must be submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office. A copy should also be provided to the sponsoring agency's EVOS liaison. The EVOS Restoration Office will maintain a record of all parcel nominations and provide an initial review of compliance with the Threshold Criteria.

Sponsoring Agencies:

- US Forest Service
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Bureau of Land Management

Trustee Council Proposal

If the nomination has met the Threshold Criteria a formal proposal will be developed with the sponsoring agency. The proposer should also work with the Restoration Office to schedule presentation of the proposal at an appropriate Trustee Council meeting. The proposal should be designed for presentation to the Trustee Council at a public meeting and should address the following evaluation criteria:

How is the parcel linked to injury?

- Occurrence – the parcel contains key habitats/sites that benefit the recovery of injured resources or service.
- Uniqueness – key habitats/sites on the parcel are unique in relation to key habitats/sites off-parcel or within the region.
- Connectedness – the habitats/sites linked to injured resources or services on the parcel are connected to other elements or habitats in the greater ecosystem.

- Quality –the parcel has high levels of production, diversity, use levels or other measures of habitat richness?

What is the restoration potential of the parcel?

- Key habitats or sites on the parcel are vulnerable to or potentially threatened by disturbance or habitat loss.
- Key habitats or sites on nearby lands are vulnerable to or potentially threatened by disturbance or habitat loss from development of the subject parcel.
- Key habitats or site on the parcel are protected from incompatible adjacent land uses.
- Recovery of the injured resources or services would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.

How will management of the parcel contribute to recovery?

- Acquisition of the parcel will allow for enhancement of injured resources and or services.
- The parcel has strategic value to protect or provide access to key habitats or sites that occur on or beyond the parcel's boundaries.

How will acquisition of the parcel benefit the public and the local community?

- The parcel contributes to the social and cultural values of the local community.
- Acquisition of the parcel contributes economic benefits to the community.
- Acquisition of the parcel provides enhanced public access to resources.
- Acquisition of the parcel supports traditional or subsistence use.

A proposal addressing as many of the above referenced issues, as appropriate, should be developed according to the following format:

Proposal Format

Header Information:

- Parcel Name
- Parcel Owner
- Physical Location
- Acreage
- Legal Description
- Sponsoring Agency, including contact information

Narrative:

- Describe the **physical characteristics** of the subject parcel, adjacent land ownership patterns, existing use of the subject parcel, and any potential threat to the subject parcel or the resources/services it supports.
- Describe the **linkage to restoration** of injured resources and services by addressing the evaluation criteria listed above as appropriate. Note that not all

issues will be relevant to every parcel. Each parcel is unique and will have unique characteristics and differing restoration values.

- Describe **proposed management** of the subject parcel, including protection efforts and anticipated public use and access.

Attachments:

- Vicinity map of the subject parcel.
- Site map of the subject parcel.
- Appraisal summary if available.
- Other information deemed useful in presenting a clearer picture of the benefits of the subject parcel such as photographs or statements of support from members of the community or public at large.
- Draft budget estimating costs of acquisition such as appraisals, title insurance, closing costs, agency due diligence and cost of the parcel if there is a Trustee Council approved appraisal.

Most proposals will not have appraisals or complete title information at the time of submittal to the Trustee Council. However, the Council will likely be interested in developing an understanding of the anticipated cost of acquisition of the parcel being presented. The Council will, should it choose to pursue a particular parcel, provide funds to the sponsoring agency to cover the costs of appraisals, title insurance, title review, hazardous materials review and other tasks necessary for the state or federal governments to perform due diligence prior to accepting an interest in land. It is advisable to have a proposed budget developed for discussion at the Trustee Council presentation.

Authorization to Proceed with Negotiations

The Trustee Council will review the proposal and if supportive, authorize the state or federal government to enter into negotiations with the owner of the parcel. (Authorization to Proceed with Negotiations) The sponsoring agency will secure a preliminary commitment for title insurance (if not previously secured), conduct a preliminary site inspection looking for potentially hazardous materials, and secure an appraisal of the parcel being considered. Negotiations will proceed based upon the results of the appraisal, if preliminary title and HAZMAT review reveal no obvious difficulties for the acquiring agency.

Approval to Purchase

If agreement on a purchase price is reached through negotiations with the landowner, the proposal, including cost of the parcel, will be brought back before the Trustee Council for consideration. At this time, the Trustee Council will either approve by Resolution or reject the proposal. If approved, the sponsoring agency will take steps necessary to perform due diligence on behalf of either the state or federal governments, and move toward closing the acquisition.

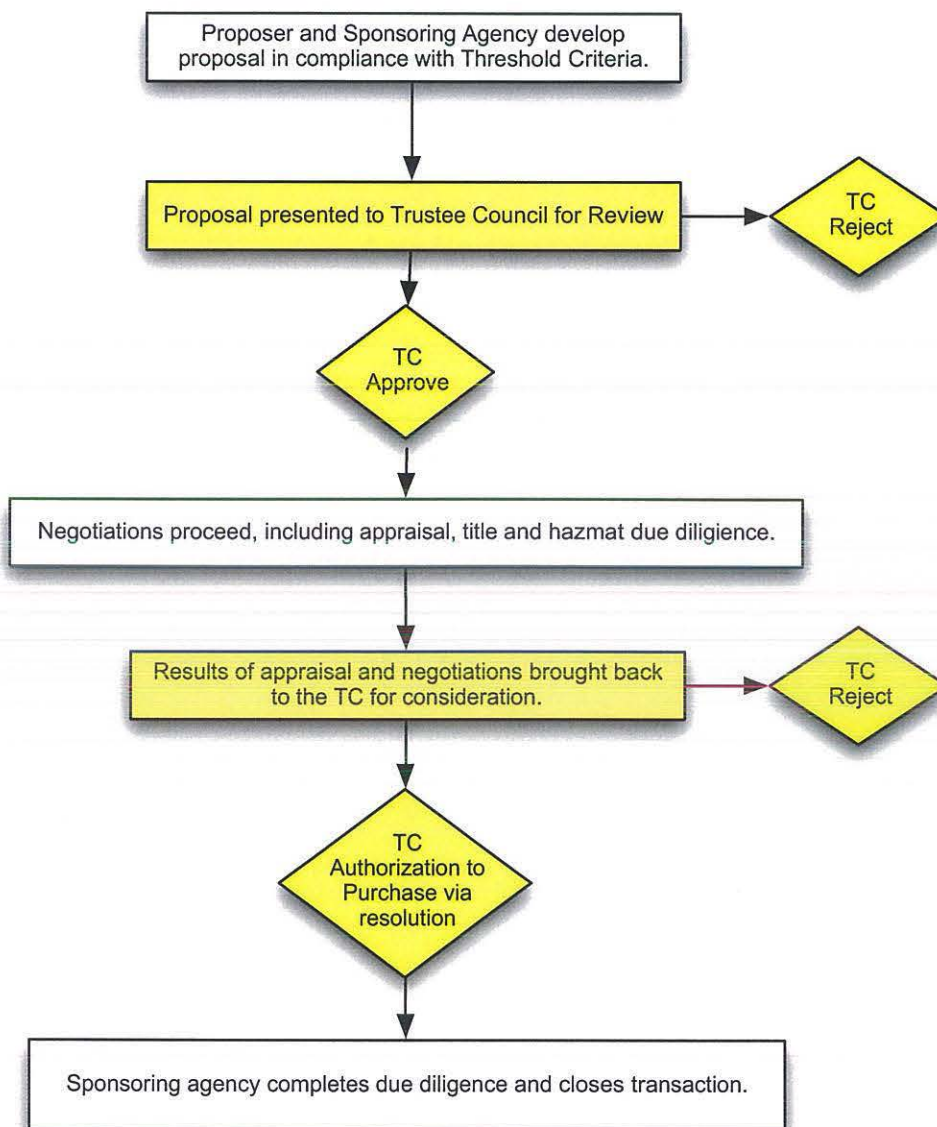
Closing

The following documents are required to complete the acquisition:

- A reviewed and approved appraisal conforming to USFLA and USPAP and Trustee Council appraisal instructions (Attached).
- Trustee Council Resolution authorizing purchase.
- Satisfactory evidence of clear title, including title insurance (required by acquiring agency)
- Satisfactory hazardous materials assessment (required by State and Federal land acquisition procedures)
- NEPA compliance
- Any other requirements set forth in the Trustee Council Resolution authorizing purchase of the subject parcel.

The EVOS Restoration Office will confirm and certify that all documentation is complete prior to requesting the Department of Law and the Department of Justice submit a request for the release of funds from the Court. Typically a title company will assist in closing the transaction. Following closing and recordation of documents, state and federal agencies will follow appropriate procedures to incorporate acquisitions into existing land management systems.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Small Parcel Process



DRAFT

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Small Parcel Program
Parcel Nomination Form**

Part 1: Landowner Information

Landowner:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Email:	
Co-owner:	
Contact Information:	
Other contacts/agent:	
Contact Information:	
Subsurface owner:	

Part 2: Parcel Information

Legal Description of Property:

Approximate acreage of parcel:

General Description of Property:

Is your property located within or adjacent to a State or Federal Park ☐, Refuge ☐ or National Forest ☐ or other public land unit ☐?

If so, which?

Please describe any improvements or development on the parcel.

Are there any hazardous materials on the property such as waste oil, mine tailings, dump, etc? Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown ☐

If yes, please describe.

Please explain why you are nominating this parcel.

Please provide additional documentation such as surveys, photos, maps, a copy of the deed, etc that you feel would provide additional information regarding your parcel nomination.

Part 3. Threshold Criteria

All sellers **MUST** be willing sellers.

Is your parcel located within the oil spill area (see attached map)? Yes ☐ No ☐

Are you willing to sell your parcel at fair market value? Yes ☐ No ☐

Are there any injured species or associated services that occur on or are affected by your property? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please describe:

In order to proceed, a sponsoring agency, one that is able and willing to manage the parcel should it be selected for purchase, must be identified.

Sponsoring Agency:

Signature of Proposer: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Landowner: _____ Date: _____

Signature of Co-owner: _____ Date: _____

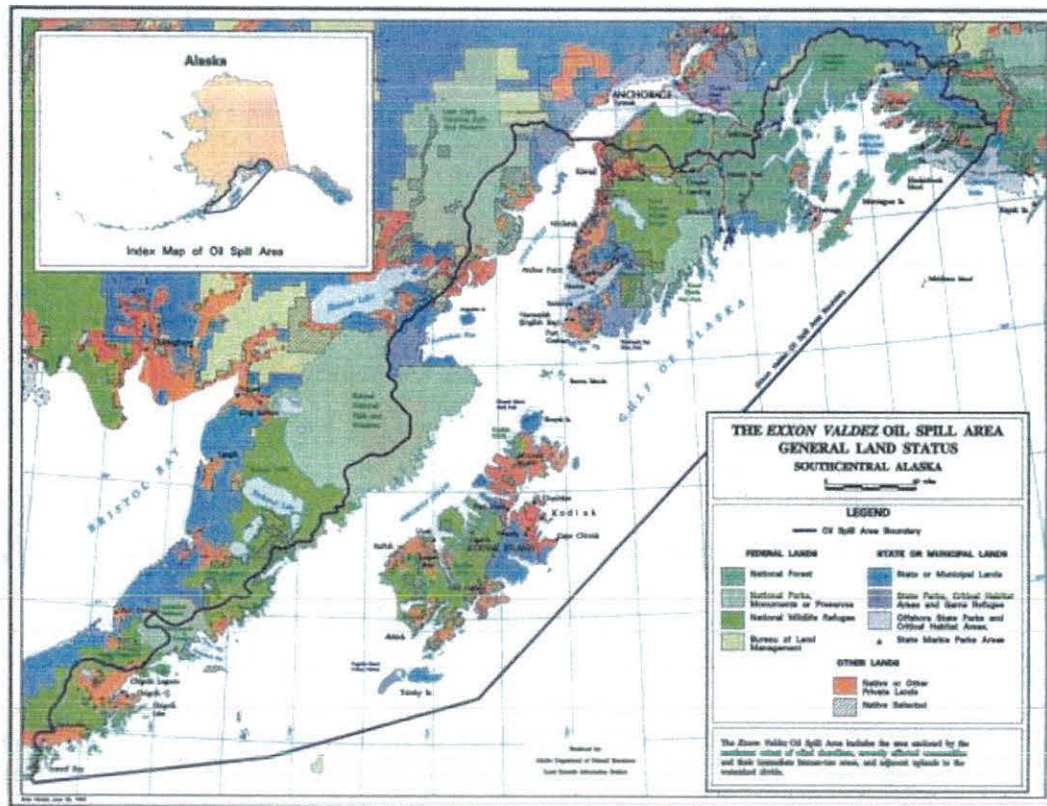
Signature of Sponsoring Agency: _____

Name: _____ Title: _____

NOTE: A nomination does not bind you to sell your land, nor does it bind the Trustee Council to purchase your land. Each parcel should be presented on a separate nomination form.

Please submit nomination forms to both the sponsoring agency and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council 550 W. 5th Ave., Suite 500, Anchorage, AK 99501.

Map of Spill Affected Area:



Injured resources and associated services*

Injured Species:

Not Recovering	Recovery Unknown	Recovering
Common Loon	Cutthroat trout	Clams
Cormorant	Dolly Varden	Designated Wilderness
Harbor Seal	Kittlitz's murrelet	Intertidal communities
Harlequin duck	Rockfish	Killer whale (AB pod)
Pacific herring	Subtidal communities	Marbled murrelets
Pigeon guillemot		Mussels
		Sea otter
		Sediments

Associated injured services:

Recovering
Recreation
Commercial Fishing
Passive Uses
Subsistence

*As outlined in the injured resources and services list, 2002 (amended 2003)

Small Parcel Program Sponsoring Agencies:

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Anchorage, Alaska 99513
Attn: AK930
907-271-3231

February 2005

Small Parcel Acquisition Program Working Group

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Gail Phillips

From: Gail Phillips
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2005 9:47 AM
To: 'Carol Fries'
Subject: FW: Recommendations from DNR re Small Parcels program

This memo from me will be attached to your letter to me dated 5-24-05 and will be presented to the Trustees tomorrow during their retreat. Gail

-----Original Message-----

From: Gail Phillips
Sent: Thursday, June 09, 2005 9:46 AM
To: Gail Phillips
Subject: Recommendations from DNR re Small Parcels program

MEMO TO TRUSTEE COUNCIL

During the February 4th Council meeting, the Small Parcels Acquisition Working Group presented a proposal for the Council's consideration. The Council decided to delay taking action on the proposal and requested that it be brought forth again during the August meeting. The Council asked that the working group meet again to put together some type of an evaluation of the parcels that have been purchased in the past and to make a determination as to whether or not these parcels were successful in the realm of habitat production or protection. The Council wants to know whether or not prior purchases of land achieved the objectives desired when they were purchased.

The Working Group met following the February meeting and DNR agreed to put together the information requested by the Council. Attached is their response.

The Working Group will meet again before the August meeting to finalize their report for the Council. If you have any further questions or suggestions, please let me know soon so that I can make sure the Working Group addresses them in their response to you.

Thanks, Gail

8/4/2005

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PERMITTING

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

550 W 7th AVENUE, Suite 1400
PH: (907) 269-7470
FAX: (907) 269-3891

May 24, 2005

Ms. Gail Phillips
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
441 West Fifth Ave., Suite 500
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. Phillips;

I have reviewed the following request from the Trustee Council regarding the evaluation of the habitat parcels as you requested.

"The Council decided to delay taking action on the proposal at this meeting and requested that it be brought forth again during the August meeting with new information that they requested. The Council asked that we develop some type of an evaluation process of the parcels that have been purchased in the past and to make a determination as to whether or not these parcels were successful in the realm of habitat production or protection. The inventory of purchased parcels needs to include information as to whether or not these purchases achieved the objectives desired when they were purchased."

As you know, the objective of the "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process" is "to contribute to the restoration of injured resources and services by identifying and where appropriate protecting strategic habitats and services"¹ in order to prevent further harm to injured resources/services. This process has been documented extensively in materials prepared for the Trustee Council and provided to each trustee agency, the Restoration Office and ARLIS, including:

"Restoration Framework Supplement," *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill
Trustees, July 1992. pp 54.

"Opportunities for Habitat Protection/Acquisition," *Exxon Valdez* Oil
Spill Restoration Team Habitat Protection Work Group, February
16, 1993. pp 115.

"Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation
and Ranking, Volume I" Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team,
Habitat Protection Work Group, November 30, 1993. pp 42.

¹ Restoration Framework Supplement, 1992. p.5.

- “Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking, Volume II” Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team, Habitat Protection Work Group, November 30, 1993. pp. 338.
- “Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking, Volume III” Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office Habitat Protection Work Group, February 13, 1995. pp 104.
- “Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Habitat Protection and Acquisition Atlas,” Prepared by ADNR for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, March 1999. pp 51.

The Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process was peer reviewed by an independent group of outside experts at the time it was approved. In March 1997 the Comprehensive Process was described and evaluated in the peer-reviewed journal, *Restoration Ecology*.

- “The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Habitat Protection as a Restoration Strategy, Weiner, A., Berg, C., Gerlach, T. Grunblatt, J., Holbrook, K. Kuwada, M. *Restoration Ecology* Vol 5, No. 1 (March 1997), pp 44-55.

This analysis concludes that “habitat protection is a potentially successful and publicly acceptable approach in the quest to restore resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.”

The Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process was designed to identify and protect parcels with significant restoration value. To accomplish this, the Comprehensive Process developed and utilized objective criteria and relevant sources of data and information to assess restoration benefits BEFORE parcels were approved for purchase. The evaluation process itself was exhaustive. The process developed objective criteria for assessing individual parcels both large (greater than 1,000 acres) and small (less than 1,000 acres); it analyzed all available sources of fish and wildlife resource and access information, including expert interviews, field surveys, damage assessment studies, and agency management plans; it developed threat analyses; and it assessed agency management benefits. Although the authors of the article described above felt that the potential benefit could be quantified, there was admittedly uncertainty occasioned by the uneven nature of information available on abundance of resources, levels of service use, habitat characteristics and habitat requirements of various species.

The Comprehensive Process was composed of several elements. One, the Imminent Threat Process, as described in “Opportunities for Habitat Protection/Acquisition,” considered the benefits of nominated parcels to injured resources and/or services, the ecological significance of a parcel, adjacent land management, imminent threats to the parcel, as well as identifying protection objectives and useful protection tools. Twenty-two parcels were evaluated under this process, five parcels proceeded with negotiations, and two parcel packages were acquired in Kachemak Bay and on Northern Afognak.

A second, the Large Parcel Process, described in the “Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking Volumes I and II, rated the benefits of

nominated parcels greater than 1,000 acres, to injured resources and/or services and also considered the ecological significance of the parcel, adjacent land management, any additional considerations and protection objectives. The focus of the Large Parcel element was on ecosystem scale units. Initially 81 large parcels were identified and evaluated in 1993. An additional 15 parcels were added to the Large Parcel Evaluation in November 1994. Fifteen acquisition packages were successfully pursued.

The Small Parcel Process, described in the "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking Volume III, rated the benefits of nominated parcels (less than 1,000 acres) to injured resources and/or services. The evaluation also considered the parcel's importance to adjacent public land management and threats to injured resources and/or services. This evaluation process produced benefit reports, which provide a narrative account of how each recommended parcel will achieve restoration objectives. The Small Parcel Process also provided for the Council to apply additional merit considerations, if appropriate. Over four hundred and eighty parcels were nominated. The nominations were initially screened through the use of threshold criteria designed to determine whether a parcel merited further consideration. To date, 106 parcels have been pursued through the Small Parcel Process.

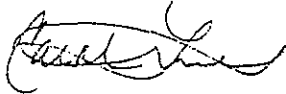
For a number of reasons the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process was not designed to create quantifiable baseline data relative to the status of injured resources or services on a particular parcel. Such an undertaking would have been a prohibitively expensive and time-consuming exercise. Original parcel configurations often changed during the course of negotiations with landowners. In addition, the health of habitats will vary over time in response to a variety of biotic interactions and environmental processes. Absent reliable baseline data there is little basis for post acquisition analysis. Similarly, the protection and recovery objectives do not lend themselves to after the fact quantitative measurements, but were important in defining scoring and ranking criteria and deciding which parcels to purchase. This is not to say that there are not indications of success. The program's accomplishments can be measured subjectively in terms of preventing further injury to injured species and implementing effective management. The deed restrictions and conservation easements associated with each parcel and held by the other government, ensure that future management conforms to the purpose for which the subject parcels have been acquired. We can say with certainty that all parcels are being managed according to the terms and conditions of the conservation easements. The conservation easements held by the state and federal governments will continue to protect the Trustee Council's investment in this restoration objective.

*answer
to
TC's
request*

Over the course of the Habitat Protection Program several million dollars were spent developing an objective program, collecting and analyzing information, interviewing experts, conducting site visits and conducting multi-agency evaluations by resource specialists. The trustees put forth a significant level of effort in order to ensure that an appropriate program and objective evaluations and justifications were developed in advance of the purchase of any interests in land so that they could be assured with reasonable certainty that restoration benefits would result from their actions.

In short, an extensive, but necessarily incomplete evaluation of the restoration potential for the parcels purchased under the habitat protection program was done prior to purchase. Considering the lack of baseline data and the many variables influencing changes in ecosystems and populations, any evaluation at this time would be time consuming, expensive, and of questionable value.

Sincerely,



Carol Fries
EVOS Project Manager/Liaison
Large Project Coordinator

Enclosure(s)

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill: Habitat Protection as a Restoration Strategy, Restoration Ecology, March 1997.

cc: William Jeffress, Director, Department of Natural Resources, Office of Project Management and Permitting
Richard LeFebvre, Deputy Commissioner
Craig Tillery, Department of Law

PAC Nominations
Eilo/McCorkle

Cherri Womac

From: Kurt Eilo [keilo@akforum.com]
Sent: Tuesday, August 03, 2004 3:37 PM
To: cherri_womac@evostc.state.ak.us
Subject: PAC Nomination

I would like to include myself for consideration as a Public Advisory Committee Member for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council representing (in order of preference) Sport Hunting/Fishing, Public-at-large, or Conservation/environmental as my principle interest.

Biographical Sketch:

Kurt A. Eilo currently supports the Alaska Forum on the Environment as Executive Director. Kurt guides this organization as it develops one of the largest conferences in Alaska with the mission to promote a healthy environment through communication and education. This organization does not take positions on issues but rather focuses on providing the foundation of knowledge to help Alaskans make well informed decisions on environmental issues. The event hosted over 1200 Alaskans in the 2004 event.

Previously, Kurt worked with the EPA from 1988 through 2003, beginning in New York, New Jersey and transferring to the EPA Region 10 Anchorage Office in 1989 (prior to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill). Kurt served as the Hazardous Waste Coordinator with State program oversight responsibilities as well as EPA inspection, and enforcement throughout Alaska.

In 1996-97, Kurt worked on assignment from EPA to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) to help with program development and establishing a Compliance Assistance Office within ADEC.

From 1999-2000, Kurt was assigned to support the then newly established Denali Commission helping create their technology network, website, and supporting initial organizational development.

Beginning in 2000, Kurt worked on assignment with the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council managing a \$1.1 million project that provided financial and technical support to tribal governments in their efforts to build sustainable Solid Waste Management solutions.

Since 1997, Kurt has served as the Chairman for the Alaska Forum on the Environment which is a state-wide conference focused on promoting a healthy environment through education and communication. The conference attracts over 1000 Alaskans from throughout the State and has become one of the most widely attended conference events in Alaska.

In these various work assignments, Kurt retained the role of federal liaison for EPA's Anchorage Office and worked with federal and state agencies to develop improved relationships and identify efficiencies in environmental efforts.

Kurt has served as Chairman for the Joint Regional Environmental Training Center from 1998-2003. The facility, which is located on Fort Richardson, provides training to Alaska's government work force and has saved millions of dollars by meeting training needs by making specialized training locally available within Alaska.

Prior to EPA, Kurt worked in the explosives manufacturing industry as an Environmental Manager in New Jersey. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Wildlife Management from the University of Maine in 1985. Kurt is currently pursuing a Masters Degree in Environmental Quality Science from the University of Alaska in Anchorage.

Knowledge of the Region:

Kurt has been an active conservationist, hunter, and fisherman throughout the Prince William Sound region. Through his work with Tribal Councils and his friends in Prince William Sound villages, Kurt has had the opportunities to develop first-hand knowledge of the people, economic issues, and activities in areas affected by the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Involvement in Principal Interest:

Kurt has been an active member of the Kenai River Sportfishing Association and had served as a volunteer at every annual fund raising event, the Kenai Classic (fishing tournament). As an avid fisherman and hunter, Kurt can clearly advocate for these interests.

Kurt's resume and biographical sketch document his capacity to represent the conservation principal interest group.

Contributions:

Kurt can provide a focused voice and work to develop and energize and motivated committee. These leadership and personal communication skills are evidenced by his work with the Alaska Forum which brings together over 30 diverse organizations in the planning process.

8/4/2004

Relevant Information:

Resume attached for more specific career information.

Conflict of Interest:

I have no known conflict of interest based upon careful review of the provided disclosure questions.

Thankyou for your consideration of my nomination.

8/4/2004

Kurt A. Eilo
4820 Leah Court
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Work/Cell Phone: (907) 230-9805
Email: keilo@gci.net

EXPERIENCE:

- 2004-current **Alaska Client Service Manager, Eyak Environmental Science, LLC**
Provide Alaska-based client support, marketing and project work supporting newly formed small business.
- 2003-current **Executive Director, Alaska Forum, Inc**
Provide full range of operational oversight for non-profit organization that coordinates and manages the Alaska Forum on the Environment and village-based training statewide.
- 2000-current **Owner, Alaska SystemAddicts**
Provide web design, website hosting, and technology support to a select group of Alaska businesses. Recently expanding to provide environmental consulting and support services.
- 1988-2004 **Environmental Specialist, US Environmental Protection Agency**
Promoted compliance through inspection and enforcement of identified Significant Non-complying facilities statewide under various EPA programs including hazardous waste, toxic substances, air and water quality. Provided oversight of State Hazardous Waste Program. Promoted compliance through educational programs establishing the Environmental Training Center (on US Army, Fort Richardson) and creating the annual Alaska Forum on the Environment. Developed inter-agency partnerships and used innovative efforts to focus environmental outreach efforts on education and cooperative approaches.
- Interagency Assignment (2000-2002) – Alaska Inter-Tribal Council**
Established and managed \$1.4 million solid waste grant program to Alaska rural communities through tribal governments. Assisted with technology grant, internal computer network system and website operations.
- Interagency Assignment (1999-2000) – Denali Commission**
Provided information technology support for new federal agency. Designed, procured and established workstations, computer network, and website.
- Interagency Assignment (1995-1997) - Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation**
Assisted with the development of a Compliance Assistance Office to provide small businesses with compliance incentives and regulatory/technical support.
- 1986-1988 **Environmental Coordinator, Hercules Incorporated**
Worked to achieve regulatory compliance within operations of hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities, industrial wastewater treatment facilities and managed forest and wildlife resources.

EDUCATION:

- 1981-1985 B.S. Wildlife Management, University of Maine
- 2003-current Masters Program, Environmental Quality Engineering, University of Alaska

July 20, 2004

Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 500
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Via Telefax: (907) 276-7178

Dear Ms. Phillips:

I am herewith submitting an application for consideration of appointment to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's Public Advisory Committee, in accordance with the instructions promulgated by your letter of May 21, 2004.

The application consists of this Cover Letter and five (5) pages covering the following section of the application:

Page Number	Description
1	Biographical Sketch
2	Knowledge of the Region
3	Relationship With Principal Interest
3	Unique Contributions
4	Additional Relevant Information
5	Conflict of Interest Disclosure (Signed)

Additionally, please find Letters of Appointment from Secretary Bruce Babbett and Executive Director Molly McCammon.

If you have need of additional information or find this application incomplete in any way, please call me. Thank you for your consideration.



Vern McCorkle
1905 E. 37th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
907/276-4373 - o
907/561-2286 - r
E-mail publisher @akbizmag.com

VERN C. MCCORKLE

Biographical Sketch

Vern C. McCorkle
1905 E. 37th Avenue W.
Anchorage, AK 99508

Born: Seattle, WA, 1934
Parentage: Scotch/Swedish
Religious Preference: Protestant
Marital Status: Widower

(907) 561-2286 Residence
(907) 276-4373 Office
Telefax: (907) 279-2900
E-mail: publisher@akbizmag.com

Employment: Alaska Business Monthly Magazine
Title: Publisher
Office Address: 501 W. No. Lights Blvd. - Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99503

Kelso High School, Kelso, WA, College Prep., 1952
University of Washington, Seattle, Political Science, 1956
Marshall University, Huntington, WV, Economic Geography 1968

Military Service, U. S. Navy, Honorable Discharge

Health Status: Excellent

VERN C. MCCORKLE

Knowledge of the Region

My first trip to Alaska was in 1949 when I came fishing for herring aboard my uncle's boat in Bristol Bay. I thought that my job as a greenhorn slimer was pretty great. In the mid 1950s the U. S. Navy brought me back, this time to Kodiak, where I remained for a second tour of duty. I have been an Alaskan ever since, even though I have traveled extensively.

After college and jobs in the electronic media, I became city administrator/city manager for several rural Alaska towns. I specialized in those localities where there was a coastal and maritime climate or similar relationship to the sea.

Specifically, Kodiak, Homer and Seldovia gave me the greatest understanding of and appreciation for the affected region, and fostered concern for appropriate preventative and remedial remedies necessitated by the Spill.

Resultantly, I became a founder of the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (CIRCAC) and was the writer of its By Laws under which it still operates today.

Later I became a member of the EVOS Public Advisory Group, (now the PAC,) in which I served for two terms, one as its Chair. (Minutes of the PAG will show that the "Restoration Reserve" was initially suggested by me, and as time went by and the legal hurdles were overcome, the then Trustees agreed that the reserve would be instrumental in the work of the Trustees continuing on into the foreseeable future.)

Presently I am a member of the Elmendorf Air Force Base Community Environmental Board (former the EAFB Restoration Advisory Board) having been elected to a second term in that organization.

Because of these activities, and others that can be presented in an oral interview, if desired, I would again enjoy assisting the Public Advisory Committee and the Trustees in achieving their goals, in whatever way may be appropriate.

VERN C. MCCORKLE

Relationship with Principal Interest

The principal interest I wish to represent is the Public-at-Large.

During my Alaska city management career that began in 1978 in Haines and ended in 1991 in Seldovia, I maintained an active interest and often a leadership role in Alaskan public affairs that ranged across social, cultural, political and economic facets of the Alaska experience,

I am a member of several Chambers of Commerce, including the Anchorage and Alaska State Chambers of Commerce. For the ASCC I am an alternate delegate to CIRCAC. I am often invited to appear on public radio and television programs commenting on Alaskan current events and I attend meetings of the Resource Development Council, Industry Alliance, and occasionally attend Commonwealth North events. Further review of experience in public policy may be seen below at Additional Relevant Information.

Unique Contributions

During the time of construction of the \$60 million harbor at Saint Paul, I was City Manager. The island is home to nearly a million Northern Fur Seals, an endangered species of marine mammal, habitat for more than 186 species of rare and common migratory birds and over 70+ species of botanical plant life. The harbor, consisting of rock breakwaters and docks, was adjacent to the northernmost marine salt water/fresh water marsh in the U.S.

To ensure that construction of the harbor, upon which the people of Saint Paul would have to rely for a fishing livelihood since the seal harvest had been curtailed, would go forward, I worked in close conjunction with the environmental and regulatory communities during construction.

So that disturbance would be absolutely minimal, I hired professional environmental specialists to reside on the Island and observe construction activity. This had never been done before, and has since become a standard for U. S. Army Corps of Engineer construction projects.

I will be able to call upon these unique experiences to help with the work of the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Committee.

VERN C. MCCORKLE

Additional Relevant Information

Memberships and Associations:

1990 to present	Ex Officio, Junior Achievement of Alaska Board of Directors
1990-1992	Founder, Cook Inlet Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (Oiled city representative) Chairman, By Laws Committee
1995-1998	EVOS Public Advisory Group (PAG) Public-at-Large representative PAG Chair Two Years
1998 to Present	KAKM-TV Channel 7 Public Advisory Board
2000 – 2003	Elmendorf Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board In 2004 became the EAFB Community Environmental Board, reelected to a second 2-year term.
2002 to Present	CIRCAC Alternate Board Member Alaska State Chamber of Commerce
2002 to Present	University of Alaska Anchorage College of Business & Public Policy Advisory Board Chairman, Curriculum Committee

VERN C. McCORKLE

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Committee Procedure for Member Nomination and Appointment Information Packet instructions lists four bullet points under its Conflict of Interest Disclosure section.

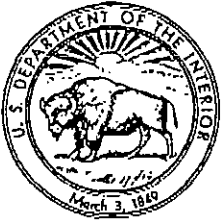
To each of these four (4) points my response is "NO" conflict.

Because of my experience and tenure in public policy positions in Alaska, I am aware that even the appearance of a conflict must be avoided, and I declare that I bear no conflict of any kind or nature what so ever.



Vern C. McCorkle

July 20, 2004



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

MAR 21 1995

Mr. Vern C. McCorkle
8811 Arlene Street
Anchorage, AK 99502

Dear Mr. McCorkle:

On behalf of the State and Federal Trustees for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, I am pleased to appoint you as a member on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Public Advisory Group. This appointment is for a term effective from the date of this letter through February 13, 1997.

The Public Advisory Group plays a key role in advising the Trustee Council in Alaska on matters involving use of the oil spill settlement funds and implementation of the joint State/Federal restoration program. Specifically, the Public Advisory Group is to provide advice on all decisions relating to injury assessment, restoration activities, or other uses of the natural resources damage recoveries.

Your willingness to undertake these responsibilities as a member of the Public Advisory Group will contribute to the success of the overall restoration program in the region affected by the oil spill. The Trustees join in thanking you for your willingness to devote your time to this task. Additional information about the Public Advisory Group will be forthcoming from the Restoration Office in Anchorage, Alaska.

Sincerely,

cc: PAG Designated Federal Officer

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



December 17, 1996

Vern McCorkle
501 West Northern Lights Boulevard, Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Vern:

This is to notify you that you have been selected for nomination by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council for appointment to the Public Advisory Group (PAG). Official appointments will be made by the Secretary of the Interior within the next few weeks.

The Trustee Council received a number of applications and nominations for membership in the Group. The decision on membership was not an easy one—we appreciate your willingness to serve on the Public Advisory Group and your patience.

Following your official appointment, you will receive a notebook containing information on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council including guidelines and charter of the Public Advisory Group. You will also receive information concerning a January 22 briefing to discuss the Archaeology Planning study (a copy of which you should have recently received in the mail) and the 1997 Restoration Workshop scheduled for January 23-25, 1997 in Anchorage.

In the meantime, if you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me or Doug Mutter, the Designated Federal Officer (907/271-5011).

Sincerely,


Molly McCammon
Executive Director

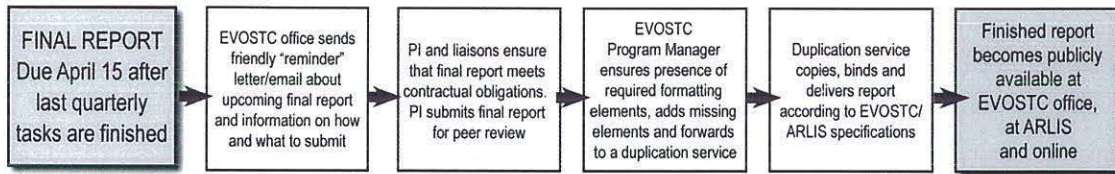
**Project Reporting
Procedure Change**

11



D. PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL REPORTS

The chart below illustrates the submission process for final reports.



EVOSTC shall fund and coordinate copying, binding and delivery of final, peer-reviewed reports to ARLIS as follows:

- **Reproduction:** 18 copies of final reports shall be printed in duplex (two-sided) format. Two copies shall be printed in one-sided format and remain unbound ("camera-ready"). Additionally, EVOSTC shall provide 5 bound copies to PIs.
- **Binding:** Reports shall be perfect-bound. Smaller (20 pages or less) reports will be bound with black tape or comb binding.
- **Distribution:** ARLIS shall receive and distribute 18 bound copies and 2 camera-ready copies of the final reports as follows:
 - ARLIS collection (6 bound and 1 camera-ready copy)
ARLIS distribution: 2 to the EVOSTC office and 4 to the ARLIS permanent collection, and 1 camera-ready copy for reproduction upon request
 - Alaska SeaLife Center, Seward, AK (1 bound copy)
 - Alaska State Library (4 bound copies)
Alaska State Library distribution: Alaska State Library, Alaska Historical Library, E.E. Rasmuson Library (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Library of Congress
 - Holmes Johnson Library, Kodiak, AK (1 bound copy)
 - National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, AK (1 bound copy)
 - National Library of Canada, Ottawa, ON (1 bound copy)
 - National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA (1 bound copy)
 - University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau, AK (1 bound copy)
 - University of Washington Library, Seattle, WA (1 bound copy)
 - Valdez Consortium Library, Valdez, AK (1 bound copy)
- Five bound copies shall be delivered to the EVOSTC office for distribution to PIs.
- **Web Publication:** Final reports shall be posted on the EVOSTC website to make information available to the public. Online publishing also allows color figures, maps, etc. to be easily included. Posting an EVOSTC-funded report on the web shall indicate that EVOSTC has accepted the report as fulfilling the contract. The following statement shall be included:

This report was prepared under contract as part of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (NRDA, GEM or Restoration) Program. The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the individual investigator(s) or author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

I. EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROCEDURES FOR THE PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS

(Draft) Effective XXX, 2005

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**Attachment A (final report cover page and title page, study history, abstract, key words, project data and citation) has been removed for this draft but can be re-inserted

Attachment B (annual report form example) has been removed for this draft but can be re-inserted

Attachment C (distribution list for final reports) has been removed for this draft but can be re-inserted

Appendix 1 (Ratti and Smith 1998) has been removed for this draft but can be re-inserted

A. INTRODUCTION

These Procedures for the Preparation and Distribution of Reports provide instructions regarding the preparation, printing and distribution of final and annual reports for projects funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Unless otherwise specified by the Trustee Council Office, each project funded by the Trustee Council shall ultimately produce a final report. In the case of multi-year projects, an annual report shall also be prepared each year until the project is completed, at which time a final report shall be prepared. Subject to the approval of the Trustee Council Office, on a project-by-project basis, journal articles or manuscripts may be used to fulfill preparation requirements for final reports.

These Procedures for the Preparation and Distribution of Reports update and supersede earlier versions of this document and should be read together with the report writing guidelines published by the Journal of Wildlife Management (Ratti, J. and L. Smith, 1998). [These guidelines are available at www.evostc.state.ak.us/admin/index.html](http://www.evostc.state.ak.us/admin/index.html), under "Reporting Formats". To the extent that there are any inconsistencies between these Procedures for the Preparation and Distribution of Reports and the guidance provided by Ratti, J. and L. Smith (1998), the instructions provided in these Procedures shall be followed.

The primary changes in these Procedures, as compared to the previous version of this document (July 2002), is a new format, printing and distribution process for final reports.

NOTE: Each project has a unique project number. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) projects are designated by alpha-numeric project identifiers (e.g., MM6 for "Marine Mammal Study 6" or FS2 for "Fish/Shellfish Study 2"). Restoration projects have similar project numbers minus the "G". Those funded before FY 03 have five digits (e.g., 95225); those funded for FY 03 and beyond have six digits (e.g., 034520). The first two digits identify the fiscal year in which the project was authorized; the last three or four digits provide a specific project identifier. GEM projects have a six-digit project number preceded by the letter G (e.g., G-030204, G-042362). The letter G signifies GEM; the first two digits identify the fiscal year in which the project was authorized; and the last four digits provide a specific project identifier.

B. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORTS

1. Purpose

A project final report must comprehensively address all the objectives identified over the course of the entire study. The final report shall address the original objectives of the study as identified in the approved proposal and account for any changes in the objectives. Final NRDA reports are viewed as both the first and last word on the subject for the purpose of damage assessment under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and its amendments. The principal investigator (PI) for a project is responsible for the [production and submission](#) of a final report.

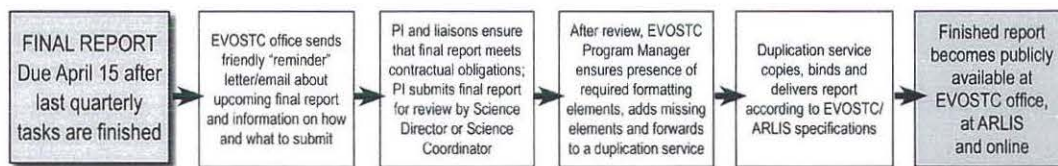
2. Due Date for Final Reports

Final reports shall be submitted for peer review by April 15 of the year following the fiscal year in which project work was completed unless a different date is specified in the approved proposal or contract. If this due date cannot be met, the principal investigator shall

notify the Trustee Council Office in writing. With the approval of the Executive Director, an alternative final report due date may be identified.

3. Final Report Submission Procedure

The chart below illustrates the submission process for final reports.



Report Submission. Reports shall be created using standard word-processing software such as Microsoft Word or WordPerfect (Windows platform), with all figures and tables embedded. Files shall be submitted digitally to EVOSTC via e-mail or, for larger projects, a media-transfer device (CD, DVD, etc.). EVOSTC can also accept Adobe Acrobat PDF (Portable Document Format) files. PDF files shall not be locked or contain digital signatures.

Final Report Format. Authors shall follow the format set out below to prepare final reports. Reports shall meet normal scientific standards of completeness and detail that shall permit an independent scientific reader to evaluate the reliability and validity of methods, data and analyses.

Report Cover and Title Page. A final Report Cover and Title Page shall:

- Include either of the following uniform titles on the Report Cover:
 - *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project Final Report.* (Restoration Project final reports)
 - *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Project Final Report.* (GEM Project final reports)
- provide the report title;
- include the project identification number;
- identify the author(s) with appropriate affiliation(s);
- include the date (month and year) of publication; and
- include the following non-discrimination statement toward the bottom of the page on the inside front cover:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The Council administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to: EVOS Trustee Council, 441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2340; or O.E.O. U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C. 20240.

Title Page. The Title Page of the report shall immediately follow the report cover page and be identical in terms of content and format to the front of the report cover page.

Study History, Abstract, Key Words, Project Data and Citation. Following the Title Page, the report shall include, single-spaced on a maximum of two pages: (1) a study history; (2) an abstract; (3) key words; (4) summary of data gathered during the project; and (5) a recommended citation for the final report.

- **Study History**

A brief study history shall include reference to any prior project numbers; changes in the title of the project or report over time; annual reports or other reports which contributed to the final report; and citation of publications that have preceded publication of the final report.

- **Abstract**

An abstract, with a maximum length of 200 words ([required for processing by the National Technical Information Service](#)), shall enable readers to quickly identify the basic content of the report, including study results, determine its relevance to their interests and thus decide whether to read the document in its entirety. If the final report consists of several chapters or manuscripts (see Use of Manuscripts for Report Writing below), the abstract shall summarize the entire report. Do not use abbreviations or acronyms in the abstract.

- **Key Words**

A short list of key words (up to 12 in alphabetical order) shall be provided. Include words from the title and others that identify: (1) common and scientific names of principal organisms; (2) geographic area or region; (3) phenomena and entities studied (e.g., behavior, reproduction, etc.); (4) methods (only if the report describes a new or improved method); and (5) other words not covered above but useful for indexing.

- **Project Data**

A summary of the data collected during the project shall be provided in order to preserve the opportunity for other researchers and the public to access this data in the future. The summary shall: (1) *describe* the data; (2) indicate the *format* of the available data collections; (3) identify the *archive* in which the data have been stored or the *custodian* of the data (including contact name, organization, address, phone/fax, e-mail, and web address where data may be acquired); and (4) indicate any access *limitations* placed on the data. Limiting access requires pre-approval by the Trustee Council Office.

- **Citation**

[A recommended citation for the final report shall be provided. See the sample below:](#)

Vestigator N, Collaborators V and Conspirators C. 2005. A Plan for Ecosystem-Based Monitoring of Charismatic Megafauna in the Vast Reaches of Prince William Sound. Anchorage, AK: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Final Report 99999.

Remainder of Report. After the Study History, Abstract, Key Words, Project Data and Citation, the report shall continue as follows:

- **Table of Contents**

Include of Tables, Figures and Appendices.

- **Executive Summary**

The executive summary is an extended abstract and shall:

- consolidate principal points of the report in one place and provide enough detail for the reader to digest the significance of the report without having to read it in full;
- be written so that it can stand independently of the report (i.e., it must not refer to figures, tables or references contained elsewhere and all acronyms, uncommon symbols, and abbreviations must be spelled out);
- not exceed four single-spaced pages;
- concisely state the objectives, methods, results and conclusions of the report; and
- be organized in the same manner as the report it summarizes.

- **Introduction.**

The introduction shall:

- present first, with all possible clarity, the nature and scope of the problem investigated, including the general area in which field activities were conducted and
- review pertinent literature, state the general study objectives, the method(s) of investigation and briefly state principal results.

- **Objectives**

The statement of objectives shall be the same as the objectives identified in the approved proposal. If the objectives have changed, describe what has changed and why.

- **Methods**

The discussion of methods shall include a clear description of the study area. To the extent that the methodology differs from that described in the proposal, explain the reason for the deviation. Methods should be written in details such that they can be repeated by another investigator, including sample collections, processing and statistical analyses.

- **Results**

The presentation of results shall:

- provide an objective and clear presentation of the observations and information collected, and
- present all results in a manner that is clear and concise. Because this is a contract report as opposed to a peer-reviewed manuscript, results that do not support or are unrelated to the conclusions should also be included.

- **Discussion**

The discussion section shall:

- interpret the study results and explore the meaning and significance of the findings, including alternative interpretations of the results;

- discuss whether the study hypotheses were upheld or disproven;
- note where there are unanswered questions; and
- relate the conclusions to relevant findings from other *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration studies, including GEM studies, and published literature, where appropriate.
- **Conclusions**
This shall be a brief, clear statement of the conclusions that are apparent from the discussion. Major unanswered questions shall be identified.
- **Acknowledgments**
- **Literature Cited**
- **Other References**
If there is a need to list references other than the literature cited (for example, personal communications), these references shall be identified in this section.

4. Report Formatting Requirements

The following guidelines shall help provide consistent formatting.

- **Word Processing**
Conventions include:
 - Text: Single-spaced, left-justified, no hyphenation
 - Font: 11- or 12-point Times or Times New Roman. Times is a universally available, readable and space-efficient font. If Times is not available, some other serif font shall be used, such as Palatino, Bookman or New Century Schoolbook.
 - Margins: 1.0" all sides
 - No header
 - Widow/orphan protection (no single lines left alone on page top or bottom)
 - Page numbering: bottom center
- **Literature Citations**
In the Literature Cited section, start each citation with a hanging indent and in the format shown below:

Byrd, G.V., D. Gibson, and D.L. Johnson. 1974. The birds of Adak Island, Alaska. Condor 76:288-300.
- **Other Conventions**
 - Use italics, rather than underlining, for Latin names and for *Exxon Valdez*.
 - (deleted the no-dot-matrix-printer requirement [outdated] and the paper type/quality requirement, since reports will most likely be submitted electronically)
 - When referring to the oil spill that occurred because the *Exxon Valdez* ran aground, use *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. After the first mention of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, refer to it simply as the spill.

- Clearly define any acronyms. Avoid the use of acronyms completely in the Abstract and Executive Summary.
- Use the terms “damages” and “injury” as defined by CERCLA regulations (see 43 CFR 11.14):

“Damages” means the amount of money sought by the natural resource trustee as compensation for injury, destruction or loss of natural resources.

“Injury” means a measurable adverse change, either long or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge of oil. Injury encompasses the phrases “destruction” and “loss.”

“Destruction” means the total and irreversible loss of a natural resource.

“Loss” means a measurable adverse reduction of a chemical or physical quality or viability of a natural resource.

5. Use of Manuscripts for Final Report Writing

EVOSTC encourages the publication of science results in scholarly journals, which is the ideal way to have the ideas and results of EVOSTC-funded work archived (by journals), and available worldwide.

Manuscripts or journal articles may be used to help satisfy project final report writing requirements. Principal investigators shall contact the EVOSTC office to request authority to use a manuscript(s) as the body of a final report. However, anticipated publication of a manuscript is not an acceptable reason to delay submission of a final report. If a manuscript will not be published or a draft will not be finished by the report deadline, a final report, in approved EVOSTC format, must still be submitted.

NOTE: When a manuscript is used to fulfill report writing requirements, it must be in a form that can be duplicated freely. This may require obtaining a release of copyright restrictions.

a) Stipulations for Manuscript Submissions

Because final reports are the primary and permanent record of how Trustee Council funds have been spent and what has been accomplished with those funds, it is necessary that these reports address all of the objectives for which the Trustee Council has provided funds. If all of the project’s objectives are completely described within one or more manuscripts being prepared for publication, then a copy of the manuscript(s) may be submitted as the entire body of the report. If a project’s objectives are not all described completely within one or more manuscripts, the manuscript(s) may serve as only a portion of the report.

For example, if only two of five project objectives are addressed in a manuscript, the report shall include—in addition to the manuscript—information on the three objectives not covered in the manuscript. The two objectives covered by the manuscript shall be referenced in the report as appropriate (e.g., in the Introduction, Methods and Results sections) and substantially integrated into the Discussion section, where there shall be an overall discussion of the project. In such cases, the combination of the manuscript and

additional report material shall present an organized, integrated and complete account of project activities and results.

Every report, regardless of whether it is in the standard format or includes manuscripts, shall adhere to the formatting prescribed for the Report Cover, Title Page, Study History, Abstract, Key Words, Project Data and Citation (see Final Report Format).

Investigators seeking to publish the results of EVOSTC-funded projects shall include the following statement with all manuscripts:

The research described in this paper was supported by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. However, the findings and conclusions presented by the author(s) are their own and do not necessarily reflect the views or position of the Trustee Council.

b) Manuscript Submission Procedure

- As an incentive for publishing, EVOSTC shall pay page charges, even if a project has expired. Reprints should therefore be sent directly to the EVOSTC office, not to the authors. That ensures that when EVOSTC-funded projects are released as peer-reviewed publications, 20 copies of each reprint will be available to ARLIS and the EVOSTC staff.
- ARLIS shall then append the publication to the final contract report and attach a note to the report along with a reference to any primary publications that come from it and supersedes it.

C. FINAL REPORT PEER REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE PROCESS

Under the guidance of the chairman of the Lingering Oil Effects Subcommittee, draft final reports shall be peer reviewed by one or more qualified reviewers who provide comments, identify questions and suggest revisions as appropriate.

- Peer review comments shall be provided in writing by the chairman of the Lingering Oil Effects Subcommittee to the principal investigator(s).
- Final reports shall be revised by the principal investigator to address peer review comments and resubmitted for final acceptance, as above (3 paper copies and 1 electronic copy of the revised final report to the chairman of the Lingering Oil Effects Subcommittee and 1 paper copy of the revised final report to the Science Director).
- Once the final report is accepted, the chairman of the Lingering Oil Effects Subcommittee shall notify the principal investigator in writing and send a copy of the letter of acceptance to the Science Director.

D. PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL REPORTS

(Deleted the section about submitting intro pages to ARLIS for review)

EVOSTC shall fund and coordinate copying, binding and delivery of final, peer-reviewed reports to ARLIS using the following established process:

- **Reproduction:** 18 copies of final reports shall be printed in duplex (two-sided) format to save paper and space. Two copies shall be printed in one-sided format and remain unbound ("camera-ready").
- **Binding:** Reports shall be perfect-bound. Smaller (20 pages or less) reports will be bound with black tape or comb binding.
- **Distribution:** ARLIS shall receive and distribute 18 bound copies and 2 camera-ready copies of the final reports as follows:
 - ARLIS collection (6 bound and 1 camera-ready copy)
ARLIS distribution: 2 to the EVOSTC office and 4 to the ARLIS permanent collection, and 1 camera-ready copy for reproduction upon request
 - Alaska SeaLife Center, Seward, AK (1 bound copy)
 - Alaska State Library (4 bound copies)
Alaska State Library distribution: Alaska State Library, Alaska Historical Library, E.E. Rasmuson Library (University of Alaska Fairbanks) and Library of Congress
 - Holmes Johnson Library, Kodiak, AK (1 bound copy)
 - National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, AK (1 bound copy)
 - National Library of Canada, Ottawa, ON (1 bound copy)
 - National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA (1 bound copy)
 - University of Alaska Southeast, Juneau, AK (1 bound copy)
 - University of Washington Library, Seattle, WA (1 bound copy)
 - Valdez Consortium Library, Valdez, AK (1 bound copy)
- **Web Publication:** Final reports shall be posted on the EVOSTC website to make information available to the public. Online publishing also allows color figures, maps, etc. to be easily included. Posting an EVOSTC-funded report on the web shall indicate that EVOSTC has accepted the report as fulfilling the contract. The following statement shall be included:

This report was prepared under contract as part of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (NRDA, GEM or Restoration) Program. The findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the individual investigator(s) or author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.
- (deleted the addresses for Dr. Spies and a Science Director, since EVOSTC office will receive electronic copies that can be forwarded electronically).

II. ANNUAL REPORT PREPARATION, SUBMISSION AND REVIEW

A. PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

1. Purpose

In the case of multi-year projects, an annual report shall be prepared each year until the project is completed, at which time a final report shall be prepared. The principal investigator (PI) for a project is responsible for the submission and production of an annual report.

2. Due Date for Annual Reports

Annual reports shall be submitted by November 1 of each year, one month after completion of each fiscal year for which a project receives funding, with the exception of the final funding year in which a final report shall be prepared. Failure to submit an annual report by **November 1** of each year, or unsatisfactory review of an annual report, will result in withholding of additional project funds, and may result in cancellation of the project or denial of funding for future projects.

3. Annual Report Submission Procedure

Annual reports shall be created using standard word-processing software such as Microsoft Word or WordPerfect (Windows platform), with all figures and tables embedded. Files shall be submitted via e-mail to EVOSTC or, for larger projects, via a media-transfer device (CD, DVD, etc.). EVOSTC can also accept Acrobat PDF (Portable Document Format) files. PDF files shall not be locked or contain digital signatures.

Annual reports shall be brief (two to three pages) include the project title and identification number, principal investigator's name(s), the time period covered by the report and the date of the report. The body of the report shall include:

- ***Summary of Work Performed.*** This section shall include a brief summary of work performed during the reporting period, including any results available to date and their relationship to the original project objectives. Any deviation from the original project objectives, procedures or statistical methods, study area, or schedule shall be included. Any known problems or unusual developments, and any other significant information pertinent to the project, shall also be described.
- ***Summary of Future Work to be Performed.*** Describe work to be performed during the upcoming year, noting changes from the original proposal. A description of any proposed changes in objectives, procedural or statistical methods, study area, or schedule shall be included.
- ***Coordination/Collaboration.*** Describe efforts undertaken during the reporting period to achieve the coordination and collaboration provisions of the proposal, if applicable.
- ***Community Involvement/TEK and Resource Management Applications.*** Describe efforts undertaken during the reporting period to achieve the community involvement/TEK and resource management application provisions of the proposal, if applicable.

- **Information Transfer.** List (1) publications submitted or printed during the reporting period, (2) conference and workshop presentations and attendance during the reporting period, and (3) data and/or information products developed during the reporting period.
- **Budget.** Explain any differences and/or problems between actual and budgeted expenditures, including any substantial changes in the allocation of funds among line items on the budget form. Any new information regarding matching funds or funds from non-Trustee Council sources for the project shall be included.

B. ANNUAL REPORT REVIEW PROCEDURE

The EVOSTC Science Director or Science Coordinator shall undertake the technical review of contracted reports, determining if progress is made according to timeline, objectives are being met and if scientifically sound methods and analyses are being used. In the case of a problem, the Science Director or Science Coordinator shall inform the Executive Director and discuss deficiencies with the PI. The PI will have one month to address deficiencies found in past work and incorporate adjusted methods into future work (this applies to multi-year projects). The Executive Director shall have the power to deny future funding to principal investigators who do not meet their contractual obligations.

C. DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

Annual reports shall be kept on file as public documents at the Trustee Council Office, available upon request. Annual reports shall also be posted on the EVOSTC website.

**Anchor River Parcels
Jacobs/Mutch**

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

441 W. 5th Ave., Suite 500 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2340 • 907/278-8012 • fax 907/276-7178



Memorandum

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Gail Phillips *Gail*
Executive Director

DATE: July 27, 2005

SUBJECT: Anchor River parcels

Attached is a request from the Nature Conservancy for EVOS funding for two small parcels of land on the Anchor River. The total project cost for these parcels is \$540,000, of which 67.7% will be funded by an approved federal Coastal Wetlands Act grant and private donations. The remainder of the purchase price, \$175,000, is being requested from EVOS.

Although the current small parcels program is in the process of being revised, it is still in existence and you can approve the funds for these parcels if you so desire. We have purchased parcels along the Anchor River in the past.

The benefits reports, a location map and the latest property appraisals are attached for your information.

Anchor River - Mutch

Location: Anchor River, Kenai Peninsula

Legal Description: KEN ____ (Mutch) parcel: Tract A, according to the plat of "HMS RESOLUTION RIDGE", filed under Plat Number 2002-23, Records of the Homer Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska

Agency Sponsor: ADF&G w/ ADNR as a cooperator

Landowner: Paul Mutch

Appraised Fair Market Value: \$235,000 (per 3/31/05 appraisal)

Total Project Cost: \$280,000

Cost Breakdown: \$235,000 (Purchase price); \$20,000 (estimated direct costs including appraisal (\$11,000), due diligence (\$4000), title insurance/closing fees (\$5000); \$ 25,000 (estimated indirect costs including staff time and overhead)

Total Cost to EVOS: \$95,000 (estimated)

Estimated Closing Date: December 2005

The Mutch parcel is one of three remaining private parcels located along the Anchor River estuary on the southern Kenai Peninsula – an ecologically important salt marsh that supports a large and popular sport fishery. The Mutch parcel is located 1± mile west of Anchor Point at the north end of Anchor Point Beach Road, fronting on Cook Inlet and intersected by the Anchor River. The parcel has attributes which 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. Acquisition of this small parcel will assure protection of approximately 46.24 acres.

The parcel consists of 13.6± acres of relatively level and elevated sandy/gravelly beach and grassy berm to the west of the Anchor River and an additional 5± acres of low elevation beach sloping to the mean high tide line of Cook Inlet. The remaining 27.5± acres are part of a larger salt marsh/estuary complex with high ecological significance. The parcel will contribute to the restoration of the sport fishing and tourism industries, both of which were impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill ("EVOS"). The parcel is also important to the restoration or preservation of healthy populations of several species of salmonids (Dolly Varden, steelhead, coho salmon, king salmon).

The property is bounded to the south by existing State Park lands. The proposed acquisition will be complemented by planned purchase of the other two remaining private parcels (Jacobs and McGee, totaling 46± acres) within the Anchor River estuary. 67.6% of the total project costs for acquisition of the Mutch and Jacobs parcels is being provided by an approved federal Coastal Wetlands Act grant and private donations. The EVOS Trustee Council is being asked for the remaining 32.4%. Funding for the McGee parcel acquisition was previously approved by the EVOS Trustee Council.

Protection of these tracts supports restoration of species and services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill by protecting recreational and tourism uses and habitat for salmonids and other fish species.

Anchor River - Jacobs

Location: Anchor River, Kenai Peninsula

Legal Description: KEN ____ (Jacobs) parcel: That portion of Lots 7 and 8 in Section 33, Township 4 South, Range 15 West, Seward Meridian, Homer Recording District, Third Judicial District, State of Alaska, lying southwest of Anchor Bluff Estates

Agency Sponsor: ADF&G w/ ADNR as a cooperator

Landowner: Paul Jacobs

Appraised Fair Market Value: \$215,000 (per 3/31/05 appraisal and federal review)

Total Project Cost: \$260,000

Cost Breakdown: \$215,000 (Purchase price); \$20,000 (estimated direct costs including appraisal (\$11,000), due diligence (\$4000), title insurance/closing fees (\$5000); \$ 25,000 (estimated indirect costs including staff time and overhead)

Total Cost to EVOS: \$80,000 (estimated)

Estimated Closing Date: December 2005

The Jacobs parcel is one of three remaining private parcels located along the Anchor River estuary on the southern Kenai Peninsula – an ecologically important salt marsh that supports a large and popular sport fishery. The Jacobs parcel is located 1± mile west of Anchor Point to the north along the beach at the end of Anchor Point Beach Road. It fronts on Cook Inlet and is intersected by the Anchor River. The parcel has attributes which 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. Acquisition of this small parcel will assure protection of approximately 38.45 acres.

The parcel consists of 12.9± acres of relatively level and elevated sandy/gravelly beach and grassy berm to the west of the Anchor River and an additional 8.1± acres of low elevation beach sloping to the mean high tide line of Cook Inlet. The remaining 17.5± acres are part of a larger salt marsh/estuary complex with high ecological significance. The parcel will contribute to the restoration of the sport fishing and tourism industries, both of which were impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (“EVOS”). The parcel is also important to the restoration or preservation of healthy populations of several species of salmonids (Dolly Varden, steelhead, coho salmon, king salmon).

The property is bounded to the south by the Mutch parcel. The proposed acquisition will be complemented by the planned purchase of the other two remaining private parcels, the McGee and Mutch parcels (totaling 53.7± acres) within the Anchor River estuary. 67.6% of the total project costs for acquisition of the Mutch and Jacobs parcels is being provided by an approved federal Coastal Wetlands Act grant and private donations. The EVOS Trustee Council is being asked for the remaining 32.4%. Funding for the McGee parcel acquisition was previously approved by the EVOS Trustee Council.

Protection of these tracts supports restoration of species and services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill by protecting recreational and tourism uses and habitat for salmonids and other fish species.

Summary

Client	The Nature Conservancy
Property Appraised	Two vacant acreage parcels south of the mouth of the Anchor River with frontage on Cook Inlet and the Anchor River.
Location	North of Anchor Point Beach Rd. Anchor Point, Alaska
Owners of Record	Parcel 1: Paul J. Mutch Parcel 2: Anchor Corporation (Jim Jacobs, President)
Legal Description	Parcel 1: Tract A, HMS Resolution Ridge Parcel 2: Por. GLO 2, 7, & 8, Section 33, T4S, R15W, S.M.
Size	Parcel 1: 46.24 acres Parcel 2: 38.45 acres
Interest Appraised	Fee Simple Estate less Mineral Rights
Highest and Best Use	Recreational oriented seasonal use or Speculative holding (interim)
Inspection Date	March 11, 2005
Effective Appraisal Date	March 11, 2005
Date of Report	March 31, 2005
Market Value Conclusions	Parcel 1: \$235,000 Parcel 2: \$275,000

The appraisers reserve the right to modify the value conclusions if a current survey of the parcels reveals a variation in the total acreage above mean high water, location of the Anchor River, area east of the River, and/or quantity of acreage seaward of the beachfront gravel berm.

APPRAISAL REVIEW SUMMARY

Project: Anchor River Land Acquisitions (Mutch and Jacobs Properties).

Intended User and Client: The Nature Conservancy, State of Alaska and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Landowner: Parcel #1: Paul J. Mutch.
Parcel #2: Anchor Corporation (Jacobs).

Appraisers: Julie Derry-Alaska General Real Estate Appraiser License #88
David Derry, MAI-AK General Real Estate Appraiser License #36.

Type of Report: Complete, self-contained under USPAP Standard Rule 2-2(a).

Effective Date: March 11, 2005.

Date of Report: March 31, 2005.

Interest Appraised: Fee simple less mineral rights.

Purpose of the Report: Estimate market value as defined by the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

Intended Use of the Report: Aid the client in acquiring the subject properties.

Scope of Review: A technical review for compliance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and Standard Rules 1 and 2 of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.

Type of Property under Review: Two vacant parcels at the mouth of the Anchor River on the Kenai Peninsula.

Size: Parcel #1: 46.24 acres.
Parcel #2: 38.45 acres.

Highest and Best Use: Recreation oriented to a seasonal use with an interim speculative use.

Effective Date of Review: April 19, 2005.

Appraised Value & Action: Parcel #1: \$235,000-Approved
Parcel #2: \$275,000-Not approved; the review appraiser amended the original value estimate. The amended value is \$215,000.

COMMENTS

I have completed a *technical review* on the above report, prepared by Julie Derry and David Derry, MAI. A field review was completed on May 22, 2005. The appraisal report submitted involves two subject property valuations. The two properties are contiguous with each other at the mouth of the Anchor River. Discussions with Ms. Derry occurred April 26, 2005.

Background

The subject properties are at the mouth of the Anchor River, in Anchor Point, Alaska. Access to the two parcels is via the Cook Inlet beach. The beach is accessed from the Anchor Point Beach Road. The Anchor River is one of the

most heavily fished rivers in Alaska. It supports large runs of King and Silver salmon. Sport anglers use the area in the spring and late summer. The area is inundated with campers starting the week before the Memorial Day weekend and continuing through the summer. On a typical Memorial Day weekend, it has been reported more than 500 RV's are parked on the two subject properties. Most of the camping occurs on the southern parcel (Mutch tract). The Anchor River flows through the properties, giving direct access for salmon fishing. Topography of the parcels is level. Both properties have significant tidal wetlands. Both are prone to seasonal flooding during extreme high tides. There are no available utilities to the subject properties.

Appraiser Analysis

The four tests relative to highest and best use are analyzed to determine what use is maximally productive for the subject. A recreational use geared toward a summer seasonal use is concluded to be the subject's highest and best use. An interim use is speculation. Zoning is classified as "Rural" or unrestricted. This increases potential uses exponentially. However, *reasonably* probable uses tend to narrow potential uses. In addition to Borough zoning, the property falls under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for lands below mean high tide and coastal wetlands. The larger parcel for each subject parcel is not addressed. However, they are marketable units by themselves and are not part of integral larger ownerships.

Sales Comparison

Dollars per acre is concluded as the unit of comparison. A quantitative and qualitative analysis is employed. Eight sales are analyzed. All of the sales are along the Cook Inlet shoreline. They are found between Ninilchik and Homer. These sales represent the most current market data along Cook Inlet. Their selling dates range from August 1996 to January 2005. The relevant elements to value are briefly discussed. The appraisers conclude that conditions of sale, market conditions, size, access, location, topography, utilities and water frontage required adjustment to some or all of the sales.

Parcel 1 (Mutch Property)

About 46.24 acres comprises this subject. For the analysis, the appraisers reduce its effective size to 41.18 acres by subtracting land that is subject to tidal flooding above mean high water. The appraisers estimate about 75% of this tract is tidal wetlands. This estimate is based on topographic maps, survey notes and their personal inspection of the property. Vegetation is mostly marsh and sand. There are areas with grass cover along the upper bench of the beach.

Adjustments for market conditions, size, access, location, topography (percentage of wetlands), utilities available and water frontage are made. After adjustment, the sales indicate \$3,850 per acre to \$8,306 per acre for the subject. The magnitude of adjustment sometimes exceeds 200%. This is because there are no similar sales like the subject. The appraisers preferred the sales without road access and with similar utility. A unit value of \$5,700 per acre was selected for subject. This equates to an estimated market value of \$235,000.

Parcel 2 (Anchor Corporation Property)

According to a survey, this parcel contains 38.45 acres. For the analysis, the appraisers reduce its effective size to 30.35 acres by subtracting land that is subject to tidal flooding above mean high water. The appraisers estimate about 50% of this tract is tidal wetlands. This estimate is based on topographic maps,

survey notes and their personal inspection of the property. Vegetation is mostly marsh and sand. After inspecting the property and reviewing aerial photographs, the review appraiser does not concur with this estimate.

Adjustments for market conditions, size, access, location, topography (percentage of wetlands), utilities available and water frontage are made. After adjustment, the sales indicate \$5,714 per acre to \$16,536 per acre for the subject. The magnitude of adjustment sometimes exceeds 300%. This is because there are no similar sales like the subject. The appraisers preferred sales without road access and with similar utility. A unit value of \$9,000 per acre was selected for subject. This equates to an estimated market value of \$275,000. The review appraiser does not concur with the appraiser's estimated value for this parcel.

Reviewer's Conclusion

In the review process (conforming to the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions) the review appraiser must answer the following questions:

- 1) Does the appraisal report meet contracting specifications?
- 2) Is the report technically correct?
- 3) Is the value reasonable and supported?

The appraisal report submitted by David Derry, MAI and Julie Derry meets the reporting requirements of a *complete, self-contained* appraisal report, as outlined by Standards Rule 2-2(a) of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice. The use of recent comparable sales increases the reliability of the value conclusion. However, the scarcity of truly comparable sales exasperates the appraisal problem. The value estimate concluded for the Paul Mutch property is reasonable and supported. A market value estimate of \$235,000 is approved.

The value conclusion for the Anchor Corporation is not reasonable and not approved. While the analysis leading up to the value conclusion is reasonable and well presented, the overall "usable" land portion of this parcel is significantly less than what the appraisers concluded. As authorized by 49 CFR§24, the review appraiser has elected to change the value conclusion of the Anchor Corporation property.

EXTRAORDINARY ASSUMPTION- Under USPAP Standard Rules 3-1(c) and 3-2(d), any part of an original appraisal used by a review appraiser who has become the appraiser of record must be listed as *extraordinary assumptions*. Most of the Derry report, meets the standards set forth in the Uniform Standards for Professional Appraisal Practice and the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions. The only discrepancy is how the percentage of usable land was calculated.

The appraisers conclude about 18 acres of usable land is attributed to the subject. However, after reviewing aerial photographs, topographic maps and pictures contained in the appraisal report, it became evident that the subject has much less usable land. During the property inspection, two things became apparent. First, there were large logs that had washed up on even the highest portion of this tract. Secondly, there was no grass covering any portion of the sand berm (there are areas of grass on the Mutch property to the south). These two things indicate there is not much usable land on the tract.

Most of the usable land is a narrow strip along the sand berm. Using aerial photographs and topographic maps, I estimate the subject contains about 12.9 acres of usable land. This equates to about 65% non-usable land. Given this, the analysis changes to reflect a larger downward adjustment for topography/wetlands. Using the exact rationale for the topography adjustment that the appraisers used, the indicated value range for the Anchor Corporation property is \$4,664 per acre to \$8,968 per acre. Excluding the high and low indicators, the mean of the indicated value is \$7,111 per acre. None of the eight sales is deemed better than the other. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude a value toward the midpoint of the indicated selling prices.

After reallocating a more supportable topography/wetlands adjustment, the estimated market value of the subject is \$7,100 per acre or \$215,000 (rounded).

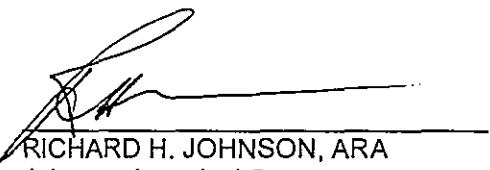
REVIEWER ASSUMPTIONS and LIMITING CONDITIONS

1. The appraisal review memorandum attached is based on information and data contained in the appraisal report, which is the subject of the review. Data and information from other sources may be considered. If so, they are identified and noted as such.
2. It is assumed that such data and information are factual and accurate.
3. The review appraiser reserves the right to consider any new or additional data or information, which may subsequently become available.
4. Unless otherwise stated, all assumptions and limiting conditions contained in the appraisal report, which is the subject of this appraisal review, are also conditions of the review.

REVIEW APPRAISER'S CERTIFICATION

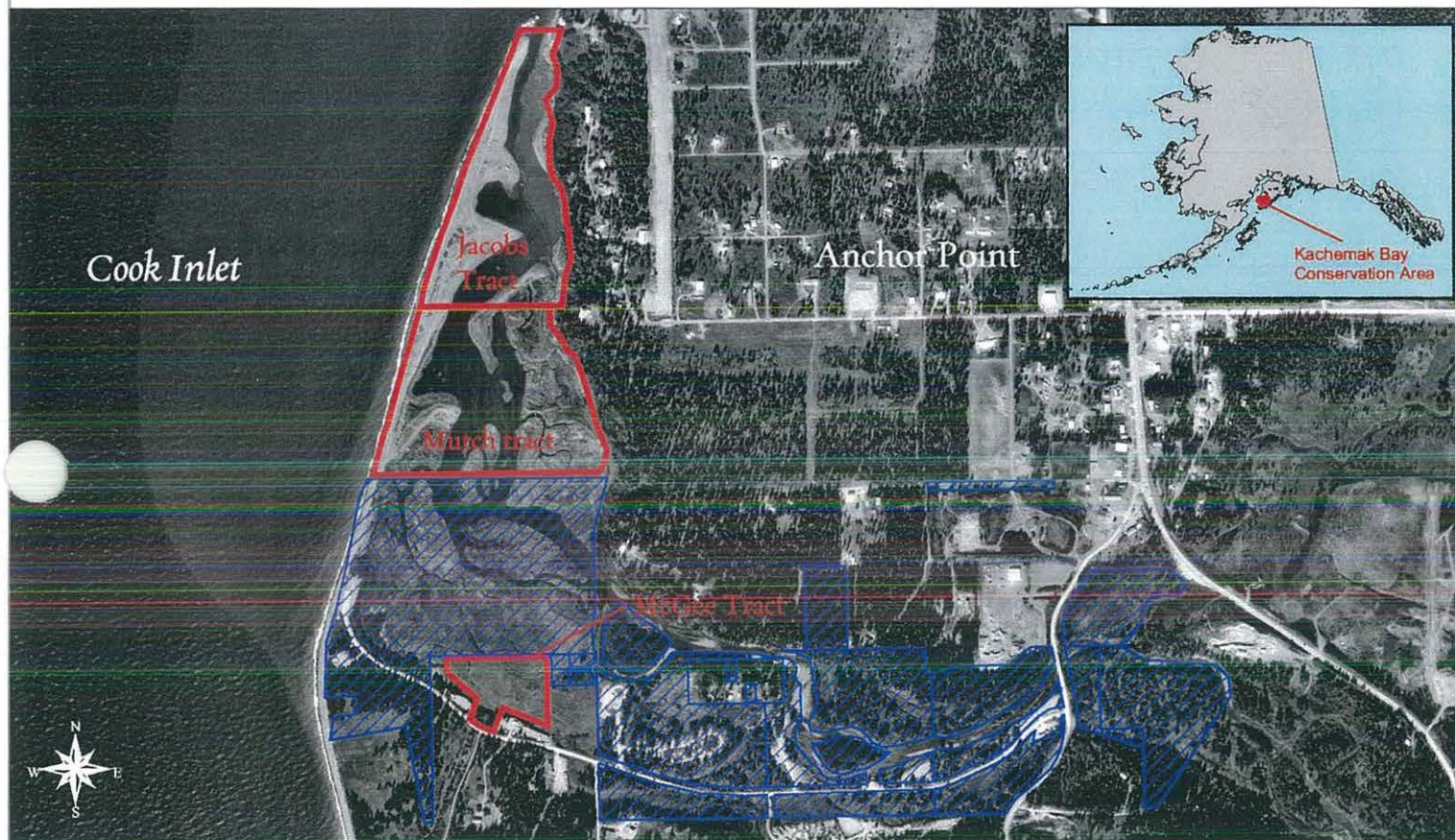
I, the undersigned, certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

1. the statements of fact contained in the review report are true and correct.
2. the reported analyses, opinions, and conclusions in the review report are limited only by the assumptions and limiting conditions stated in this review report, and are the reviewer's personal, unbiased professional analyses, opinions, and conclusions.
3. the reviewing appraiser has no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of the review report and no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
4. the compensation received by the review appraiser for the review is not contingent on the analyses, opinions or conclusions reached or reported.
5. the appraisal review was made and the review report prepared in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.
6. the appraisal review was made and the review report prepared in conformity with the Appraisal Foundation's Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, except to the extent that the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions required invocation of the USPAP's Jurisdictional Exception Rule, as described in Section D-1 of the Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.
7. the review appraiser did make an inspection of the properties that are the subject of the appraisal report reviewed; has personally inspected some of the market comparables cited in the appraisal report under review; has verified some of the factual data presented in the appraisal report reviewed.
8. no one provided significant professional assistance to the review appraiser.
9. the appraisal report, as submitted, IS ADEQUATELY supported for the purpose and function of the appraisal assignment as defined and as presented. The Paul Mutch property is approved. The Anchor Corporation property value was amended to reflect a more accurate usable land.
- 10 I do not authorize the out-of-context quoting from, or partial reprinting of this review report. Further, none of this review report shall be disseminated to the general public by the use of media for public consumption or public communication without prior written consent of the review appraiser signing below.


RICHARD H. JOHNSON, ARA
Johnson Appraisal Company
Alaska Certified General RE Appraiser License #323

June 2, 2005
Date


Kachemak Bay : Mouth of the Anchor River Tracts



Map prepared by The Nature Conservancy of Alaska (v 05 07 2003)

The Nature Conservancy 
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

-  Potential TNC acquisitions
-  Conservation Area Boundary

 State of Alaska lands

0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 Kilometers



Homer Soil and Water Conservation District

4014 LAKE STREET, HOMER, ALASKA 99603

907-235-8177 ext 5

hswcd@xyz.net

TOTAL PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 2

TO: Cherri Womac

FAX NUMBER: (907) 276-7178

FROM: Lindsay Winkler

COMMENTS:

Please find enclosed a resolution of support for the Nature Conservancy's Proposal to acquire the Mutch and Jacobs properties at the mouth of the Anchor River. Although the resolution only states the Mutch property, we also support the purchase of the Jacobs property as well.

Thanks,

HOMER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

**A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE NATURE CONSERVANCY'S PROPOSAL
TO PURCHASE THE MUTCH PROPERTY AT THE MOUTH OF THE
ANCHOR RIVER**

WHEREAS, the Anchor River is a highly productive anadromous stream that supports the economies of the Anchor Point community and the Kenai Peninsula Borough;

WHEREAS, the Nature Conservancy in partnership with the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust has worked with the private landowners at the mouth of the Anchor River to secure the land for public use; and

WHEREAS, the two parcels comprise 84.69 acres of prime habitat and fishing opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the Nature Conservancy and the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust have raised a significant amount of money towards the purchase of these properties to date; and

WHEREAS, the Nature Conservancy will convey the easement to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, and Fish and Game has agreed to manage the land; and

WHEREAS, the project proposed by the Nature Conservancy and the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust is a project that benefits all parties involved;

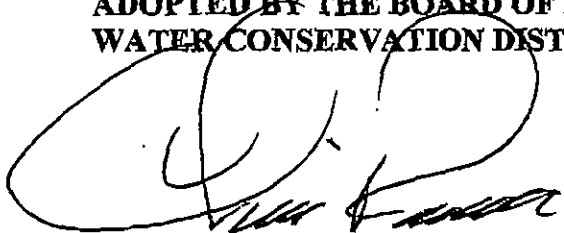
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOMER SOIL AND WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT THAT:**

SECTION 1. That the Homer Soil and Water Conservation District supports efforts of the Nature Conservancy and the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust to obtain grant funding for the purpose of obtaining the two Mutch parcels at the mouth of the Anchor River; and

SECTION 2. That the Homer Soil and Water Conservation District urges the EVOS Trustees Council to fund this grant request.

SECTION 3. This resolution takes effect immediately upon its adoption.

**ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE HOMER SOIL AND
WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT ON 9 AUGUST 2005:**


Chris Rainwater, Chair

Aug 9/05
Date

1.1



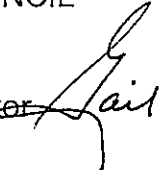
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

441 W. 5th Ave., Suite 500 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2340 • 907/278-8012 • fax 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FROM: Gail Phillips,
Executive Director 

DATE: August 2, 2005

SUBJECT: Staff Paper regarding 2006 Work Plan Options

Since there are so many variables and conflicting reviews concerning the proposals submitted for the 2006 Work Plan, the staff and I have drafted a Staff Paper to help you identify some of the options and negotiating points you may want to consider in your debate in awarding the successful proposal(s) in this work plan. We identified advantages and disadvantages for six options and suggested a recommendation for your consideration.

The negotiation points were specific areas that were identified in the STAC's, the PAC's, the Science Coordinator's and the Executive Director's reviews of the submitted proposals. All of these points (listed below) do not apply to all of the proposals; rather – they can form the basis for discussions on the major elements that were raised in the reviews.

Hopefully, this will be of assistance to you.

OPTIONS AND NEGOTIATION POINTS FOR THE 2006 WORKPLAN
A DRAFT Staff Paper for Council Consideration
August 2, 2005

Introduction

EVOSTC Staff has developed several options for Council's consideration to help in its decision in awarding the 2006 competing proposals. We have also prepared a set of funding criteria to aid in your decision which we believe could:

- lead to improved proposals;
- result in understanding the requirements consistent with the invitation;
- will not adversely affect your ability to update the Injured Resources and Services list;
- increase accountability from the contractor(s).

The options listed below are from the simplest to the more complex to implement. A recommended option is identified last

Option 1 .

Select a Single Major Proposal at the August TC Meeting

General Features

The objective of this option is to optimize time and energy in order to initiate this project immediately. This includes very limited modifications and negotiations with a major proposer.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Of all six options, this one would be the easiest to implement. It would be the least costly and least disruptive from a proposal-award standpoint. However, it is also the option that would be subject to the most complaint and protest due to not acknowledging or meeting the concerns raised during public comment and during the technical review process. Comments from reviewers were not consistently positive on either of the submitted major proposals and to accept either one of them "as is" is likely to raise objection and is unlikely to produce the best product in response to the invitation.

Option 2

Pick a Single Proposal and Actively Negotiate Modifications to the Proposal

General Features

The objective of this option is to pick one of the major proposals, negotiate with the single proposer to include those items that were identified in the reviews and to focus on the elements listed above under the "funding criteria".

Advantages and Disadvantages

Option 2 would provide greater public confidence and credibility by including the comments and concerns identified by the STAC, the PAC, the Science Coordinator and the Executive Director. However, it would be more difficult to implement because if a single proposer were to be selected, they may (will) need to request the assistance of other proposers to complete their analysis. It would take longer to implement than Option 1 due to the negotiation process.

Option 3

Identify Several Proposals and Ask for Resubmission to the Council

General Features

Option 3 is not significantly different than Option 2 except that it allows for several of the proposers to resubmit their proposals to the Council and to address all of the critical elements identified in the reviews.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Option 3 would provide greater opportunity for the Council to receive a product that addresses all of the reviewer's concerns in the resubmitted proposals. It would provide for greater public confidence when the final resubmitted proposal is awarded. However, this option would have an increased time delay. Additionally, prior proposers may not wish to submit revised proposals which could limit their selection options.

Option 4

Select Several Proposers but have EVOS Staff Coordinate and Subcontract Appropriate Pieces

General Features

Option 4 provides for the EVOSTC Staff becoming the Program Manager for the 2006 Workplan and be authorized to fund contracts for specific parts or elements of the workplan as needed. Pre-approval funding would need to be accomplished. A steering committee composed of TC Staff, federal and state liaisons and STAC and PAC representatives could be set up to oversee this project.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Under this option the TC staff would be the Project Manager and specific contracts could be awarded to meet specific research needs. Contractors could be employed for individual species and areas of interest and a specific scientific contractor could be employed to coordinate all the individual reports and prepare the synthesis documents (unless a Science Director is already on staff). Hopefully, any hint of conflict of interest would be removed under this scenario. However, this option would require a substantial amount of additional staff time and effort because of the contract coordination issues.

Option 5

Two Major Proposers Working Together to Submit one Responsive and Conclusive Proposal

General Features

There is the possibility that a single proposal from the two major proposers could (may) result in a very comprehensive synthesis. A steering committee composed of TC Staff, state and federal liaisons and STAC and PAC representatives could be set up to oversee this project.

Advantages and Disadvantages

This option would consolidate the best features of both of the major proposers and could be used to integrate all of the various elements identified in the focus areas (recommended option) below. However, these two companies may not desire or be able to work together or with the other independent proposers.

Option 6

Coordinate all the 2006 Proposers to see if They can Collaborate on a Single Product and Fiscal Note for their Areas of Expertise

General Feature

This option supposes that one single proposal from the two major proposers, in conjunction with the individual project proposers, could (may) result in a very comprehensive synthesis. A steering committee composed of the TC Staff, state and federal liaison and STAC and PAC representatives could be set up to negotiate and oversee this process and final product.

Advantages and Disadvantages

This option would provide for the inclusion of all the 2006 workplan proposers to be included in a final product and would ensure a greater level of expertise in most of the individual species and/or resource areas. However, some of the original individual proposers may not want to participate and the negotiation time among all the proposers could be lengthy.

SUGGESTED OPTION

Request that the two major proposers resubmit their proposals with the changes and additions desired that includes the individual proposers and their areas of expertise and includes the following:

- Develop a steering committee composed of EVOSTC Staff, state and federal liaisons and representatives from the STAC and PAC to coordinate, review and assist in the negotiations;
- Request a coordinated approach as appropriate for each injured resource and service;
- No barrier to all proposers, major and individual, from working together to present a comprehensive, total synthesis proposal.

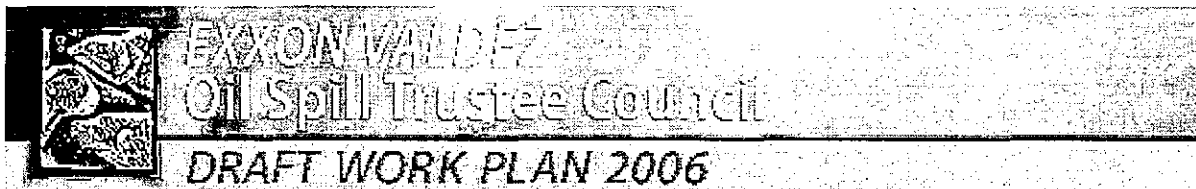
FOCUS AREAS FOR NEGOTIATION

The FY06 Invitation asks for "synthesis of information relevant to the determination of the status of injured resources and services. Included in this synthesis should be a critical evaluation of the status of injury, recovery, current strategies for restoring these resources and services and potential future actions for restoring these resources and services."

All of these below terms may help to more clearly define the negotiation process objectives. These terms were used in the STAC, PAC, Science Coordinator and Executive Director reviews. and should provide a guide for discussion.

1. Coordination- coming or working together: the combining of diverse parts or groups to make a unit, or the way these parts work together
2. Comprehensive- including everything, so as to be complete
3. Current strategies for restoration
4. Database-
5. Database management- a systematically arranged collection of computer data, structured so that it can be automatically retrieved or manipulated
6. Expert (s)- somebody with a great deal of knowledge about, or skill, training, or experience in, a particular field or activity
7. Expertise- the skill, knowledge, or opinion possessed by an expert
8. Ecosystem- a localized group of interdependent organisms together with the environment that they inhabit and depend on
9. Ecosystem based management-making management decisions based solely on ecosystem characteristics
10. Evaluation design- the act of considering or examining something in order to judge its value, quality, importance, extent, or condition
11. Future strategies for restoration- an expected or projected state
12. Future status- time that has yet to come
13. Information synthesis- definite knowledge acquired or supplied about something or somebody- the process of combining different ideas, influences, or objects into a new whole
14. Methods- the process of combining different ideas, influences, or objects into a new whole
15. Meetings- an occasion when people gather together to discuss something
16. Principal investigator- first or among the first in importance or rank somebody who seeks facts about something on a professional basis, especially somebody who prepares official reports.
17. Public input- open to everyone, and typically frequented by large numbers of people, made, done, or happening openly, for all to see
18. Project collaboration- made, done, or happening openly, for all to see the act of working together with one or more people in order to achieve something
19. Project proposals- suggested idea or plan: a suggestion or intention, especially one put forward formally or officially

20. Present Status- currently happening: taking place or existing now, now under discussion: being considered or talked about at this time now under discussion: being considered or talked about at this time
21. Potential options- capacity for development: a capacity to develop, succeed, or become something a choice that is or can be taken, especially a course of action that remains open for somebody to choose
22. Partner- somebody who shares activity: somebody who is involved in an activity with somebody else
23. Report (s)-past, prepared- tell about what happened: to give information about something that has happened
24. Reviewers- look at something critically: to examine something to make sure that it is adequate, accurate, or correct
25. Teams- look at something critically: to examine something to make sure that it is adequate, accurate, or correct
26. Travel- associate with particular group: to associate with a particular person or group
27. Tasks (work)- job assigned to somebody: a piece of work that somebody is given to do, usually short in duration or with a deadline- assignment: a piece of work or an assignment, especially one that is important or difficult



[Introduction](#) [FY06 Proposal Summaries and Recommendations](#) [Projects Receiving Funding In FY06](#) [Fiscal Analysis](#)
[Complete Workplan \(For Printing\)](#)

Introduction

The FY06 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Draft Work Plan details the response from the public, scientific and private community to the FY06 Invitation and documents the recommendations of the Trustee Council's Science and Technical Advisory Council (STAC), Public Advisory Council (PAC) and internal staff concerning those proposals. The purpose of the FY 06 Invitation was to seek projects that will: 1) fully evaluate and benchmark the restoration of injured resources and services identified in the 1994 Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan and 2) identify options for reaching recovery and/or potential additional restoration projects. The invitation is predicated on synthesizing all relevant information to provide information relevant to determining the current status of injured resources and services identified in the 1994 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan.

Accepting Public Comments

Cherri Womac will be accepting public comments for the FY06 Draft Workplan until July 31st, 2005. She can be reached at:

Cherri Womac
441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 500
Anchorage, AK 99501-2340
907.265.9339 direct line
907.276.7178 fax
cherri_womac@evostc.state.ak.us

Instructions on Using this Resource

Disclaimer

The 2006 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Draft Workplan is a data driven online document. Most of the content of this document reflects the real time status of projects and funding distributions as they exist in the present. As a result, the content of this document will change as the information which powers it changes. This document will detail the current status of projects receiving EVOSTC funding in 2006.

Navigation

The 2006 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Workplan is broken up into four topic areas: Introduction, FY06 Proposals Summaries and Recommendations, Projects Receiving Funding in FY06, and Fiscal Analysis. These topic areas can be accessed and viewed by clicking on the hyperlinks located under the *2006 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Workplan* header.

Acknowledgements

We are pleased to acknowledge Trustee Council staff members Paula Banks, Rob Bochenek, Ruth Bauman, Carolyn Rosner, Michael Schlei, Carrie Holba, Cherri Womac and Richard Dworsky whose hard work and dedication made this Work Plan possible. Special thanks to the fifty-nine anonymous scientists who peer reviewed the proposals received this year. Many thanks to those from Trustee Council agencies who provided help, and in particular we offer special thanks to Dede Bohn, Michael Baffrey, Carol Fries, Pete Hagen, Steve Zemke, Brett Huber, Cam Toohey, Tony DeGange, Doug Mutter, Larry Dietrick, Craig Tillery and Gina Belt. We also owe our thanks for their expert program guidance and peer review efforts to the members of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (Steve Braund, Ron O'Dor, Charlie Miller, Brenda Norcross, Tom Royer and Leslie Holland-Bartels). We also thank the scientists from the Habitat Subcommittee who contributed peer reviews and otherwise shared their time and expertise with us, and especially acknowledge the extra efforts of Vernon Byrd, Robert Clark and Kate Wynne. Many thanks to Dr. Robert Spies and the Lingering Oil Subcommittee for their work.

Notice

The abstracts were written by the authors of the proposals to describe their projects. To the extent that the abstracts express opinions about the status of injured resources or priorities for GEM or other parts of the Restoration program they do not represent the views of the Executive Director, the Science Director or other staff of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, nor do they reflect policies or positions of the Trustee Council.

Full scientific references for the literature cited may be found in the GEM Program document on the Trustee Council's web site, as they are not included here for the sake of brevity.

Gail Phillips, Executive Director

FY06 EVOSTC Proposal Summaries and Recommendations

The function of the FY06 Proposal Summaries and Recommendations is to provide information detailing those proposals which responded to the FY06 EVOSTC Request for Proposals (RFP). Table 1 provides information detailing the funds requested by each proposal which responded the RFP. Table 2 details the Science and Technical Advisory Council (STAC), Public Advisory Council (PAC), Science

Coordinator and Executive Director's funding recommendations. Table 2 also contains a blank column which will contain the funding decision of the Trustee Council once the decision has been finalized at the August 10th and 11th meeting. These two tables provide hyperlinks which will navigate the reader to more explicit information describing both the proposals and funding recommendations.

Table 1: FY06 Proposal Funding Requests	
Project (Click to navigate to recommendations)	FY06 Funding Requests
Adams-060784-Commercial Fishery Synthesis and Modeling	\$108,184.70
Ben-David-060781-Climatic effects of nutrient transfer	\$82,838.69
Bickford-060782-Herring larval drift	\$52,211.00
Bodkin-060788-Database for Nearshore Resources	\$65,836.00
Esler-060777-Harlequin Duck Quantitative Synthesis	\$48,941.00
Hoover-Miller-060789-Status of Harbor Seals	\$105,839.00
Irons-060787-Marine Bird and Sea Otter Synthesis	\$96,901.00
Jacobs-060783-Information Synthesis and Recovery	\$501,400.44
Kiefer-060792-GIS System for EVOS	\$120,301.12
Rusanowski-060785-Assesment of EVOS Restoration Plan	\$435,740.60
Short-060786-Exxon Valdez Oil in Sediment	\$28,677.00

Table 2: FY06 Proposal Recommendations					
Project (Click to navigate to recommendations)	STAC	PAC	Science Coord.	Executive Director	TC Decision
Adams-060784-Commercial Fishery Synthesis and Modeling	Do Not Fund	Modify	Do Not Fund	Modify	
Ben-David-060781-Climatic effects of nutrient transfer	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	
Bickford-060782-Herring larval drift	Fund	Fund	Do Not Fund	Fund	
Bodkin-060788-Database for Nearshore Resources	Modify	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	
Esler-060777-Harlequin Duck Quantitative Synthesis	Modify	Modify	Modify	Modify	
Hoover-Miller-060789-Status of Harbor Seals	Modify	Modify	Modify	Modify	
Irons-060787-Marine Bird and Sea Otter Synthesis	Do Not Fund in Current Form	Modify	Modify	Modify	
Jacobs-060783-Information Synthesis and Recovery	Do Not Fund in Current Form	Modify	Do Not Fund	Modify	
Kiefer-060792-GIS System for EVOS	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	
Rusanowski-060785-Assesment of EVOS Restoration Plan	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund	Do Not Fund in Current Form	Modify	
Short-060786-Exxon Valdez Oil in	Modify	Modify	Modify	Modify	

Sediment					
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Adams-060784-Commercial Fishery Synthesis and Modeling **(Click to Download Proposal)**

Abstract: Our proposal requests funding to continue a collaborative synthesis and modeling study designed specifically to fully restore the as yet to be recovered commercial fishery in Prince William Sound, Alaska, through an understanding of ecosystem-level processes that affect fisheries production. Using information obtained by the EVOS TC-sponsored SEA program (1994-99), we are working with Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the regional aquaculture corporations, the Prince William Sound Science Center, local fishing organizations and the Universities of Maryland and Alaska to implement a previously developed pink salmon survival model (PSSM) that we believe will greatly improve resource forecasting and the assessment of ecosystem health. The results of this work are expected to improve the management and enhancement of pink salmon in the region, substantially assisting the recovery of injured commercial fishing services.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$108,184.70

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Note that pink salmon is recovered and therefore that is a species that is not a target to be addressed. There is no evidence of participation (no letters of support, no matching funds) from cooperators, e.g., ADF&G. FY05 funding was specifically for one year funding to test the concept. Thus, though this project was funded for a year, no results from the first year of work were included in the proposal. The basis of this proposal is that a model for pink salmon will be available to be used by fishermen. However, this proposal does not state what the model does. Additionally, the budget only has money for "transporting" the model to PWSFRAP. There is nothing about the model in here, i.e., there is no testing of model. There is no plan for implementing the model. IDL software is a renewal license, requires a competent person to run this. There is not evidence of such a person available to run it. Nothing is promised to be produced from this one year of work.

This is very expensive for no product. This is obviously a multi-year effort, as all costs appear to be recurring annually. This is only a request to support the office in Cordova. Note this proposal also asks EVOS to buy computer for UMD, which is inappropriate as the model is to be transferred from Maryland to PWSFRAP. If TC thinks this is important (STAC does not think the technical content is important), then TC needs to define a commitment to this project with a long-term plan because most of the costs in the proposal appear to be fixed. If this is to be funded, STAC suggests site visits.

PAC Recommendation: Modify

PAC Recommendation Justification: PAC strongly supports Adams proposal and recommends revisions proposed by STAC. A modified proposal should be submitted which includes an update on progress of currently funded project and a timeline for projected products. The report from Adams should be reviewed when received and if the results are acceptable, then fund for FY06.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Science Coordinator's Justification: This proposal does not meet the invitation requirements and does not provide any information on the status of either species and/or services. While this proposal could have long term merit, it would be much stronger if there was a project management plan detailing the outputs, coordination points and identification of check points to provide a review and determination of current and future actions and directions.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: This is a strongly-supported Community Involvement project. It should not be funded in its current form. The PIs are submitting a modified proposal. Their modification needs to describe the results of work previously accomplished on this project and the outcomes achieved. If the Council accepts their modified proposal, it needs to be reevaluated.

Ben-David-060781-Climatic effects of nutrient transfer(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: Changes in sea surface temperatures, nutrient fluxes, primary productivity, abundance and species composition of invertebrates and fishes in the Gulf of Alaska, will likely affect the coastal terrestrial landscape. River otter predation on pelagic fishes in nearshore environments creates a flux of marine nutrients from sea to land. Nutrient deposition by otters can be several orders of magnitude higher than other inputs in this system and may increase biodiversity several fold. Using the relation between abundance and distribution of fishes and otter abundance and behavior, we propose to develop a model that will forecast changes in landscape heterogeneity of coastal forests along the GOA. Input data to this model will be the output of proposed climate-ocean-fish interaction models. Output data will be in the form of digital maps describing deposition of nitrogen and phosphorus along the coast based on the relations between fish and river otters.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$82,838.69

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: This proposal is not responsive to call in FY06. It is not synthesis and the proposed study is for a recovered species, river otters, which is not a target of research this year. The conceptual design is not good (as per peer reviews). The premise is that a climate change will affect schooling fishes (p. 5 ref are inadequate), which will then affect river otters and finally affect landscape. However, they have not shown proof that schooling fishes will change with climate. There also is no reference to support the statement that river otters feed on schooling fishes. There is poor coordination because model input on which this is dependent (Kiefer) does not exist. The model as proposed is not predictive; the result should be a nice conceptual model that cannot be disproved for years.

PAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

PAC Recommendation Justification: PAC concurs with STAC. Recommends do not fund.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Science Coordinator's Justification: Agree with STAC

Executive Director's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Executive Director's Justification: This project is not responsive to the Invitation nor is it a synthesis study.

Bickford-060782-Herring larval drift(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: Chemical analyses of herring otoliths can be used to consider the effect the Exxon Valdez oil spill continues to have on the recovery of the herring population in PWS. Studying the regional elemental signatures within the core of the herring otolith enables researchers to identify the spawning areas (Objective 1), and the edge of the otolith will identify nursery area (Objective 2). The 3D-PWS model describing larval drift and larval retention in PWS (Norcross et al., 2001a) has never been field-tested. Comparing the two methods for describing larval drift could validate this model as a tool for understanding the impediments to herring recovery in PWS (Objective 3). With these otolith chemical data combined with the 3D-PWS model, fishery managers will have the tools necessary to better predict recruitment and estimate herring spawning habitat recovery.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$52,211.00

STAC Recommendation: Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Bickford's unsolicited proposal does not respond to the FY 2006 EVOS Request for Proposals, but is potentially a valuable addition to the FY06 work plan. Because herring is not a recovered or recovering species in Prince William Sound, new information on this fishery might help answer the question as to why it has not recovered. The proposed study uses chemical analyses of the herring otoliths to determine the spawning location of herring larvae and path of drift in PWS. While the technique is straightforward it has not been applied previously to this fishery. It will be used to test the validity of the 3-D transport model, which could be critical to the management of herring and its recovery. The proposal has great potential, is exciting science, addresses the herring issue and is moderately priced. The investigator is well versed in the techniques and is very competent to carry out this work. STAC recommends funding this proposal at the requested level.

PAC Recommendation: Fund

PAC Recommendation Justification: Concur with STAC. PAC recommends to fund and to require the PI to work in collaboration with other PIs of Herring Synthesis.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Science Coordinator's Justification: Do not fund at this time.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Fund

Executive Director's Justification: This project is not responsive to the Invitation; however, it could be a valuable addition to the work plan. If it is funded, the PI should be directed to work with the PIs doing the Herring synthesis project.

Bodkin-060788-Database for Nearshore Resources(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: There is currently no mechanism for getting historical data of interest, relating to injured resources, into the long-term data storage system developed by EVOS projects G-030687 and 050750. Many of these data sets were initially gathered to address specific questions unrelated to the oil spill or long-term monitoring and were initiated in an era when currently available technological tools for data storage and manipulation were unavailable. Important data sets that are of more recent origin were input and are available in documented databases, but are not in a form that allows for web-based access or efficient integration. As a result, there is a need to collate important historical data, update the format of these data, and place them into a database structure where the data are stored, documented, and readily available to a wide range of users for efficient evaluation. Uses of the databases may occur long after the current crop of researchers is gone and must allow inclusion of new data as investigations of the effects of lingering oil and long-term change continue. It is the goal of this project to preserve historical data important to future assessments of oil-spill impacts and long-term change in a form that can be easily evaluated and amended.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$65,836.00

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Fund the function, i.e., data base management, which is requested; however consider where the function is conducted. Funding for the data manager should not be within this proposal, but rather as part of the EVOS staff. See funding recommendation for Bodkin and Dean request for modification.

On the assumption that a database manager will be hired within EVOS, the proposers should submit a modified proposal to support the personnel who will work with the EVOS database manager to ensure proper database development. The best synthesis product will be obtained by having these scientists provide expert advice to assemble the appropriate database.

PAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

PAC Recommendation Justification: This proposal is not a synthesis and does not go far enough. PAC encourages serious consideration of data management issues. This purpose would be better accomplished within the EVOS office, not in individual proposals like this, and coordinated with other science entities

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Science Coordinator's Justification: Until a clear TC determination is made with regards toward a data management program and where this program function is housed, it makes little sense to fund multiple data locations with regard to EVOS projects.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Executive Director's Justification: We definitely need to increase our budget for stronger-developed data management; however, this needs to be done in-house rather than awarding contracts outside of EVOS.

Esler-060777-Harlequin Duck Quantitative Synthesis(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: A considerable volume of research and monitoring has been conducted to address Harlequin Duck population injury and recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In this document, we propose to synthesize this information in two formats, each of which will be valuable for: (1) identifying the timing and magnitude of oil spill injury, (2) identifying the mechanisms by which injury occurred and population recovery was constrained, (3) evaluating the current status of recovery, including predictions for timing of full recovery, and (4) recommending future restoration activities. The first format will be a text synthesis of available information, directly following the outline described in the FY06 Invitation for Proposals. The second format will be a quantitative synthesis in the form of a population model, in which we will assemble the available data to provide a rigorous assessment of the critical questions regarding mechanisms of injury and recovery. Harlequin Ducks are one of the few species for which the data are complete and precise enough to conduct this level of analysis, which will lead to a data-based evaluation of status of injury and recovery and, hence, a defensible restoration strategy.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$48,941.00

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on harlequin ducks, into a larger overall synthesis.

This proposal is excellent. It is well written and clear. Esler has done all the work and published it already and just needs to update what he has done. Esler is an exceptional young scientist who produces and publishes as promised. The value added beyond what has been published, besides updating a year or two, is the quantitative model. Having a clear conceptual model and adding a quantitative model may or may not help, but it should be investigated. However, there is no form of model in proposal and nothing to demonstrate that Esler has modeling experience.

If individual species syntheses are needed and desired by TC, then Esler is the expert who should be tasked to do harlequin ducks. There is a philosophical question about the value of paying \$50K for synthesis of one species. EVOS has paid for publication of a summary by Esler, which would be the foundation for a revised and updated synthesis. Yes, this should produce two papers, one qualitative, one quantitative, but it is still only one species. The amount of funding that is being requested and the allotted time is more than is need to write a review of one species. Renegotiation is needed.

PAC Recommendation: Modify

PAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to include this PI, as expert on harlequin ducks, into a larger overall synthesis.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Modify

Science Coordinator's Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on harlequin ducks, into a larger overall synthesis. Agree with STAC

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: I concur with the recommendations of the PAC and the STAC.

Hoover-Miller-060789-Status of Harbor Seals(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: The 1994 Restoration Plan, states that harbor seals are not recovered from effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The recovery objective for harbor seals states that seals would be considered recovered from the effects of the oil spill when their population is stable or increasing while the recovery objective for subsistence use states that subsistence will have recovered when injured resources used for subsistence are healthy and productive and exist at prespill levels. This project reviews and synthesizes research and Traditional Ecological Knowledge pertaining to harbor seal and to subsistence use of seals with relevance to determining the status of harbor seals and subsistence use of seals in spill affected areas. Results will be synthesized in a report and references will be incorporated in a literature database available to the public.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$105,839.00

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on harbor seals, into a larger overall synthesis.

This proposal addresses an injured resource, harbor seals, and service, subsistence. This proposal is, in part, responsive to the Invitation. The Pis are capable and have published previous findings. Unfortunately the proposal not tight, it is unclear what is being used to develop the work, and it is unclear what products will be produced. Note, when there is a cost share element as with the Pis here, the budget must show what these persons will do and how much time will be matched, i.e., the persons must be accountable and committed for sufficient time to complete the project.

This has a strong TEK component and earmarking \$25K for the AK Harbor Seal Commission is good, however, the person at the Harbor Seal Commission who is capable of doing this synthesis must be identified. There are insufficient specific methods given as to how this synthesis will be done or how the subcontractors will work. STAC questions the cost \$25K for TEK.

Again, if individual species syntheses are needed and desired by TC, then Hoover-Miller is the expert who should be tasked to do harbor seals. There is still the philosophical question about how much to pay for synthesis of one species. This project would examine harbor seals as a resource and as a subsistence item. This is still the same problem of an expensive single species review. Again, because of what the PI has already produced, we expect this project to be less expensive. Renegotiation is needed.

PAC Recommendation: Modify

PAC Recommendation Justification: Concur with STAC. Suggest modification of this proposal to include this PI, as expert on harbor seals, into a larger overall synthesis. PAC is concerned that the request for funding is too high. The qualified, responsible person at the Harbor Seal Commission must be identified.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Modify

Science Coordinator's Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on harbor seals, into a larger overall synthesis. Agree with STAC

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: I concur with the recommendations of the PAC and the STAC.

Irons-060787-Marine Bird and Sea Otter Synthesis(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to fully evaluate the status of injured marine bird and sea otter resources and identify options for reaching recovery and/or potential additional restoration projects. We will synthesize all available information relevant to the determination of the current status of these species. The synthesis will build on previous Exxon Valdez TC sponsored research and studies as well as ongoing studies and we will bring together existing data and information to evaluate different aspects of the species status. The synthesis will provide a state of the art understanding of the status of unrecovered injured resources, and will identify potential options and criteria to develop and design new restoration strategies to meet recovery objectives. We may also make recommendations to change the recovery objectives, if they are not clear or reasonable. This proposal will specifically address Common loons (*Gavia immer*), cormorants (*Phalacrocorax* spp.), pigeon guillemots (*Cepphus columba*) and marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) Kittlitz's Murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) and sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*). A Final Report will be written upon completion of the project.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$96,901.00

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund in Current Form

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund in current form. Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate these Pis, as experts on sea birds (Irons) and sea otters (Bodkin) into a larger overall synthesis.

There is an uncomfortable level casualness in this proposal and a lack of rigor on the part of these scientists. The methods are almost non-existent. The only place that methods can be found is under "Data Management" and is apparently taken from another document as it cites figures that are not included here. The budget seems excessive and does not state who is doing what for all the person months that are requested. The proposal states that a TEK survey will be done, but there is no example of how the survey will be designed and conducted or by whom. The budget requests 12 trips to oil-spill affected communities, yet there are no methods as to what would be done there and where the communities are. The details are insufficient to adequately evaluate this proposal and recommend funding. While we agree that the Pis are very competent scientists, we cannot recommend funding of the proposal in its present form on that basis alone.

These scientists are experts in their fields for birds (Irons) and sea otters (Bodkin) in PWS. STAC suggests that these are two of the experts who should be invited to submit proposals or who should be given limited contracts to produce a synthesis for the species in their areas of expertise. This is separate from and different from the proposal that was submitted, although it could be resubmitted as a modification of this proposal for purposes of contract negotiation.

PAC Recommendation: Modify

PAC Recommendation Justification: Concur with STAC. Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate these PIs, as experts on sea birds (Irons) and sea otters (Bodkin) into a larger overall synthesis. PAC supports and agrees with STAC recommendation.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Modify

Science Coordinator's Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate these PIs, as experts on sea birds (Irons) and sea otters (Bodkin) into a larger overall synthesis. Agree with STAC.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: I concur with the recommendations of the PAC and the STAC.

Jacobs-060783-Information Synthesis and Recovery(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: The periodic reassessment of the resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) is essential to understanding effects of the original spill and lingering oil, documenting recovery of resources, and identifying new areas where additional restoration action or research may be needed. The proposed work is designed to synthesize restoration work performed to date; develop a scientifically sound process for objectively assessing the status of resources and services classified as injured, recovering, or unknown; distinguish (where possible) the contribution of other stressors to the condition of the resource; identify appropriate restoration actions for resources that are not recovering; and definitively identify resources that are unlikely to be suffering any residual injury from the 1989 spill. This proposal addresses all resources and services currently classified as Not Recovered, Recovering, or Recovery Unknown.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$501,400.44

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund in Current Form

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund in current form. The PI could be invited to submit an amended and much reduced proposal that incorporates and coordinates syntheses produced by the experts on the species and services in PWS.

Responsiveness (10%) Integral Consulting proposes to provide a review of the status of unrecovered and recovering species and the status of lingering oil and its effects in PWS. They propose to meet the time line.

Project design/conceptual soundness (40%) The proposal outlines five tasks that are reasonable and that they may be able to accomplish in the required time frame. Development of the synthesis is laid out in a reasonable order. It is good that they begin with an early identification of the necessary scientists. The idea of a series of workshops in Alaska is very good. They have provided a detailed outline for the resource recovery assessments. They have included a statement for limited application of statistical analyses for the determination of resource assessments.

This group is currently being funded to provide an independent evaluation of the recovery status of injured resources. This proposal adds injured services and recovery recommendations. However, the focus is on design matrix and recovery terminology, not on species and ecosystems.

An outline of an appropriate approach is seen in Table 2 and Figure 3, but there is no evidence of methods to explain how the "metrics" will be determined. For example when they ask "are metapopulations (table 2 – spatial/temp)...", approaches to answering such questions are unspecified.

As stated above, the intention for early identification of necessary scientists not employed by Integral is good. However, the proposal depends on volunteer, outside, unnamed resource experts to come to meetings/workshops, to inform Integral's consultants of needed information. However, there is no list of who these people are, or whether anyone has agreed to participate and meet the proposed schedule.

Defined milestones distributed across duration of project allow course correction and program oversight.

Project management (25%) There is no obvious project leader dedicating full time to the project over a sufficiently long period to demonstrate that the project can be completed in a comprehensive manner.

The majority of personnel are employed by Integral and physically located in the same place, which is good. The specific identification of personnel responsible for tasks is critical to this project, but this identification is not detailed in this proposal. The distributed nature of the effort of the individuals, as seen in the budget, does not suggest effective organization. No evidence of past corporate performance by Integral Consulting has been presented.

Skills in population status and ecology are needed to address the questions in Table 2. The resumes of the personnel are strong in ecotoxicology, but among fifteen personnel none appear qualified to address the population questions nor does any have PWS experience. Again, the input of "volunteer" scientists in the field (called "Trustee Scientists" in the proposal) is required, but it is unclear what incentives there are for these volunteers to participate.

Project cost effectiveness (15%) Lack of detailed breakdown of duties and associated costs makes cost

effectiveness very difficult to evaluate. Individual remuneration is at extremely high rates for Ph.D.-level personnel nationally.

It is irresponsible on the part of the proposers to assume that the EVOS staff will deal with support of Trustee Scientists, other outside people, etc., providing additional costs of \$99K for this purpose. The mechanics for working with outside experts are unspecified, and associated costs are not detailed. Given the level of Integrals' budget request, they should have money to organize and pay for the consultative meetings they propose.

The proposal does not make clear how much of the product will be new work or how much has already been accomplished under the proposer's project funded currently by the Alaska Department of Law. EVOS needs assurance that new work is intended in return for new funding, and we think this new proposal should be more cost-effective given work already completed. The proposers themselves raise this issue on page 13: "It is anticipated that a portion of the required work effort for those resources classified as recovering and not recovered will have been addressed by the ongoing work of Jacobs et al. (2005)."

Project Collaboration and Coordination Efforts (10%) Here we reiterate our concern that mechanisms for obtaining cooperation with Trustee Scientists and other appropriate experts are unspecified. The list of outside scientists (no specific names, just agencies) expected to contribute (page 4) does not include university personnel who have been major contributors to EVOS-supported PWS research.

Proposed (see budget explanation) meetings to be conducted by Integral Consultants in Anchorage do not present an opportunity for its analysts to interact with the EVOS-affected communities. Inclusion of traditional ecological knowledge would be appropriate but has been relegated to future planning.

Overall Recommendation

The project should not be funded as proposed. We think a different process to obtain the review of EVOS recovery status would be more productive, one with direct and specific access to the experts who know the ecosystem and the history of events following the oil spill. Major modification to address proposal deficiencies should be required before EVOSTC considers a contract with Integral Consultants for review of EVOS damage to PWS populations and environment.

PAC Recommendation: Modify

PAC Recommendation Justification: PAC conceptually agrees with STAC's evaluation.

PAC recommends modification of either Jacobs or Rusanowski proposals to include all of the expert PIs for each of the injured species. PAC further recommends that the STAC be asked to assist in writing the modification request. PAC also recommends the immediate employment of a new Science Director to oversee the work on this project. In addition, the PAC encourages the Trustee Council to add a modification that evaluates the economic profile of lost ecosystem services and their effect on communities and businesses impacted by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

PAC conceptually agrees with STAC's evaluation that a different process for synthesis is needed. A modified synthesis should have direct and specific access to the experts who know the ecosystem and the history of events following the oil spill.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Science Coordinator's Justification: The PI could be invited to submit an amended and much reduced proposal that incorporates and coordinates syntheses produced by the experts on the species and services in PWS. The invitation asks for a species by species determination and this seems precisely what the ongoing integral project is doing. Therefore, this proposal seems to be paying for ongoing work. This project also assumes that the staff of the TC will manage a meeting process and invite specific reviewers. This is generally inconsistent with the one point of contact idea in these proposals.

By and large agree with STAC, however, the focus of this project is synthesis and status of resources and we need to ensure focus on completeness and comprehensiveness rather than a highly structured and detailed evaluation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: Neither of these two proposals (Jacobs or Rusanowski) appear to provide the information the Council is seeking as far as a comprehensive synthesis regarding the issue of lingering oil and closure to the injured species list. Neither of the PIs is utilizing the current experts in the various fields who are familiar with Prince William Sound, which should have been a priority. The PIs should not be counting on utilization of EVOS staff for any of their workshops, meetings, etc.

We have time to ask the PIs to modify their proposals, taking into consideration the concerns of the STAC, the PAC and the Science Coordinator, and still meet the schedule for the August 10th meeting. I would recommend seeking a modification to both of these proposals and reevaluating them.

Kiefer-060792-GIS System for EVOS(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: We propose to develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) that will come to be an archive of the marine, ecological information that has been gathered with the support of the EVOSTC. The GIS will provide users with easy and rapid access to time series information that is spatially referenced (lat, lon, depth). The EVOS GIS prototype will be installed on a EVOSTC server and will be designed to interface with the database that is currently under development by EVOSTC technicians. The data that will be imported into the prototype will come largely from the SEA and APEX projects of Prince Williams Sound. This data will include satellite imagery, raster and vector maps, and gridded data found in spreadsheets, ASCII files, and relational databases, as well as audio, video, photographs, and textual information. Such a system will be most helpful to those writing synthesis papers on PWS's recovering resources as well as future researchers in the region.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$120,301.12

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund.

This proposal is not really a synthesis. The objective of the proposal is to only use some data to

incorporate in a GIS data base.

The physical presentation of the proposal was poor, i.e., the fonts changed frequently, making it difficult to read. The design concept was not detailed enough to judge the merits adequately. The PI is doing something similar for NPRB. It is uncertain as to much how much has been developed because results from previous project not included in this proposal. The project is expensive, with no projection given of cost to maintain and cost to expand beyond prototype. There is no description of what each person will do; e.g., Evelyn Brown is listed as a consultant, but there is no description of what she will do. There is no outreach, no training of Pis or others to use this.

Funding this project would be premature until EVOS has an overall strategic plan for database management. Making a decision to fund this would be a long-term commitment to EASy, as opposed to ESRI products (ArcGIS) which are the standard. This is not a decision to make lightly without a solid database foundation. EVOS needs a work plan developed for data management and then put out RFP for specifics.

PAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

PAC Recommendation Justification: Concur with STAC. This proposal is not really a synthesis. Funding this project would be stop gap only. This issue should be tied to overall reevaluation of data management process within the EVOS office.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Science Coordinator's Justification: This proposal is not really a synthesis. The objective of the proposal is to only use some data to incorporate in a GIS data base. Funding this project would be premature until EVOS has an overall strategic plan for database management.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Do Not Fund

Executive Director's Justification: My response is similar to the Bodkin proposal; we definitely need to increase our data management capabilities. However, this needs to be done in-house once a long-range plan has been developed.

Rusanowski-060785-Assesment of EVOS Restoration Plan(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: The Shipley Group proposes to conduct an iterative review and assessment of the EVOS Restoration Plan and develop a preliminary revised restoration management plan within the adaptive management assessment cycle. All available data within and outside of EVOS projects related to injured resources and services will be synthesized to relate past, current and projected resource and service status to the original goals, objectives and restoration actions in the 1994 Restoration Plan. There will be a public meeting to inform and to request additional information or suggestions from the public. The Shipley Group will complete an Information Synthesis and Transfer Workshop; identify options to recover specific injured resources and services as well as potential restoration projects and costs; revise

the Conceptual Exposure Model for lingering oil; and provide a preliminary revised Restoration Plan based on procedures and protocol from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council by 1 July, 2006.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$435,740.60

STAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

STAC Recommendation Justification: Do not fund. What is needed is an amended and much reduced proposal that incorporates and coordinates syntheses produced by the experts on the species and services in PWS.

Responsiveness (10%) Shipley Group proposes to provide a review of the status of unrecovered and recovering species and the status of lingering oil and its effects in PWS. They propose to meet the time line.

The proposed deliverables, if in fact delivered on schedule, should meet the requirements of the invitation. There will be 25 chapters, an introduction, 23 reviews of individual species and services, and a conclusion.

Project design/conceptual soundness (40%) Shipley Group offers both a philosophy (i.e., a cyclic adaptive management approach) and indications that an appropriate list of EVOS-affected species and services will be considered in the review.

The proposed project design depends upon cooperation of experts outside of the Shipley staff and its dispersed consultants (Humboldt State University and elsewhere). These outside experts are not identified in the proposal, and the risk is high that they will be unable to cooperate in timely fashion. There needs to be an explicitly stated plan for how these experts will work together and what individual tasks they are assigned. There are no methods stated for generating the synthesis; there are no funds allocated for the scientists to collaborate.

Gathering of people from around Alaska and from sites distributed across the lower 48 for a one-day workshop is not efficient for an information-synthesis workshop lasting only one day. People will not have recovered from travel exhaustion before they are headed home. The workshop, scheduled just three days before the report is due to EVOSTC, appears to imply that no time will be required to synthesize the meeting discussions and to develop an overview from presentations by the reviewers of the status of 23 species. The meeting plan does not provide enough time to gather input from attendees other than the presenters. It is stated that suggestions arising at the workshop will be used to modify the conclusion section of the final report. However, no time has been left for this, given the late date of the workshop. It appears that the workshop is merely to present final results as a formality, with no actual involvement of the experts in PWS.

There are words written that ostensibly link the proposed synthesis to ecosystem-based management, however there is nothing in the study plan that acknowledges or addresses the ecosystem concept. The anticipated result is 23 individual reports. There is no reference to the three major ecosystem-based projects, SEA, NVP, APEX, that have been funded by EVOS.

The proposal lacks defined project milestones. Explicit stages of progress need to be identified and distributed across the duration of the project to allow course corrections and recurring EVOSTC program oversight.

Project management (25%) Dr. Rusanowski apparently (budget) proposes to commit 10 months to the project, but at only \$1824/month, which is illogical. His net income would be below the poverty level, which is surely not his intention. For \$18,240 it is more likely he intends to commit one to two months to the PWS recovery evaluation. Thus, while the proposal appears to provide for dedicated, focused leadership, a very limited time commitment is intended. This appears to have resulted from misunderstanding by Shipley of the standard EVOS budget format.

Problems with budgeting process also have affected presentation of planned remuneration for other Shipley staff. None of the other staff have positions that are likely to allow the 7-month commitments listed in the proposal budget.

It is a concern that none of the expert consultants working with the Shipley Group listed in the proposal has presented high-level credentials in the subject areas required for an EVOS/PWS status review. The level of personnel excellence may be good, but that is not obvious from the very limited resumes in the proposal. There is very limited expertise included in fishery science, mammology and population-level biology. Expertise in ornithology is better represented, with two workers who have published on seabird issues, and both nearshore biology and population biology are represented. Toxicology is not covered in any credentials presented for the consultants. Roles for several economists are not clearly specified. Overall, the consultants retained for this work by Shipley Group do not appear to be consistently appropriate for the proposed tasks.

No evidence is provided that there is a history of this team working together. There is no catalog of their success at previous projects done as the Shipley Group. This is a concern, because so many dispersed individuals are involved and required to work semi-independently.

Project cost effectiveness (15%) The proposal is to use \$435,741 for tasks involved in generating the review. Personnel costs consume \$377,270 of the total request. Exactly how tasks are distributed to each of the contributing panel of Shipley consultants is unclear. There is no specification of who will do what. If such specification had been included it would indicate that there was serious planning and preparation of the recovery review.

One, one-day workshop is proposed at a cost of \$4,942, which is a low estimate if any travel reimbursement is intend for contributing scientists. Probably that isn't planned, which makes it unlikely that anyone outside of Anchorage would attend. Travel is budgeted at \$17,550, which should be adequate to bring Shipley investigators to Alaska and to bring presenters to the workshop. However, it is not adequate to pay for invitees to attend.

Project Collaboration and Coordination Efforts (10%) As noted above, no arrangements are specified for obtaining the scientific expertise with Prince William Sound and EVOS issues that will be required to produce an excellent review.

Overall Recommendation

The project should not be funded. We think a different process to obtain the review of EVOS recovery status would be more productive, one with direct and specific access to the experts who know the ecosystem and the history of events following the oil spill. Major modification to address proposal deficiencies should be required before EVOSTC considers a contract with the Shipley Group for review of EVOS damage to PWS populations and environment.

PAC Recommendation: Do Not Fund

PAC Recommendation Justification: PAC conceptually agrees with STAC's evaluation.

PAC recommends modification of either Jacobs or Rusanowski proposals to include all of the expert PIs for each of the injured species. PAC further recommends that the STAC be asked to assist in writing the modification request. PAC also recommends the immediate employment of a new Science Director to oversee the work on this project. In addition, the PAC encourages the Trustee Council to add a modification that evaluates the economic profile of lost ecosystem services and their effect on communities and businesses impacted by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

PAC conceptually agrees with STAC's evaluation that a different process for synthesis is needed. A modified synthesis should have direct and specific access to the experts who know the ecosystem and the history of events following the oil spill.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Do Not Fund in Current Form

Science Coordinator's Justification: The proposed deliverables should meet the requirements of the invitation. There will be 25 chapters, an introduction, 23 reviews of individual species and services, and a conclusion. This proposal recommends an adaptive cycle to determine a mechanism to change the standards established in the Environmental Impact Statement and 2004 Restoration Plan.

What is needed is an amended and much reduced proposal that incorporates and coordinates syntheses produced by the experts on the species and services in PWS

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: Neither of these two proposals (Jacobs or Rusanowski) appear to provide the information the Council is seeking as far as a comprehensive synthesis regarding the issue of lingering oil and closure to the injured species list. Neither of the PIs is utilizing the current experts in the various fields who are familiar with Prince William Sound, which should have been a priority. The PIs should not be counting on utilization of EVOS staff for any of their workshops, meetings, etc.

We have time to ask the PIs to modify their proposals, taking into consideration the concerns of the STAC, the PAC and the Science Coordinator, and still meet the schedule for the August 10th meeting. I would recommend seeking a modification to both of these proposals and reevaluating them.

Short-060786-Exxon Valdez Oil in Sediment(Click to Download Proposal)

Abstract: This project will evaluate published and on-going research on the present amount and distribution, and likely persistence of Exxon Valdez oil in inter- and subtidal sediments. Additional topics covered will include distinguishing Exxon Valdez oil from other sources of hydrocarbons in these sediments, and an assessment of hydrocarbon bioavailability from each source identified. A report reviewing published literature produced by government and privately-funded researchers, including contributions in review as of January 1, 2006, will be prepared for the refereed scientific literature, and

will also serve as the final report for this project. The work will be done at the Auke Bay Laboratory in Juneau, Alaska, and the final report will be submitted to the Trustee Council no later than April 1, 2006.

FY06 Funds Requested: \$28,677.00

STAC Recommendation: Modify

STAC Recommendation Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on oiled sediments, into a larger overall synthesis. However, EVOS needs to receive outstanding reports prior to recommending additional funding for this PI.

The Pis are fully qualified and have access to all publications and reports. STAC assumes that the milestones for Objectives 1-4 (assemble, collate, review) will be completed by December 2005, not 2006 as written. STAC does not understand from this proposal what the technique is for acquiring samples under water in sub-tidal areas as the intertidal standard technique is a pit hole. We disagree with proposers and recommend that additional synthesizing statistical analyses need to be included in the review. The cost of this proposal for updating work that has been funded for years is much more reasonable than similar proposals submitted.

PAC Recommendation: Modify

PAC Recommendation Justification: Concur with STAC. Suggest modification of this proposal to include this PI, as expert on oiled sediments, into a larger overall synthesis.

Science Coordinator's Recommendation: Modify

Science Coordinator's Justification: Suggest modification of this proposal to incorporate this PI, as expert on oiled sediments, into a larger overall synthesis.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Modify

Executive Director's Justification: I concur with the recommendations of the PAC and the STAC.

Summary of Existing Projects Receiving Funding in 2006

The function of the Summary of Existing Projects Receiving Funding in 2006 is to provide an outline of the record of decision of projects funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for FY 2006. The body of the Work Plan describes in detail a total of 30 external projects, comprised of 10 continuing projects approved by the Trustee Council in FY05 and 20 continuing projects from FY04. An outline of the proposals receiving funding in FY06 is provided below (Table 1:EVOSTC Projects Receiving Funding in 2006). The table provides hyperlinks to navigate to the distinct description and record of decision for the clicked on project listing. In addition, each detailed project description contains a hyperlink which can be used to access that projects proposal and budget documentation.

Table 1:EVOSTC Projects Receiving Funding in 2006	
Project (Click on listing to navigate to Project Description)	TC Fund Date
Baird-050743-Connecting with Coastwalk	08/23/2004
Ballachey-040775-Oil Exposure in Sea Otters	05/14/2004
Batten-040624-CPR data	11/10/2003
Bechtol-040693-Parameters in the N. Gulf of AK	03/01/2004
Bishop-040635-Top-down and Bottom-up Processes	11/10/2003
Bodkin-040620-2-Lingering Oil and Sea Otters	11/10/2003
Bodkin-050750-GEM Nearshore Monitoring Plan	08/23/2004
Cokelet-040699-AK Marine Highway System Ferries	11/10/2003
Day-040772-Sediment Quality Survey	05/14/2004
DeLorenzo-040210-Youth Area Watch	11/10/2003
Finney-040703-Marine-terrestrial Linkages	11/10/2003
Heintz-040706-Energy Allocation	11/10/2003
Honold-040707-Marine-derived Nutrients on Sockeye Salmon	11/10/2003
Hoover-Miller-050749-Harbor Seal Monitoring	08/23/2004
Irons-050751-Marine Bird Abundance	08/23/2004
Matkin-050742-Monitoring Killer Whales 2005-2007	08/23/2004
Nelson-040290-Hydrocarbon Database	11/10/2003
Okkonen-040614-Monitoring Program in the NE Pacific Ocean	11/10/2003
Otis-050769-Temporal Stability of Fatty Acids	08/23/2004
Rice-040620-1-Lingering Population Status	11/10/2004
Rice-050794-PWS Herring Populations: An Updated Synthesis	05/04/2004
Saupe-050764-ShoreZone Mapping - Kodiak	08/23/2004
Schneider-040610-Kodiak Archipelago	11/10/2003
Short-050763-Monitoring of Anthropogenic Hydrocarbons	08/23/2004
Thorne-040725-Seafood Waste Discharge	11/10/2003
Walker-040726-Marine Derived Nutrients	11/10/2003
Weingartner-040340-Alaska Coastal Current	11/10/2003
Willette-040670-Monitoring ACC Dynamics	02/09/2004
Willette-050765-Salmon Smolt Monitoring	08/23/2004
Woody-040712-Nutrient-Based Resource Management	11/10/2003

Summaries of FY04 and FY05 Projects Receiving Funds in FY06

Baird-050743-Connecting with Coastwalk(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Connecting with Coastwalk: Linking Shoreline Mapping with Community-based Monitoring

Principal Investigator Name: Steve Baird

Location: Kachemak Bay

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: The project will evaluate and merge citizen-generated biological and human impact data collected over 20 years of an annual Kachemak Bay CoastWalk shoreline survey with high-resolution mapping of the physical structure of the nearshore environment in Kachemak Bay that nests geographically within ShoreZone mapping. Evaluation of data and data collection protocols and the geographic alignment of CoastWalk zones with ShoreZone units and KBRR's shoreline segments will occur during Year 1. Citizen-based data collection efforts aligned with GEM nearshore monitoring SOPs and methods will be pilot-tested in Kachemak Bay. During Year 2, a Kachemak Bay community/scientist workshop will be held to further integrate and synthesize local information into the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve GIS and to apply the GIS results to the selection of nearshore monitoring sites for community-based monitoring. Piloting will continue, with emphasis on involvement of K-12 teachers and students. During Year 3, nearshore monitoring data collection and data management will be further refined and a WEB site and data entry interface developed. This project will advance the development of a community-based nearshore monitoring program for the GEM program.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is recommended for funding. The proposal is responsive to the invitation (shore zone mapping of the nearshore target area, integrate community involvement) and is consistent with GEM strategies (incorporate community involvement and local knowledge) and goals (detect change, provide information to facilitate understanding of causes of change). The project provides a link between nearshore community-based information and long-term monitoring applicable to GEM. The project will build on an existing (19 year) citizen-based, volunteer monitoring program (that is presumably responsive to community concerns) and combine it with a GEM-funded GIS mapping project to assess the utility of this method for future GEM monitoring.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with the STAC and Executive Director recommendations.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with STAC recommendation. The project is exemplary of exploring cost effective approaches to collecting baseline data in environments that are vulnerable to oil spills.

Ballachey-040775-Oil Exposure in Sea Otters(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Lingering Oil and Sea Otters: Pathways of Exposure and Recovery Status (continuation of work on project 040620)

Principal Investigator Name: Brenda Ballachey

Location: PWS

TC Fund Date: 05/14/2004

Abstract: Some of the strongest evidence of continuing effects of lingering oil from the Exxon Valdez spill comes from long term monitoring of sea otter populations and their exposure to hydrocarbons. Sea otters in heavily oiled areas of western PWS had not recovered as of 2003. Through 2002, sea otters continue to exhibit elevated levels of the cytochrome P4501A biomarker in areas where lingering oil deposits are most prominent. In 2002/03, sea otters at northern Knight Island were instrumented with radiotransmitters and time-depth recorders. Ongoing monitoring of these individuals is quantifying home ranges relative to known intertidal lingering oil deposits, and when the dive data are retrieved and analyzed, we will link foraging behaviors of individual sea otters to oiled shorelines, and relate patterns of habitat use to individual variation in cytochrome levels. For FY2005, we propose to conduct surveys of population size and distribution, continue to monitor instrumented sea otters to obtain habitat use and survival information, and obtain an additional sample of cytochrome P4501A. This will allow evaluation of continuing exposure to residual oil, population trends, and the status of recovery of sea otters in western PWS.

STAC Recommendation: This is a spectacular project, well conceived, well justified by important questions and concerns over the causes of ongoing exposures of sea otters and continuing failures to recover. The information will be of great interest to the public and the PIs present their results in a form that is nicely prepared and readily interpreted. I see this project as the most important of all the studies of continuing injury supported by the Trustee Council.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: I find this project to be an excellent project. Please consider this my recommendation for funding.

Batten-040624-CPR data(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Acquisition and Application of CPR data in the Gulf of Alaska - Submitted under the BAA

Principal Investigator Name: Sonia Batten

Location: Alaskan shelf and gulf of Alaska

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: Plankton are a critical link in the marine food chain that respond rapidly to climate change and form the link between the atmosphere and upper trophic levels. Many important marine resources in

the GoA are strongly influenced by changes in ocean climate. Recent CPR data have shown significant changes occurring in all plankton communities in the GoA, associated with the recent climate shift. We will continue the acquisition of CPR data in the Gulf of Alaska on the current transect that crosses the ACC and add an additional transect in FY05 that will sample the ACC further 'downstream' and provide baseline, seasonal plankton data for the lower Cook Inlet and its transition to the Gulf of Alaska. We also propose analysis of data already collected to investigate the links between plankton and juvenile salmon migrations, and the larval distribution of commercially important decapods sampled by the CPR.

STAC Recommendation: Batten and Welch, using resources of the Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science (SAHFOS), GEM and NPRB, have been conducting continuous plankton recorder (CPR) studies in the Gulf of Alaska since 1998. Those were initially exploratory, but have been run consistently in a time-series monitoring mode since March 2000. Roughly monthly transects are run through the spring each year from Hinchinbrook Entrance to Long Beach by CPRs towed by oil tankers. In addition, a transect has been run several times in recent years from Vancouver, B. C. to Yokohama. Among other things, the results show (1) the north-south seasonality gradient of the large, particle grazing copepods of the GOA (earlier south, later north), (2) evidence of transport into oceanic waters of coastal zooplankton by recurring (or persistent) eddies along the BC coast, and (3) clear evidence correlating with more coast-bound studies of faunal changes occurring at the apparent pelagic regime shift at the end of the 1990's. Three strong publications have resulted from the work so far, covering those results, and Dr. Batten also has been active in studies and publications on the statistical validity of CPR work generally. Community involvement includes the volunteer observing ship activity itself, and preparation and loading of CPRs by community college personnel in Valdez. The proposal emphasizes the value of zooplankton time series for early identification of regime shifts and other responses of the pelagic ecosystem to climate change. Present funds available to GEM do not justify committing to the expanded transects in FY 05 and 06 in light of need to establish other vessels of opportunity programs. Fund project as written for FY 04 through FY 06 at funding level of FY 04.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Past performance of investigators has been exemplary in all respects, and the project is producing information on long-term changes in conditions that affect production of birds, fish and mammals in the Gulf. Responsiveness of investigators to requests for information and reporting deadlines is very good. Present funds available to GEM do not justify committing to the expanded transects in FY 05 and 06 in light of need to establish other vessels of opportunity programs. Possibility is recognized that changes in vessels may occur, and that some changes in routing may be expected as a result. Project is to be conducted with FY 04 objectives and funding levels from FY 04 through FY 06. Fund.

Bechtol-040693-Parameters in the N. Gulf of AK(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Monitoring Ecosystem Parameters in the Northern Gulf of Alaska

Principal Investigator Name: William Bechtol

Location: Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet

TC Fund Date: 03/01/2004

Abstract: This project will refine long-term monitoring of forage species populations in Cook Inlet, an area representative of ecosystem conditions and changes in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Finfish and shellfish will be sampled annually in May with a small-mesh, bottom trawl to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one species over another. Project funding includes mounting a thermosalinograph on the survey platform to collect surface temperature and salinity data during all fieldwork conducted by the survey vessel throughout the calendar year. Products will include annual reports, presentations at scientific meetings, and a manuscript submission to a peer-reviewed journal. Project data will be also made available to other researchers to facilitate broader ecosystem modeling for the Gulf of Alaska. The study will incorporate community outreach and education involving local science classes in the collection of field data.

STAC Recommendation: GEM has an actual monitoring project here to support. There's an old and excellent time series to continue and upgrade. It concerns once commercially important animals (pink shrimp, bottom fish) in a coastal inlet (Kachemak Bay) with well populated (by Alaska standards) shores. The time series shows interannual or, just as likely, interdecadal change in the bottom fauna. Probably the once per year schedule is enough to show interannual changes. The trawling involved does no more habitat harm than a) has long since been done and b) possibly is sustained by current fishing activity, although these points deserve informed review. Station numbers are large enough to generate some statistics and stations are well enough distributed to show aerial variability. The agency that originated the survey cannot justify the resources to sustain it solely as a normal management agency function since stocks of the initial target species, pink shrimp, has declined well below the point of commercial interest. However, providing coastal fishing communities and scientists at management agencies with an early warning of the return of pink shrimp (the possible "crustacean mode" of the ecosystem) would be of considerable value, value that can accrue to GEM's credit. Agency should be encouraged to do anything practical with the samples to generate better insight as to what drives the shrimp-fish switching. Replace the thermosalinograph with station profiling by means of a SeaCat or similar device, such as a simple, self-contained CTD (e.g., the Seabird model is ca. \$8K) lowered at each of the many stations before the trawl is shot. If a weight (30# downrigger ball) is suspended 2 m below the CTD, it can be lowered until the weight hits, giving data from very close to the bottom. Over the station grid as a whole this would give a strong characterization of the system hydrography, much better than any number of surface values. Fund contingent on receipt of revised proposal implementing above recommendations.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The project meets GEM needs for data that can be used to detect changes in natural resources in the Gulf of Alaska and to develop an understanding of the factors responsible for that change. It also responds to a GEM mandate to leverage funding through partnerships with existing programs and projects, and represents a reasonable division of financial responsibilities between EVOSTC and ADF&G. It will add value to a long-term trawl survey by providing oceanographic data that can be used to understand changes in the trawl catches due to natural forcing. Revised proposal incorporated peer review comments to substantially improve the value and quality of the oceanographic data to be collected. Fund.

Bishop-040635-Top-down and Bottom-up Processes(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Trophic Dynamics of Intertidal Soft-Sediment Communities: Interaction between Top-down and Bottom-up Processes (Renewal, Submitted under the BAA)

Principal Investigator Name: Mary Anne Bishop

Location: Southeast Prince William Sound (Orca Inlet) and the Cooper River Delta

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: Vast expanses of intertidal sand/mudflats serve as a critical link in the food web of nearshore communities along the southcentral Alaska coastline. The rich abundance of benthic invertebrates residing within the sediments of intertidal flats and the large network of subtidal channels that bisect these flats provide a significant prey resource for numerous species of fish, crabs, birds, and marine mammals. One of the largest expanses of intertidal mud/sand flats occurs in the Copper River Delta and southeastern Prince William Sound (Orca Inlet). Here we propose a large-scale field study that examines the physical/chemical and biological factors that limit and/or regulate invertebrate community dynamics. The largely "bottom-up" approach we propose (physical/chemical parameters – phytoplankton/epibenthic production – invertebrate production) is balanced by the largely "top-down" focus of a companion project funded by the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute that examines predator dynamics and assesses their role in invertebrate community dynamics. At the completion of this project (FY 06), the results of both projects will be synthesized and a subset of key physical/chemical parameters will be identified for long-term monitoring.

STAC Recommendation: This proposal takes advantage of the PWSSC location and complementary funding to develop the 'bottom-up' sampling program to match a 'top-down' project already in place. The proposed sampling is intensive and reasonably extensive in space and time, and it is therefore comparatively expensive. The concept of understanding trophic dynamics from both ends is certainly attractive, if, in fact, they meet in the middle. The project will establish a baseline of biodiversity in the habitat. Long-term the project will need to address the sustainability of a monitoring program built around helicopter sampling. Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The proposal meets an essential GEM objective by continuing research into understanding how to monitor soft sediment nearshore habitats nearby the oil spill affected areas. It is highly leveraged with outside funding and helps develop a desirable partnership with a regional marine lab, PWSSC. Fund.

Bodkin-040620-2-Lingering Oil and Sea Otters(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Lingering Oil and Sea Otters: Pathways of Exposure and Recovery Status (continuation of project 030620)

Principal Investigator Name: James Bodkin

Location: Prince William Sound

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: Some of the strongest evidence of continuing effects of lingering oil from the Exxon Valdez oil spill comes from long term monitoring of sea otter populations and their exposure to hydrocarbons. Population recovery remained incomplete as of 2002, and individual sea otters continue to exhibit elevated levels of the Cytochrome P450 1A biomarker in areas where lingering oil deposits are most prominent. Work in progress is quantifying home ranges of sea otters at northern Knight Island relative to known intertidal lingering oil deposits, but relocation sampling limits our ability to link foraging behaviors to oiled shorelines. To address the question of where individuals are foraging relative to lingering oil requires data on foraging depths. In 2003 USGS will be instrumenting 20 of the radio-instrumented sea otters at Knight Island with time-depth-recorders. These instruments will provide accurate information on the proportion of each individuals foraging that occurs in intertidal habitats, the area where known oil deposits remain, for one full year. Surveys of population size and individual P450 measures will provide continuing information on population trend and individual exposure to lingering oil.

STAC Recommendation: This is a well thought out proposal for further work on the sea otters around northern Knight Island, Prince William Sound, which are clearly not recovering to their pre-spill numbers. The research plan maps out a clear strategy that will attempt to link biomarker of contaminant exposure, P4501A, with individual behavior, particularly foraging, in contaminated areas of Northern Knight Island. Of particular interest will be the outcome of attempts to link biomarker response in individual animals to their foraging in patches of contaminated prey. This proposal conforms to the strategy of determining if there is a close link between remaining deposits of oil in PWS and population problems of species in the area. While this is a challenging undertaking the investigators have a proven track record with this sort of approach and have shown that they can take the measurements necessary to test the hypotheses. The results are to be prepared for publication in a peer reviewed journal before attendance at the meeting in FY 06. 1. The proposed work is highly relevant to further work on species not recovered from the spill. Therefore, it is responsive to the invitation for FY 04. 2. Technical merit: high. 3. Relevance to management and community involvement is moderate. 4. Qualifications and past performance are both excellent. 5. Recommendation: Defer pending outcome of November workshop.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The specific requirements for further work on lingering oil need to be further developed during a workshop to be conducted in November 2003. As identified by the STAC, it is important for the preliminary results of the FY 2003 field season to be considered by legal counsel, EVOS staff, advising scientists and the Trustee Council before decisions on funding are made. The exchange between legal, policy and science people will be reported to the Trustee Council before making decisions on what to do in the summer of 2004, which is the last full field season of data that could be fully analyzed before deciding the path to the re-opener. Defer funding decisions pending the outcome of the November workshop

[Bodkin-050750-GEM Nearshore Monitoring Plan\(Click to Download Project Packet\)](#)

Title: Implementation of the GEM Nearshore Monitoring Plan: Site selection, standard operating procedures, and data management

Principal Investigator Name: James Bodkin

Location: PWS, Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet, Kodiak

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: Gulf of Alaska nearshore habitats support populations that are economically, ecologically, and socially valuable to humans. Because of their importance to humans, detecting change in nearshore habitats, both natural and anthropogenic, play a prominent role in the GEM plan. Over the past several years several steps have been taken toward implementing the GEM Nearshore Monitoring Program. These include a series of workshops to identify nearshore resources and sampling strategies, development of specific monitoring designs with cost estimates, and the creation of a spatially explicit GOA nearshore science bibliography. We are proposing to build upon the monitoring designs offered by Bodkin and Dean (2003) by selecting specific sites, developing and testing sampling protocols, and developing and testing a data management plan specific for long term sampling within the framework of existing monitoring designs. Upon completion of these tasks the Nearshore GEM monitoring plan should be well prepared for implementation.

STAC Recommendation: This proposal is recommended for funding. This proposal builds on the Bodkin and Dean project "Alternative sampling designs for nearshore monitoring" (G-030687), the results of which were presented to the STAC in January 2004. The conclusions of that study were that three time and space scales exist on which nearshore monitoring could be conducted: (1) synoptic – few variables everywhere, i.e., remotely and quickly sample large areas; most balanced sampling, (2) extensive – many variables few places, i.e., broad range of measurements at few sites across large area; detects large scale changes, and (3) intensive – mid range of variables over moderate range of sites, i.e., fewer measurement, more areas, smaller spatial coverage; detect small scales changes. The objectives of this proposal would produce the following essential products (1) process for selecting monitoring sites, (2) standard operating procedures (SOP) for nearshore monitoring, (3) database management system. In addition the project would test SOP and the database management system, and involve a wide range of community members in the process. This proposal is extremely well written and is in direct response for the Nearshore Invitation to select monitoring sites and develop SOPs. Furthermore, the incorporation of lingering oil sites is included.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with STAC and note that it is expected that this project will provide an inventory of all who are working on projects in a given area.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Cokelet-040699-AK Marine Highway System Ferries(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Biophysical Observation Aboard Alaska Marine Highway Systems Ferries

Principal Investigator Name: Edward Cokelet

Location: Alaska Coastal Current, Prince William Sound

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: The Alaska Coastal Current flows counterclockwise along the edge of the Gulf of Alaska carrying the river runoff, nutrients and plankton that fuel the productive coastal-marine ecosystem. As seen in satellite images, a strong "chlorophyll front" develops in summer between the nutrient-poor region to seaward and a productive region around Kodiak Island that extends northward to the Kenai Peninsula. Conventional wisdom predicts that the Gulf ecosystem should not be productive because the average wind pattern favors downwelling oceanic conditions that fail to restore nutrients to the sunlit upper layers. The chlorophyll front presents a natural study area over which low- and high-productivity regions lie in close proximity. The Alaska Marine Highway System ferry M/V Tustamena crosses this front over 280 times each year. We propose to instrument the Tustamena to measure physical and biological oceanographic parameters across the Alaska Coastal Current and in Prince William Sound. This will begin a GEM oceanographic monitoring program in the Gulf that will lead to understanding nutrient replenishment and document ecosystem trends for years to come.

STAC Recommendation: This is an excellent response to the GEM request for proposals to use State of Alaska ferries as platforms for collecting environmental observations. It requests a major commitment of funds; however the returns are commensurate with the costs. It should generate a working, robust system and a suite of data from tracks of maximum interest in the GEM target region, the oil spill trajectory. The M/V Tustamena is selected because it makes the maximum number of crossings each year of the ACC. The routes (mostly Kodiak-Homer and Kodiak-Seward) will cross the coastal to oceanic chlorophyll front and salinity gradient. It is proposed to follow, by and large, the recommendations of the PICES 2002 report on engine room instrumentation for VOS. A rather full installation is proposed for the ship's April yard period in 2004. A thermosalinograph to sample at the ship's sea chest is to be purchased and installed and backed up by hull conductance thermometry. Cokelet et al. propose to loan the project fluorometry, transmissometry, colored dissolved matter spectrometry (CDOM) and automated nitrate analysis facilities in the first year, replacing them with project-purchased sensors in later years. Cokelet et al. give evidence of experience dealing with ship operators concerning such installations, a key aspect of such projects worldwide. The STAC recommends that the investigators must accommodate the needs of the AMHS regarding in-ship communication. The proposers need to investigate the status of the meteorologic observations collected by the vessel. A wireless remote system is needed to collect these data. Two revisions are required; the real-time communication and costs should be eliminated from the proposal. The ADCP should be eliminated from this proposal because the information received is not proportional to the cost required. Fund contingent upon revised proposal with reduced instrumentation described above.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Agreement in principle has been reached with the AMHS engineering and operations staff concerned and a memorandum of agreement on the specifics of the project is in process. This agreement and project are historic milestones that provide for highly cost effective monitoring of the coastal environment of Alaska. Revised proposal addressed STAC recommendations. Fund.

Day-040772-Sediment Quality Survey(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Sediment Quality Survey of Heavily-Oiled Beaches in PWS

Principal Investigator Name: Betsy Day

Location: PWS

TC Fund Date: 05/14/2004

Abstract: Recent work by Short et al. (2004) demonstrated that lingering oil is found in subsurface intertidal sediments in 43 of the 91 beaches sampled during the summer of 2001. This proposed research project is directed at understanding potential ecological effects to invertebrate populations resulting from lingering oil in subsurface intertidal sediments. Sediments from five locations containing heavily-oiled subsurface sediments, and five nearby reference areas, will be collected concurrently with the NMFS continuing lingering oil studies, and evaluated for PAHs, sediment toxicity using the mussel larvae bioassay, and benthic community structure. The results will provide information on the potential ecological impacts from lingering subsurface oil and will be evaluated using a weight-of-evidence approach. If this project shows that the heavily-oiled sediments are not causing impacts to benthic invertebrates then it can be assumed that benthic invertebrate populations in moderately or lightly-oiled sediments would not be affected by the lingering oil.

STAC Recommendation: I see several weaknesses with this proposal, some serious. (1) First, the benthic community analysis portion of the study is compromised by low sample replication and a design that does not adequately pair invertebrate samples with associated chemical-sediment samples. Only 5 faunal samples will be analyzed for each oiled and 5 for each control site. This replication is defended by reference to Ferraro et al. (1994), who claim that 4 replicates of such benthic samples are sufficient to achieve adequate power. This reference is applied uncritically and incorrectly. Here because several factors will vary from sample to sample, most significantly elevation level on the beach, there will be high uncontrolled error variance among the 5 "replicate" samples. Furthermore, because the sampling for PAH concentration and organic content and grain size will only be done from a composite sample from each site, there is no possible way to use those variables as covariates to remove the uncontrolled error variance. (2) Second, the benthic community analysis portion of the study uses inadequate analytic methodology. The most powerful method of distinguishing patterns in community composition is achieved by Bob Clarke's nonmetric MDS (multi-dimensional scaling), an ordination procedure. The methods and software have been well developed by IMER in Plymouth and are available as a commercial package. This technique is now universally adopted and accepted as the best tool for achieving powerful discrimination in community ecology. This replaces the old-fashioned t-test contrasts of species numbers, information theoretic index values, and evenness. The PRIMER software package even includes programs that quantify the degree to which various taxa contribute to differences in community composition and programs that allow correlation between independent chemical-physical variables and the biological patterns. This analysis should be part of any community contrast and should even be the centerpiece. (3) Third, the amphipod sediment bioassay really is an important component of such a study. It provides an endpoint that is growth as well as one that is mortality. Such sublethal impacts have potential to translate into population effects and are important to include. Furthermore, this test involves sediment directly, extends over a longer time frame so approaches chronic exposures, and includes another sensitive phylum, a crustacean. Absent this test, the study is incomplete and its justification rings hollow. (4) Fourth, the Pis do not really have much of a publication record in the peer-

reviewed literature. I would prefer to see that form of vetting and dissemination of EVOS study results. Overall evaluation I endorse and strongly urge a project like this one. However, this study design needs improvement to address the concerns that I raise before it is conducted. Note that a proper response to my concerns would necessarily increase the costs.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: I find this project to be an excellent project. Please consider this my recommendation for funding.

DeLorenzo-040210-Youth Area Watch(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Youth Area Watch

Principal Investigator Name: Richard DeLorenzo

Location: PWS, Kenai Peninsula

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: This project links students in the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded by the Trustee Council and outside agencies. Youth conduct research identified and delegated by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students. The project involves students in the acquisition and monitoring of oceanographic and meteorological data over time. Students also develop a local restoration project, which provides them the skills to participate in community-based science. Youth Area Watch fosters long-term commitment to the goals set out in the restoration plan and is a positive community investment in that process. Participating communities in FY 04-06 will be Chenega Bay, Cordova, Seward, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is not responsive to the invitation even though it does seek community involvement. The proposal is weak in providing any linkages to GEM long-term-monitoring program. This past restoration projects may or may not be appropriate for GEM monitoring. The proposal seems to contain a large amount of text from the previous restoration-oriented youth area watch proposals with occasional insertions of "GEM." In part, the program is dependent on principal investigators who are interested in working with students rather than focused on GEM goals. Furthermore, there is no indication of whether the student developed projects will relate to GEM. In fact, the proposal states that "students also develop a local restoration project,..." It may be time to rework this Youth Area Watch project to make it more responsive to GEM goals and objectives.
Recommendation: Do Not Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The report on approaches to community involvement commissioned by the Trustee Council in FY 2003 will not be available until the end of September 2003.

The report is expected to provide the basis for a thorough examination of the role of community involvement in the GEM program to be conducted by the Executive Director during FY 2004. Until that examination is complete funding of community involvement projects will be based on responsiveness to the criteria in the FY 04 Invitation and past and future utility for implementing the GEM program. Unlike the Kodiak Youth Area Watch proposal, the PWS YAW proposal is not well grounded in the principles of the GEM program and shows a lack of understanding of the concepts of the need for community involvement in long-term monitoring programs. Based on the lack of connection to the GEM Science Plan, and the recommendations of the STAC, I cannot support this project. Following a recommendation of the PAC, the PI is invited to join the Executive Director during FY 2004 in exploring ways to re-constitute the PWS YAW program to be responsive to the GEM program, consistent with emerging community involvement guidelines. Defer.

Finney-040703-Marine-terrestrial Linkages(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Marine-terrestrial Linkages in northern GOA Watersheds: Towards Monitoring the effects of Anadromous Marine-derived Nutrients on Biological Production

Principal Investigator Name: Bruce Finney

Location: Karluk Lake, Spiridon Lake, Kodiak, Alaska

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: The proposed project is a comprehensive study examining the role of marine-derived nutrients (MDNs) in the productivity of a sockeye nursery lake ecosystem. The research plan integrates studies of nutrient cycling, primary productivity, zooplankton dynamics, and juvenile sockeye abundance and growth, within a framework of stable isotope natural abundance. The study sites are an ideal pair, very similar in characteristics except for access by spawning salmon (anadromous Karluk Lake and control Spiridon Lake). The project will take advantage of the wealth of previous research including relatively long-term limnological data for both sites. Based on previous work, signals from MDNs are anticipated to be relatively strong, which will help elucidate nutrient pathways. The research design is the first to utilize detailed vertical and temporal sampling of the water column, coupled with measurements of rates of primary productivity, and fully integrated stable isotope analyses, with contemporaneous sampling in a well-matched pair of salmon and control lakes. The overall goal of this project is to provide the framework for designing monitoring projects to detect changes in marine terrestrial linkages in Gulf of Alaska sockeye.

STAC Recommendation: This is a proposal to partner with a resource management agency (see Honnold) to understand the influence of marine derived nutrients in a comparison of two watersheds. This proposal covers project design, stable isotope measures and nitrate chemistry, and the partner proposal covers limnology, logistics, and sampling personnel. The proposals together evaluate several indicators of marine linkages across species and two distinct watersheds in close cooperation with a natural resource management agency. The proposal has several unique advantages; 1) a pair of similar lakes with and without apparent marine connections, 2) one lake has very long time series of data on fish abundance and stable isotope levels, 3) both lakes have good baseline data on limnological properties such as nutrients, primary productivity and euphotic volume, and 4) one lake has authoritative peer reviewed publications by one of the PI's that support the basic concepts of the proposal. The proposal would develop a strong partnership between university based researchers and a state agency (ADF&G)

that would provide information useful to natural resource managers. State agency has close links to the local community and other government agencies. Prospects are good for learning how to measure and interpret linkages of coastal (oligotrophic) lake systems to the marine environment in the Gulf of Alaska in ways that will have practical applications of very large potential significance. Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Proposal provides an important comparison between salmon and non-salmon bearing lakes in the oil spill affected area that is important to establishing GEM watershed monitoring. PI's submitted an e-mail agreeing to participate in a watershed workshop will be held at the January 2005 GEM meeting, and to present an up-to-date report on progress and participate in comparison and evaluation of methods. Fund.

Heintz-040706-Energy Allocation(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: The Influence of Adult Salmon Carcasses on Energy Allocation in Juvenile Salmonids

Principal Investigator Name: Ronald Heintz

Location: Kenai Peninsula

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: This proposal seeks to examine the effect of adult salmon carcasses on the energy allocation in juvenile salmon. Juvenile salmon allocate energy between the competing demands of growth and energy storage to minimize exposure to predation while forestalling starvation over winter. This proposal will contrast annual energy dynamics in age-0 Dolly Varden from Kenai Peninsula streams with and without salmon carcasses present. Fatty acid analysis will be used to identify marine signal strength and persistence in the lipids of the juveniles. The investigators will combine proximate and lipid class analyses to determine the proportions of their total energy allocated to storage versus structure, and examine how seasonal variation in allocation differs among streams and carcass densities. They also will examine the influence of carcasses on growth rate and the relation between growth and energy allocation.

STAC Recommendation: Responds to watershed invitation. Provides novel approach to measuring the effects of MDN on resident freshwater species and juvenile salmon in partnership with other proposal (Walker). The GEM program identifies a need for indicators that show how and when to measure marine-related biological production in watersheds. Results from this study will provide additional information about the efficacy of changes in the intensity of the marine signal and lipid reserves between fall and spring as a tool for monitoring the impacts of marine nutrients on the production and survival of juvenile. Potential direct application to fishery management through understanding of factors contributing to year class strength in resident species (growth and over winter survival). Such a tool would have wide application for management of salmon and salmon spawning habitat in the state. Fund contingent.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Proposal provides a desirable resource management dimension to the watershed study of Walker, however outstanding reports from the PI need to be submitted. PI agreed to participate in a watershed workshop will be held at the January 2005 GEM meeting, and to present an up-to-date report on progress and participate in comparison and evaluation of methods. Fund contingent on receipt of review drafts of all outstanding reports.

Honnold-040707-Marine-derived Nutrients on Sockeye Salmon(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Monitoring the Effects of Anadromous Marine-derived Nutrients on Sockeye Salmon

Principal Investigator Name: Steve Honnold

Location: Kodiak Island, Alaska

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: We propose to comprehensively examine the role of MDN in sockeye salmon nursery lake ecosystem productivity by integrating studies of nutrient cycling, primary productivity, zooplankton dynamics, and juvenile sockeye abundance and growth, within a framework of stable isotope natural abundance. The project will take advantage of previous research including relatively long-term limnological data for Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island. We will utilize detailed vertical and temporal sampling of the water column, coupled with measurements of rates of primary productivity, and fully integrated stable isotope analyses, with contemporaneous sampling in a well matched pair of salmon (Karluk) and control (Spiridon) lakes. We propose to determine the extent to which the functioning and productivity of watersheds depends on marine-nutrient inputs and how this marine-terrestrial linkage can be better detected and understood. The overall goal of this project is to provide the framework for designing monitoring projects to detect changes in marine terrestrial linkages in Gulf of Alaska sockeye watersheds.

STAC Recommendation: This proposal is from a state agency to partner with university based expertise (see Finney) to understand the influence of marine derived nutrients in a comparison of two watersheds. This proposal covers limnology, logistics, and sampling personnel and the university proposal covers overall project design, stable isotope measures and nitrate chemistry. The proposals together evaluate several indicators of marine linkages across species and two distinct watersheds in close cooperation with a natural resource management agency. The proposal has several unique advantages; 1) a pair of similar lakes with and without apparent marine connections, 2) one lake has very long time series of data on fish abundance and stable isotope levels, 3) both lakes have good baseline data on limnological properties such as nutrients, primary productivity and euphotic volume, and 4) one lake has authoritative peer reviewed publications by one of the PI's that support the basic concepts of the proposal. The proposal would develop a strong partnership between university based researchers and a state agency (ADF&G) that would provide information useful to natural resource managers. State agency has close links to the local community and other government agencies. Prospects are good for learning how to measure and interpret linkages of coastal (oligotrophic) lake systems to the marine environment in the Gulf of Alaska in ways that will have practical applications of very large potential significance. Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Proposal provides an important comparison between salmon and non-salmon bearing lakes in the oil spill affected area that is important to establishing GEM watershed monitoring. PI agreed to participate in a watershed workshop, which will be held at the January 2005 GEM meeting, and to present an up-to-date report on progress and participate in comparison and evaluation of methods. Fund.

Hoover-Miller-050749-Harbor Seal Monitoring(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Harbor Seal Monitoring in Southern Kenai Peninsula Fjords

Principal Investigator Name: Anne Hoover-Miller

Location: Kenai Peninsula

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This proposal supports an existing remote video monitoring system in Aialik Bay, a tidewater glacial fjord. This system is used to observe harbor seals in glacial ice habitats and the impacts of vessels on seals. Haulout activity, numbers of seals, vessel impacts on seals, ambient behaviors of undisturbed seals, glacial activity, ice conditions, weather, and other events affecting seals are recorded daily. Seed funding is requested to test prototype digital still cameras at land-based haulouts in Day harbor for documenting seals in a fjord lacking tidewater glaciers. Integrations of the remote monitoring into GEM; provides ecological measures of conditions at the heads of fjords that will complement long-term oceanographic monitoring in adjacent waters. This study is augmented by ancillary studies and support from the ASLC and National Park Service through a partnership in the Oceans Alaska Science and Learning Center, the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska National Maritime Wildlife Refuge System, and Port Graham Corporation.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is recommended for funding. The proposal is a good fit with two areas of the Invitation in that it is 1) responsive to Nearshore in developing techniques and SOP for nearshore monitoring in the area of human effects, and 2) it responds directly to needs in Lingering Oil by linking an injured species to development of the nearshore monitoring program. The proposal also is a good match to the Science Plan, because it addresses an identified gap, measuring the effect of human activities on the nearshore environment. It also proposes to add an important set of physical habitats as yet unaddressed within the Nearshore program, fjords with and without tidewater glaciers. Arguments for the possibility of low cost long-term nearshore monitoring of harbor seal haul out sites and human activities into the GEM program are compelling, however only testing and experience will provide proof of concept. Technical methods and statistical approaches are straight forward, although the proposed remote still cameras are admittedly experimental. There is very good potential for management application through identifying steps that can be taken to further reduce the impact of vessels on wildlife in the fjords. That the proposal addresses management concerns of the National Park Service and the Port Graham Corporation is evidenced by their collaboration in this work. Community involvement is strong. The proposal speaks to the first two of GEM's five major goals (detect and understand) in that it offers to identify the degree and longevity of perturbations caused by humans on harbor seals within the

context of natural variation. It proposes to do so by taking observations on harbor seals and human activities that can be combined with long-standing (i.e. GAK1) and newly developing (i.e. Chiswell mooring, GLOBEC LTOP, NSF (mesoscale) studies and Tustumena ferry box) physical time series in the region. The proposal is strong in that it leverages funds for ongoing monitoring work and personnel and it involves a substantial number of other entities. The personnel are highly qualified local scientists. The STAC expects the data management plan for this project to address digitization of the data, reduction of the data and long-term archiving of the data.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Irons-050751-Marine Bird Abundance(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in PWS during Winter and Summer 2005

Principal Investigator Name: David Irons

Location: PWS

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This project will conduct small boat surveys to monitor abundance of marine birds and sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) in Prince William Sound, Alaska during March and July 2005. Seven previous surveys have monitored population trends for >65 bird and 8 marine mammal species in Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We will use data collected in 2005 to examine trends from summer 1989-2005 and from winter 1990-2005 by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. We will also examine overall population trends for the Sound from 1989-2005. Due to the lack of data prior to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, continued monitoring of marine birds and sea otters is needed to determine whether populations injured by the spill are recovering. Data collected in 2000 indicated that bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) are increasing in winter and summer throughout Prince William Sound, harlequin ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) are increasing in the oiled area in winter, and black oystercatchers are increasing throughout Prince William Sound in summer. Numbers of all other injured species are either not changing or are declining in the oiled area. Common loons (*Gavia immer*), cormorants (*Phalacrocorax* spp.), and common murrelets (*Uria aalga*) are showing no trend in the oiled area; pigeon guillemots (*Cepphus columba*) and marbled murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) are declining in the oiled areas of Prince William Sound and Kittlitz's Murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*) is declining throughout Prince William Sound. Results of these surveys up through 1998 have been published by Irons et al. (2000) and Lance et al. (2001). Analyses of these survey data are the only ongoing means to evaluate the recovery of most of these injured species. A Final Report will be written upon completion of the project that will address population status of species observed during the survey.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is recommended for funding. The proposal is a straightforward continuation of a well-proven and valuable survey of marine birds and marine mammals (e.g. sea otters) within PWS. Previous surveys have been conducted and the authors demonstrate the increasing level of

statistical confidence to detect change that results from each previous and the proposed survey. Power to detect change, assuming a constant pattern of change, is reaching useful levels >70%. With the addition of the 2005 survey, a much better assessment of not only recovery status, but also required survey frequency into the future, can be gained. The project is cost-effective for the spatial and species extent for which data will be obtained. Additional information on abundance trends in injured species is particularly useful during implementation of the GEM Program, as it aids in design of the monitoring program.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Matkin-050742-Monitoring Killer Whales 2005-2007(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Monitoring of Killer Whales in Prince William Sound/Kenai Fjords in 2005-2007

Principal Investigator Name: Craig Matkin

Location: PWS, Kenai Fjord

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This project continues monitoring of the damaged resident AB pod and other resident pods and the petitioned as depleted AT1 transient population into a cooperative program with additional collaborative support from the Alaska Sea Life Center, NMFS and various foundations. Monitoring has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984 and was crucial in evaluating the continuing effects from the oil spill. In addition, the role of killer whales in the nearshore ecosystem and possible effects on sea otters will be examined. Community based initiatives such as Youth Area Watch and tour operator educational programs will be integrated. New techniques such as lipid fatty acid analysis for food habit study and radio tagging will be explored and contaminant monitoring will continue. The proposed work will augment current research directed at transient killer whales(ASLC) and provide for annual monitoring of AB pod and other resident pods. The project will be integrated with oceanographic monitoring as possible.

STAC Recommendation: This proposal is not recommended for funding. It is premature with respect to the development of GEM monitoring programs in the ACC and the nearshore, since it has not been determined how monitoring of higher vertebrates will be accomplished. Other agencies, and particularly National Marine Fisheries Service, appear to have management responsibility for this species. It therefore appears appropriate to other funding sources such as activities associated with implementation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. This proposal was not recommended for funding by the STAC last year for the same reasons.

PAC Recommendation: Members of the PAC expressed a split view with support for both the STAC and the Executive Director recommendations.

Science Directors Recommendation: The GEM Program was structured around four habitat types (Watersheds, Nearshore, Alaska Coastal Current and Offshore) in part in order to avoid conflicts and competitions for funds among geographic localities and among advocates for individual species. Funding work on killer whales is not consistent with the lack of Council funding for abundance surveys on other injured species, such as harbor seals. The EVOSTC has the guiding principles of avoiding duplication of effort and not taking over the responsibilities of other government institutions. As a number of different government entities have mandates and budgets devoted to measuring abundances of charismatic megafauna, as well as economically important species, Council funding for continued work on killer whales is not a priority.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Although the STAC and Science Director rationales are correct, they fall short by not taking into account the continuing strong public interest in killer whales as a species injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. In addition, the proposed work is already highly leveraged by funding from the appropriate management agencies and other federal sources, so the STAC recommendation of alternate funding sources already has been accomplished by the project. As also noted last year, the modest cost of this project is a small price to pay for continuing a long-time series on an oil-injured species.

Nelson-040290-Hydrocarbon Database(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: The Exxon Valdez Trustee Hydrocarbon Database and Interpretation Service

Principal Investigator Name: Bonita Nelson

Location: entire spill area

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: This project is an on-going service project providing data and sample archiving services for all samples collected for hydrocarbon analysis in support of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council projects. These data represent samples collected since the oil spill in 1989 to the present and include environmental and laboratory Response (National Resource Damage Assessment - NRDA) and Restoration data. Additionally, we provide interpretive services for the hydrocarbon analysis provide public releases of the database (including FOIA requests) and maintain the hydrocarbon sample archives.

STAC Recommendation: This proposal would extend the management of the data base that is used to track samples for hydrocarbon analyses and continue to make available interpretive services related to origin of oil and its composition, including the likelihood of toxicity. This project is modest in cost and is needed if the Trustee Council is to continue to investigate possible links between oil remaining in the environment and species that apparently have not recovered from the spill. Recommendation: Fund

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Fund contingent upon submittal of overdue reports; •J. Short/J. Rice - 03585/ Lingering Oil: Bioavailability and Effects to Prey and Predators •J. Short - 00598/

Publication: Resolution of Mixtures Containing Exxon Valdez Oil and Regional Background Hydrocarbons in Subtidal Sediments •J. Short - 01599/ Evaluation of Yakataga Oil Seeps as Regional Background Hydrocarbon Sources in Benthic Sediments of the Spill Area •J. Short - 02195/ Pristane Monitoring in Mussels

Okkonen-040614-Monitoring Program in the NE Pacific Ocean(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: A Monitoring Program for Near-Surface Temp, Salinity, and Fluorescence Fields in the northeast Pacific Ocean: Transition to an Operational Program

Principal Investigator Name: Stephen Okkonen

Location: N. Gulf of Alaska

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: This proposed project responds to the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program invitation category F.2. (Alaska Coastal Current / Collecting physical and biological observations from non-AMHS ships-of-opportunity). Funds are requested to continue (1) the maintenance and operation of a thermosalinograph (TSG) that was installed on the tanker vessel Polar Alaska in July 2002 and (2) the analyses of the collected data. The TSG was originally funded as a pilot project by the EVOS Trustee Council in FY02.

STAC Recommendation: Dr. Okkonen and subcontractor Dave Cutchin of Scripps maintain and collect data from a thermosalinograph operating continuously during sea runs on the tanker T/V Polar Alaska transiting from Valdez to alternately San Francisco and Long Beach. Cutchin meets the ships at the south end, consults with the chief and second engineers about concerns regarding the system, copies the data from the hard drive of the dedicated computer and services the system (6 times per year). Okkonen reviews, quality checks and archives the data, updating it on a public web site each operation cycle. Okkonen is also using the data to identify the locations on each passage of specific current features (ACC is discerned as drops in S and T; the shelf-break jet or Alaska stream similarly, and oceanic eddies as extended drops in just salinity). He is comparing these features to sea surface topography from TOPEX-POSEIDON altimetry. Data are transferred to the Batten-Welch CPR project that also operates from the Polar Alaska. An initial fluorometer installation failed, but fluorometry should be available by mid-summer 2003. Sustaining fluorometry is anticipated. Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Past performance of the investigators and the results to date, have established this project as a low cost means of collecting basic physical data in the nearshore and offshore areas that should be of use to the GEM Model when it is operational. Fund.

Otis-050769-Temporal Stability of Fatty Acids(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Temporal Stability of Fatty Acids used to Discriminate Pacific Herring in Alaska

Principal Investigator Name: Ted Otis

Location: Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This project follows up on a promising pilot study that demonstrated the ability to discriminate Alaska herring stocks at relatively fine spatial scales (> 100 km) based on the fatty acid composition of their heart tissue. The investigators propose to assess the temporal stability and biological variability of stock discrimination criteria derived from fatty acid analysis of herring cardiac tissues. Samples will be collected during the spring and fall/winter of 2005 and 2006 from putative herring stocks from Sitka, PWS, Kamishak, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, Togiak, and Kuskokwim Bay. Results should allow managers to better define ecologically significant stock boundaries, which would likely affect how commercially exploited herring populations are assessed and managed. Results will be published in a peer-reviewed report and may lead to revision of fishery management plans for affected areas. Keywords: Pacific herring, stock identification, fatty acid analysis, Gulf of Alaska

STAC Recommendation: This proposal is not recommended for funding. If this project were successful, the results would be highly advantageous to management of herring stocks in Alaska. The proposal is highly leveraged as it depends heavily on ADF&G platforms and existing data collection programs and thus is quite cost effective. Nonetheless, a positive recommendation can not be given until there is scientific peer validation of the method. Other methods such as molecular genetics may work as well and should be addressed as alternatives in any subsequent proposal.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation; however herring are important to investigate. Encourage the PI to respond to reviewer comments and resubmit the project as a pilot next year. The Trustee Council should encourage herring proposals since this is still an injured species.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation and support PAC recommendation by calling for herring workshop as part of re-examining Injured Species list in FY 2005.

Rice-040620-1-Lingering Population Status(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Lingering Oil: Pathways of Exposure and Population Status (ABL)

Principal Investigator Name: Stanley Rice

Location: Prince William Sound

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2004

Abstract: Lingering oil from the Exxon Valdez oil spill remains throughout Western Prince William Sound and appears to have chronic effects on sea otter and sea duck populations in these areas. Studies

conducted in 2001-02 have documented the extent of oiling throughout the sound, and as of this writing, we have determined that oil is bioavailable to predators. Bioavailability defines potential for exposure, but is not equal to exposure or significance. In 2003 and 2004, we are determining the significance of lingering oil by quantifying the probability of oil encounters in areas where sea otters and sea ducks have not recovered. Prey and passive samplers collected in 2003 will be analyzed in 2004, and will be supplemented with additional samples in 2004 to meet the needs of the on-going tagging studies of otters and ducks by USGS. With the mechanism of exposure from lower intertidal oil deposits determined, the research theme will move toward the goal of determining the extent and probability of oil exposure in three restricted areas: Herring Bay, Lower Passage, and Bay of Isles. Information gained in this project could aid in the decision process regarding future mitigation, litigation, or clean-up actions.

STAC Recommendation: Lingering oil from the Exxon Valdez oil spill remains throughout Western Prince William Sound and may be having chronic effects on sea otter and sea duck populations in these areas. Studies conducted in 2001-02 have documented the extent of oiling throughout the sound, and the subsurface oil is bioavailable to predators. Bioavailability defines potential for exposure, but the extent to which oil exposure is occurring and whether such exposure may be deleterious is uncertain. In 2003 and 2004, this project will determine the significance of lingering oil by quantifying the probability of oil encounters in areas where sea otters and sea ducks have not recovered. Prey and passive samplers collected in 2003 will be analyzed in 2004, and will be supplemented with additional samples in 2004 to meet the needs of the on-going tagging studies of otters and ducks by USGS. With the mechanism of exposure from lower intertidal oil deposits determined, the research theme will move toward the goal of determining the extent and probability of oil exposure in three restricted areas: Herring Bay, Lower Passage, and Bay of Isles. Information gained in this project could aid in the decision process regarding future mitigation, litigation, or clean-up actions. This project is well designed and complementary to the sea otter/sea duck project by Bodkin et al. It is a key component of the strategy the Trustee Council undertook in FY2002 to determine if remaining oil is a significant factor in lack of recovery of some species such as sea otter and sea ducks. The technical merits are high. The proposal is responsive to the invitation with relevance to management and community involvement. The management application is moderate. The qualifications of the PIs are excellent as is their past performance on other EVOS funded projects. Defer funding decision pending outcome of November workshop and disposition of the matter of reports for projects 00396 and 00454.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The specific requirements for further work on lingering oil need to be further developed during a workshop to be conducted in November 2003. As identified by the STAC, it is important for the preliminary results of the FY 2003 field season to be considered by legal counsel, EVOS staff, advising scientists and the Trustee Council before decisions on funding are made. The exchange between legal, policy and science people will be reported to the Trustee Council before making decisions on what to do in the summer of 2004, which is the last full field season of data that could be fully analyzed before deciding the path to the re-opener. Defer funding decisions pending the outcome of the November workshop.

[Rice-050794-PWS Herring Populations: An Updated Synthesis\(Click to Download Project Packet\)](#)

Title: PWS Herring populations: updated synthesis on the causes and lack of recovery

Principal Investigator Name: Stanley Rice

Location: Synthesis; no field work, but populations from Alaska to California will be used.

TC Fund Date: 05/04/2004

Abstract: This project will update the synthesis by Carls et al. (2002), from an oil/herring interaction perspective, but also from the perspective of "uniqueness". Are the PWS herring unique in their population collapse and lack of recovery? This synthesis will conduct comparison population dynamics modeling of PWS and Alaska herring stocks, as well as other stocks throughout the West Coast, including some stressed stocks. Disease information will be updated, and will include 2 years of data not previously published. The synthesis will focus on uniqueness of the PWS herring stocks (or not) relative to oil, disease, recruitment success, and will also examine the ability of the stock to be resilient through genetic diversity. The potential of different restoration or mitigation strategies will be investigated.

STAC Recommendation: None Provided

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: None Provided

Saupe-050764-ShoreZone Mapping - Kodiak(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: ShoreZone Mapping for Kodiak Island

Principal Investigator Name: Susan Saupe

Location: Kodiak Island archipelago

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This project would complete a Kodiak ShoreZone mapping program initiated in 2002 by the EVOSTC and the Cook Inlet RCAC by mapping the rest of the Kodiak Island archipelago following the existing Alaska ShoreZone Mapping Protocols (Harper and Morris 2003). Aerial Video Imagery (AVI) would be collected in two 6-day surveys and would be the primary source for completing the subsequent biophysical mapping database of intertidal and shallow subtidal areas. These data will complement the 1600 km of existing mapping on Kodiak and the 7000 km so far within the GEM area. In addition to the agency and researcher support that ShoreZone has gained in Alaska--- most specifically to provide needed GEM-area habitat data---there was significant community support for completing the coastal mapping shown during a recent workshop (15 March 2004) in Kodiak when the ShoreZone mapping data and products completed to date were described and demonstrated.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is recommended for funding. This proposal is well written, stating clear objectives, methods and expected accomplishments. The principle investigators are the best

qualified to undertake this, as they have been involved in all aspects of the shore-zone mapping projects that have been finished to date. Saupe has secured considerable amounts of funds from sources outside EVOSTC to make this broad-scale mapping one the heaviest leveraged to date. This proposal comprehensively addresses the need for an accessible database, and presents the format of it. Furthermore, the Pis have presented extremely successful workshops over the past year that were attended by resource agency personnel, local citizens and other user groups such as the US Coast Guard. The data are on a user-friendly website that can be accessed readily. In short, there is no doubt that these PI's can produce what they promise, and on time, as evidenced by their strong track record of doing so. This is a one-time project that will not have to be repeated for another 10-25 years and is an excellent investment as it will serve as a basis for all future nearshore and watershed projects. Outside reviews were overwhelmingly positive.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation.

Schneider-040610-Kodiak Archipelago(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Kodiak Archipelago Youth Area Watch

Principal Investigator Name: Teri Schneider

Location: Kodiak Archipelago

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: The Kodiak Archipelago Youth Area Watch is an ongoing community involvement project designed to engage students in projects with goals aligned with the general restoration efforts of the Trustee Council. Students and site coordinators will conduct interviews with local experts and document TEK, publishing it in a District oral history magazine. Participation of KAYAW adults and students in the annual Academy of Elders/Science Camp will be strongly encouraged. Participants will share their research during annual gatherings. Such participation will serve as another avenue for more tribal members to learn about restoration efforts, scientific monitoring techniques, and occupations related to such work. Students will explore local knowledge as it relates to marine mammal populations, inter-tidal environment, impact of humans on the coastal environment, human use overtime and intergenerational changes and cultural beliefs and practices that may provide insight in scientific studies. The value and implications of TEK will be strongly emphasized throughout the implementation of the KAYAW project.

STAC Recommendation: This is a very competent proposal that creates its own activities based on addressing local interests and concerns as they relate to GEM. The types of activities described in the proposal (resource inventory, habitat mapping, ecology, human effects on resources (page 1) are consistent with information needed to be able to design a local monitoring program. The KAYAW has expanded slowly and the proposed work areas (continuing harbor seal data gathering; continuing focus archaeological and natural resources, and working with the nearshore monitoring project conducted by UAF [Dr. Robert Foy]) are a form of monitoring. Furthermore, the project design has monitoring

objectives and study procedures. The proposal is responsive to the invitation (continuing community involvement project), is consistent with one of two GEM strategies (incorporate community involvement), and is proactive in moving toward a GEM-style monitoring youth area watch program. Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The report on approaches to community involvement commissioned by the Trustee Council in FY 2003 will not be available until the end of September 2003. The report is expected to provide the basis for a thorough examination of the role of community involvement in the GEM program to be conducted by the Executive Director during FY 2004. Until that examination is complete, funding of community involvement projects will be based on responsiveness to the criteria in the FY 04 Invitation and past and future utility for implementing the GEM program. The Kodiak Youth Area Watch proposal is well grounded in the principles of the GEM program and shows a keen understanding of the concepts of the roles and needs for community involvement in long-term monitoring programs. The connection to the GEM Science Plan is clear, and the recommendations of the STAC are very positive. Fund.

Short-050763-Monitoring of Anthropogenic Hydrocarbons(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Long-term Monitoring of Anthropogenic Hydrocarbons in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Region

Principal Investigator Name: Jeff Short

Location: PWS, Kodiak, Kenai Peninsula

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This proposal seeks support to expand the Long Term Environmental Monitoring (LTEMP) of the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (PWSRAC) in a manner that will make it substantially more powerful in its ability to detect environmental changes induced by petroleum contamination, and possibly other contaminants that have recently been identified as potential insults to the region. This expansion is designed to address the needs of both the PWSRCAC and the GEM programs, in part by combining resources of both organizations. The proposed design incorporates and integrates the existing NOAA and LTEMP monitoring datasets, and proposes a modest enlargement of effort to monitor at a substantially larger spatial scale. Most of the expansion is intended to implement a random-sampling based design that is currently being developed under an FY2004 Trustee Council funded project (Trustee Project 040724: Short - FY04 - Monitoring Exxon Valdez Oil).

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is recommended for funding. It is a good fit to the Invitation under Lingering Oil and Nearshore development of standard operating procedures (SOP). It also complements and would directly utilize the results of current GEM Lingering Oil study: Short - FY04 - Monitoring Exxon Valdez Oil (040724). The FY 04 study is designed to provide recommendations on how to integrate monitoring for the lingering effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill into GEM Nearshore monitoring programs. The proposal responds directly to the Science Plan (Establish a strategy for

monitoring persistence of Exxon Valdez oil, and its relationship to other sources of contamination in PWS) by establishing a background hydrocarbon reference station at Hinchinbrook Entrance and by developing a random sampling approach that would serve as a proxy measure for human development pressure on the nearshore environment. The random sampling approach would simultaneously track the persistence of lingering oil from the EVOS, and serve as a large geographic scale monitoring "station" reflecting human development pressure over a long time scale. The technical merit of the sampling protocols and laboratory analyses is established by adopting the methods of the long-established Long Term Environmental Monitoring Program (LTEMP).

PAC Recommendation: Concur with STAC and Science Director recommendations.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation. This proposal makes the lingering oil investigations an integral part of the GEM Nearshore Program.

Executive Director's Recommendation: Concur with STAC and Science Director recommendations.

Thorne-040725-Seafood Waste Discharge(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Impacts of Seafood Waste Discharge in Orca Inlet, Prince William Sound

Principal Investigator Name: Richard Thorne

Location: Orca Inlet, Prince William Sound

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: This proposal brings together several entities with concerns over the impacts of seafood waste discharge into Cordova Harbor (Orca Inlet). The Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) is acting as the facilitator of this effort because of its strategic location and long-term interest in the problem. Primary collaborators are DEC, ADF&G and Cordova seafood processors. Anticipated collaborators include the Native Village of EYAK and the City of Cordova. The proposed research will investigate possible impacts seafood waste discharge through a series of experiments that will evaluate the nearshore community response to alternate techniques of seafood waste discharge, including different grind sizes and whole carcasses, as well as a pile remediation study. These experiments will not only aid our understanding of the historic impacts, but will form the basis for a more healthy and productive approach to seafood waste recycling. A three-year project is proposed, with the first year devoted to baseline observations and experimental design.

STAC Recommendation: This proposal brings together several entities such as the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), Cordova seafood processors, the Native Village of EYAK, and the City of Cordova with concerns over the impacts of seafood waste discharge into Cordova Harbor (Orca Inlet). The research would investigate possible impacts of seafood waste discharge through a series of experiments by evaluating the nearshore community response to alternate techniques of seafood waste discharge. The results of the research would aid the understanding of historic impacts and form the basis for a more healthy and productive approach to seafood waste recycling. The first year of the proposed 3-year project will be devoted to baseline observations and experimental design. This collaborative project addresses two invitation categories: Community involvement and nearshore. The study would also provide information for

similar concerns in southeastern Alaska and complement ongoing ADEC studies in Ketchikan. The PI should consider application of these findings to the wider GEM area. Fund.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The proposal would add the dimension of human effects to the development of the nearshore monitoring program, and it is a good match of GEM objectives to the management of an important pollution concern for coastal communities throughout the oil spill affected area. Fund.

Walker-040726-Marine Derived Nutrients(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Presence and Effects of Marine Derived Nutrients (MDN) in Stream, Riparian and Nearshore Ecosystems on Southern Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

Principal Investigator Name: Coowe Walker

Location:

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: Marine derived nutrients and carbon (MDN) delivered by salmon and other anadromous fishes are considered important drivers in riverine ecosystems, providing nutrients and food to these land-based food webs. However, we know little about the relative value of MDN compared to other nutrient and carbon sources (e.g., watershed-derived) in the Gulf of Alaska region. The objectives of this study are to develop a water chemistry proxy for monitoring salmon returns, and to track and measure MDN effects in stream, riparian and nearshore environments, on the southern Kenai Peninsula. We will accomplish this by linking stream chemistry, marine isotope signatures, marine terrestrial fatty acid ratios, and key animal and plant community density, growth, and lipid measures along a gradient from river mouth to headwaters in key watersheds. This study will be integrated with related studies proposed in other areas of southcentral Alaska to develop a broader regional understanding and widely-applicable long-term monitoring program for the GEM region.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal provides clear and workable approaches to collecting the data necessary to meet the needs identified for watersheds in the Invitation. It would provide geographic and physical contrasts between two (anadromous and non-anadromous) peat wetlands watersheds on the southern Kenai Peninsula, and it would establish a partnership with a resource management agency (ADFG) for operation of a salmon counting weir. Measures C, N, and S stable isotopes, and evaluates full suite of water quality measures containing N, P, C in resident fish, invertebrates and plants. Incorporates direct and re-mineralization routes of C and N through food webs. The proposal would have the ability to compare streams with and without salmon, and to look at production of salmon in a system where escapements are counted (Anchor River tributary). Measures of longitudinal distributions of MDN from headwaters to mouth would provide an important contrast. Measures of proxies cover water chemistry parameters and fatty acid levels and ratio of omega-3 fatty acids to total fatty acids in animals. Excellent ties to local community through Citizens Environmental Monitoring Program, (CEMP is EPA/ADEC funded). Prospects are good for learning how to measure and interpret linkages

of coastal peat wetland stream systems to the marine environment in the Gulf of Alaska in ways that will have practical applications of very large potential significance. Fund contingent on a letter from the Principal Investigators agreeing to participate in a watershed workshop will be held at the January 2005 GEM meeting, and to present an up-to-date report on progress and participate in comparison and evaluation of methods.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: Proposal provides a resident stream fish dimension to the watershed habitat type. PI has agreed to participate in a watershed workshop which will be held at the January 2005 GEM meeting, and to present an up-to-date report on progress and participate in comparison and evaluation of methods. Fund.

Weingartner-040340-Alaska Coastal Current(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Long-Term Monitoring of the Alaska Coastal Current

Principal Investigator Name: Thomas Weingartner

Location: Gulf of Alaska Shelf offshore of Resurrection Bay

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: This proposal is for monitoring temperatures, salinities, and spring bloom characteristics of the Alaska Coastal Current (ACC) from a mooring and monthly sampling at station GAK 1 near Seward. The project builds upon the 33-year record at this station. These data can predict ACC (baroclinic) transport anomalies so this variable is obtained indirectly. The results will be examined with respect to variations in terrestrial runoff and atmospheric heat fluxes. We will provide daily maps of satellite scatterometer-derived winds, make theses available to the public via a website, and archive them for future analyses. All variables affect biological production at higher trophic levels. The results have value for: interpreting continuous plankton recorder data to be obtained from ferries under GEM sponsorship, evaluating performance of numerical ocean circulation models, and conducting retrospective analyses of biological productivity. Logistics costs are shared with the NSF-NOAA funded GLOBEC program.

STAC Recommendation: Weingartner proposes to continue the 33 year hydrographic time series, maintain a mooring and provide daily wind estimates for the northern Gulf of Alaska. He will also measure fluorescence and light transmission to estimate the primary production. He suggests that it will only be the spring bloom estimates rather than the entire year due to potential biological fouling of the instruments. The GAK1 measurements are vital for the determination of ocean climate conditions. The proposal is well written and Weingartner is productive. The basic work should be funded. The inclusion of the daily wind field processing is questionable. Why would mariners be interested in today's (prior) winds rather than the predictions that are provided by the NWS? Providing real time winds is not a primary function of this program or an academic institution. Also, why are nitrate sensors not included in the mooring? These should prove to be more valuable than quasi-real-time winds. The leverage provided for this project is excellent and the requested costs are modest. Why isn't the request for

multiple years rather than just one year? Recommend continued funding this project. This project has repeatedly proved its value to the scientific community in the Northern Gulf of Alaska. Recommend funding at this level for FY04, FY05 and FY06.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The project has proven to be a cost effective partnership to enhance the value of one of the oldest time series of marine environmental data in the North Pacific. Proposal is to be funded at this level with these objectives for three years, FY 2004 - 2006. Fund.

Willette-040670-Monitoring ACC Dynamics(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Monitoring Dynamics of the Alaska Coastal Current and Development of Applications for Management of Cook Inlet Salmon

Principal Investigator Name: Mark Willette

Location: Cook Inlet

TC Fund Date: 02/09/2004

Abstract: This project will use a vessel of opportunity to collect physical oceanographic and fisheries data along a transect, across lower Cook Inlet from Anchor Point to the Red River delta. Logistical support for the field sampling will be provided in part by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game which has chartered a vessel annually to fish along this transect each day during July providing in season projections of the size of salmon runs returning to the inlet. The work proposed here is for long-term monitoring of oceanographic conditions in Cook Inlet as part of these ongoing fisheries surveys. Investigators will also use physical oceanographic data collected by the project to improve management of Cook Inlet salmon through improved in season salmon run projections. Several hypotheses regarding effects of changing oceanographic conditions on salmon migratory behavior will be tested. The oceanographic data collected by the project will also provide for valuable validation of remote sensing products, improved understanding of ocean dynamics in lower Cook Inlet, and a highly powerful statistical evaluation of the oil spill risk analysis models.

STAC Recommendation: Contributions to the central GEM goal, recurring ecosystem status evaluations, will be continuation of the salmon stock data series for Cook Inlet. ADCP results will be collected on a schedule that is not necessarily coordinated with the tidal periodicities of flow in the Inlet. No scheme for "de-tiding" the data is proposed, but even if one is found, the weak, low-frequency signals of ACC flow may be difficult to extract from the transect series. CTD data may help to define water sources, however an explicit scheme for doing that needs to be laid out. Coordination with inlet CODAR (shore-based radars measuring nearsurface currents) programs is proposed, but availability of CODAR systems in '04-'06 is stated to be quite uncertain. Willette, a fisheries biologist for ADFG, and Pegau, a physical oceanographer at Kachemak Reserve, are competent and will get what can be gotten from the data. A proposal to run more transects for just physical data in some other months (October, January, April?) would give the data set some comparisons, a basis for writing up the results. The important component of this proposal is testing hypotheses of the effect of the physical oceanography on

the salmon fisheries of Cook Inlet. It remains to be established if the Anchor Point July transect is where long-term monitoring for GEM is desired. However, while this evaluation is occurring, the project should provide some short-term payoff by directly relating real-time physical oceanographic conditions and movement of fish for management purposes. Continuous fixed-point measurements of physical data are needed to go with the observations proposed to be collected in this proposal. These continuous physical data should assist with de-tiding data. Funding half of the vessel charter is a significant funding policy question. Is this a normal agency expense that should be paid for as part of this project? Fund contingent on addressing STAC technical concerns and resolution of policy issue on funding transect.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The proposal builds physical data collection into a long established (1979) fishing transect at Anchor Point in Cook Inlet. Anchor Point is at the biologically critical juncture of Gulf marine waters and glacially silted freshwater runoff. Proposal also provides an important link between salmon fishery management and physical oceanography that is expected to provide substantial benefits to economic development and enhanced recreational fishing opportunities in the oil spill affected areas of Cook Inlet. Funding a portion of the transect expenses is a fair distribution of responsibilities in our partnership with ADF&G which changes the uses and configuration of the vessel from a fishing charter to a joint fishing and oceanography charter. A revised proposal addressing STAC technical concerns was received. Fund.

Willette-050765-Salmon Smolt Monitoring(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Management Applications: Improving Preseason Forecasts of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Runs through Smolt Monitoring - Technology Development

Principal Investigator Name: Mark Willette

Location: Cook Inlet

TC Fund Date: 08/23/2004

Abstract: This project will develop and implement a smolt-monitoring program for Kenai River sockeye salmon as a tool for managing one of the largest and most accessible salmon stocks in Upper Cook Inlet. Sockeye salmon smolt population estimates will be used to develop preseason forecasts of run size for this stock. The Alaska Board of Fisheries has specified that the Kenai River sockeye salmon run will be managed based upon preseason and inseason forecasts of run strength, and inriver escapement goals for this system vary as a function of these forecasts. This management structure causes relative uses of the resource by recreational, personal use, and commercial fishers to be strongly dependent on the accuracy of forecasts. The project will use two independent methods to estimate the population size of sockeye salmon smolt emigrating from the Kenai River watershed. GEM funding is requested to support estimation of smolt population size using mark-recapture methods. ADF&G funding will support estimation of smolt population size using side-looking sonar. During the first two years of the project, we will evaluate the accuracy and precision of our estimates and identify the methodology that provides the best estimate at the lowest cost. In the third year, we will implement this new method to estimate smolt population size. The project will also estimate the proportion of marine-

derived elements in smolts, beginning a database needed to evaluate the effect of marine nutrient contributions on salmon production in this and other systems.

STAC Recommendation: The proposal is recommended for funding. The proposal responds to the Management Application section of the Invitation that calls for, "utilize or augment existing biological monitoring programs to develop a new application or enhance an existing application to management, while building the basic data to implement the GEM ecosystem model." It is responsive to the Science Plan call to, "Identify and demonstrate statistically rigorous sampling strategies for detecting marine signals and proxies from plants and animals in the marine watersheds ..." Technical merit of this proposal is very high, as it adequately copes with the formidable difficulties of estimating smolt abundance in the Kenai River, as the proposal notes, estimation of smolt abundance in the Kenai has failed in the past. The proposal demonstrates a thorough understanding of the challenges, and it proposes an adaptive and innovative strategy for meeting the challenges, using a variety of sampling techniques at a number of different locales in the watershed. Potential management applications are substantial and include 1) predictors of future adult salmon returns allowing more responsive management to assure sustainable escapements while optimizing harvest opportunities, 2) using juvenile production as an indicator of freshwater ecosystem health, 3) identification and control of factors that influence salmon population trends, 4) use of marine survival information to further explain causes and variability in salmon population trends, and 5) recovery of tagged adult Chinook and coho salmon during their ocean migration to provide location and interception information to aid in interpretation of the effect of ocean and climate on marine survival of salmon and related species. Community involvement strategies are apparent but not well explained. The proposal is responsive to all five of GEM's major goals, providing data and analysis relevant to detecting and understanding change in watersheds, informing managers and other interested parties about impending changes in natural resources, solving resource management problems with appropriate information, and predicting future states of natural resources. The proposal is also particularly responsive to two of the six "implementation" goals of GEM, because it leverages application of EVOSTC funds to augment ongoing monitoring work funded ADF&G, and it would facilitate application of GEM research and monitoring results to benefit conservation and management of marine resources, as explained under management applications, above. The budget is highly leveraged by funds from ADF&G sources and it is reasonable for the proposed objectives." The Pis are exceptionally well qualified to do this type of work, and their salaries are not charged for in the budget, which includes only extra seasonal personnel costs. The proposal was exceptionally well written and the methods and limitations of the sampling gears were carefully explained.

PAC Recommendation: Concur with the STAC and the Science Director recommendations; however the proposal needs to make better connections with the communities it serves. In particular the ADF&G Regional Planning Team and the regional aquaculture associations have relevant information to share and interests in the outcome of the work and they should be consulted.

Science Directors Recommendation: Concur with the STAC recommendation. This proposal is a strong response to the Management Applications section of the Invitation.

Executive Director's Recommendation: None Provided

Woody-040712-Nutrient-Based Resource Management(Click to Download Project Packet)

Title: Research for Nutrient-Based Resource Management in Watersheds and Estuaries

Principal Investigator Name: Carol Woody

Location: Prince William Sound

TC Fund Date: 11/10/2003

Abstract: Proposal offers a strategy for developing a monitoring program for watersheds that would form the basis for a comprehensive understanding of water quality and biological production in relation to natural and human induced variability. Sampling strategy effectively leverages existing funding from Oil Spill Recovery Institute and North Pacific Research Board to minimize costs. Data derived on isotopic signatures of C, N, and S will be invaluable in designing monitoring throughout the GEM area. Important new information would be produced on effects of watersheds on productivities of nearshore environments, the feasibility of using sulfur as indicator of marine related effects, and the relation of MDN to freshwater residence time in juvenile salmon.

STAC Recommendation: Proposal offers a clear strategy for developing a monitoring program for watersheds that would form the basis for a comprehensive understanding of water quality and biological production in relation to natural and human induced variability. Sampling strategy effectively leverages existing funding from Oil Spill Recovery Institute and North Pacific Research Board to minimize costs. Data derived on isotopic signatures of C, N, and S will be invaluable in designing monitoring throughout the GEM area. Important new information would be produced on effects of watersheds on productivities of nearshore environments, the feasibility of using sulfur as indicator of marine related effects, and the relation of MDN to freshwater residence time in juvenile salmon. Proposal makes good case that the management implications of information for salmon and salmon-dependent economies and wildlife are very strong for ADF&G, NMFS, and USFWS. On the negative side the proposal has some serious shortcomings in the presentation of hypotheses and methods. Hypotheses need to be re-written to remove tautologies, maps of sampling localities need to be provided, and field methods for sampling and estimation of abundance need to be clearly explained. Fund contingent on receipt of revised proposal addressing peer reviewer concerns.

PAC Recommendation: None Provided

Science Directors Recommendation: None Provided

Executive Director's Recommendation: The project provides information on terrestrial-marine linkages in the nearshore and riverine environments that is essential to planning watershed monitoring. Revised proposal addressed peer reviewer concerns. The Principal Investigators agreed to participate in a watershed workshop will be held at the January 2005 GEM meeting, and to present an up-to-date report on progress and participate in comparison and evaluation of methods. Fund.

FY06 Fiscal Analysis

The function of the FY06 Fiscal Analysis is to provide information which details funding information for proposals currently being funded by the Trustee Council and those proposals seeking funding in response to the RFP. Fiscal Table 1 provides information detailing the funding requests from proposals which responded to the FY06 EVOSTC Invitation. Fiscal Table 2 details the yearly summation of obligated funds from projects that received multiyear funding for FY04 thru FY07. These obligated

funds (Table 2) are from projects that successfully responded to the FY04 and FY05 Invitations and details funds that are spoken for in the next coming years unless an action is taken by the Trustee Council. Tables 3 and 4 provide detailed budgetary information for projects which have been already funded by the Trustee Council in FY04 and FY05 and will also be receiving funds in FY06 from multiyear project plans. At the bottom of the Fiscal Analysis section of the Draft FY06 Workplan the reader will find a series of pie charts which detail the Trustee Council Agency Distribution of funds per fiscal year for projects which have already received funds.

Fiscal Table 1: Proposals Seeking Funding in FY06	
Proposal	Funds Sought in FY06
Adams-060784-Commercial Fishery Synthesis and Modeling	\$108,184.70
Ben-David-060781-Climatic effects of nutrient transfer	\$82,838.69
Bickford-060782-Herring larval drift	\$52,211.00
Bodkin-060788-Database for Nearshore Resources	\$65,836.00
Esler-060777-Harlequin Duck Quantitative Synthesis	\$48,941.00
Hoover-Miller-060789-Status of Harbor Seals	\$105,839.00
Irons-060787-Marine Bird and Sea Otter Synthesis	\$96,901.00
Jacobs-060783-Information Synthesis and Recovery	\$501,400.44
Kiefer-060792-GIS System for EVOS	\$120,301.12
Rusanowski-060785-Assesment of EVOS Restoration Plan	\$435,740.60
Short-060786-Exxon Valdez Oil in Sediment	\$28,677.00

Fiscal Table 2: Total Funding Obligated By Fiscal Year	
Fiscal Year	Total
FY04	\$6,303,607.00
FY05	\$5,451,619.74
FY06	\$2,260,370.56
FY07	\$269,000.00

Fiscal Table 3: FY04 Projects Receiving Funds in 2006			
Project	FY04	FY05	FY06
Ballachey-040775-Oil Exposure in Sea Otters	\$20,500.00	\$206,700.00	\$34,900.00
Batten-040624-CPR data	\$135,200.00	\$135,200.00	\$135,200.00
Bechtol-040693-Parameters in the N. Gulf of AK	\$37,600.00	\$56,100.00	\$56,000.00
Bishop-040635-Top-down and Bottom-up Processes	\$149,529.00	\$164,030.00	\$151,390.00
Bodkin-040620-2-Lingering Oil and Sea Otters	\$134,300.00	\$26,200.00	\$6,500.00
Cokelet-040699-AK Marine Highway System Ferries	\$171,500.00	\$185,900.00	\$145,900.00
Day-040772-Sediment Quality Survey	\$151,000.00	\$57,200.00	\$0.00

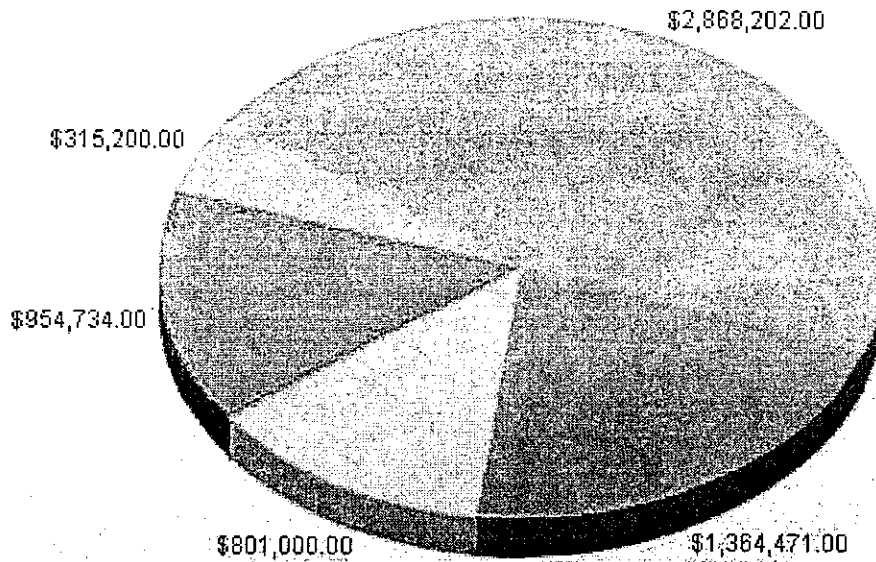
DeLorenzo-040210-Youth Area Watch	\$121,100.00	\$126,400.00	\$133,200.00
Finney-040703-Marine-terrestrial Linkages	\$79,197.00	\$80,154.00	\$81,117.00
Heintz-040706-Energy Allocation	\$48,400.00	\$42,300.00	\$14,000.00
Honnold-040707-Marine-derived Nutrients on Sockeye Salmon	\$83,200.00	\$82,400.00	\$86,800.00
Nelson-040290-Hydrocarbon Database	\$22,200.00	\$22,200.00	\$22,200.00
Okkonen-040614-Monitoring Program in the NE Pacific Ocean	\$27,289.00	\$30,366.00	\$31,455.00
Rice-040620-1-Lingering Population Status	\$60,000.00	\$61,000.00	\$29,100.00
Schneider-040610-Kodiak Archipelago	\$63,000.00	\$63,000.00	\$63,000.00
Thorne-040725-Seafood Waste Discharge	\$72,680.00	\$111,692.00	\$108,943.00
Walker-040726-Marine Derived Nutrients	\$169,000.00	\$153,400.00	\$149,700.00
Weingartner-040340-Alaska Coastal Current	\$80,387.00	\$81,748.00	\$64,950.00
Willette-040670-Monitoring ACC Dynamics	\$89,800.00	\$68,000.00	\$27,900.00
Woody-040712-Nutrient-Based Resource Management	\$173,216.00	\$177,002.00	\$152,632.00

Fiscal Table 4: FY05 Projects Receiving Funds in 2006

Project	FY05	FY06	FY07
Baird-050743-Connecting with Coastwalk	\$28,900.00	\$28,900.00	\$11,900.00
Bodkin-050750-GEM Nearshore Monitoring Plan	\$227,300.00	\$104,400.00	\$0.00
Hoover-Miller-050749-Harbor Seal Monitoring	\$97,200.00	\$130,300.00	\$82,300.00
Irons-050751-Marine Bird Abundance	\$163,600.00	\$32,700.00	\$0.00
Matkin-050742-Monitoring Killer Whales 2005-2007	\$20,500.00	\$22,300.00	\$23,800.00
Otis-050769-Temporal Stability of Fatty Acids	\$67,700.00	\$89,400.00	\$25,100.00
Rice-050794-PWS Herring Populations: An Updated Synthesis	\$101,240.54	\$30,783.56	\$0.00
Saupe-050764-ShoreZone Mapping - Kodiak	\$201,300.00	\$201,900.00	\$0.00
Short-050763-Monitoring of Anthropogenic Hydrocarbons	\$58,900.00	\$58,900.00	\$58,900.00
Willette-050765-Salmon Smolt Monitoring	\$68,800.00	\$65,900.00	\$67,000.00

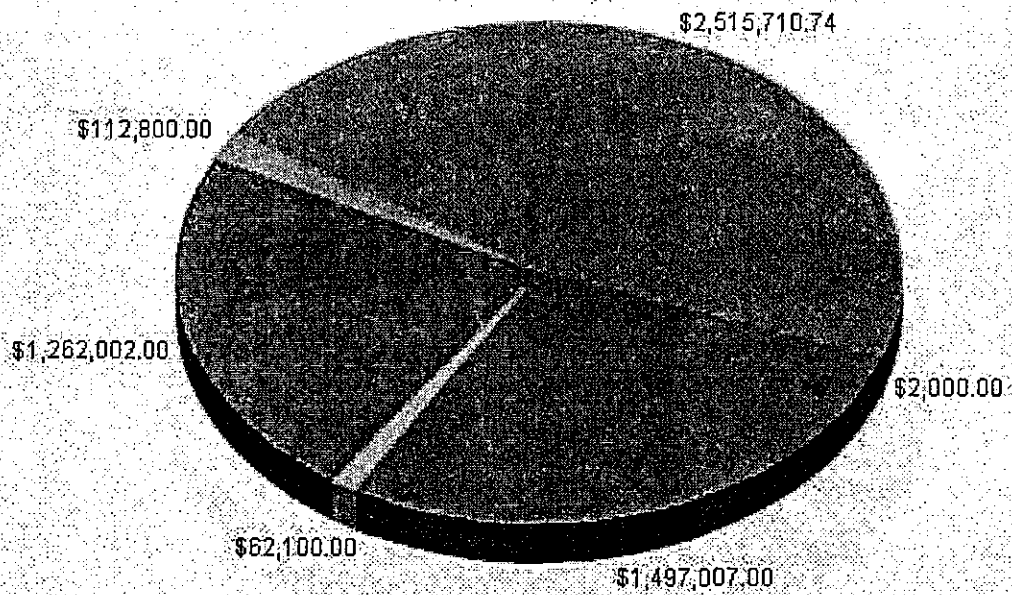
Agency Distributions for FY04

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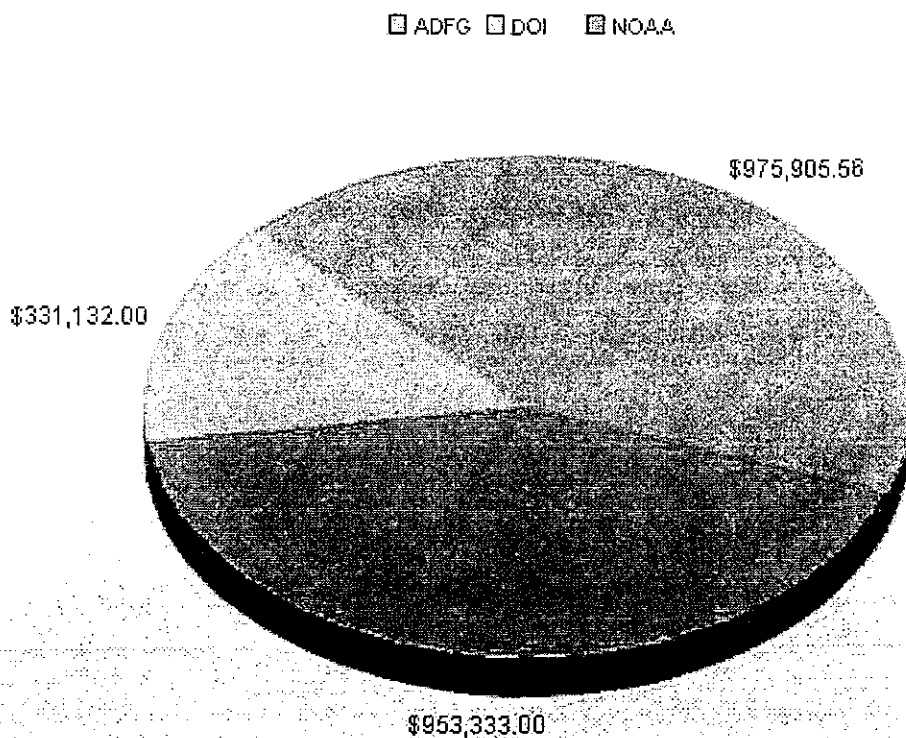


Agency Distributions for FY05

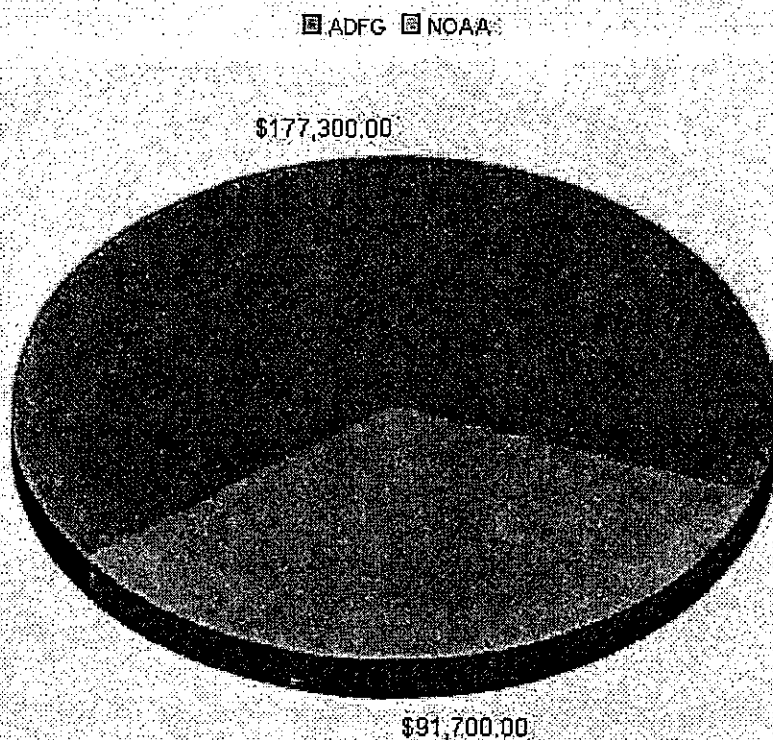
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Agency Distributions for FY06



Agency Distributions for FY07



2006 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Draft Work Plan