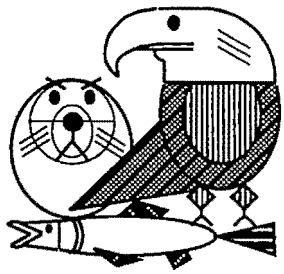
13.08.01 – Reading File

April 1995

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 28, 1995

Mr. Chuck Dennis
P.O. Box 3229
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Dear Mr. Dennis,

Nancy Lethcoe suggested that you might be interested in the Trustee Council's small parcel habitat protection program.

I have enclosed a copy of the Trustee Council's small parcel nomination packet for your reference. If you have questions regarding the small parcel program, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Eric F. Myers
Director of Operations

enclosure

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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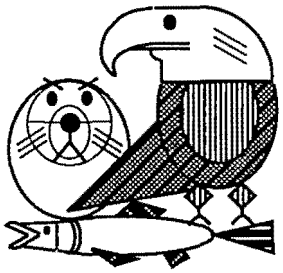

April 28, 1995

Mark Luttrell
Box 511
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Mr. Luttrell,

I want to respond to your request for additional information concerning the Ellamar Subdivision (Parcel ID: PWS 17) and Lowell Point (Parcel ID: KEN 1015) small parcel nominations.

For your reference, I have enclosed a copy of a draft small parcel worksheet that provides basic information about the small parcels that have been identified to date as being appropriate for possible acquisition. (Please note that this is a working list that will be updated from time to time as additional small parcel nominations are evaluated.)

In particular, page 2 has information concerning the Ellamar nomination. This parcel is currently under active consideration for acquisition and a lead negotiator has been assigned (Alex Swiderski/Alaska Department of Law). Mr. Swiderski is working with the landowner to develop additional information concerning the property (eg., hazardous materials, survey, preliminary title search, etc.). The Trustee Council has directed the Executive Director to provide a recommendation concerning possible small parcel acquisitions by June 15.

With regard to Lowell Point, I want to confirm that this relatively recent nomination is currently under review to assess the parcel's potential contribution to restoration. As of this time, no formal determination has yet been made with respect to the Lowell Point nomination.

If you have any additional specific information regarding the resource values associated with either of these parcels that would be use to the evaluation process, please feel free to contact me. Personal knowledge of specific resource values on particular parcels (e.g., knowledge of bald eagle nesting, abundance of intertidal resources, etc.) can be very helpful in the review process.

Additionally, as the Trustee Council moves forward with its restoration efforts, additional expressions of support (letters, resolutions from local governments, testimony at Trustee Council meetings, or other indications of local support) are helpful to assist the Trustee Council understand the public's interest in the habitat protection program.

During the recent public meeting, there was a clear expression of support for the acquisition of Lowell Point. That interest will be helpful to the Trustee Council as it moves forward with the small parcel process.

Please let me know if I can provide further information.

Sincerely,

Eric F. Myers
Director of Operations

cc: Molly McCammon
Alex Swiderski
Habitat Work Group

Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	Linda McLane	Coal Creek Moorage Subdivision, Part 1, Block 1, Lots 1,2,3,4, & 5; Block 2, Lot 2, Tract A. This parcel is located at the confluence of Coal Creek and the Kasilof River, part of the Kasilof River Flats.	53	High	ADF&G/ ADNR	The parcel contains an extensive tidal marsh surrounded by uplands of mixed spruce and birch. This parcel benefits pink and sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, bald eagles, commercial and sport fishing, recreation and archaeological resources.
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	Chester Cone	South of Beaver Loop Road, Kenai AK. T5N, R11W, Sec 11, SM. This parcel is located near the mouth of the Kenai River in an area known as the Kenai River Flats.	100	High	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel contains an extensive tidal marsh and is surrounded by uplands containing bog meadow, grass, sedge, rose shrubs and spruce. Wetlands found on this property provide habitat for salmon smolt, Dolly Varden, waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors.
KEN 149	Perl Island	Perl Island Ranch Partners	Island in Chugach Island group south of the Kenai Peninsula. T12S, R14W, Sec. 19 SM, Kenai, AK. This parcel occupies the NW corner of Perl Island, the central of the three islands in the Chugach Islands group.	156	High	ADNR	An anadromous stream on the property provides habitat for salmon and Dolly Varden. In addition, there is a documented concentration of sea otters in the area. Acquisition would eliminate the impact of cattle grazing on injured resources.
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats	University of Alaska	0.5 miles north of the city of Valdez, Richardson Highway, Valdez Alaska. U.S. Survey No. 447, T8S, R6W, S29/32.	33	High	USFS	The Valdez Duck Flats are a large and unique complex of intertidal mud flats and salt marsh covering approximately 1000 acres. Millions of salmon fry from these streams and the nearby Solomon Gulch hatchery feed and rear throughout the Duck Flats.
PWS 52	Valdez, Hayward	Philip L. Hayward	Lots 1-4, Block 3 and 4, Zook Subdivision, Mineral Loop Road, Valdez, Alaska. T8S, R6W, S33/34.	9.5	Moderate	ADF&G	This parcel is adjacent to the Valdez Duck Flats and acquisition would provide protection from developement adjacent to these unique complex intertidal mud flats and salt marsh.
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	Elizabeth Kobylarz	Kobylarz Subdivision Tract D, Sec 19, T5N, R10W, SM, Kenai, AK. This parcel is located on Mile 14 of the Kenai River and encompasses approximately 1100 feet of riverbank frontage on Big Eddy.	20	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel provides access to one of the most popular fishing areas on the Kenai river. Acquisition would provide protection of key salmonid habitat and also benefit Dolly Varden.
KEN 148	River Ranch	Anderson, Hanni, Terry	Government Lot 4, 9, 10 and the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, T5N, R9W, Sec 22, SM Kenai AK. This parcel is located near River Mile 32 on the Kenai River.	146	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel is one of the larger privately owned properties on the river, developed as a horse and cattle ranch. It has high potential for recreational use and habitat protection as acquisition will facilitate management of fisheries and injured resources

*PMSC: Parcels Meriting Special Consideration

Parcel ID: PWS 111, denotes first round parcels; PWS 1011 denotes second round parcels.

Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description
KAP 150	Karluk	Karluk IRA Council	Karluk River, Kodiak Ak. T30S, R32W, Section 23, SM. This parcel is located on the west side of Kodiak Island.	5	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	The Karluk River drainage is the single largest salmon system in the Kodiak Island Group. Subsistence fishermen are dependant on Karluk resources including pink and sockeye salmon. Dolly Varden and recreation/tourism will also benefit from protection.
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	Reed Stoops, Ayakulik Associates	USS 362 - Tracts A-D, Karluk River Lagoon, T30N, R32W, Sec. 22. SM.	21.5	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel provides important public access and recreational service values. The Karluk River is world renown for its highly productive fishery resources including chinook, sockeye, pink, chum and coho salmon. Cultural resources will also benefit.
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	Salamatof Native Assoc., Inc.	T4N, R9W, Sec. 6 & 7, SM, Kenai, AK. T4N, R10W, portions of Sec. 1 & 12, SM, Kenai AK. This parcel encompasses approximately two miles of river bank between River Miles 26 & 28 upstream of the Soldotna Airport.	1260	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR/ USFWS	This parcel is one of the largest undeveloped privately owned parcels on the Kenai River.Protection will be provided injured resources such as salmon, Dolly Varden, river otters and bald eagles from future development.
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	Ellamar Properties, Inc.	Ellamar Sbudivision in Virgin Bay, Tatitlek Narrows, Prince William Sound. T11S, R9W, S20/29. This parcel is located on Virgin Bay, Approx. 2 miles north of the village of Tatitlek in PWS.	172	Moderate	ADNR	The area is mostly flat, well forested protected by Bligh and Busby Islands to the west and surrounded by mountains to the east. 42 lots have been sold. Benefits exist for salmon, herring, intertidal/subtidal habitats, sea otters and recreation/tourism.
KEN 55	Overlook Park	Cronland, Geisler, Lloyd, McNiven, Whytal	3/4 miles north of Bluff Point from Sterling Highway, Homer, AK. T6S, R14W, Sections 15 & 22, SM, Kenai, AK. This parcel is locally known as Overlook Park. It is situated below and is visible from the Sterling Hwy. scenic overlook.	97	Moderate	ADNR	The parcel lies upland of 3/4 mile of Kachemak Bay shoreline and an extensive tidal pool area unique to the area and accessible from the road system. This intertidal habitat contains especially diverse flora and fauna.
KAP 145	Termination Point	Leisnoi Inc. (Surface Estate)	Monashka Bay, NE coast of Kodiak Island. T27S, R20W, Sec. 6, 7, 8 & 18. SM. This parcel is approx. 12 miles from the town of Kodiak.	1028	Moderate	ADNR	This relatively flat coastal tract with 4 miles of convoluted shoreline and is forested. The parcel also contains productive intertidal habitat and benefits marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, recreation, subsistence and archaeological resources.
KAP 130	Uyak Bay	Dodge, Eklund, Povelite, Truitt	Head of Uyak Bay, west side of Kodiak Island. T33S, R27W, Sec. 31, & T34S, R27W, Sec.6. SM.	318	Moderate	USFWS	This parcel has approx. 0.5 miles of shoreline on Uyak Bay and Uyak River runs through a portion of the parcel. The Uyak River provides habitat for pink, coho, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, bald eagles. There is also a productive intertidal area.

*PMSC: Parcels Meriting Special Consideration

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Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description
KEN 1001	Deep Creek	Ninilchik Native Association	Parcel is located at MM 137.3 on the Sterling Highway 2.2 miles south of Ninilchik. T25S, R14W, SM, Lot 5, Sec. 4, Lot 6, Sec. 4, Lot 6 Deep Creek Subdiv., Tracts A&B & Lot 1, Bl 1, Leisure Time Estates.	172	High	ADNR	This parcel has approx. 0.5 miles of shoreline on Cook Inlet and provides habitat for sockeye salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, bald eagles, common murres and harbor seals.
KEN 1004	Stephanka Tract	Kenai Native Assoc. Inc.	This parcel is located within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. T4N, R8W, S.M., Section 1 and E 1/2 of Section 2.	803	High	USFWS	This parcel contains one and one half sections of intermediate and mature forest with small pockets of wetlands. It provides habitat for sockeye and pink salmon, Dolly Varden and river otters and has recreation and cultural resource values.

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Parcels that Merit Special Consideration

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description
KEN 12	Baycrest	Michael Bullock (Agent), Baycrest Investment Corp.	T6S, R14W, Sec. 23., below Baycrest Hill west of Homer. This parcel is adjacent to the "Overlook Parcel" on the west and contains 3/4 mile of Kachemak Bay frontage.	90	PMSC*	ADNR	This parcel contains an extensive tidal pool area and is accessible from the road system. Outstanding attributes of this parcel contribute to recreation, public access and management of the Overlook Parcel.
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	Charles E. and Helen Tulin	Located between the Sterling Highway and Cook Inlet with 3/4 mile of ocean frontage. T6S, R14W, Sec. 8 & 9, SM Kenai, AK	220	PMSC*	ADNR	This parcels contains and runs parallel to Diamond Creek from the Sterling Highway to Cook Inlet. The parcel is dominated by a mixed spruce and birch forest. Outstanding attributes of this parcel are its potential for recreation and public access.
KAP 22	The Triplets	Ouzinkie Native Corporation	Marmot Bay, 4 miles north of Kodiak Island, T25S, R25W, Sec. 23 & 26, SM.	60	PMSC*	USFWS	These three islands comprise the largest seabird colony in the Kodiak Archipelago. They contain important breeding habitat for several seabird populations impacted by the oil spill (colonial nesting seabirds, common murres).
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik River	Ayakulik Associates, c/o Reed Stoops	Mouth of the Ayakulik River, USMS 247, lots 1-6, Tract A. This parcel is composed of 6 lots and an adjacent tract at the mouth of the Ayakulik River in western Kodiak.	56	PMSC*	ADF&G	This river is second only to the Karluk for sockeye and chinook salmon production potential. Acquisition would provide outstanding benefits to recreation and fisheries management.
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	Pestrikoff & Boskofsky	Three Saints Bay, Kodiak ISland T35S, R27W, Sec. 10 & 11, SM. These parcels adjoin each other and are located within the entrance to the bay.	48 & 40	PMSC*	USFWS	Accessible shorelines and nearshore waters are used for subsistence purposes. Outstanding attributes include the wilderness qualities of the area, subsistence benefits to residents, and cultural resources.

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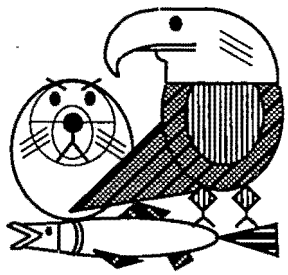

April 28, 1995

Mark Swansen
Box 748
Seward, Alaska 99664

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For your reference, I have enclosed a copy of a draft small parcel worksheet that provides basic information about the small parcels that have been identified to date as being appropriate for possible acquisition. (Please note that this is a working list that will be updated from time to time as additional small parcel nominations are evaluated.)

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Eric F. Myers
Director of Operations

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KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik River	Ayakulik Associates, c/o Reed Stoops	Mouth of the Ayakulik River, USMS 247, lots 1-6, Tract A. This parcel is composed of 6 lots and an adjacent tract at the mouth of the Ayakulik River in western Kodiak.	56	PMSC*	ADF&G	This river is second only to the Karluk for sockeye and chinook salmon production potential. Acquisition would provide outstanding benefits to recreation and fisheries management.
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	Pestrikoff & Boskofsky	Three Saints Bay, Kodiak ISland T35S, R27W, Sec. 10 & 11, SM. These parcels adjoin each other and are located within the entrance to the bay.	48 & 40	PMSC*	USFWS	Accessible shorelines and nearshore waters are used for subsistence purposes. Outstanding attributes include the wilderness qualities of the area, subsistence benefits to residents, and cultural resources.

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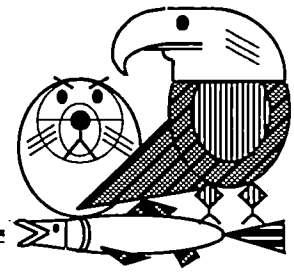

MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Workforce

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: April 28, 1995

SUBJ: **Training Opportunity**

We are exploring the possibility of sponsoring a session of Systematic Development of Informed Consent training by Annemarie and Hans Bleiker of the Institute for Participatory Managment & Planning. The SDIC training has been very highly recommended by a wide variety of state and federal agency representatives as an excellent training resource for any agency staff involved in public participation activities, particularly where the subject matter is controversial.

The dates available for consideration are during the week of September 25. The training entails 3 1/2 days and would be held in the Simpson building in Anchorage. The projected cost per attendee would be approximately $425. A brochure with more details on the content of the training is available by calling L.J. Evans at 907/265-9327.

We need to know how many people might be interested in attending. Please query your agency and provide L.J. with an approximate count by the Workforce meeting on Wednesday, May 3.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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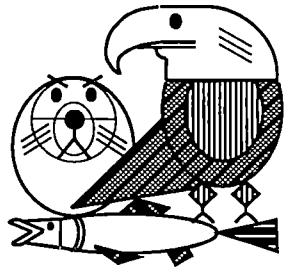
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 28, 1995

Douglas K. Hall
Assistant Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
U.S. Department of Commerce/NOAA
14th and Constitution NW Room 5804
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear ~~Mr. Hall:~~ Doug

Enclosed are copies of the 1995 Annual Status Report for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, as well as the most recent newsletter. I hope you find these useful when describing the overall restoration effort.

I very much appreciated meeting you during my last trip to Washington. If you get to Alaska before I make it East again, be sure to give me a call. In the meantime, if you would like additional copies of either the annual report or the newsletter, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

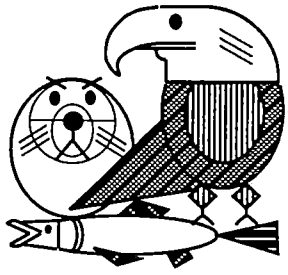
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Attachments

mm/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 28, 1995

Rick Grande, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary
U.S.D.A. Natural Resources and Environment
Room 217 E - Administration Building
14th and Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear ~~Mr. Grande:~~ Rick

Enclosed are copies of the 1995 Annual Status Report for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, as well as the most recent newsletter. I hope you find these useful when describing the overall restoration effort.

If you get to Alaska before I make it East again, be sure to give me a call. In the meantime, if you would like additional copies of either the annual report or the newsletter, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Attachments

mm/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Eric Myers

FROM: Traci Cramer
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: April 27, 1995

RE: FFY 1995 SEA Follow-up

At your request, I contacted Byron Morris and discussed the attached memorandum dated April 20, 1995. The following is a brief summary of our discussion.

He was somewhat confused about the program management and general administration costs. I explained that the budgets would be submitted based on what Dr. Cooney estimated as being the cost of the program as proposed, and that adjustment for program management and general administration would be made after submittal of the proposals.

He was concerned that the unified DPD would not be a good basis for implementation of the contract. However, he acknowledged that those details could be work out during contract negotiations.

He was unclear what specifically would be submitted under the BAA. I pointed out that Dr. Cooney was including in the package a memorandum which would identify the sub-projects applying under the BAA. He concurred that the memorandum would be sufficient.

When asked specifically if what was being proposed in your memorandum was consistent with the BAA requirement? His response was, "I don't see how they could do it any other way".

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Byron Morris
Joe Sullivan

FROM: Eric F. Myers

DATE: April 20, 1995

SUBJ: Anticipated Submission for FY 95 SEA Project

As a result of discussions regarding the format and content of the FY 96 SEA proposal, Ted Cooney recently sent me the attached outline.

Fundamentally, as reflected in this memo and my discussions with Dr. Cooney, the anticipated FY 96 SEA proposal submission will be comprised of:

— an FY 96 DPD for the overall SEA project (an updated version of the integrated DPD submitted in FY 95 to reflect proposed program changes between FY 95 and FY 96);

— new FY 96 DPDs for any sub-projects that may not have existed in FY 95 (for example, a new discrete program management and synthesis-integration component that will be proposed);

— attached copies of the FY 95 DPD submissions (for reference in the overall FY 96 SEA DPD);

— detailed FY 96 budgets for all sub-projects; and

— a letter to the NOAA procurement officials in Seattle that identifies the PWSSC sub-projects as submissions under the BAA.

General Administration - Program Management: As you are aware, in response to a request for guidance from Nancy Bird/PWSSC and David Scheel/PWSSC, Traci Cramer advised that, for the purposes of a working estimate of Program Management costs, proposals could reflect a figure of $8,000 per project in addition to the General Administration amount

calculated per the Financial Operating Procedures (see attached). As indicated in Dr. Cooney's memo, however, these Program Management costs will need to be addressed through the project evaluation and review process. Dr. Cooney has, in any case, indicated his understanding that General Administration and Program Management and General Administration costs will be contained within the SEA program budget and further reductions made accordingly. Dr. Cooney is now in travel status and Dr. Peter McRoy is carrying forward with the final preparations.

Dr. Cooney and the other members of the SEA project team have been making a great effort to ensure that their FY 96 project submission is responsive to the *Invitation* and the BAA process.

Please review the attached memorandum from Dr. Cooney and let me or Traci Cramer know immediately if you have any concerns or questions regarding their anticipated submission.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon
Traci Cramer
Bill Hauser
Bruce Wright
Ted Cooney
Peter McRoy

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon

FROM: Traci Cramer
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: April 27, 1995

RE: 1995 Expenditure Report as of March 31, 1995

The attached report is based on information provided by the Departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation for the period ending March 31, 1995.

While the majority of the comments are self explanatory, the following do require more that just a short sentence.

1. For whatever reason, David Bruce had not been providing expenditure information for OSPIC. The information has been requested for now and the future.

2. While no RSA was formally signed the Department of Environmental Conservation is treating the general administration as fully encumbered.

3. As you will remember, project 95100 was amended to include additional authorization for the Department of Natural Resources. A policy decision was made not to request additional authority from the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee, but to use existing authority. The department has not corrected AKSAS to reflect this adjustment. Carol Fries is aware of the situation and will fix it at a later date.

4. I have been unable to determine who pays the General Services Administration for the cost associated with the lease in Juneau. I've called and left a message with the budget person for NOAA.

5. The entire RSA between the Trustee Council and the Department of Fish and Game is reflected under Operations. Actual charges will be determined at a later date.

If you have any questions, give me a call.

Component	Lead	Line Item	Authorized	Expended	Encumb.	Exp/Enc	Balance	Percent Expended	Comments
Oil Spill Public Information		**Total**	**304,800**	**70,149**	**6,800**	**76,949**	**227,852**	25.25%	
	ADEC	Sub-Total	120,600	0	6,800	6,800	113,800	5.64%	David has not submitted any reports.
		300	97,800			0	97,800		
		400	15,500			0	15,500		
		500	500			0	500		
		GA	6,800		6,800	6,800	0		Encumbrance against the RSA.
	ADF&G	Sub-Total	184,200	70,149	0	70,149	114,052	38.08%	
		100	159,000	70,149		70,149	88,852		
		200	1,300	0		0	1,300		
		300				0	0		
		400				0	0		
		500				0	0		
		GA	23,900			0	23,900		
Synthesis/Dissemination	**ADNR**	**Total**	**218,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**218,000**	0.00%	
		200	1,000	0		0	1,000		
		300	200,000	0		0	200,000		
		400	1,000	0		0	1,000		
		500	2,000	0		0	2,000		
		GA	14,000	0		0	14,000		
Chief Scientist	**ADNR**	**Total**	**487,900**	**131,007**	**301,149**	**432,156**	**55,744**	88.57%	
		100	13,000	6,808		6,808	6,192		Missing the 6.5 amendment.
		200	1,400	0		0	1,400		
		300	450,000	124,199	301,149	425,348	24,652		Encumbrance represents the balance of contract.
		GA	23,500			0	23,500		Missing the amendment GA for 1.0

Component	Lead	Line Item	Authorized	Expended	Encumb.	Exp/Enc	Balance	Percent Expended	Comments
Executive Director		**Total**	**469,900**	**122,847**	**4,700**	**127,547**	**342,354**	27.14%	
	ADEC	Sub-Total	89,700	1,976	4,700	6,676	83,024	7.44%	
		300	67,300	503		503	66,797		
		400	9,700	1,473		1,473	8,227		
		500	8,000			0	8,000		
		GA	4,700		4,700	4,700	0		Encumbrance against the RSA.
	ADF&G	Sub-Total	302,600	120,870	0	120,870	181,730	39.94%	
		100	260,400	112,363		112,363	148,037		
		200	25,600	8,464		8,464	17,136		
		300	0	44		44	-44		
		400	0			0	0		
		500	0			0	0		
		GA	16,600			0	16,600		
	NOAA	Sub-Total	77,600	0	0	0	77,600	0.00%	
		300	72,500			0	72,500		No charges to date, under investigation.
		GA	5,100			0	5,100		
Public Advisory Group		**Total**	**146,500**	**8,624**	**2,550**	**11,174**	**135,326**	7.63%	**Excludes DOI**
	ADEC	Sub-Total	30,000	4,194	2,550	6,744	23,256	22.48%	
		300	28,000	4,194	550	4,744	23,256		
		GA	2,000		2,000	2,000	0		Encumbrance against the RSA.
	ADF&G	Sub-Total	116,500	4,430	0	4,430	112,070	3.80%	
		100	46,100	0		0	46,100		Cherri's salary is being charged to Operations.
		200	63,500	4,430		4,430	59,070		
		300	0			0	0		
		GA	6,900			0	6,900		

Component	Lead	Line Item	Authorized	Expended	Encumb.	Exp/Enc	Balance	Percent Expended	Comments
Operations		**Total**	**1,492,000**	**389,426**	**180,028**	**569,454**	**922,546**	38.17%	
	ADEC	Sub-Total	611,600	152,384	88,830	241,213	370,387	39.44%	
		100	85,000	35,706		35,706	49,294		
		200	12,000	6,783		6,783	5,217		
		300	426,100	100,769	55,030	155,798	270,302		Lease thru 6/30 45.2; Publications 9.8
		400	34,700	7,385		7,385	27,315		
		500	20,000	1,741		1,741	18,259		
		GA	33,800		33,800	33,800	0		Encumbrance against the RSA.
	ADF&G	Sub-Total	822,500	224,241	80,000	304,241	518,259	36.99%	
		100	634,900	208,214		208,214	426,686		Where is Keri's salary?
		200	92,400	10,989		10,989	81,411		
		300	0	5,038	5,000	10,038	-10,038		
		400	0			0	0		
		500	0			0	0		
		GA	95,200		75,000	75,000	20,200		Encumbrance against the RSA.
	ADNR	Sub-Total	57,900	12,802	11,198	24,000	33,900	41.45%	
		100	28,000			0	28,000		Missing the 28.0 amendment
		300	24,000	12,802	11,198	24,000	0		Encumbrance against the RSA.
		GA	5,900			0	5,900		Missing the amendment GA for 4.2
TOTAL			**3,119,100**	**722,052**	**495,227**	**1,217,279**	**1,901,821**	39.03%	

Component	Lead	Line Item	Authorized	Expended	Encumb.	Exp/Enc	Balance	Percent Expended	Comments
Agency Summary		Total	3,119,100	722,052	495,227	1,217,279	1,901,821	39.03%	
	ADEC	Sub-Total	851,900	158,553	102,880	261,433	590,467	30.69%	
		100	85,000	35,706	0	35,706	49,294		
		200	12,000	6,783	0	6,783	5,217		
		300	619,200	105,465	55,580	161,044	458,156		
		400	59,900	8,858	0	8,858	51,042		
		500	28,500	1,741	0	1,741	26,759		
		GA	47,300	0	47,300	47,300	0		
	ADF&G	Sub-Total	1,425,800	419,690	80,000	499,690	926,110	35.05%	
		100	1,100,400	390,725	0	390,725	709,675		
		200	182,800	23,883	0	23,883	158,917		
		300	0	5,082	5,000	10,082	-10,082		
		400	0	0	0	0	0		
		500	0	0	0	0	0		
		GA	142,600	0	75,000	75,000	67,600		
	ADNR	Sub-Total	763,800	143,808	312,348	456,156	307,644	59.72%	
		100	41,000	6,808	0	6,808	34,192		
		200	2,400	0	0	0	2,400		
		300	674,000	137,001	312,348	449,348	224,652		
		400	1,000	0	0	0	1,000		
		500	2,000	0	0	0	2,000		
		GA	43,400	0	0	0	43,400		
	NOAA	Sub-Total	77,600	0	0	0	77,600	0.00%	
		300	72,500	0	0	0	72,500		
		GA	5,100	0	0	0	5,100		

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon

FROM: Traci Cramer
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: April 27, 1995

RE: Department of Fish and Game General Administration

Recently, Kevin Brooks requested that RSA 11-5-5100 be increased due to circumstances that were unknown when the original agreement was signed. Attached is a copy of the RSA. The agreement is between the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and the Department of Fish and Game, and represents the cost associated with providing administrative support to our organization.

The budgets administered by the Department of Fish and Game includes the Executive Director, Operations, Public Advisory Group, and the Oil Spill Public Information Center components or 95100 and 95089 respectively. For Federal Fiscal Year 1995, the funding approved by the Trustee Council follows.

Line-Item	ED	Oper.	PAG	OSPIC	Total
Personnel	260.4	634.9	46.1	159.0	1,100.4
Travel	25.6	92.4	63.5	1.3	182.8
GA	16.6	95.2	6.9	23.9	142.6
Total	302.6	822.5	116.5	184.2	1,425.8

Of the $142.6 allocated for general administration, $41.8 has been committed for one Administrative Assistant at Operations. The only other commitment is the $75.0 associated with the existing RSA. The department is proposing that the RSA be amended to include the unexpended and unobligated balance of $25.8.

Let me know how you want to proceed.

X, 2107 MH-1

State of Alaska — Reimbursable Services Agreement — ORIGINAL RSA [X] — Amendment

Requesting Agency	BRU	Component	Log # (ADN)
FISH AND GAME	EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL	PUBLIC INFORMATION	1155100
Servicing Agency	**BRU**	**Component**	**Log # (ADN)**
SH AND GAME	ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1155100

I. **Project or program title:** INDIRECT CHARGE TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

II. **The servicing agency agrees to provide the requesting agency with the following service(s):**

Provide administrative support in areas inclusive of personnel, payroll, data processing, travel, AKSAS accounting structures and financial reporting . As recommended in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Financial Operating Procedures, a rate will be used because measuring specific use of these services is cost prohibitive. A total of $75,000 will be charged as indirect overhead on project 95100. This amount is within the federally approved indirect cost rate for oil spill.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & BUDGET
JAN 20 1995
BUDGET REVIEW

III. **Terms and mechanics of reimbursement:**

- [X] Payment upon approval by OMB
- [ ] Payment upon receipt of interagency billing
- [ ] Payment upon completion of service(s)
- [ ] Other (Specify)

Billing Address:
State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 25526
Juneau AK, 99802-5526

Commencement date	Completion date	Billing RD code	Phone #
7/1/94	6/30/95	11963	465-6062

IV. Servicing agency cost based on:
- [ ] Itemized costs of service(s) provided
- [X] Cost allocation schedule (description of allocation methodology must be attached)

V. **Schedule of maximum costs to be incurred by the Servicing Agency:**

	Original Agreement	Previous Amendments	This Amendment	Total
Personal services	$ 75,000.00			75,000.00
Travel	$			0.00
Contractual	$			0.00
Supplies	$			0.00
Equipment	$			0.00
Grants	$			0.00
Land, Bldgs	$			0.00
Other	$			0.00
Total	$ 75,000.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 75,000.00

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 | # of pages ▸
To Trudi Cramm | From Kim Sherman
Co. | Co.
Dept. | Phone #
Fax # 586-7589 | Fax #

VI. **Budgeting and accounting information :** Servicing Agency may not change line items without approval of Requesting Agency

Requesting agency — This agreement is documented [X] No [ ] Yes If yes, in FY — Continuing funds No [X] Yes [ ]

1. Financial coding to be charged: AR 42795 ~~11961000~~ 1125000 — Authority — Authority
2. Encumbrance document number: RS 1155100 — 3. Date funds lapse: 6/30/95
4. Federal funds [X] No [ ] Yes Amount $
Federal Agency/Program/CFDA No./ Grant/Contract No.

Operating budget page
Capital budget page

RECEIVED
APR 11 32
DIV. OF ACCTG.

Servicing Agency — This Agreement is documented [X] No [ ] Yes If yes, in FY — AR 42820 AR 44323 CC 1102020 LC 1102090

Operating budget page
Capital budget page N/A

VII. **Approvals & Certification:** The requesting agency and servicing agency agree to the terms and conditions above. In addition, the requesting agency certifies that sufficient funds are encumbered to pay this obligation or that there is a sufficient unencumbered balance in the appropriation cited to cover this obligation. I am aware that to knowingly make or allow false entries or alterations on a public record, or knowingly destroy, mutilate, suppress, conceal, remove or otherwise impair the verity, legibility or availability of a public record constitutes tampering with public records punishable under AS 11.56.815-820. Other disciplinary action may be taken up to and including dismissal.

SERVICING

	Printed Name	Date
Requesting Agency Authorized Signature: Molly McCam	Molly McCammon	12/8/94
Servicing Agency Authorized Signature: Kevin Brooks	Printed Name: KEVIN BROOKS ~~MARGIE BAPTISTE~~	Date: 1.3.95
OMB Authorized Signature: Nancy Slagle	Printed Name: Nancy J Slagle	Date: 1-20

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

To: Cathy @ G. Frampton's Office
Renee @ P. Janik's Office
Linda @ S. Pennoyer's Office
Carla @ F. Rue's Office
Sonte @ M. Brown's Office
Vicki @ C. Tillery's Office
Wanda @ D. Williams' Office

From: Rebecca Williams RAW
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office

Date: April 27, 1995

Subj: Proposed May/June and August Trustee Council Meeting Dates

---

Molly has proposed a Trustee Council meeting on May 31 or June 1, in Cordova. The meeting would begin at 1:00 p.m., allowing those in Juneau to fly in that morning. Molly would like folks to spend the night in Cordova so that a field trip could be planned for the next day. She would like to schedule a tour of a fishery and maybe an aerial tour of pertinent habitat areas.

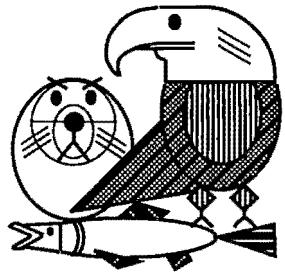
The proposed dates for the August meeting are the 24th or 25th, in Anchorage. The topic will be the 1996 Work Plan. This meeting will begin early, maybe 9:00.

Would you please check these dates against your Council members' calendar and let me know of any conflicts? I will initiate a conference call tomorrow, April 28 at 10:00 a.m. to confirm these meeting dates with each of you.

If any of you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me (265-9326 desk or 278-8012).

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Cathy @ G. Frampton's Office
Renee @ P. Janik's Office
Linda @ S. Pennoyer's Office
Carla @ F. Rue's Office
Sonte @ M. Brown's Office
Vicki @ C. Tillery's Office
Wanda @ D. Williams' Office

From: Rebecca Williams
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office

Date: April 27, 1995

Subj: Proposed May/June and August Trustee Council Meeting

Total Pages: 2

Comments:

Please distribute this fax to those listed above. Thank you.

Document Sent By: Rebecca

4/27/95

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
****

TX/RX NO. 7715

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK	[09] 19075867589	JUNEAU OFFICE
	[25] 19075867840	P.JANIK
	[26] 19074652075	B.BOTELHO
	[27] 12022084684	G.FRAMPTON
	[28] 19075867249	S.PENNOYER
	[29] 19074652332	RUE
	[31] 19074655070	G.BURDEN
	[36] 2787022	ALEX-CRAIG
	[37] 2714102	D.WILLIAMS

ERROR

today

printed on recycled paper by C.D.

Cathy

Next TC Meeting - late May - Cordova

m 2 field mtg 3 trip next day
5/31 6/1
8/24/25 1 day Anch full day

	May 31	June 1	Aug 24	Aug 25
✓ Janik		X		✓
out Craig				
4/27 11:07 Frampton ? 202-208-4416	? May be @ the Grand Canyon. W/C/O Monday			George wants this date
✓ Williams ?		either X		✓
✓ Pennoyer		either X		✓
✓ Rue		either one X		✓
✓ Michelle		either one X		✓

1

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3601 C STREET
BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

gravitron

349-01

April 24, 1995

Bill Walker
President
Prince William Sound Regional
Citizens' Advisory Council
750 West 2nd Avenue Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2168

Dear Bill:

I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you in Valdez and discuss issues where the Trustees and Regional Citizens Advisory Council (RCAC) may have mutual objectives. For your information, I am enclosing copies of our 1995 Annual Status Report, our most recent newsletter, as well as a letter I recently sent RCAC Executive Director Stan Stanley.

Give me a call when you get a chance, and we can set up a time to talk further.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosures

mm/raw

Trustee

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council

EVOS - Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 27, 1995

Mr. Jon Miller
2630 Home Run
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thanks again for expressing your interest in the Jack Bay parcel. Your detailed comments regarding resources in this area will be of great help to the evaluation process.

Despite the initial confusion, please be assured that your letter and the attached materials will be factored into the review and evaluation of this nomination.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

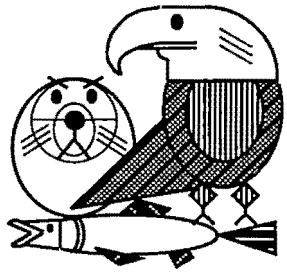
Eric My
Director

mm/kh

Please have Cherri add Jon Miller to the database for the newsletter. Also, his Phone # is: 479-5629
done cw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 27, 1995

Mr. Jon Miller
2630 Home Run
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thanks again for expressing your interest in the Jack Bay parcel. Your detailed comments regarding resources in this area will be of great help to the evaluation process.

Despite the initial confusion, please be assured that your letter and the attached materials will be factored into the review and evaluation of this nomination.

Again, thank you for your interest.

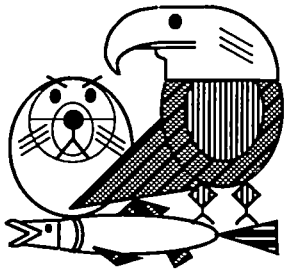
Sincerely,

Eric Myers
Director of Operations

mm/kh

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 27, 1995

James B. Bruseth, Principal
Mt. Eccles Elementary School
POB 140
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mr. Eruseth:

On April 5, 1995 members of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's Restoration Office sponsored a public meeting in Cordova. My staff and I appreciated the opportunity to meet with residents of Cordova interested in the restoration program.

This winter the Trustee Council produced the enclosed poster illustrating various components of Alaska marine ecosystem involved in the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Enclosed please find one of the posters. I hope that you find this poster of interest for display at your school. Also enclosed is a copy of the Trustee Council's most recent annual report on the restoration effort.

If you have any questions regarding other materials available for use in your school curriculum, please call the Oil Spill Public Information Center toll-free at 1-800-478-7745.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

cc: Margy Johnson, Mayor
City of Cordova

Poster to all schools in each area

Cordova - April 5
JAMES B. BRUSETH
~~Bruce Eruseth,~~ Principal - Mt. Eccles Elementary School
Mike McHone, Principal - Cordova Junior/Senior High School
Cordova City Schools
POB 140
Cordova, AK 99574

Port Graham - April 5

Mike Weatherbee, Prinicipal
Port Graham Elementary School
Box 5550
Port Graham, AK 99603

Tatitlek - April 10

Dennis Moore, Prinicipal
Tatitlek Community School
POB 167
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Valdez - April 11

Mark Hiratsuka, Principal - Hermon Hutchens Elementary School
Bill Bryson, Assistant Principal - George Gilson Junior High School
Bob Collins, Principal - Valdez High School
Valdez City Schools
P.O. Box 398
Valdez, Alaska 99686

Kodiak - April 13

Gale Helfort, Prinicpal - East Elementary School
Patt Gibbs, Prinicipal - Main Elementary School
Marcia Oswalt, Principal - Peterson Elementary School
Dennis Nicholson, Prinicipal - Kodiak Middle School
Larry LeDoux, Prinicipal - Kodiak High School
Kodiak Island Borough Schools
722 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Nanwalek - April 14

Kathy Clark, Prinicipal
Nanwalek Elementary School
POB 8007
Nanwalek, AK 99603

Chenega - April 17

Don Kinsey, Head Teacher
Chenega Bay Community School
POB 8030
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Soldotna - April 19

Rick Matiya, Administrator
Beluga Elementary School
152 Park Avenue
Soldotna, AK 99669

Gary Jackson, Prinicipal
K-Beach Elementary School
1049 Poppy Lane
Soldotna, AK 99669

Larry Nauta, Principal
Redoubt Elementary School
486 West Redoubt Avenue
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Carolyn Cannava, Principal
Soldotna Elementary School
162 Park Avenue
Soldotna, AK 99669

Todd Syverson, Principal
Soldotna Middle School
426 West Redoubt Avenue
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Marlene Byerly, Principal
Skyview High
HC2, Box 301
Soldotna, AK 99669

Seward - April 27

Robert Boyle, Principal
Seward Elementary School
P.O. Box 247
Seward, Alaska 99664-0537

Malcolm Fleming, Principal
Seward Junior/Senior High School
POB 227
Seward, Alaska 99664

Seldovia - April 5

Mark Bergemann, Principal
Susan B. English Elementary/High School
POB 171
Seldovia, AK 99663

Homer - April 12

Glen Szymoniak, Principal
McNeil Canyon Elementary School
53000 East End Road
Homer, Alaska 99603-9650

Lewis McLin, Principal
Paul Banks Elementary School
1340 East Road
Homer, Alaska 99603

Mark Leal, Principal
Homer Junior High School
500 Sterling Highway
Homer, Alaska 99603

Rick Ladd, Principal
Homer Intermediate
360 Pioneer Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603

Rick Matlya Administrator
Homer Flex
395 East Pioneer Avenue
Homer, Alaska 99603

Richard Krieger, Principal
Homer High School
600 East Fairview Avenue
Homer, AK 99603

Kenai - April 19

Jim Dawson, Principal
Mt. View Elementary
315 Swires Road
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Jacquie Imle, Principal
Sears Elementary School
549 North Forest Drive
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Paul Sorenson, Principal
Kenai Middle School
201 Tinker Lane
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Rick Matlya
Kenai Alternative
11247 Frontage Road
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Dave Spence, Principal
Kenai Central High School
9583 Spur Highway
Kenai, Alaska 99611

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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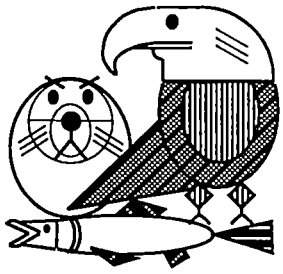

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ernie Piper

FROM: Eric F. Myers, Director of Operations

DATE: 4/27/95

SUBJ: Integrated Trustee Council Equipment Inventory

As we move into the FY 96 project evaluation process it will be important to have ready access to information concerning the Trustee Council's previously acquired equipment inventory. The consolidated inventory will be needed for the FY 96 proposal review process to appropriately assess budget requests.

In light of the Trustee Council's substantial funding of David's position, I request that you direct David to make development of a single consolidated equipment inventory database a priority so that it can be effectively used during the FY 96 project proposal/budget evaluation process.

Assuming this is acceptable, I would like David, at Traci's direction, to:

— assess the status of existing equipment inventory records (hard copy, electric copy, etc.);

— develop a consistent report/record format for equipment inventory tracking and management;

— determine the appropriate software for the consolidated database that can be maintained and updated over time; and

— prepare a consolidated inventory at the earliest possible time and not later than the end of June.

Please let me know if you anticipate any difficulty with this schedule.

cc: Molly McCammon
Traci Cramer

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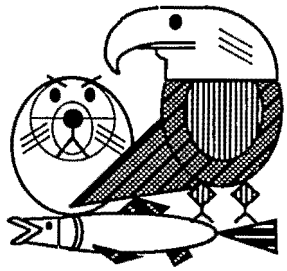

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joe Sullivan/ADFG

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 95320D/PWS Pink Salmon Genetics

DATE: April 26, 1995

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally approve work to proceed on Project 95320D/PWS Pink Salmon Genetics, as described in the Detailed Project Description and consistent with the review of the Chief Scientist (see attached).

Attachment

cc: Bob Spies
Traci Cramer
Dan Moore

95320D

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

April 25, 1995

Mr. Dan Moore
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Habitat and Restoration Division
333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

Dear Dan,

I have received the peer review comments on the detailed project description for "Genetic structure of Prince William Sound pink salmon" (95320 D). The reviewer considered this to be a good project that has made progress in 1994 and with a promise of interesting and useful results in 1995. There were a few points raised that the investigator may wish to consider as the work moves forward, but these are not enough to warrant a reply at this time. I therefore am recommending to the Executive Director that this project be funded as requested. This of course does not preclude a careful review of the budget by Ms. Traci Cramer.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: M. McCammon
S. Senner
S. Schubert
J. Seeb

1155 Las Positas Court, Suite S Livermore, CA 94550 510.373.7142 FAX 510.373.7834

Project number 95320D is an extension of previous projects (in particular 94320D) to document and ameliorate the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on stocks of pink salmon in Prince William Sound in Alaska. This project continues the genetic studies on stock discrimination among the tributary streams of PWS by focusing on the odd year runs. During the course of this project data will be gathered to test for temporal and spatial structuring by assessing differences between early and late spawners, upstream and intertidal spawners, and stream of spawning. The data will consist of allozyme and mitochondrial allele (haplotype) frequencies. In addition inheritance studies will be done to confirm the mode of inheritance of allozyme loci. I will direct my comments to the following areas: results to date, allozyme population studies, mtDNA population studies, allozyme inheritance studies and overall impression.

Results to date:

Allozyme:

The preliminary data of new variable loci are a testimony to the quality of the WDFW lab which the PIs chose to do the work. They have extended the number of variable loci and alleles beyond what they had diagnosed in the past. I hope we see the initial analyses of the even year data soon.

mtDNA:

Seven polymorphic restriction sites have been observed in 200 fish out of 30 enzymes tested. The PIs note the difficulties of using mtDNA data.

Allozyme Population Studies:

The experimental procedures are well thought out, as are the statistical procedures for analyzing the resultant data. How many samples are to be subcontracted at $135,000 (2000 on p. 9 and 3000 on p. 5)? Will only polymorphic loci be examined?

mtDNA Population Studies:

I am much more satisfied with the new expectation to do 40 individuals from 20 sites for each year class for the polymorphic restriction sites. I would remind the PIs that these data do not have to be treated separately but can be combined as another locus with the allozyme data set.

Allozyme Inheritance Studies:

Several of the loci (and alleles) for which variation was found in 94320D have never been studied in pink salmon. The PIs are correct that the inheritance needs to be analyzed at these loci to ensure that the correct interpretations of the resultant follows for the population studies. From the proposal of studies it was not clear how many of these loci were variable in the Koernig hatchery stock (assuming they were examined in the even year study) and at what frequency. How many crosses will be made? The proposal states one or more. One cross is usually insufficient in salmonids. How many fry per family will be examined? Sufficient resources need to be applied to these studies to get the necessary data. The investigators suggest they will test for joint segregation as well. In that case they should be testing all of the polymorphic loci in the family lots and not just those which have never been tested before.

Overall Impression:

This detailed description of 95320D incorporates (1) the reviewers comments on the initial draft of this project and (2) some of the preliminary results from the allozyme study conducted by WDFW and the mtDNA by ADFG. I believe the PIs have done a very creditable job. Overall I think they have shown a strong commitment to the recovery of the resource and wise use of the public dollar. An example of this is the tenacity which JES has shown to expedite and ensure the acquisition of the allozyme data in a short period of time. I would strongly urge the investigators to be just as diligent in getting the population analyses out in print in a timely fashion. This project represents a very good piece of science with obvious payoff to the management of the resource.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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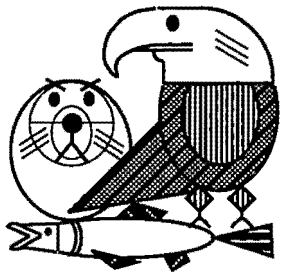

MEMORANDUM

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: April 25, 1995

Subj: April 26 RWF Meeting

This weeks Restoration Work Force meeting will be Wednesday, April 26, at 9:00 a.m. The Juneau location is the Executive Director's Office while the Anchorage location is the Restoration Office.

Topics to be discussed will include:

- PAG meeting
- Implementation of APEX and NVP projects
- Update on 95320Q and 95025 proposed collections
- 1995 Public Meetings
- Miscellaneous Issues

mm/raw

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
****

TX/RX NO. 7663

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK	[09] 19075867589	JUNEAU OFFICE
	[10] 19075867555	D.GIBBONS
	[13] 19077896608	MORRIS-WRIGHT
	[15] 5624871	C.FRIES
	[16] 3494712	RITA MIRAGLIA
	[17] 2713992	R.THOMPSON
	[18] 5223148	J.SULLIVAN
	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[21] 2572517	B.RICE
	[23] 19074655375	D.BRUCE
	[24] 5624026	E.PIPER
	[29] 19074652332	RUE-FRITTS
	[35] 15103737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

ERROR

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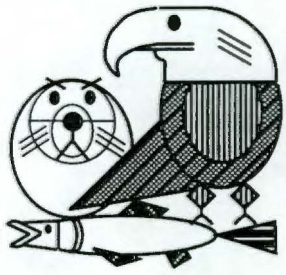

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon Date: April 25, 1995 4:15p

Comments: Total Pages: 2

Pls forward to those listed below
Thanks

FAX COMPLETE

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Bartels, Leslie
Attn: Lisa Thomas
Berg, Catherine
Fries, Carol
Fritts, Ellen
Gibbons, Dave
Miraglia, Rita
Morris, Byron
Bud Rice
Piper, Ernie
Rice, Bud
Senner, Stan
Spies, Bob
Sullivan, Joe
Thompson, Ray
Wright, Bruce

In house done.

Document Sent By: Rebecca

3/29/95

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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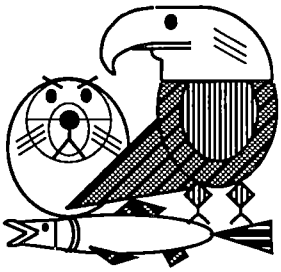

April 26, 1995

Ms. Janet McHary
2115 N.E. 62nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97213

Dear Ms. HcHary:

Thank you for your recent correspondence regarding the Trustee Council actions on habitat protection. Your comments will be forwarded to all the Trustee Council members at their next meeting.

As you know, the Trustee Council took action on November 2, 1994, to protect lands on Kodiak Island. The Council met again on December 2, in Juneau, and signed resolutions authorizing possible acquisition of lands owned by Tatitlek, Chenega, and Eyak Corporation, Afognak Joint Ventures, and the Kodiak Island Borough on Shuyak Island. In addition the Council expressed support for continuing negotiations for possible acquisition of Port Graham and English Bay lands within Kenai Fjords National Park.

Thank you again for your continued interest in the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council actions. If you would like further information or details on this issue, or if you would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive our newsletter, please don't hesitate to call Ms. L.J. Evans at 1-800-478-7745 (within Alaska) or 1-800-283-7745 (outside Alaska).

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

mm/raw

Chris Simpson
8834 Fulton Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

Mr. Mike Swan
P.O. Box 2347
Homer, AK 99603

S & N Hogg
P.O. Box 212595
Anchorage, AK 99501-2595

Mr. Gerard D. Smith
59 Massasoit Avenue
Cranston, RI 02905

Ms. Jeanne Osborn
1434 Franklin Street
Iowa City, IA 52240

Ms. Suzanne Peschier
P.O. Box 8867
Kodiak, AK 99615

Michael Fisher & Christy Lopez
612 M Street #2
Anchorage, AK 99501

Bo Forrest
P.O. Box 2273
Seward, AK 99664

Mr. Dan Young
HC 32 Box 6706
Wasilla, AK 99654

Ms. Lori Draper
P.O. Box 902
Seward, AK 99664

Mr. Tim
General Delivery
Kitoi Bay
Kodiak, AK 99697

Mr. Denny K. Weathers
P.O. Box 1791
Deep Bay, Hawkins Island
via Cordova, AK 99574

Ms. Marybeth S. Holleman
Jamie Holleman
14300 Teton Place
Anchorage, AK 99516

Mr. Raymond L. Bellamy
60080 Skyline Drive
Homer, AK 99603

Mr. Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
Atlanta, GA 30307

Mr. Karl Becker
Ms. Nancy Bird
P.O. Box 1185
Cordova, AK 99574

Mr. Steve Ranney
P.O. Box 2105
Cordova, AK 99574

Ms. Judy Lietzau
P.O. Box 2195
Cordova, AK 99574-2195

Mr. & Mrs. James L. Denison
6931 East 11th Street
Long Beach, CA 90815

Ms. M. Ruth Niswander
622 Barbera
Davis, CA 95616

Ms. Bonnie L. McKeown
210 Brookside Blvd.
Pittsburgh, PA 15241-1512

Mr. Thomas Vullo
1534 84th Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11228

Mrs. Jean T. Blanchard
1083-D North Jamestown Road
Decatur, Georgia 30033

Mr. Stephen A. Jones
9405 Highlander Blvd.
Walkersville, MD 21793

Ms. Ann Zuspann
P.O. Box 657
Midway, UT 84049

Robyn Kaplan
Franklin and Marshall #824
Lancaster, PA 17604

Ms. Virginia Purdy
Purdy Ranches
200 N. Wyoming Avenue
Buffalo, Wyoming 82834

Ms. Lisa Chun
8609 Second Avenue, Suite 405B
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Mr. Phillip Darren Pace
446 M Street NW #3
Washington D.C. 20001

Ms. June Ringer
129 East Fairview Avenue, Apt. 2
Glendale, CA 91207

Sheldon G. Morris
425 Grant Street
Bridgeport, CT 06610-3222

Mr. Richard Hellard
P.O. Box 210674
Auke Bay, AK 99821

Mr. Allan R. Ellstrom
7244 Winchester Drive
Knoxville, TN 37919-5814

Ms. Lisa A. Jennings
4833 Maury Lane
Alexandria, VA 22304

Ms. Patti H. Mattox
415 Summerview Drive
Madison, AL 35758

Ms. Luanne Cheney Smith
400K Piccadilly Loop
Grrafton, VA 23692

Ms. Constantina Economou
10 Panoramic Way
Berkley, CA 94704

Odin Brudi
1960 Wildwood Lane
Anchorage, AK 99517

Mr. Larry Feldpausch
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Petersburg, MI 49270

Mr. Bruce D. Killips
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Mr. Jim Notestine
P.O. Box 461
Sonoita, AZ 85637

Mr. Craig O. Matkin
P.O. Box 15244
Homer, AK 99603

Gerry Wolfe
P.O. Box 356
Death Valley, CA 92328

Mr. Michael Schaffner

33 East 41st Street
Bayonne, NJ 07002-4802

Mr. David C. Berkshire
9713 Mariposa
Houston, TX 77025

Wesley F. Hamilton, Esq.
208 South Main Tree
Zelienople, Pennsylvania 16063

Mr. Robert Wattez
7624 NE 145 Avenue
Vancouver, WA 98682

Ms. Ellin London
82 Pound Ridge Road
Pound Ridge, NY 10576-1631

Ms. Nina Faust
Kachemak Bay Conservation
Society
P.O. Box 846
Homer, AK 99603

Mr. Norman Sutliff
P.O. Box 3669
Kodiak, AK 99615

Ray & Shannon Randall
Afognak Wilderness Lodge
Seal Bay, AK 99697

Mr. Erick N. Carpenter
2611 Lyvona Lane
Anchorage, AK 99502-5454

Daniel & Randy Busch
Kodiak Island River Camps
P.O. Box 1162
Kodiak, AK 99615

Mr. Frank Norris
1420 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Del Langbauer
12436 Cemetery Road
Vashon Island, WA 98070

Mr. William M. Cox
7806 Linda Lane
Anchorage, AK 99518

Janet McHary
2115 N.E. 62nd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 972l3

Jared Zitwer
7320 Timothy Circle #2
Anchorage, AK 99502

Shaun & Esther Montgomery
3360 Sorenson Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Karen Schalka-Turner
2725 N.E. 60th Street
Portland, Oregon 97213

Kristin L. Stahl-Johnson
Kodiak Conservation Network
P.O. Box 2661
Kodiak, AK 99615

Philip Alan Turner
2725 N.E. 60th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97213

Lee Dollar
1916 Harriman LaneRedondo
Beach, CA 90278

Ms. Caryl Boehnert, Western Gulf Coordinator
Alaska Rainforest Campaign, ACE
519 West 8th Avenue, Suite 201
Anchorage, AK 99501

Ms. Tabitha Gregory, Community Organizer
Alaska Rainforest Campaign, ACE
519 West 8th Avenue, Suite 201
Anchorage, AK 99501

Mr. Tim Bristol, Community Organizer
Alaska Rainforest Campaign, ACE
519 West 8th Avenue, Suite 201
Anchorage, AK 99501

Ms. Norma Fields
Birch, Horton, Bittner & Cherot
1127 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Joe Sullivan/ADFG

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 95052/Community Interaction and Use of Traditional Knowledge

DATE: April 25, 1995

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 95052/Community Interaction and Use of Traditional Knowledge, as described in the Detailed Project Description and consistent with the review of the Chief Scientist (see attached).

I am disappointed that authorization is coming so late in the year on this project -- nearly six months after it received the approval of the Trustee Council. I had envisioned Project 95052 as a cornerstone of the Trustee Council's community involvement effort, and yet halfway through the fiscal year we are only at the project authorization stage. In the Detailed Project Description, the schedule of project activities was pushed back three months from what had been proposed in the Brief Project Description; now most of those dates have passed as well. The DPD called for local facilitators to be hired in February, for work with PIs on the design of public outreach activities to occur in March, and for newsletters to be issued in February and April. To my knowledge, none of these milestones have been met.

This project was sold to the Trustee Council as a "pilot" effort. Its progress and accomplishments will be a major factor in my recommendation to the Trustees on the continuation of this project in FY 96.

Attachment

cc: Bob Spies
Traci Cramer
Dean Hughes
Rita Miraglia

95052

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

March 21, 1995

Dr. Dean Hughes
Assistant Fisheries Program Manager
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberrry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

Dear Dean,

In my letter to you of February 22, 1995 I raised questions about the relationship of the project "Community interaction/Traditional knowledge" 95052 to project 95279 with regard to a possible reduction in the budget in the former project. Ms. Miraglia's letter of March 10th to me addressed those concerns satisfactorily. I am therefore recommending to the Executive Director that this project go forward as proposed. Thank you for your part in helping to answer my questions about this project.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: M. McCammon
R. Miraglia
S. Schubert
T. Cramer

95052

STATE OF ALASKA

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE: (907) 267-2353
FAX: (907) 349-4712

March 10, 1995

Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Applied Marine Sciences
2155 Las Positas Court, Suite S
Livermore, CA 94550

Dear Dr. Spies:

Thank you for your supportive comments on the detailed project description for restoration project number 95052 titled, "Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge". You raised questions about the relationship between this project and restoration project 95279 (Subsistence Restoration Project: Resource Abnormality Study). Some of the following has already been covered in my response to your letter on 95279. However, I thought this probably required a separate response.

In September and October 1994, all of the restoration projects proposed by the Division of Subsistence were reviewed by Molly McCammon, then Director of Operations. The Division's restoration program was condensed, with most of the funding to coordinate the Division's other restoration projects (specifically 95138 and 95279) incorporated into 95052. These revisions were accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the overall budget for the Division's restoration program. The present project budget reflects the revisions approved by Molly, and passed by the Trustee Council.

As I stated in my response to your comments on 95279, it is anticipated that most of the cost and effort involved in the abnormalities study will be in the initial set up of the project. In subsequent years, there should only be minor costs to replace supplies as needed and to pay for shipping of samples. Starting in 1996, it is anticipated these costs will be subsumed under another project, possibly 96052. However, in 1995, 279 will require considerable effort to organize. Most of this work will be substantially different from that to be done under 95052. To combine the two projects in 1995 would not result in any cost savings.

The local facilitator portion of 95052 is a pilot project. Local facilitators will be funded in only three communities (Chenega Bay, Tatitlek and Port Graham) in 1995. The Abnormalties Study may take in as many as 21 communities in Prince William Sound, the lower Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, and the Alaska Peninsula, depending on local interest. The three local facilitators will be funded through a contract with each of the pilot communities. The village councils may choose to assign the collection of samples under 95279 to the local facilitators. However, we are still left with as many as 18 communities that are not part of the pilot project.

I hope this letter answers your questions. Please feel free to contact me at (907) 267-2358 if you have any further questions or comments on this or any of the projects the Division of Subsistence is working on.

Sincerely,

Rita A. Miraglia
Oil Spill Coordinator
Division of Subsistence

cc: Molly McCammon
Traci Cramer
Joe Sullivan
Dean Hughes
James A. Fall

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joe Sullivan/ADFG

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 95258/Sockeye Salmon Overescapement

DATE: April 25, 1995

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally approve work to proceed on Project 95258/Sockeye Salmon Overescapement, as described in the revised Detailed Project Description (April 13, 1995) and consistent with the review of the Chief Scientist (see attached). Please note that it is the Chief Scientist's recommendation that 1995 be the final year of Trustee Council funding for this project, unless some new information comes forward as a result of this field season.

I would also like to call your attention to two budget items.

1. The budget appears to include funding for per diem as well as groceries for field staff. It is unclear if this is a duplicated expense. If it is, any savings should be lapsed to the joint trust fund at the end of the fiscal year.

2. The budget includes $28,000 for acoustic equipment. Please provide an explanation of the proposed use of this equipment, as well as whether existing equipment previously purchased by the Trustee Council could be used.

Attachment

cc: Bob Spies
Traci Cramer
Dan Moore

A P P L I E D
marine
S C I E N C E S

April 24, 1995

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street Ste.402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Molly.

We received the detailed project description for the project "Sockeye salmon overescapement" (95258) on February 15, 1995. An illness of our primary reviewer resulted in a delay of the first review, which was completed on April 5, 1995. The first review was rather unfavorable, mainly because the content of the proposal did not reflect the results of last autumn's sockeye salmon review to any degree that we could determine. Also, the case for an oil-spill related effect was very weak, as it was at the time of the review. I passed the comments on to the Department of Fish and Game with an informal request to rewrite the DPD. I have received the revised DPD and some rebuttal from the principal investigator. The revised proposal has also been reviewed and I have read it. The revised DPD addresses some of our concerns with regard to discussing the results of the review in more detail, however many of our concerns remain.

Both the reviewer and I agree that the investigator is a very competent scientist that is doing valuable work on the limnology and rearing dynamics of sockeye salmon fry in glacial lakes. However, there appears to be only weak evidence of an oil-spill related effect from the overescapement event in the Kenai River system. The Trustee Council has supported this project for 1995 at about 75% of past expenditures. In view of the weak case for relating an effect to the oil spill we would like to reemphasize that this should be the last year that this project should be supported by the Trustee Council. Most of the work should be considered as normal agency management in 1996 and reassumed by the Department of Fish and Game. Of course if there should be new evidence that arises from the 1995 studies that is more compelling we will have to reconsider this opinion.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: D. Schmidt
S, Senner

New comments spliced with appropriate comments excerpted from review of R2577 of April 4.

In general, this is not a question of good or bad science. The science appears reasonably sound to this reviewer, although the limited quality of the presentation does much to obscure that. This is a policy question of the extent to which basic salmon fisheries management information gathering functions can be funded by the Trustee Council. In an era of "ecosystem management" the information gathering requirements for fisheries managers are growing, even if the budgets available to state fisheries scientists are not. The ecological relations which Trustee Council funding have permitted to be better understood afford managers a better understanding of the productivities of the salmon populations they manage. Should these relations prove reliable and useful, the managers would want to take steps to have these data collected on a routine basis.

1. The information on the relation between fall fry weight and escapements and the low fat content of fry is corroborating evidence for the impacts of overescapement, but it is not the most compelling, or convincing evidence. Given a good relation fall fry weight and adult abundance, the case should be made for a management program to collect this information. In Upper Cook Inlet, the most compelling evidence for negative impacts of the EVOS overescapement on sockeye production from the Kenai River to date have come from adult catch, escapement, and adult age structure data, and from hydroacoustic estimates of fry abundances in Skilak Lake. These are all management information programs which pre-date the EVOS, although the basic fry abundance estimation program has been extended in time with EVOS funding. Reductions in sockeye productivity which are likely to occur over the next three to four years should be evident in age structured catch and escapement data collected during the course of the management program. If the center of sockeye production in the Kenai system has actually shifted from Skilak Lake to the Russian River, information derived from normal monitoring programs should make this apparent, since the overall adult production should be extremely low.

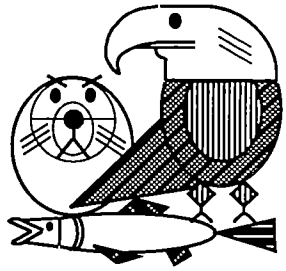
2. The continued poor smolt production from Red Lake, Kodiak, in the spring of 1994 has not been related to factors associated with overescapement, although hypotheses have now been presented to make this connection. The response makes a valid point that the Red Lake smolt program gives the harvest managers a two to three year ahead forecast of adult return whihc has proven reliable in the past. Again the question arises as to why the state management program for this economically important resource cannot afford to pay to acquire the basic information. This is a policy call.

3. The mechanisms of damage by overescapement to the Kenai remain elusive. The effects of reduced fall fry fitness for overwinter survival have been measured and correlated with escapement levels. It is reasonably assumed this had something to do with density dependent effects of competition for food, but the effects may have also been partially due to climate, incubation in suboptimal

habitat, disease, abundance of other vertebrate populations, and so forth. And that is where it stands. At this point we need to question where the role of basic research in establishing and confirming oil spill damages lies. The basic management information of age structured ault returns and stock composition of the commercial catch remain the definitive measures of oil spill impacts on the Kenai.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 25, 1995

Adela Backiel, Deputy Under Secretary
U.S.D.A. Natural Resources and Environment
Room 217 E - Administration Building
14th and Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear ~~Ms. Backiel:~~ Adela

Enclosed are copies of the 1995 Annual Status Report for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, as well as the most recent newsletter. I hope you find these useful when describing the overall restoration effort.

I very much appreciated meeting you during my last trip to Washington. If you get to Alaska before I make it East again, let's be sure to get together.

In the meantime, if you would like additional copies of either the annual report or the newsletter, don't hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

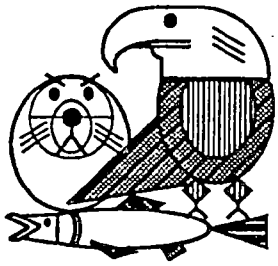
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Attachments

mm/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 25, 1995

TO: Workforce

FROM: Bob Loeffler

SUBJECT: Who do you want to get a packet of proposals on Wednesday May 10th?

Proposals are due May 1. We will be distributing them to peer reviewers on Friday May 5, or the following Monday. We will have the workforce-review copies available on (or hopefully before) Wednesday May 10th.

We expect that the packets could be as large as 2000 pages! Because of their size and the difficulty reproducing them (xeroxing could cost as much as $100 per copy!), we will distribute up to two copies for each liaison to distribute as you see fit. They will be on 3-hole punch paper with dividers separating the proposals, but not in 3-ringed binders. Please tell us at the workforce meeting (or soon thereafter) if you want one or two copies, where they should be sent, or who will pick them up.

Thank you.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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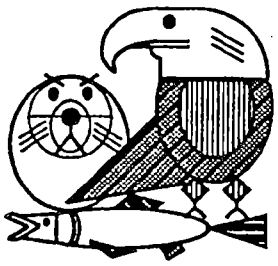
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 25, 1995

TO: Workforce

FROM: Bob Loeffler

SUBJECT: Schedule FY 96 Work Plan

Attached is a revised schedule for the FY 96 Work Plan. There are very few changes from the schedule distributed in March. This schedule differs only in that the budgets are due May 1 (the previous schedule had a later date), and that most PAG meetings have are scheduled rather than tentative.

I have also attached a page at the end of the schedule showing the subjects proposed for discussion at each PAG meeting.

Attachment

May 1995

FY96 Work Plan Schedule

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1 Proposals Due	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5** *Cinco de Mayo*
8 Proposals distributed to Peer Reviewers	**9**	**10** Proposals distributed to Workforce & Lawyers	**11**	**12**
15	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**
			Possible PAG Teleconference ☎	
22	**23**	**24**	**25** *Ascension Day*	**26**
Possible PAG Teleconference ☎				
29 ● NM *Memorial Day (Observed)*	**30**	**31**		
Chief Scientist, Coor-Peer Reviewers meet to				
develop Chief Scientist's Recommendation to E.D.				

raw

4/25/1995

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

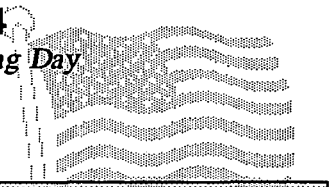
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

3601 C STREET
BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005

June 1995

FY96 Work Plan Schedule

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
			1	2
5 E.D. meets with RWF, Chief Scientist, and 2 PAG members to develop Draft Work Plan	6 ◐ FQ	7	8	9
12 ○ FM	13 PAG meeting	14 *Flag Day* 	15 *Corpus Christi*	16
19 ◑ LQ	20	21 Draft Work Plan to printer *Summer begins*	22	23
26	27 Draft Work Plan distributed ● NM	28	29	30

raw

4/25/1995

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

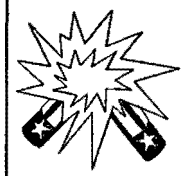
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3601 C STREET
BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

July 1995

FY96 Work Plan Schedule

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
3	4  *Independence Day*	5 ◐ FQ	6	7
10	11	12 ○ FM	13	14
17	18	19 ◑ LQ	20	21
24	25	26	27 ● NM PAG meeting	28
31				

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

3601 C STREET
BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005

August 1995

FY96 Work Plan Schedule

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
	1 Comments on Draft Work Plan due	2	3 ◐ FQ	4
7	8 Public Comments compiled, analyzed	9	10 ○ FM Executive Director, RWF & Chief Scientist meet to recommend Final Work Plan	11
14	15	16 Trustee Packets mailed	17 ◑ LQ	18
21	22	23	24	25 Proposed TRUSTEE COUNICL meeting on FY96 Work Plan & Beyond ● NM
28	29	30	31	
MILLER TIME				

raw

4/25/1995

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

3601 C STREET
BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION

PROPOSED PAG SCHEDULE

April 20-21 Meeting
- Confirm Mission/Schedule
- Review Restoration Program
- Review Ecosystem Projects

May Teleconference (Date to be determined)
- Discuss possible criteria to evaluate Restoration Program/FY 96 Work Plan

June 13-14
- Preliminary Review; Draft Work Plan Projects
- Review Fish & Marine Mammal Projects

July 27-28
- Final Review: Draft Work Plan/Restoration Program
- Review Subsistence, Archaeology, & Other Projects

DRAFT

****
*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

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CONNECTION ID	MORRIS-WRIGHT
START TIME	04/25 16:27
USAGE TIME	04'02
PAGES	8
RESULT	OK

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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TX/RX NO. 7658

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

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	[15] 5624871	C.FRIES
	[16] 3494712	RITA MIRAGLIA
	[17] 2713992	R.THOMPSON
	[18] 5223148	J.SULLIVAN
	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[21] 2572517	B.RICE
	[23] 19074655375	D.BRUCE
	[24] 5624026	E.PIPER
	[29] 19074652332	RUE-FRITTS
	[35] 15103737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT
ERROR	[13] 19077896608	MORRIS-WRIGHT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
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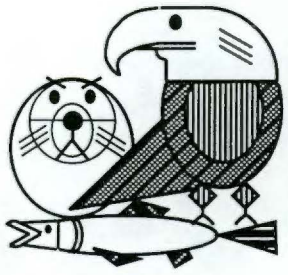

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Bob Loeffler Date: April 25, 1995 3:10p.

Comments: Total Pages: 8

Please distribute to those listed below. Thank you

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Bartels, Leslie
Attn: Lisa Thomas
Berg, Catherine
Fries, Carol
Fritts, Ellen
Gibbons, Dave
Miraglia, Rita
Morris, Byron
Bud Rice
Piper, Ernie
Rice, Bud
Senner, Stan
Spies, Bob
Sullivan, Joe
Thompson, Ray
Wright, Bruce

Document Sent By: Rebecca

3/29/95

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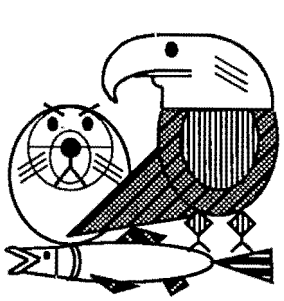


MEMORANDUM

TO: Judy Bittner/ADNR

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 95007A/Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring

DATE: April 25, 1995

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally approve work to proceed on Project 95007A/Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring, as described in the Detailed Project Description and consistent with the review of the Chief Scientist (see attached).

Attachment

cc: Bob Spies
Traci Cramer
Veronica Christman

RE: Review of Project Description, Project 95007-A, "Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring"

So far as archaeological sites are concerned, once damaged they are not strictly reparable or fully recoverable. Because of this, one of the most important things to be accomplished in the way of "restoration" is simply continued monitoring to understand the precise nature and extent of damage, for only then can intelligent efforts be made to mitigate it. The presently proposed project, therefore, is precisely in a crucial direction in which restoration dollars should be directed. In terms of general principles, no professional archaeologist could reasonably question such an expenditure as here envisioned.

In terms of specifics, the reader of the present proposal may find at least some surface confusion.

The cover sheet, for instance, does not indicate that project costs are given in thousands of dollars, and the first moment of shock is at the seeming modesty of the figures. (In fairness, even when this impression is corrected the cost does not seem excessive.)

Five index sites are referred to as subject to yearly inspection, with an additional four sites indicated for test or inspection each two years (unnumbered text page 2), which seemingly then becomes four index sites and four others (top of text page 3). Then seven sites are discussed, without a specific indication of which of them may be index and which may be the others, or indication of why there are seven rather than eight or nine.

Nevertheless, this is a surface confusion only. Actual selection of the sites for annual and biennial examination should be a matter of informed judgement on the part of land-managing agency personnel, and of discussion and agreement between professional representatives of those agencies. Five sites for annual inspection certainly is a modest number considering the area of impact of the oil spill and cleanup, and the number of four others for less frequent assessment is comparably modest. As noted at the outset, this is one direction in which recovery dollars should certainly be directed.

I must therefore state in the strongest terms that this project is one of the most worthy than could be brought forward to address problems with the archaeological resource that were occasioned by the oil spill and cleanup.

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

March 21, 1995

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street Ste.402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Molly,

Enclosed are the comments of a peer reviewer of the project "Archeological site restoration" (95007-A). The reviewer endorses the project and I am recommending to you that the project be approved. I expect that budget will undergo a separate review.

Sincerely yours,

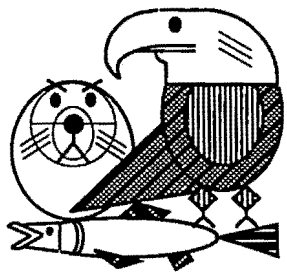
Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: S. Schubert
J. Bittner

2155 Las Positas Court, Suite S Livermore, CA 94550 510.373.7142 FAX 510.373.7834

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 25, 1995

Mr. Frank Peterson
Box 8801
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Re: AJV, Shuyak, and Koniag Offers

Dear Mr. Petersen,

Please find enclosed the following materials pertaining to the resolutions adopted by the Trustee Council December 2, 1994:

1. Habitat Protection Resolution — Afognak Joint Venture (AJV) dated December 2, 1995
   - — Exhibit A: map
   - — Exhibit B: legal description

2. Habitat Protection Resolution — Kodiak Island Borough (KIB) dated December 2, 1995
   - — draft purchase agreement

3. Habitat Protection Resolution — Koniag Inc. dated December 2, 1995
   - — Attachment A: Habitat Benefits Report
   - — Attachment B: Framework for Possible Agreement
   - — Attachment C: G. Elison/USFWS letter dated 11/18/94
   - — Attachment D: W. Timme letter dated 11/18/95

If you have further questions concerning these offers, please contact:

Alex Swiderski/Alaska Department of Law (269-5274) regarding the Shuyak and AJV offers; or

Glenn Elison/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (786-3545) regarding the Koniag offer.

Also, please find attached a report dated February 13, 1995 concerning the Trustee Council's small parcel habitat protection process. If you have questions regarding the small parcel program, please let me know.

I hope you find this information helpful.

Sincerely,

Eric F. Myers
Director of Operations

enclosures

cc: Alex Swiderski (w/o attachments)
Glenn Elison (w/o attachments)
Barry Roth (w/o attachments)
Molly McCammon (w/o attachments)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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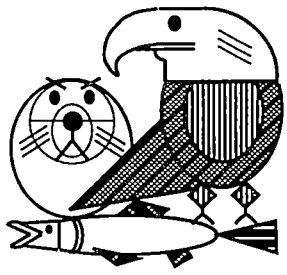

MEMORANDUM

To: David Duffy, John Piatt, Bruce Wright, and Andy Gunther

From: Stan Senner

Date: April 24, 1995

Subj: No. Pacific Universities Marine Mammal Research Consortium

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Forgive me if this is old news, but Molly McCammon has brought to my attention the work of the North Pacific Universities Marine Mammal Research Consortium and inquired about possible linkages to the APEX seabird/forage project. The decline of the Steller sea lion is the current focus of the consortium's research program, and there are considerable similarities between the two.

I have enclosed an excerpt from the consortium's 1993 Annual Report in regard to "Changes in the Forage Base." (I've sent the entire report to David). Note the following:

- a joint University of Alaska-University of Washington proposal to sample and determine abundance of forage fish near two primary study sites (Sugarloaf and Forrester islands);

- an analysis of historical and current fishing activities near sea lion rookeries initiated in 1993 at Oregon State University. This has two components: one is a broad review of commercial fishing effort near rookeries during the 1970s and 80s; the other focuses on the Forrester and Kodiak areas; and

- an analysis by Alan Springer of whaling records and models of whale consumption and population dynamics.

The first two of these seem especially relevant. Does it make sense to check on the methods proposed for forage fish assessment and see whether there is overlap in the areas/data to be examined by APEX project 95163L with respect to historical and current fishing activities?

Again, I am bringing these to your attention in case you do not already know about them. Please let me know if there is something more that I can or should do to help.

encl: (1)

cc: Molly McCammon

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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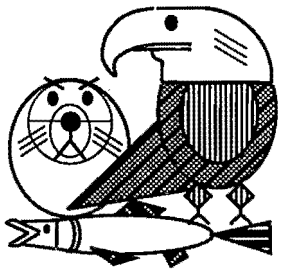


April 24, 1994

Rita Miraglia
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

Re: Project 95052/Community Interaction and Use of Traditional Knowledge

Dear Rita,

I recently received a phone call from a Mr. Larry Hendrick, a resident of Port Graham, who inquired about the Trustee Council project solicitation process. Since that time, I have provided him with a copy of the *Invitation and Draft Restoration Program: FY 96 and Beyond.*

During the course of our conversation, Mr. Hedrick related a number of his personal observations concerning the recovery (or lack of recovery) of a variety of injured resources. Among other issues we discussed, he related observations about:

— the disappearance of bull kelp in certain areas in the vicinity of Port Graham and the potential implications for shrimp and crab survival;

— trends regarding urchin populations and sea otters;

— declines in the prevalence of tom cod; and

— suggestions regarding the use of cockles from Bear Cove as a means to reseed clam beds in the vicinity of Port Graham.

It was evident from our brief conversation that Mr. Hedrick has a substantial body of knowledge obtained through first hand experience and observation regarding the area around Port Graham.

As you move forward with Project 95052/Community Interaction and Use of Traditional Knowledge, I would ask that you contact Mr. Hedrick (Box 55516, Port Graham, Alaska 99603-5516 ph: 248-2239) as a local community resource.

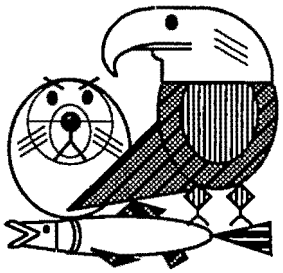
Sincerely,

Eric F. Myers

cc: Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Karen Shemek/ADFG
Larry Hedrick

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 24, 1995

Bill Walker
President
Prince William Sound Regional
Citizens' Advisory Council
750 West 2nd Avenue Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2168

Dear Bill:

I appreciated the opportunity to meet with you in Valdez and discuss issues where the Trustees and Regional Citizens Advisory Council (RCAC) may have mutual objectives. For your information, I am enclosing copies of our 1995 Annual Status Report, our most recent newsletter, as well as a letter I recently sent RCAC Executive Director Stan Stanley.

Give me a call when you get a chance, and we can set up a time to talk further.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosures

mm/raw

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 24, 1995

From: Bob

To: Folks

Subject: It's May 1, and the Proposals Arrive

This memo outlines a process to process the proposals that come in May 1.

GENERAL. Processing the proposals involves the following steps.

- initial organizing: give the proposal a project number (or if they have one, then confirm the number); put aside one copy of the proposals for xeroxing; send one copy to Traci in Juneau;
- code the date (i.e., cost, etc.) and enter into a database;
- xerox copies; and
- once xeroxed, compile and distribute.

Initial Organizing. When the proposals come in, Keri (or whomever is at the front desk) will:

Log in and Make Copies. Make sure that there are three copies of the project (including budget) and one electronic copy. If not, we need to make three copies of the project. Keri should log in the project including when it arrived, and including if there are: three copies of the project, three copies of the budget, and a disk with electronic copies of each. In addition, two of the copies should be individually stapled (with the budget stapled to them as well).

Pjct #	Project Name	3 Copies		Disk?	Date	Assign.
		DPD	Bud			

Assign Project Number. Periodically each day, with Bob, Sandra, or Veronica, we will assign a project number from the list that Keri made, and assign a person to review the project. The project number should written in big, bold, letters on the front page in the appropriate place on the cover sheet on the budget of each copy.

Distribute Copies. Once the project number is assigned, the Keri-person should put one copy in a file folder to for xeroxing. Put one copy in a pile to send to Traci. Put a coding sheet on the remaining copy and give it to the assigned person.

Coding the Data. The person assigned to the project should do the initial coding. People assigned to review the proposals will be Bob, Sandra, Veronica, Eric, and Stan. We will try to keep to the assignments that we used to writing the Raspberry book (i.e., Eric the SEA Plan, etc.), but will probably modify it as workload requires. Sandra has an example coding sheet to review. The most difficult part of the coding is to review/modify the abstract.

- Once coded, the original person should give it to another one of us to check.
- Once checked, it goes to Keri to enter in Filemaker Pro. (Keri should keep a list of project number, who assigned, coded?, checked?, entered?, entering checked?) As questions come up, Keri will work with Sandra on the data entry.

Xerox. Each day, as we accumulate copies, we will give them to whomever gets the bid for xeroxing. We are still working on the number of copies. We know that we need nine for the peer-reviewers, and will discuss the number needed by the workforce at next Wednesday's meeting. As a preliminary estimate, we expect to need 40 copies of the document.

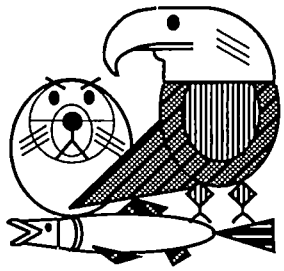
Compiling and Distribution. Last year, we formatted all of the proposals, with a project number in the footer of each page. That is, we worked with each copy electronically. We are *not* doing that this year.

This year, we will xerox the copies, *formatted as we receive them,* but will put a divider with the project number on it in front of each DPD. All proposals will go into one (or more) three-ringed binders. Thus, the support staff needs to print out pre-formatted labels for the dividers (40 copies or however many copies we need).

We will get the copies back from xeroxing in no order, we will need to order them and put dividers in between them. This may take an entire day. **I am hoping to get the copies for the peer reviewers out by Friday, May 5 or Monday May 7th, and the copies for the workforce by the following Wednesday (5/9).** 9/10 5/8

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 21, 1995

Dr. Jerome Komisar, President
University of Alaska
PO Box 755000
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775

Dear Dr. Komisar,

In anticipation of the meeting we will be having next Tuesday, April 25th, I would like to highlight the need for the University to quickly come to terms with the substantive issues addressed in the draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between UAF and SAAMS regarding research operations at the Alaska SeaLife Center.

On behalf of the Trustee Council, Kim Sundberg has been working together with Leif Selkregg and Darryl Schaefermeyer to develop a MOU that precisely describes the University's involvement with the Alaska SeaLife Center. This University - SAAMS agreement, a draft of which was provided to Dr. John Keating on March 8th, is a critical element to moving forward with the project in a timely manner. From discussions with the project staff, I am very concerned that delays in resolving the issues addressed in the MOU may impact the ability of the project to move forward on schedule.

When the Trustee Council conditionally authorized funding for the Alaska SeaLife Center in November 1994, they did so with a specific requirement that the Executive Director approve the management and governing structure for the facility prior to final authorization. Important unresolved issues concerning the extent of the University of Alaska involvement with the facility remain to be addressed.

I look forward to our meeting so that the following April 29-30 meeting of the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences Advisory Council can be productive. In addition, I will bring the most recent version of the draft University of Alaska - Trustee Council agreement concerning indirect rates.

I feel that your leadership in this matter will be essential to keep the process moving.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Jim Lynch, Assistant Vice President for Finance
John Keating, Provost
Joan Wadlow, Chancellor
Vera Alexander, Dean, School of Fisheries and Ocean SciencesP 2

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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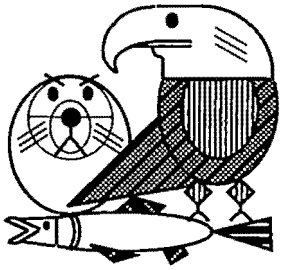

April 21, 1995

Mr. Gary C. Patton
1001 Boniface Parkway, Suite 45P
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Mr. Patton:

Thank you for your letter dated April 8, 1995. I have forwarded it to all of the individual members of the Trustee Council.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

MM/kh

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gina Belt, U.S. Department of Justice
Alex Swiderski, Alaska Department of Law

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: April 13, 1995

SUBJ: Provisional Government — Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit of Alaska

---

Please find attached a copy of a recent letter received by the Trustee Council Restoration Office in Anchorage.

I would appreciate you assistance in understanding the significance of this correspondence as it pertains to the Trustee Council restoration process and help in the preparation of an appropriate response.

enclosure

cc: Bill Brighton

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
KATALLA-CHILKAT TLINGIT OF ALASKA

April 8, 1995

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Sirs :

We have submitted documentation for Acknowledgment to the US Department of the Interior, the US Department of Justice and the President of the United States. We have presented to these agents of the United States a catalogue of public documents which serve as incontrovertible evidence of our allodial title to this region. Our claim pre-dates all legislation affecting Alaska's Indigenous since 1934. By choice the United States has never treated with the Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit People. Our claim to this land pre-dates Alaska Statehood.

It has become necessary to formalize our resolve for *self determination* and *self governance*. We have identified our allodial territory (free from church and state) and wish to protect it from further encroachments, conveyances and expropriations by foreign or domestic industrial development regimes. We must guard against abuses of our Basic Human Rights. We have registered our abhorrence of the collusion and coercion by the State of Alaska and Chugach Alaska Corporation regarding the ancestral territories of the Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit. In order to pre-empt violations of the Anti-Genocide Covenant, the Anti-Apartheid Covenant and the International Labor Organization Convention of the United Nations, by Referendum, we have formed this *non confrontational* Provisional Government. We have begun to develop the framework to function as an autonomous territory, to protect our interest in the region, and to assure it remains intact.

The *Economic Development Policy* of our Provisional Government prevents any form of *neo-mercantilism or neo-colonialism*, especially those in violation to article 2 paragraph (c) and (d) of the Apartheid Convention. The development and management of our assets for the benefit of our people and future generations is more in keeping with traditional Tlingit custom. Our *Trade and Commerce Policy* is not opposed to conducting commerce and trade with foreign and domestic interests, but insist that we maintain full oversight authority. Our Government seeks mutual humanitarian cooperation more aligned to our own policies especially in relation to foreign and domestic interests.

We have sought *Immediate Injunctive Relief* and have asked for a three (3) month moratorium on further *encroachments, conveyances, or expropriations* concerning our territory. We are seeking through the Office of Tribal Justice, at the US Department of Justice to assure us the protection and enforcement of our Basic Human Rights through coordinated Congressional, Judicial, and Executive cooperation of the United States.

Therefore we request your cooperation to honor this moratorium. I shall be pleased to answer any questions or concerns you may have regarding the allodial title of the Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit of Alaska and our place in any discussions relating to our allodial lands and waters.

Thank you.

Gary C. Patton

Gary C. Patton, Head Representative

1001 Boniface Parkway Suite 45P
Anchorage, Alaska 99504
tel.: 907-338-3814 fax: 907-338-8095

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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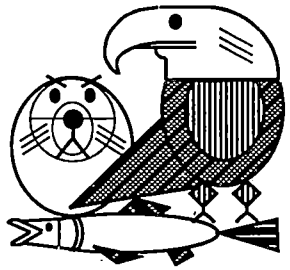

April 21, 1995

The Honorable Margie Johnson, Mayor
City of Cordova
POB 1210
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Dear ~~Mayor Johnson:~~ Margie

For several months, the Trustee Council has been considering support for certain improvements in the Fleming Spit Recreational Area, specifically acquiring USS 252, deepening the smolt rearing pond, constructing permanent net pens, and constructing a fishing boardwalk. I am trying to arrange a Trustee Council meeting in Cordova in late May to discuss this project and others that may be of interest to the community.

I believe that a resolution of the City Council supporting the Fleming Spit project and agreeing to own and maintain the boardwalk and net pens would help the Trustee Council reach a decision on whether to authorize restoration funds for the project. Because this proposal has changed substantially since it was submitted by the Cordova Sportsman's Club in June 1994, I have attached a copy of the proposal that is currently before the Trustee Council. Some aspects of the initial proposal were not appropriate for restoration funding; others were better suited to the criminal restitution fund.

I will be calling you soon to discuss arrangements for the Trustee Council meeting.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Attachment

mm/raw

Fleming Spit Recreation Area

Project Number: 95080

Restoration Category: General Restoration

Proposed By: The Cordova Sporting Club

Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Cost FY 95: $644,900

Cost FY 96: $0

Total Cost: $644,900

Duration: 2 years

Geographic Area: Prince William Sound

Injured Resource/Service: Recreation (sport fishing) and pink salmon

INTRODUCTION

Fleming Spit, located 1.5 miles north of Cordova's city center, is the site of a strong terminal coho sport fishery and a fledgling king salmon fishery. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation transports 200,000 king and coho salmon smolts from the Noerenberg Hatchery to Fleming Spit each year. The smolts are held in net pens in a pond behind the Spit for the purpose of imprinting the fish to return to the release site. The coho fishery was established before the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; the king salmon fishery was established in 1989.

After the spill, residents of Cordova increasingly turned to the terminal fisheries at Fleming Spit to replace sport fishing opportunities lost or reduced because of the spill. This project will improve fish habitat and the terminal fisheries through the following actions:

1. **Land Acquisition ($150,000).** Acquire a 5.39 acre parcel of land adjacent to the smolt release pond to accommodate existing and projected use of Fleming Spit for sport fishing and to maintain intertidal habitat for spawning and rearing of wild pink salmon.

2. **Fisheries Improvements ($170,000).** Enlarge and deepen existing smolt release ponds so net pens float at all tide stages, thereby decreasing mortality among young salmon. Also construct permanent net pens to replace two mobile net pens.

3. **Fishing Boardwalk ($300,000).** Construct a boardwalk to provide safe access to the fishing area for a diverse mix of people, including children, the elderly, and the disabled.

The City of Cordova supports these proposed improvements (Letter of 12/20/94 from Scott Janke, City Manager, City of Cordova).

Community Contributions. The City of Cordova and The Cordova Sporting Club have already constructed off-street parking at Fleming Spit and removed derelict barges from adjacent tidelands (joint project with the U.S. Coast Guard). If necessary, the City will also survey the parcel of land proposed for acquisition. These community contributions are valued at $60,000.

State Restitution Funds. The State has agreed to participate in this project by constructing recreation facilities at Fleming Spit. Facilities for which State restitution funds are being considered include fish-cleaning stations, public restrooms, and additional improvements to the parking area (e.g., signs and curbs).

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The proposed project will replace sport fishing opportunities lost or reduced because of the oil spill and protect intertidal habitat for wild pink salmon at Fleming Spit.

Land Acquisition. The primary purpose of acquiring USS 252 is to accommodate existing and projected use of Fleming Spit for sport fishing. It will also maintain intertidal habitat for spawning and rearing of wild pink salmon.

Although this parcel was not formally nominated through the Small Parcel Process, the Habitat Work Group evaluated the parcel at DNR's request. The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to the recovery or replacement of injured resources and services. The parcel is a high-use recreation area; pink salmon spawn in the upper intertidal zone adjacent to the parcel. These habitats are at risk from development and therefore will benefit from added protection. Furthermore, the parcel has potential for enhancement of its recreation values.

In addition to being linked to the recovery of injured resources and services, the parcel appears to meet other threshold criteria for acquisition. Specifically, the present owner, Sealaska Corporation, has had the parcel appraised and is willing to sell it at or below fair market value. The parcel, which is within city limits, will be managed by the City of Cordova.

Public recreation facilities, including fish-cleaning stations, public restrooms, and parking areas, will occupy approximately four acres of the parcel of land proposed for acquisition.

Fisheries Improvements. The primary purpose of the proposed fisheries improvements — enlarging and deepening the smolt release pond and constructing permanent net pens — is to decrease mortality among young salmon. Improved survival at an early life stage should increase the number of fish available for sport fishing at Fleming Spit. Without the proposed improvements, the terminal fisheries at Fleming Spit will deteriorate and their value in replacing lost or reduced sport fishing opportunities will diminish.

An added benefit of a healthy sport fishery at Fleming Spit is that it serves as an alternative to sport fishing on wild coho salmon on the Copper River Delta. Although the wild coho salmon stocks in the Copper River Delta were not directly injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, the area is within the spill-affected area and the species is under increased sport fishing pressure.

The existing smolt release pond at Fleming spit is shallow, exposing smolts to bird predation and causing net pens to ground. Net pens should be kept floating to maintain proper circulation. A dredge and fill project is proposed to enlarge and deepen smolt release ponds. By reducing bird predation and allowing net pens to float at all tide stages, this improvement will decrease mortality among young salmon.

The terminal fisheries now operate with two mobile net pens temporarily on loan from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. Continuation of the terminal fisheries requires replacement of the mobile net pens with more durable net pens, which will be owned by the city and dedicated to the Fleming Spit terminal fisheries.

Fishing Boardwalk. The purpose of the fishing boardwalk is to provide safe pedestrian access to the fishing area for a diverse mix of people, including children, the elderly, and the disabled. The fishing area is presently accessed via the steep, rocky slope of the roadbed. The main part of the proposed boardwalk will extend 20 to 30 feet offshore. Platforms will also extend into the smolt release pond (on the landward side of the road). The entire boardwalk will comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and therefore be accessible to the elderly and the handicapped.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

1. Replace lost or reduced sport fishing opportunities by improving terminal fisheries at Fleming Spit.

2. Protect riparian and intertidal habitat for wild pink salmon.

B. Methods

All of the following steps will be the responsibility of the City of Cordova.

1. Acquire a 5.39 acre parcel of land (USS 252) at or below appraised fair market value.

2. Before undertaking fisheries improvements or constructing the fishing boardwalk, secure the following commitments and authorizations:
   a. A long-term agreement with the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation to obtain smolt for the terminal fisheries.
   b. Authorization from the Department of Natural Resources and, if necessary, the

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, for long-term use the tidelands and road right-of-way for the fishing boardwalk (may require concurrence from the leaseholder of ATS 957).

c. Authorization from the Department of Natural Resources to use the tidelands occupied by the smolt release pond.

d. A long-term community commitment to operate the fisheries and maintain the fishing boardwalk.

3. Enlarge and deepen the smolt release pond.
   a. Design the dredge and fill project to minimize salmon mortality.
   b. Obtain a Sec. 401 permit from the Corps of Engineers and other permits as needed.
   c. Through a competitive procurement process, enter into a contract with a qualified contractor to dredge and fill the smolt release pond.

4. Construct permanent net pens.
   a. Through a competitive procurement process, acquire net pens.
   b. Install anchors for securing the net pens.
   c. Deploy net pens in the smolt rearing pond.

5. Construct a fishing boardwalk.
   a. Design the fishing boardwalk in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
   b. Obtain necessary permits.
   c. Through a competitive procurement process, enter into a contract with a qualified contractor to construct the fishing boardwalk.

C. Schedule

Acquire land	Feb - June	1995
Enter into operating agreements	Feb - Aug	1995
Deepen smolt release ponds		
- Obtain Sec. 401 permit	Feb - Aug	1995
- Issue RFP	Feb	1995
- Dredge and fill	Sept - Oct	1995
Construct permanent net pens	Apr - May	1995
- Acquire net pens	Feb - Aug	1995
- Install anchors	Sept - Oct	1995
- Deploy net pens	May - Aug	1996
Construct fishing boardwalk	Jan - May	1996

D. Technical Support

None.

E. Location

Fleming Spit is located within the city limits of Cordova, 1.5 miles northwest of the city center. It is on Orca Inlet between the State ferry dock to the south and the Eyak Village Corporation's log transfer facility to the north.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed project will be implemented through a contract with the City of Cordova. The city will negotiate acquisition of land interests, hold title to the acquired land, obtain required permits, comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and construct and maintain the permanent net pens and the fishing boardwalk.

COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT

Not applicable.

FY 95 BUDGET ($K)

Personnel	0.0
Travel	0.0
Contractual	620.0*
Commodities	0.0
Equipment	0.0
Subtotal	620.0
Gen. Admin.	24.9
Total	644.9

* Proposed as a contract with the City of Cordova for the following activities:

Acquire parcel of land	$150.0
Enlarge and deepen smolt release ponds	150.0
Construct permanent net pens	20.0
Construct a fishing boardwalk	300.0

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
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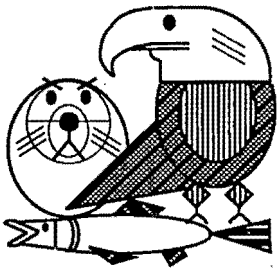

April 21, 1995

Action Locksmiths
243 East 5th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

To Whom It May Concern:

Keri Hile is authorized to request two copies of the key to the front door of our building, and one copy of the key to the elevator in our building.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 278-8012.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Williams

Rebecca Williams
Executive Secretary

raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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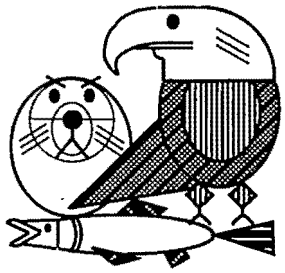

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Mary Anne Bishop

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: April 21, 1995

Subj: Collection of Bird Specimens for Project No. 95320Q

This memorandum constitutes authorization to proceed with the collections of bird specimens as proposed in your letter to Dr. Robert Spies dated March 10.

As you know, Dr. Spies recommended approval of your request in a memorandum dated April 12. I concurred with that recommendation and forwarded it to the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Committee (PAG) for their review and comment. This issue was discussed at some length in the PAG meeting yesterday, and there was no objection from either the PAG or the Trustee Council. Thus, you may proceed.

This approval is conditioned by the requirement that all specimen carcasses will be retained and made available for additional analyses by the University of Alaska or other appropriate institutions and agencies. We seek your assurance that the fullest possible use will be made of these specimens.

In addition, question was raised in the PAG meeting about whether you would collect these birds with nontoxic shot. That may or may not be possible, especially since I know you want to proceed immediately, but I request that you make a reasonable attempt to obtain nontoxic shot in sizes appropriate for your purposes.

Lastly, you have provided a copy of your State of Alaska permit to proceed. Please also provide a copy of your federal permit for our file. Thank you, and good luck with your field season.

cc: Phil Janik
Dr. Dave Gibbons
Dr. Robert Spies
Stan Senner

mm/kh

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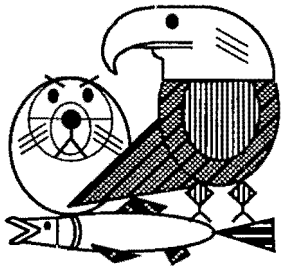

April 21, 1995

Jimmy Carter
The Carter Center
One Copenhill
Plains, Georgia 30307

Dear President Carter:

I am responding to your letter of February 21, 1995 regarding the negotiations between the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and Eyak Corporation to protect important habitat in eastern Prince William Sound, near Cordova. You were concerned that negotiations were at an impasse and that large scale logging would proceed after a previously negotiated moratorium ended on March 1, 1995.

Through the assistance of a mediator, the Trustee Council and Eyak Corporation worked out a mutually agreeable plan on March 1, which will help protect habitat important to the restoration of resources and services injured in the 1989 oil spill. While Eyak has decided to move forward with timber harvest on a portion of their lands, both parties have agreed to continue negotiations on other lands. It is the Trustee Council's hope that these further negotiations will result in a comprehensive habitat protection agreement on Eyak lands in eastern Prince William Sound.

While the agreement did not stop timber harvest activities from occurring in the Cordova area, it did redirect these activities to minimize impact on the viewshed area across Orca narrows from Cordova. This is an area many citizens of Cordova have identified as important for recreation and tourism.

We appreciate your interest in our efforts to restore the resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Please be assured that we are making our best effort to protect the lands in Prince William Sound, as well as in other areas throughout the spill affected region. These efforts are described in our most recent Annual Report, a copy of which is enclosed.

If you have any further questions or desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

mm/raw

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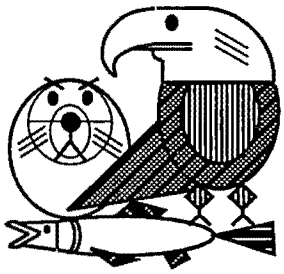


MEMORANDUM

TO: Byron Morris
Joe Sullivan

FROM: Eric F. Myers

DATE: April 20, 1995

SUBJ: Anticipated Submission for FY 95 SEA Project

As a result of discussions regarding the format and content of the FY 96 SEA proposal, Ted Cooney recently sent me the attached outline.

Fundamentally, as reflected in this memo and my discussions with Dr. Cooney, the anticipated FY 96 SEA proposal submission will be comprised of:

— an FY 96 DPD for the overall SEA project (an updated version of the integrated DPD submitted in FY 95 to reflect proposed program changes between FY 95 and FY 96);

— new FY 96 DPDs for any sub-projects that may not have existed in FY 95 (for example, a new discrete program management and synthesis-integration component that will be proposed);

— attached copies of the FY 95 DPD submissions (for reference in the overall FY 96 SEA DPD);

— detailed FY 96 budgets for all sub-projects; and

— a letter to the NOAA procurement officials in Seattle that identifies the PWSSC sub-projects as submissions under the BAA.

General Administration - Program Management: As you are aware, in response to a request for guidance from Nancy Bird/PWSSC and David Scheel/PWSSC, Traci Cramer advised that, for the purposes of a working estimate of Program Management costs, proposals could reflect a figure of $8,000 per project in addition to the General Administration amount

calculated per the Financial Operating Procedures (see attached). As indicated in Dr. Cooney's memo, however, these Program Management costs will need to be addressed through the project evaluation and review process. Dr. Cooney has, in any case, indicated his understanding that General Administration and Program Management and General Administration costs will be contained within the SEA program budget and further reductions made accordingly. Dr. Cooney is now in travel status and Dr. Peter McRoy is carrying forward with the final preparations.

Dr. Cooney and the other members of the SEA project team have been making a great effort to ensure that their FY 96 project submission is responsive to the *Invitation* and the BAA process.

Please review the attached memorandum from Dr. Cooney and let me or Traci Cramer know immediately if you have any concerns or questions regarding their anticipated submission.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon
Traci Cramer
Bill Hauser
Bruce Wright
Ted Cooney
Peter McRoy

Institute of Marine Science

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

MEMORANDUM

TO: Eric Myers
EVOS Management Office

FROM: Ted Cooney

SUBJ: FY 96 DPD submission package for SEA

DATE: 13 April 1995

The following documents will represent the FY 96 SEA submission by 1 May.

The FY 96 DPD, following the outline in the raspberry book and written at the level of SEA. That document will have the following attachments:

1. A cover letter to the NOAA Procurement Officer in Seattle

2. Detailed project budgets written in the 4A - 4B format provided for non-Trustee organizations. SEA understands that we will have to dig deeper to cover General Admin and Program Management costs, but for lack of time, we need to do that after the review and we see what remains of SEA in the workplan. Please defend us on this!!

3. Copies of any new (for 96) DPDs

4. Spreadsheet table listing the project costs by year, FY96-98

5. A copy of the FY95 single integrated DPD

These elements are being crafted now, even thought we have Principal Investigators and staff in the field aboard ship (April 10-17). Dr. Peter McRoy is acting in my stead while I am away (April 14-21). He has draft copies of the general SEA FY 96 DPD and the cover letter. The total document will be mailed from Cordova so I am mailing a hard and disk copy to Nancy Bird so she can have it in residence should changes be needed. I am scheduled to carry the University parts of SEA96 to Cordova on April 25.

Please contact Dr. McRoy if you see any problems with this package. Thank you for assisting us to meet the deadline.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Nancy Bird, PWSCC
David Scheel, PWSCC

FROM: Traci Cramer
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: April 11, 1995

RE: 1996 Work Plan

In response to your questions regarding total project costs associated with Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) and specific guidelines for development of the 1996 Work Plan, the following information is provided.

The total costs of the overall SEA project in 1996 is anticipated to be at the level of 1995. This funding must include direct project costs, indirect contractor costs, and Lead Trustee Agency program management expenses.

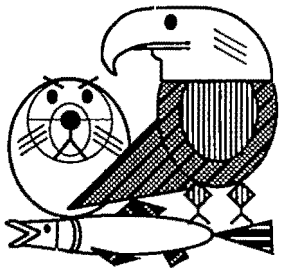
As a rule, Lead Trustee Agency program management expenses include both general administration and program management related costs. General administration is a formula driven calculation and represents those costs incurred by the federal or state agency that is administering the project. Program management represents the costs associated with oversight and is determined on a case-by-case basis.

For purposes of budgeting, the general administration should be calculated on the direct project and indirect contractor costs as described in Appendix B, page 3 of the 'Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Federal Fiscal 1996 and Draft Restoration Program: FY 96 and Beyond'. While the actual level of program management will be determined after the project has been reviewed, for budgeting purposes you should use $8,000 for each project being proposed.

If you have questions, please give me a call at 586-7238.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Andy Gunther, Ph.D.
Assistant Chief Scientist

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Final Report on Hydrocarbon Database (Projects ST8 and TS1)

DATE: April 20, 1995

I concur with the recommendation from you and Bruce Wright regarding the final report on Projects ST8 and TS1. To summarize:

1. No report will be required on Project TS1.

2. By December 31, 1995, NOAA will submit a final report on Project ST8 to the Chief Scientist for peer review. The report will consist of (a) a written report, prepared under the EVOS report writing procedures and, once approved by the Chief Scientist, made available to the public through OSPIC, and (b) an electronic database on CD-ROM/disk which, once approved by the Chief Scientist, will be made available to the public by NOAA. Both the written report and the electronic database will include a users' guide for the database.

3. NOAA will update the database annually as part of Project 95290 (Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill) and its successors. The annual updates will be submitted to the Chief Scientist for peer review. Following peer review, the annual updates will be made available to the public through NOAA.

cc: Bob Spies
Byron Morris
Bruce Wright
Jeep Rice
Jeff Short

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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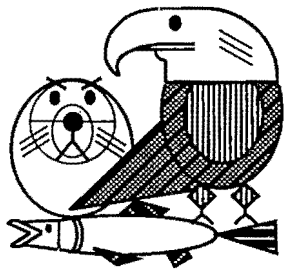


April 19, 1995

Karen Oakley
Prince William Sound-Copper River
Ecosystem Initiative Coordinator
National Biological Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

Dear Karen:

This letter responds to yours of 3 April regarding the draft memorandum of understanding for the Prince William Sound-Copper River Ecosystem Initiative. Molly McCammon, executive director for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, has asked me to represent the Trustee Council in this partnership.

We have no serious concerns with the proposed MOU. Some of the following may reflect my lack of prior participation, but here are some comments and questions:

(1) Should the Copper River Delta Institute be among the participants in addition to the Chugach National Forest? Eventually, the Seward SeaLife Center might also be appropriate.

(2) If the purpose of the partnership is to share information, it is not clear why there needs to be a procedure for voting (Article II). What is the nature of the decisions to be made?

(3) As you indicate, the technical committees listed are placeholders. We suggest that start-up committees might include Migratory Birds, Terrestrial and Marine Mammals, Fisheries, Subsistence, and Long-term Ecological Research and Monitoring (e.g., might address establishment of benchmark sites, protocols, and priorities).

(4) Article IX indicates that the MOU may be revised by "mutual consent," but this term is not defined. Is mutual consent the same as consensus?

I am available for a meeting on 2 May or later in the month. Please let me know what the schedule is. Thanks, and I look forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely,

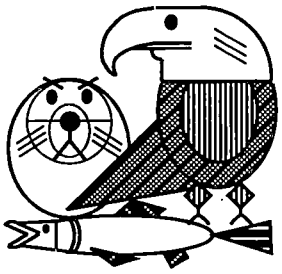
Stan

Stanley E. Senner
Science Coordinator

cc: Molly McCammon

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 19, 1995

Elenore McMullen, First Chief
Port Graham Village Council
P.O. Box PGM
Port Graham, Alaska 99603

Dear Elenore,

I would like to follow up with you regarding the Village Council's interest in having the Trustee Council purchase certain timbered lands in Port Graham Bay. Last January, Mark Kuwada of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game spoke with Walter Meganik, Jr. while he was in Anchorage to attend the Trustee Council's annual restoration workshop about possible Trustee Council action to protect Port Graham Bay.

However, at this point, it still is unclear whether the *landowners* of the Port Graham Bay area are interested in selling their lands, or interests in their lands. The Trustee Council can only work with willing sellers of land. It is my understanding that the lands in question are owned by Port Graham Corporation and one or more allotment owners. Can you help identify the owners of the lands in question? Once this is done, we may be able to work with them to develop a protection program for their lands.

I am also hoping to be in Port Graham at the beginning of May to meet with the Village Council and the Village Corporation about the Trustee Council's habitat protection program. It would be most helpful if we could identify the landowners in the Port Graham Bay area before that time in order to make the meeting as productive as possible. I would appreciate it if you could call me or Eric Myers at 278-8012 so that we can discuss this further.

Sincerely,

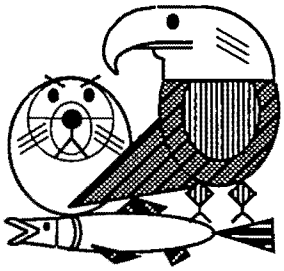
Molly McCammon

Molly McCammon, Executive Director

cc: Deborah Williams
Chuck Gilbert
Mark Kuwada

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 19, 1995

Mr. Jonathan Gell
P.O. Box 877
Trenton NJ 08605-0877

Dear Mr. Gell:

In response to your request for information about the work of the Trustee Council to protect cultural resources, I have enclosed a five-page excerpt from the *Draft Restoration Program* released in March 1995. While this document may not be sufficiently technical for your purposes, it will give you an idea of the full range of the Council's activities in this arena.

In your letter, you mention that you have a copy of the three-volume damage assessment report. The only other peer-reviewed report on the results of archaeological monitoring studies is the following:

> Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahon, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of crude oil contamination on some archaeological sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 investigations.

Final reports on archaeological site monitoring in 1993 and 1994 are not yet available.

If you have a particular interest in either archaeological site monitoring or local heritage preservation efforts by spill-area communities, I refer you to:

> Dr. Douglas Reger, Archaeologist II
> Office of History and Archaeology
> Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
> 3601 C Street, Suite 1278
> Anchorage AK 99510-7001
> Phone: (907) 762-2622

A useful reference on local heritage preservation efforts is the following draft report, which has not yet been peer reviewed:

> Bittner, J.R. and D.R. Reger. 1995. Spill area site and collection protection plan.

If you have a particular interest in the site excavations being undertaken this year at the the SEW-440 site (Eleanor Island) and the SEW-488 site (Knight Island), the best source of information is the project manager:

Linda Yarborough, U.S. Forest Service
3301 C Street
Anchorage AK 99503
Phone: (907) 271-2511

I hope this information is useful to you.

Sincerely,

Veronica Gilbert

Veronica Gilbert
Natural Resource Manager

Attachment

Attachment A

Excerpt from the Draft Restoration Program: FY 96 and Beyond, pp. 89-93.

Archaeological Resources

Summary

RECOVERY OBJECTIVES. Projects discussed in this section relate to the recovery objective for archaeological resources, which is:

> Archaeological resources are nonrenewable: they cannot recover in the same sense as biological resources. Archaeological resources will be considered recovered when spill-related injury ends; looting and vandalism are at or below pre-spill levels; and the artifacts and scientific data which remain in vandalized sites are preserved. Artifacts and data are typically preserved through excavation or other forms of documentation, or through site stabilization, depending on the nature of the injury and the characteristics of the site.

Participants in the 1995 Restoration Workshop recommended the following addition to the recovery objective for archaeological resources: return artifacts to the spill area when facilities are adequate to receive them. The recommendation is under review.

Proposed projects will meet these objectives by monitoring recovery and preserving artifacts and scientific data from vandalized sites. Local heritage preservation will also be considered.

FINDINGS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Twenty-four archaeological sites on public land are known to have been adversely affected by direct oiling, cleanup activities, or looting and vandalism linked to the oil spill.
- Most of the vandalism that can be linked to the spill occurred in 1989.
- No new disturbances were detected at sites monitored in 1994.
- Data recovery is underway at two injured archaeological sites in Prince William Sound, SEW–440 and SEW–488; data recovered from these sites will provide significant insights into early occupants of the Sound.
- Construction of the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository in Kodiak was begun in 1994 with financial support from the restoration fund. The facility is expected to open later in 1995.

FY 96 AND BEYOND

- Periodically monitor a small number of "index sites" to gauge whether there is a resurgence in looting and vandalism, and continue hydrocarbon testing (FY 96-2004).

- Complete curation of artifacts from the SEW–440 and SEW–488 sites (FY 96).
- Consider local heritage preservation projects in the context of the Site Protection Plans being developed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources under 95007-A.

COST ESTIMATES AND TIMELINES

	Approved Restoration Projects, FY 92-95:		$2,719,907
FY 96	Complete Artifact Curation: SEW–440/488	$50,000	
FY 96-2002	Archaeological Site Monitoring	$560,000	
Possible	Data Recovery / Local Heritage Preservation	Unknown	
	Subtotal FY 96-2002:		$610,000
	Total:		$3,329,907

Discussion

Twenty-four archaeological sites on public land are known to have been adversely affected by cleanup activities, or looting and vandalism linked to the oil spill. Conservative projections suggest that approximately 100 additional, but yet unverified, cases of site injury may have occurred. Additional sites on private land may have been injured, but damage assessment studies were limited to public land.

Documented injuries include theft of surface artifacts, masking of subtle clues used to identify and classify sites, violation of ancient burial sites, and destruction of evidence in layered sediments. In addition, vegetation has been disturbed, which has exposed sites to accelerated erosion. The effect of oil on soil chemistry and organic remains may reduce or eliminate the utility of radiocarbon dating in some sites.

Assessments of 14 sites in 1993 suggest that most of the archaeological vandalism that can be linked to the spill occurred in 1989 before adequate constraints were put into place over the activities of oil spill cleanup personnel. Most vandalism took the form of "prospecting" for high yield sites. In 1993, only two of the 14 sites visited showed signs of continued vandalism but it is difficult to prove that this recent vandalism was caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Oil was visible in the intertidal zones of two of the 14 sites monitored in 1993, but because oil samples have not yet been analyzed, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill cannot be confirmed as the source of the oil in these sites.

In 1994, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources monitored seven sites on Shuyak Island and the Outer Kenai Coast (including three at Nuka Island) and found oil but no evidence of new disturbance. The Fish and Wildlife Service monitored six sites on Afognak Island and found no indication of new vandalism. The National Park Service monitored two sites on the land it manages, McArthur Pass in Kenai Fjords National Park and Cape Gull on the Katmai coast, but found no new damage. The U.S. Forest

Service is restoring two sites in Prince William Sound: Seward 440 (Eleanor Island) and Seward 488 (Knight Island).

Because looting and vandalism tend to occur in bursts of activity, new disturbances may occur in the future. Therefore, a monitoring program is proposed over a 10-year period. Data recovery efforts and curation of artifacts from the SEW–440 and SEW–488 sites are scheduled to be completed by 1996. In addition, proposals from local sponsors for local heritage preservation projects will be considered in the context of the Site Protection Plans being developed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources under Project 95007-A.

MONITORING. The monitoring program for archaeological resources consists of periodic checks on sample ("index") sites to detect further damage from vandalism and looting and hydrocarbon testing of a few sites to gauge the effect of oiling on archaeological deposits.

Index Sites. Prior to FY 95, most injured archaeological sites were monitored every year since the spill. However, because recent surveys show no new disturbance of archaeological sites, injured sites will no longer be monitored every year. In FY 95, a small number of "index sites" will be monitored to gauge whether there is a resurgence in looting and vandalism. Because vandalism triggered by cleanup activities is expected to diminish within 15 years of the spill, Trustee agencies propose to monitor these index sites periodically through the year 2004.

The peer reviewer for archaeological resources advised that the monitoring schedule be tailored to the site: sites already vandalized a great deal should be monitored every year, whereas other index sites may be monitored less frequently, perhaps on a two- or three-year cycle, depending on the level of vandal activity.

Hydrocarbon Testing. The peer reviewer also recommended periodic hydrocarbon testing at one or two sites over the next 10 years to gauge long-term effects of oiling in archaeological deposits. Hydrocarbon testing of archaeological sites enables researchers to detect whether oil is moving from surrounding sediments into archaeological deposits. Introduction of subsurface oil through lateral movement with groundwater could adversely affect the ability to radiocarbon date a site.

SITE STABILIZATION AND DATA RECOVERY. In 1993 and 1994, site stabilization and data recovery were undertaken at 19 injured archaeological sites on state or federal land. In 1995, further restoration is scheduled for two of the injured archaeological sites in Prince William Sound: SEW–440 on Eleanor Island and SEW–488 (Louis Bay Lamp Site) on Knight Island. Both sites were heavily oiled; they were also damaged by high pressure water treatment during the oil spill cleanup. The Louis Bay Lamp Site has yielded dates for human occupation ranging from 600 to 3400 years ago. The importance of the SEW-

488 site derives from its age and the information in the site about aboriginal structures and subsistence resources used at that time.

Excavation and site restoration of the SEW–440 and SEW–488 sites will take place during the summer of 1995. Curation of artifacts is scheduled to be completed in 1996. No similar effort is planned for subsequent years, although the monitoring program may reveal the need for further data recovery.

LOCAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION. Residents of the spill area have expressed interest in local heritage preservation projects. The most commonly mentioned projects are artifact repositories in communities within the spill area and site stewardship programs. Site Protection Plans being developed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources under Project 95007 will address this issue. Draft Site Protection Plans are expected to be completed in March 1995.

Artifact Repositories. Artifacts uncovered during the spill are stored at the University of Alaska-Fairbanks by agreement with landowners and Exxon. The collection includes 200 to 300 artifacts recovered during the cleanup and additional artifacts recovered during restoration efforts. Residents of the spill area have expressed a strong interest in having artifacts returned to the spill area. The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository in Kodiak, whose construction costs were partly funded by Trustee Council, is the only appropriate artifact storage facility in the spill area. None of the four other museums in the spill area (in Homer, Seward, Valdez, and Cordova) is capable of storing artifacts. Options being evaluated are construction of a new facility, expansion of an existing facility, combination of an artifact repository with a multi-use facility, and development of local storage and display of small collections of artifacts. Considerations include initial cost, long-term maintenance and operation, and ease of access by spill-area residents.

Site Stewardship. Under Project R104A, Trustee agencies prepared a handbook for training local residents to protect cultural resources. Project 94015 proposed site stewardship programs in three communities in the spill area. The project was not approved because of questions about the effectiveness of the approach. Funding for the Alutiiq Archaeological Repository was in part due to the fact that its sponsors committed to an ongoing stewardship program.

FY 92 THROUGH FY 95			
93006	Site Stewardship	$123,272	
93006	Site-Specific Archaeological Restoration	$81,935	
93066	Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	$1,470,000	
94007	Site-Specific Archaeological Restoration	$587,000	
95007A	Index Site Monitoring	$341,700	
95007B	Site Restoration (SEW–440 and SEW–488)	$116,000	
	Subtotal FY 92-95:		$2,719,907
FY 96 AND BEYOND			
FY 96	\007-A Archaeological Site Monitoring	$80,000	
FY 96	\007-B Complete Artifact Curation: SEW–440/488	$50,000	
	Subtotal FY 96:		$130,000
FY 97-2002	\007-A Archaeological Site Monitoring (est. $80,000/yr)	$480,000	
Possible	Future Data Recovery Projects	Unknown	
Possible	Local Heritage Preservation Projects	Unknown	
	Subtotal FY 97-2002:		$480,000
	Total:		$3,329,907

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner

DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
CN-404
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0404
TEL: (609) 292-2023
FAX: (609) 984-0578

5 April 1995

Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

Sirs:

Would you be so kind as to send me detailed, technical information about the work of the Council in regard to the protection of cultural resources, and a list of publications on that subject ? I already have the three large volumes that report on the survey and assessment work by cultural management experts after the Exxon Valdez spill, and would like now to be brought up to date on what has taken place since then.

Please address me, not at the address as given above, but at

Jonathan Gell

P. O. Box 877

Trenton, NJ 08605-0877

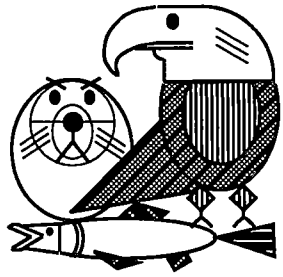
Sincerely yours,

Jonathan Gell

Jonathan Gell, Sr. Env. Spec.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

To: Trustee Council

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: April 18, 1995

Subj: Annual Status Report

Enclosed are copies of the 1995 Annual Status Report. I think you will find these useful when describing the overall restoration effort.

If you would like any additional copies please don't hesitate to call me. Copies are being mailed to the entire mailing list, as well as to the federal Trustees and the Washington Policy Group.

Enclosures

mm/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: April 17, 1995

RE: Financial Report as of March 31, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending March 31, 1995.

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

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	$109,518,545	
Less: Commitments (Note 5)	$50,171,598	
Less: Restoration Reserve Balance	$24,000,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 7)	$2,742,197	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		$38,089,144
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	$490,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	$26,300,000	
Total Estimated Funds Available		$501,789,144

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

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of March 31, 1995

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

Received to Date	$410,000,000
Future Payments	$490,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is $381,730.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill.

Reimbursements to Date	$150,382,887
Remaining Reimbursements	
United States	$3,000,000
State of Alaska	$23,300,000

4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is $42,414.

5. Commitments - Includes $24,956,000 for the Trustee Council's contribution toward the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, $6,363,584 for the final two installments (plus interest) for the Seal Bay purchase, and $18,852,014 for the two pending court requests. The contributions for the Alaska Sealife Center will be made in September 1995 and 1996, with the Seal Bay payments due in November 1995 and 1996.

   There are two pending court requests. First, $1,652,014 for the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator and Apex: Forage Fish/Seabird projects approved at the March 31, 1995 meeting. As of this date, the projects are under review by the Department of Justice and the required documentation has not been filed. Secondly, $17,200,000 for land acquisitions for Orca Narrows, Akhiok-Kaguyak, and Old Harbor.

6. Restoration Reserve - The required documentation for establishment of the reserve has not been filed.

7. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Since the last court request $104,570 in interest have been earned and $2,637,624 have been reported as unobligated for the 1992 and 1993 Federal Fiscal Years.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	$0	$240,859
State of Alaska	$104,570	$2,396,765

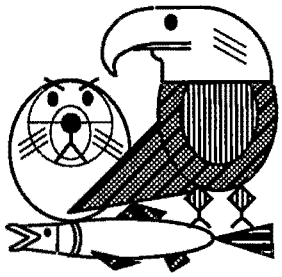
STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of March 31, 1995

DRAFT

	Federal Fiscal Years Ending September 30			To Date	Cumulative
	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	90,000,000	250,000,000	70,000,000		410,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred		(39,913,688)			(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	90,000,000	210,086,312	70,000,000	0	370,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account	831,233				831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	2,880,617	8,590,617
Total Interest	1,427,233	1,378,000	3,736,000	2,880,617	9,421,850
Total Revenue	**91,427,233**	**211,464,312**	**73,736,000**	**2,880,617**	**379,508,162**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	25,000,000		83,267,842
United States	24,726,280	36,117,165	6,271,600		67,115,045
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	65,117,165	31,271,600	0	150,382,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	6,559,200	18,529,113	44,546,266	19,434,190	89,068,769
United States	6,320,500	9,105,881	6,008,387	8,252,361	29,687,129
Total Disbursements	12,879,700	27,634,994	50,554,653	27,686,551	118,755,898
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	23,000	154,000	364,000	309,833	850,833
Total Disbursements and Fees	**66,896,822**	**92,906,159**	**82,190,253**	**27,996,384**	**269,989,618**
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	**24,530,411**	**118,558,153**	**(8,454,253)**	**(25,115,766)**	**109,518,545**
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	0	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	109,518,545	
Commitments: (Note 5)					(50,171,598)
Restoration Reserve: (Note 6)					24,000,000
Adjustments: (Note 7)					2,742,197
Uncommitted Fund Balance					**38,089,144**
Remaining Reimbursements: (Note 3)					(26,300,000)
Total Estimated Funds Available					**501,789,144**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: April 18, 1995

Subj: April 19 RWF Meeting

This weeks Restoration Work Force meeting is cancelled. The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, April 26, at 9:00 a.m. The Juneau location is the Executive Director's Office while the Anchorage location is the Restoration Office.

Topics to be discussed will include:

- Implementation of APEX and NVP projects
- Update on 95320Q and 95025 proposed collections
- 1995 Public Meetings
- Miscellaneous Issues

mm/raw

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[13] 19077896608	MORRIS-WRIGHT
	[15] 5624871	C.FRIES
	[16] 3494712	RITA MIRAGLIA
	[17] 2713992	R.THOMPSON
	[18] 5223148	J.SULLIVAN
	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[21] 2572517	B.RICE
	[23] 19074655375	D.BRUCE
	[24] 5624026	E.PIPER
	[35] 15103737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[24] 5624026	E.PIPER
	[35] 15103737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT
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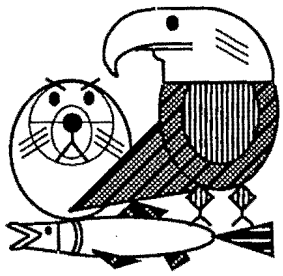
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Frank Appel
Associate Vice Chancellor

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: April 18, 1995

Subj: Forage Fish: Program Management and Integration

At your request as relayed by Dr. Duffy, this memorandum represents confirmation that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council authorized project number 95163I Forage Fish: Program Management and Integration on December 2, 1994. In addition, authorization to spend has also been granted.

This project incorporates funding required for program management and integration of the APEX: Seabird-Forage Fish studies, of which Dr. Duffy is the leader. It is my understanding that an agreement between the University of Alaska and the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service has been drafted and will be complete in the immediate future.

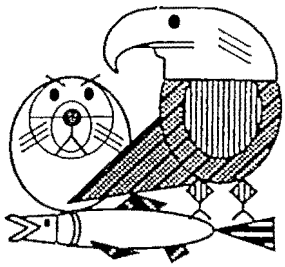
I hope that further delays will not be experienced, since this project is essential to the success of one of our major ecosystem studies. However, if you have any questions or further problems, please give me a call at (907) 278-8012.

cc: Stan Senner
Eric Myers
Dr. Dave Irons
Bruce Wright
Dr. Dave Duffy

mm/tc/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



TO: File
FROM: Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator
DATE: March 2, 1995
RE: Authorizations:
Project 95025/Nearshore Project Planning
Project 95089/Information Management System
Project 95100/Administration, Science Management, Public Information
Project 95110CLO/Habitat Protection and Acquisition
Project 95126/Habitat Protection-Acquistion Support
Project 95126A/Carry-forward: Habitat Protection-Acquistion Support
Project 95139/Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop
Project 95163I/Seabird-Forage Fish Project Planning
Project 95199CLO/Institute of Marine Science EIS
Project 95428CLO/Subsistence Planning Project

The following two projects funded by the Trustee Council represent planning efforts for development of comprehensive restoration proposals. DPDs describing the planning efforts were approved by the Chief Scientist, NEPA documents were prepared, and the budget review was satisfactory. This memo constitutes the written record of the verbal authority to spend provided by the Executive Director in late December 1994.

Project 95025/Nearshore Project Planning
Project 95163I/Seabird-Forage Fish Project Planning

The following five projects represent ongoing administrative functions and do not require specific authority from the Executive Director to spend.

Project 95089/Information Management System
Project 95100/Administration, Science Management, Public Information
Project 95110CLO/Habitat Protection and Acquisition
Project 95126/Habitat Protection-Acquistion Support
Project 95126A/Carry-forward: Habitat Protection-Acquistion Support

The following project represents a one-time administrative activity (the workshop was conducted in January 1995) and does not require specific authority from the Executive Director to spend.

Project 95139/Wild Stock Supplementation Workshop

The following two projects are close-outs of efforts authorized in FY 94. Additional authority from the Executive Director to spend is not required in FY 95.

Project 95199CLO/Institute of Marine Science EIS
Project 95428CLO/Subsistence Planning Project

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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FROM: AMN *Annette Nelson*

Direct Phone *(907) 257-2702*
Fax (907) 276-6847

DATE/TIME: 4/14/95

No. PAGES: 13

ACCOUNT: —

TO: STAN SEINER

FAX No. 276-7178

MESSAGE: FROM DR. DUFFY:
1) MR Frank Appel, Associate Vice Chancellor
Business Services, ADM 122
University of Alaska Anchorage
3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, AK 99508
— CONT.

FAXED

Please deliver this fax transmission to the above addressee. If the entire transmission is not received in readable condition, please advise ENRI at your earliest convenience. Thank you.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE
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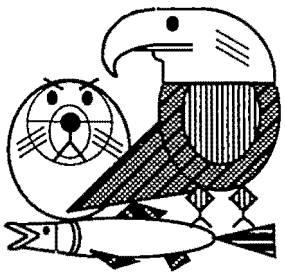
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



April 18, 1995

Howard Ferren
Planner, PWS/CR RPT
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
P.O. Box 1110
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Howard:

On April 12, 1995 the Chief Scientist for the Trustee Council, Dr. Robert Spies, gave his approval to the Coghill Lake fertilization effort (Project 95259). The NEPA compliance and budget review are also in order, and so today I authorized the expenditure of funds on the project, all of which means it will move forward as you urged.

The Detailed Project Description (DPD) for Project 95259 was revised to address the initial concerns of the Chief Scientist and the peer reviewer. I have enclosed a copy of the revised DPD for your information.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE: (907) 344-0541

10 April 1995

Dr. Robert Spies
Applied Marine Science, Inc.
2155 Los Positas Court, Suite S
P.O. Box 824
Livermore, CA 94550

Dear Dr. Spies:

Enclosed is a revised copy of the Detailed Project Description (DPD) for the following *Exxon Valdez* oil spill Project:
Title: Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration
Number: 95259
Principal Investigator: Gary Kyle
Comments:

1. Thank you for your letter of April 1995 with your review of the original DPD. You provided several important points that will help to improve the study.
2. The revised DPD includes responses to reviewer's comments and additional details are appended. The comments will also be used and discussed in subsequent reports.
3. Considering the long history of review and previous funding for this project, we had planned to continue in 1995 with this third year of five years of enrichment. Meanwhile, our planning and preparations must proceed for this year. The contract for fertilizer preparation and delivery must be finalized, and the U.S. Forest Service must contract for the application. Consequently, time is of the essence and we will greatly appreciate your expedited review. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Thank you again for your comments. If you have any further questions, do not hesitate to contact me at (907) 267-2172 or Gary Kyle at (907) 262-9368.

Sincerely,

Bill Hauser

W.J. Hauser
Assistant Fisheries Program Manager
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Enclosure

cc: E. Meyers
C. Rozen
D. Hughes
S. ~~Senner~~ Schubert

cc w/o enclosure: D. Schmidt
G. Kyle
J. Sullivan
M. McCammon

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FY 95 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title:	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration
Project Number:	95259
Lead Trustee Agency:	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Cooperating Agencies:	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service
Project Start-up/Completion Dates:	October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995
Expected Project Duration:	Through 1999 (for post-treatment evaluation)
Cost of Project/FY 95:	$273,600
Geographic Area:	Coghill Lake, Prince William Sound
Name/Signature of Project Leader(s):	Gary Kyle (ADF&G) Mark Willette (ADF&G) Cliff Fox (USFS)
Name/Signature of Project Manager:	W. J. Hauser (for) Joe Sullivan (ADF&G)

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this project is to restore the natural sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) production of Coghill Lake to historical levels through use of established and proven lake fertilization technology (LeBrassseur et al. 1978; Stockner and Hyatt 1984; Koenings and Burkett 1987; Kyle et al. 1995; Kyle 1994; Kyle 1994). Coghill Lake (61° 4' N, 147° 54' W) is an oligotrophic lake located 130 km northwest of Cordova in Prince William Sound (PWS) at an elevation of 18 m. This lake has a surface area of 12.7 km^2, a mean depth of 46.3 m, and a total volume of 587 x 10^6 m^3 (Pellisier and Somerville 1984). The lake becomes turbid in late August due to glacier runoff, and is meromictic due to the presence of a permanent layer of saline water (monimolimnion). The outlet of the lake empties into the eastern side of Port Wells in Prince William Sound. This project is conducted cooperatively by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

The Coghill Lake sockeye salmon stock has historically supported an important commercial fishery in western Prince William Sound (PWS), but in recent years returns have declined considerably (Edmundson et al. 1992). In 1982, a record 1.2 million sockeye salmon returned to Coghill Lake. Escapements have been as high as 187,000 (1987), but in recent years less than 10,000 sockeye have escaped into the lake. The restoration of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon will be used to mitigate losses of other fishery resources in Prince William Sound as a result of the oilspill.

During the past year, several review workshops and peer-review comments have addressed the Coghill Lake restoration project. These comments emphasized the need to insure that the lake fertilization project was integrated with management actions and other enhancement techniques conducted by the ADF&G and the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC). Consequently, this project description as been modified from the original and contain more detail pertinent to the comments of the project reviewers.

This project will continue in 1995 because the Coghill Lake sockeye stock continues to be at dangerously low levels. Action must be taken to restore the stock before any further decline occurs. Since sockeye salmon rear in lakes for one to three years before emigrating to sea, sockeye smolt production is closely linked to the productivity of rearing lakes (Koenings and Burkett 1987; Koenings and Kyle 1995; Kyle et al. 1995). Limnological studies indicate that the zooplankton forage base of Coghill Lake cannot support large numbers of fry. Fertilization (for at least 5 yr) is needed to increase lake productivity and boost zooplankton abundance until natural nutrient input from salmon carcasses is restored (Edmundson et al. 1992).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND RATIONALE

Coghill Lake has demonstrated a major decline in sockeye production since 1985, as indicated by the very low (<1) return per spawner (Appendix A). This sockeye stock has been used for stocking smolts in PWS from Main Bay Hatchery operated by PWSAC. In addition, harvests of enhanced pink and chum salmon have often compounded the difficulty in meeting escapement goals for Coghill Lake sockeye salmon while concurrently harvesting the return of sockeye salmon to the Main Bay Hatchery (from the smolt releases).

Several mechanisms have been hypothesized as potential causes for the decline of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon including:

1) interception fisheries

2) climatic effects on
   a) marine rearing survival
   b) freshwater rearing survival.

In addition, other restoration activities currently underway outside of the purview of the Trustee Council include:

1) changes in harvest practices
2) stocking of sockeye juveniles directly into Coghill Lake from the Main Bay Hatchery to insure full utilization of improved zooplankton stocks.

Coghill Lake sockeye returns in recent years has declined because of poor returns-per-spawner (Appendix A). Since interception of returning Coghill Lake sockeye lowers escapements (not return-per-spawner), the primary cause of the collapse of sockeye in this system is related to factors other than harvest management. Because return-per-spawner is the problem (low return brood years of 1985-1988 had above normal or exceptionally high escapements), increasing escapements through reduction of interceptions is a major concern of ADF&G managers, and is an integral part of the restoration effort of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon. Although not the cause, inadequate escapements can insure recovery is expedited. The attached section (Appendix A) references the PWS management plans. These plans include harvest rate alterations by time and area to reduce the interception of Coghill Lake sockeye returns.

Climatic effects on marine survival have been speculated as a major cause of the decline of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon. The Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) program has suggested major variations in pink salmon and herring returns in the PWS are most likely driven by broad-scale climatic variables. Consequently, reviewers of this project have commented that this project should also take into account a climatic hypothesis to explain the decline of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon. Although marine survival may be a factor in the variability in return-per-spawner, there is insufficient data to consider this as a major driving variable. However, we are working with the University of Alaska on a sediment coring project for Coghill Lake that may elucidate the indirect effects of climatic changes through the interpretation of silt laminations in the coring analysis.

In contrast to the lack of information of marine survival variables, the smolt outmigration from Coghill Lake in recent years is sufficiently low to account for poor adult returns. This is true whether examined from a numeric perspective or using the smolt-per-spawner data as an index. Hence, the freshwater component of the life cycle is most likely the culprit. If a common marine survival mechanism were hypothesized, we would expect the collapse of sockeye return-per-spawner to parallel that of pink salmon returns-per-spawner, once we account for the protracted freshwater residence of sockeye salmon. This would be true, even if we totally discount the validity of the smolt data. Clearly, the 1985-1988 brood year returns-per-spawner for Coghill Lake sockeye salmon have no correlation to pink salmon brood years of 1986-1989, which if they were correlated would suggest common mechanisms. Thus, we can discount the SEA hypothesis as a major factor for the decline of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon.

Climatic effects on freshwater survival are most certainly a major factor in contributing to the high volatility of in the freshwater production of sockeye salmon smolt in Coghill, including variations in the quality and quantity of the plankton food supply, as well as temperature effects on growth rates, etc. Turbidity changes caused by glacial melt, ice cover on the lake extending into the summer because of snow pack, decreased retention times of water in the lake because of high rainfall and flooding conditions, all contribute to the growth and recruitment of sockeye salmon smolt. These parameters have been monitored and are being examined as covariates affecting production along with the lake fertilization studies, and will be analyzed in subsequent reports.

The underlying philosophy of examining the ecosystem and sockeye salmon production of Coghill Lake centers on restoration, rather than attempting to understand controlling processes. Consequently, inordinate efforts in describing effects of variables that subsequently cannot be influenced through management programs such as fertilization, stocking, harvest regulations, is an inefficient use of our limited financial resources, assuming the primary goal is restoration rather than basic research. Coghill Lake is sampled at least monthly for 25 different physical, chemical, and biological variables; these data are collected to understand the response of nutrient supplements and relate productivity changes to the database we have developed for nearly 200 lakes in Alaska. The benefit of this approach is a clear understanding of the carrying capacity of this system and develop a meaningful evaluation of the benefits derived from the fertilization project.

Changes in harvest practices to reduce interceptions is certainly part of ADF&G's mandate to effectively manage sustainable fisheries. However, allocative effects and economic trade-offs require decisions from the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Management actions and plans have been altered by ADF&G with the Board of fisheries concurrence to insure harvest rates on returning adults to Coghill Lake be reduced to meet the escapement goal (Appendix B).

To insure that restoration efforts designed to increase forage for rearing sockeyes juveniles are fully utilized, fall fingerlings (Coghill brood stock) were stocked into Coghill Lake in the fall of 1994. This action is an effort to restore this system with modest supplementation without putting exceptional stress on the zooplankton community. This program was conducted outside of the Trustee Council funding mechanism and may be continued in the future to provide adequate number of rearing juveniles relative to the standing stock of zooplankton. Future stocking levels will take into account natural recruitment through escapements and issues such as brood stock selection and stocking levels will follow the normal ADF&G regulatory procedures, including fish and egg transport permits and the basic and annual hatchery management plans. These activities are integrated with the lake fertilization project to insure stocking levels are in balance with escapements and available forage.

Lake fertilization coupled with escapement management and fry stocking are the primary restorative techniques for any sockeye lake system. The question has been raised by reviewers as to the role that decreases in lake fertility have had in the decline of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon. Lake fertility may be reduced by carcass reduction or by nutrient loss to the non-mixing saline layer. The history of the saline layer of Coghill is not yet well known; however preliminary analysis of core samples indicates the saline layer is about 200 years old (Bruce Finney, University of Alaska, personal communication). If the saline layer was formed in the 1964 earthquake, we would have expected return-per-spawner rates to drop steadily after its formation. No such trend is apparent. If reduced carcasses have reduced fertility, it most likely would affect nutrient levels in the most recent years and not likely to account for the rapid decline in return-per-spawner from brood years 1985-1988. Therefore, available data does not suggest that the main decline is associated with decreased fertility. Why then fertilize? Coghill Lake is very similar to many oligotrophic sockeye nursery lakes, it is nutrient poor, primarily lacking in the annual loading of phosphorus and sporadically lacking nitrogen during the peak summer period (July) This is also reflected in reduced chlorophyll *a* and the low densities of zooplankton. If the primary goal of restoration is to re-establish the sockeye run to it's former production, regardless of the cause, Coghill Lake will benefit from he addition of nutrients. The trophic-level responses that we have observed so far support this conclusion.

What then is the primary cause of the decline? We have suggested that the very high escapements from 1980-1982 may have initiated changes in the lake plankton community which may have reduced the carrying capacity of the system (overescapement). These high escapements are thought to have reduced the standing crop of zooplankton. Other factors such as in-lake climatic changes which would effect turbidity and temperature in the lake may have compounded the problem. Reviewers have suggested that

the modest rate of return-per-spawners observed following the high 1980-1982 escapements suggest that overescapement is not a likely cause. Other lakes in Alaska have experienced lags of a year in the declines in recruitment and suggest that these initial years may have been the initiation of this process (Kyle et al. 1988; Koenings and Kyle 1995). The failure of the system to respond to decreased densities in 1983-1984 would support this contention. Major recruitment failure from high escapements in 1985-1988 are consistent with this hypothesis. These drops in return-per-spawner are consistent with the magnitude of those observed on Frazer Lake on Kodiak Island (0.1-1981, 0.2-1982, 0.3-1985) following major overescapement events (Kyle et al. 1988; Appendix C). Further, multiple lake comparisons of sockeye production per unit area does not suggest that the oligotrophic nature of Coghill lake and its low standing stock of zooplankton could sustain escapements ranging at a level of 100,000-200,000 as experienced during 1980-1982 and 1985-1987. Because Coghill Lake is meromictic with a saline layer that acts as a nutrient sink, has a short growing season, and at least recently has had very low zooplankton densities suggests that sockeye production would be lower than in other systems. We do not doubt that other factors may have made a major contribution to the production of sockeye salmon from Coghill. For example, major changes in the length of ice cover, high summer turbidity because of warmer than normal conditions and increased run-off and glacial melt. These factors are being evaluated to assess the benefit and efficiency of the lake fertilization project.

Since Coghill has a saline layer at about 25 m which most likely acts as a nutrient sink, reviewers have raised the question of the relative efficiency of a fertilization program on lakes of this type. Turnover rates of the lake volume exclusive of the saline layer, are used in the present calculation of fertilizer loading. Spring loading will probably be reduced from other lakes because of the lack of nutrient mobilization from the sediment water interface. However, significant shoals and stream runoff will provide continued loading from carcasses as escapements improve. Redoubt Lake, a meromictic lake that has been fertilized since 1984 and is located near Sitka, Alaska, has responded to treatment despite the presence of a saline layer (Kyle et al. 1995; Appendix D). The best measure of success, however, is the response we have observed from Coghill Lake over the past 3 years of lake fertilization. These results will be forthcoming in the next month when the 1993 and 1994 progress reports will be submitted for review.

This specific element of the restoration program for Coghill Lake sockeye salmon addressed by this study plan will increase productivity through the use of lake fertilization. Nutrient loading from adult salmon carcasses is expected to maintain lake productivity after the fertilization program is completed, and the run is restored. Restoration of Coghill Lake sockeye will provide alternate restoration for injured fishery resources that have not been restored within the EVOS area. The USFS is responsible for the purchase of fertilizer and application each summer (through 1997). ADF&G will conduct limnological and fisheries studies needed to monitor and refine the fertilization program. These studies will focus on the effects of fertilization on primary and secondary production and the growth and survival of juvenile sockeye salmon in the lake. The results of the monitoring program will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the restoration effort and to document changes in the rearing capacity.

Resources and/or Associated Services:

This project is intended to increase the productivity of Coghill Lake and to restore the population of sockeye salmon to historical levels. Restoration of the Coghill Lake sockeye salmon stock will replace other fishery resources injured by the EVOS.

Relation to Other Damage Assessment/Restoration Work:

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation stocked ~350,000 sockeye fingerlings into Coghill Lake this past fall to accelerate the restoration of this stock and to make use of the enhanced rearing conditions through lake fertilization. These fingerling were stocked following the guidelines of ADF&G limnology group using zooplankton abundance observed in Coghill Lake and following brood stock concerns of the pathology and genetics sections of ADF&G. Future stocking of juvenile sockeye will occur and level of stocking will depend upon status of the forage base (zooplankton).

Objectives:

1. Apply fertilizer to increase the rearing capacity of Coghill Lake.

2. Determine the water residence time of Coghill Lake.

3. Evaluate the effect of fertilization on nutrient levels, algal biomass, and the zooplankton community.

4. Evaluate the effect of fertilization on the feeding, growth, and condition of rearing sockeye fry.

5. Evaluate the effect of fertilization on the overwinter survival of fry, and on the age, size, and condition of smolts.

6. Integrate results of the fertilization project with harvest management and other restoration (stocking) activities outside of the Trustee Council funding.

Methods:

Objective 1

Lake fertilization is recommended for one sockeye life cycle (5 yr) to elevate the productivity of the lake and zooplankton forage base to ultimately increase the rearing capacity for sockeye salmon. The recent loading of phosphorus (P) into Coghill Lake is 325 mg m^{-2} yr^{-1}, and the critical loading rate of P (Vollenweider 1976) needed for full phytoplankton productivity is 650 mg m^{-2} yr^{-1}. Therefore, an additional 260 mg m^{-2} yr^{-1} of P (65,000 kg based on an application area of 5.5 km^2) is needed to achieve full phytoplankton productivity. A pharmaceutical-grade liquid blended fertilizer will be applied to the lake by releasing it from a low-flying aircraft. The fertilizer (20-5-0) contains 20% nitrogen and 5% phosphorus, and will be applied during early June to mid or late August. Application will consist of six to nine passes of five-minute duration over a two to three day period each week. Thus, approximately 6,500 kg of fertilizer will be applied each week. In addition, due to nitrogen deficiency during the peak of summer, 10,000 kg of a nitrogen fertilizer (32-0-0) is necessary to ensure proper N:P ratios. The nitrogen fertilizer will be applied on a weekly basis during July.
Public reserving the cabin at Coghill will be notified of the fertilization schedule, which will be posted in the cabin. Fertilizer will be applied no closer than a mile and a half from the cabin and lagoon where most of the recreational activity takes place. The pilot will not dispense fertilizer in a portion of the application area if anyone is within that area.

Objective 2

The water residence time of Coghill Lake will be monitored to assist in determining phosphorus loading

rates. Discharge will be measured in the Coghill River twice during low, medium, and high flow periods. Water depth and current speed will be measured at 10-m intervals along a transect drawn perpendicular to the stream length. The cross-sectional area of each segment and the current speed will be used to estimate the discharge within each segment. The discharge estimates for all the segments along the transect will be summed to estimate the total stream discharge. Water level in the lake will be measured at the same time that discharge is estimated. Regression analysis will be used to develop an empirical model relating lake level to stream discharge. An electronic pressure recorder will be installed in the lake to continuously monitor changes in lake level. The empirical model will be used to construct a time series of lake flushing rate (inverse of water residence time) throughout the fertilization period and the year.

Objective 3

The effect of lake fertilization on primary and secondary production will be assessed by comparing limnological data collected pre- and post-fertilization. Five years of limnological data collected monthly at Coghill Lake is available for the comparison. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) and multiple comparisons will be used to test for pre- and post-fertilization differences of several limnological variables (e.g. filterable reactive phosphorus, ammonia, nitrate-nitrite, chlorophyll *a*, copepod biomass, and cladoceran biomass). The independent variables in the model will include sampling period and year (pre- and post-treatment effects will be compared by grouping years).

Limnological sampling will be conducted as in past years to insure valid pre- and post-fertilization comparisons. Sampling will be conducted twice each month from June through October at 3 stations that have been sampled in past years. The samples collected within each month will be used as replicates in the pre- and post-fertilization comparison. Temperature and dissolved oxygen concentrations will be measured from the surface to a depth of 30 m using a YSI model-57 meter. Measurements of light penetration (foot-candles) will be measured at 1 m increments from the surface to a depth equivalent to 1% of the subsurface light using a Protomatic submarine photometer. The euphotic zone depth defined as the depth at which 1% of the subsurface light (photosynthetically available radiation [400-700 nm]) penetrates (Schindler 1971), will be calculated from the relationship of light transmission through water (Wetzel and Likens 1979). Secchi disk transparency will be determined as the averaged reading (depth) taken by lowering a standard 20 cm disk until it disappears, and then raising the disk until it reappears. Most of the water samples will be collected from 1 m and 20 m using a non-metallic, opaque Van Dorn sampler. The exception is that water samples for chlorophyll *a* will be collected from 1 m and 2 m. Eight liters of water will be collected from each depth, stored (<24 hr) in pre-cleaned polyethylene carboys, transported to Cordova for processing, and then shipped to the Limnology Laboratory in Soldotna for analysis.

General water-quality samples will be analyzed for the following parameters as detailed by Koenings et al. (1987). Conductivity (μmhos cm^{-1}) will be measured with a YSI model-32 conductance meter. Alkalinity levels (mg L^{-1}) will be determined by acid titration (0.02 N H_2SO_4) to pH 4.5, using a Corning model-399A specific ion meter. Calcium and magnesium (mg L^{-1}) will be determined from separate EDTA (0.01 N) titrations after Golterman (1969), turbidity (NTU) will be measured with a HF model-DRT100 turbidimeter, and color (Pt units) will be determined with a spectrophotometer. Total iron (mg L^{-1}) will be analyzed by reduction of ferric iron with hydroxylamine during hydrochloric acid digestion after Strickland and Parsons (1972).

Nutrient samples will be analyzed by methods detailed by Koenings et al. (1987). Filterable reactive phosphorus (FRP) will be analyzed by the molybdate-blue/ascorbic-acid method of Murphy and Riley (1962), as modified by Eisenreich et al. (1975). Total phosphorus will be determined using the FRP procedure, after persulfate digestion. Nitrate and nitrite (NO_3 + NO_2) will be determined as nitrite,

following Stainton et al. (1977) after cadmium reduction of nitrate. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN) will be determined as total ammonia following sulfuric acid block digestion (Crowther et al. 1980). Total nitrogen will be calculated as the sum of TKN and $NO_3 + NO_2$. Reactive silicon will be determined using the method of ascorbic acid reduction to molybdenum-blue (Stainton et al. 1977). Estimation of the yearly phosphorus loading in Coghill Lake will be calculated after Vollenweider (1976).

Algal standing crop will be estimated by chlorophyll *a* analysis, after the fluorometric procedure of Strickland and Parsons (1972). The low-strength acid addition recommended by Riemann (1978) will be used to estimate phaeophytin. Water samples (1-2 L) will be filtered through 4.25-cm GF/F filters to which 1-2 mls of a saturated $MgCO_3$ solution is added just prior to the completion of filtration. The filters will be stored frozen in individual plexislides for later analysis. Samples of unfiltered lake water will be preserved with Lugol's acetate solution for later identification of phytoplankton species.

Vertical zooplankton tows will be taken using a 0.2-m diameter, 153-μm mesh conical net from a depth of 30 m at 5 stations (3 of the stations are the same as those used to collect water samples and the 2 other stations are located adjacent to the outer 2 limnological stations). The net will be pulled at a constant 0.5 m s^{-1}, and all organisms will be preserved in a 10% neutralized formalin solution. Cladocerans and copepods will be identified using keys developed by Brooks (1957), Pennak (1978), Wilson (1959), and Yeatman (1959). Enumeration will consist of counting animals in triplicate 1 ml subsamples taken with a Hansen-Stempel pipette in a 1 ml Sedgewick-Rafter cell. Cladoceran body length will be measured to the nearest 0.01 mm for at least 10 individuals along a transect in each 1 ml subsample (Koenings et al. 1987). Cladoceran weight will be estimated from an empirical regression between body length and dry weight. Zooplankton biomass will be estimated for each species by the product of average body weight and abundance (Koenings et al. 1987).

Objective 4

The effect of fertilization on juvenile sockeye salmon will be assessed by collecting fry samples throughout the summer and early fall for stomach content, food electivity indices, food consumption, growth rates, and condition factor. Any such prior data e.g., fry size will also be compared with same data collected during lake fertilization. Hydroacoustic surveys will be done in August, September, and October to estimate abundance and distribution (both vertical and horizontal) of juvenile sockeye rearing in Coghill Lake. A 420-Khz dual-beam echo sounder will be used to estimate fry abundance and distribution. The survey will be done at night when the fry are uniformly dispersed, and data will be collected along at least 12 randomly selected transects (4-5 per stratum) oriented perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the lake. The data will be analyzed (under a contract) using echo integration or echo counting techniques depending on fish density (Nunnallee 1983; Thorne 1983, 1988; Kyle 1990).

A 7.5-m long mid-water trawl with a 2 x 2 m opening will be used in conjunction with the hydroacoustic surveys to collect juvenile sockeye for size and growth data, stomach content, and to determine species composition of fish targets. All juvenile sockeye caught will be preserved in 10% formalin for 6 weeks to allow for complete shrinkage, and then will be measured to the nearest millimeter and weighed (nearest 0.1 g). A scale smear will be taken from each fish, affixed to a glass slide, and aged using a microfiche projector.

Stomach contents will be analyzed to test for differences in prey consumption (biomass) and composition between months. Stomach samples will be collected from the fish caught by townetting in August, September, and October. Fry stomachs will be removed and preserved in 10% buffered formaldehyde. Prey items in the stomach will be identified later in the laboratory to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Prey length will be measured to the nearest 0.01 mm. Prey body weight will be estimated from an

empirical regression between zooplankter body length and dry weight (Koenings et al. 1987). Stomach content biomass will be estimated by the product of abundance and mean body weight for each taxonomic group. ANOVA will be performed to test for differences in stomach contents weight and prey composition between months. Separate analyses will be conducted on total stomach content weight as a proportion of fish body weight and on prey biomass in each taxonomic group as a proportion of total stomach content weight. As more data are obtained over the five year study, the analysis will be restructured to test for differences between years.

The electivity index (Ivlev 1961) will be calculated to determine the active selection of prey items by rearing sockeye fry. This index has a range of -1 to +1; negative values indicate either avoidance or inaccessibility of a prey item, zero indicates random selection, and positive values indicate preference. There are variations of the electivity index that compensate for bias introduced when either the abundance of prey in the environment differs substantially from the prey found in the fish or when predator-prey habitats differ (Paloheimo 1979; Strauss 1979). However, regardless of the version used, the selectivity of prey preference based on the electivity index is a relative measure until other phenomena such as the probability of prey capture, and distribution of prey are better understood. The electivity index will be estimated by:

$$E_i = \frac{r_i - p_i}{r_i + p_i} \qquad (1)$$

where E_i is the electivity measure for prey species *i* in the stomach of the predator expressed as a proportion or percentage of the total stomach contents, and p_i represents the relative abundance of the same prey item in the environment expressed as a proportion or percentage of the total density.

Food consumption rate will be estimated from studies of diel feeding periodicity and stomach content analysis. The diel feeding periodicity study will estimate the food consumption rate of fish throughout the day at a single site. The stomach content analysis will estimate the variability of stomach content weight and prey composition among 3 sites, and differences in these variables between months will be statistically tested.

The diel feeding periodicity study will estimate food consumption utilizing gastric evacuation rates obtained from published laboratory studies and stomach content weight data obtained in the field. Brett and Higgs (1970) estimated the gastric evacuation rate of juvenile sockeye (30-40 g) between 3 and 23° C. Gastric evacuation is described by a negative exponential function:

$$V_t = V_0 e^{-bt} \qquad (2)$$

where V_t is mean stomach content weight (g) at time t, V_0 is the mean stomach content weight (g) at time 0, and b is the temperature-specific gastric evacuation rate (Fange and Grove 1979). Samples of ten sockeye salmon fry will be collected at 4-hr intervals throughout a 24-hr period using a townet. The lengths and weights of the fish will be measured fresh. Fry stomachs will be removed and preserved in 10% buffered formaldehyde. Prey items in the stomach will be identified later in the laboratory to the lowest possible taxonomic level. Prey length will be measured to the nearest 0.01 mm. Prey body weight will be estimated from an empirical regression between zooplankter body-length and dry weight (Koenings et al. 1987). Stomach content weight will be estimated by the product of abundance and mean body weight for each taxonomic group. Daily food consumption (I) will be estimated by:

$$I=\sum_{i=0} V_i(1-e^{-bt})$$

(3)

where V_i is the mean stomach content weight at the beginning of each 4-hr interval, and b is the temperature-specific gastric evacuation rate (Brett and Higgs 1970). The vertical distribution of fry and water temperature profiles will be used to estimate the temperature of the habitat occupied during each time period. The food consumption estimates during each of the 4-hr intervals will be summed to estimate the daily ration. This study will be conducted in August, September, and October. If the pattern of diel migration and feeding does not change significantly over time (based on 1993 and 1994 data results), this study will be discontinued. Food consumption rate will then be estimated from stomach samples collected in the morning.

Growth rate (G) will be evaluated by comparing within season charges in mean body weight. The mean growth rate of the cohort during the previous month will be estimated from the following equation:

$$G=\frac{\overline{w_2}-\overline{w_1}}{t_2-t_1} \qquad (4)$$

where $\overline{w_2}$ is the mean body weight in the current sample, and $\overline{w_1}$ is the mean body weight in the previous sample. ANOVA and pairwise comparisons will be used to test for differences in mean weight between months. As more data are obtained over the five year study, the analysis will be restructured to test for differences between years. An identical analysis will be conducted using length data.

In addition, the effect of the fertilization program on fry growth will be evaluated by testing for changes in temperature-specific growth between years. The vertical distribution of the fish, water temperature profiles, and continuous temperature measurements (obtained from electronic recorders) will be used to estimate the mean temperature of the habitat occupied by the fish during each month. Monthly mean growth will be regressed against monthly mean water temperature. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) will be used to test for differences (P = 0.05) in the intercept and slope of the regression between years.

The effect of the fertilization program on the condition of sockeye salmon fry will be evaluated by testing for changes in condition between months and years. The relationship between body weight (W) and length (L) is described by the power model:

$$W=aL^b e^{\epsilon} \qquad (5)$$

which can be written in linear form as : ln(w) = ln(a) + b ln(L) + ϵ, where ln(a) is the intercept and b is the slope of the model. Regression analysis will be used to estimate the relationship between ln(w) and ln(L). The condition factor (K) of individual fish will be estimated by:

$$K=\frac{w}{\hat{w}} \qquad (6)$$

where w is the observed weight of the fish and $\hat{w}$ is the predicted weight of the fish from the regression equation (LeCren 1951; Murphy et al. 1991). Analysis of variance and multiple comparison tests will be

used to compare the condition factor between months within years. A second approach, using length-adjusted weight from a separate slopes ANCOVA model will also be applied and compared to the results using the condition factor (K).

Objective 5

The effect of the fertilization program on smolts will be evaluated by testing for pre- and post-fertilization differences in smolt age composition, condition, and size at age. Sockeye salmon smolts emigrating from Coghill Lake will be enumerated using inclined-plane traps (Kyle 1983; Todd 1994). The traps will be operated continuously from early May to early June. The catch efficiencies of the traps will be determined by mark and recapture trials (Rawson 1984). A review of this method is provided in Appendix E which addresses reviewer comments on the smolt enumeration method. At least 300 individuals will be marked and released at the lake outlet for each mark-recapture trial. The number marked will depend upon trap efficiency and relative error. Overwinter survival will be estimated by dividing the number of outmigrating smolts by the fry population size estimated the previous fall. A sample of 40 smolts will be collected each day to estimate age composition. The fish will be anaesthetized with MS-222. Several scales will be taken from each fish, affixed to a glass slide, and aged in the laboratory using a microfiche projector. Each fish will be measured to the nearest millimeter and weighed to the nearest 0.01 g. Pre- and post-fertilization differences in the proportion of total smolt population for each age group will be evaluated. Sampling period and year will be independent variables in the model. ANCOVA will be used to test for pre- and post-fertilization differences in smolt condition. The independent variables in the model will be sampling period and year with ln(L) as a covariate. Overwinter survival will be estimated by the ratio of fall fry and spring smolt population estimates.

Objective 6

The data generated from objectives 1-5 will be integrated with management and other restoration activities associated with the Coghill Lake sockeye salmon by the ADF&G and PWSAC. Specifically, smolt outmigrations will be used in the forecast of adult returns. These adult return forecasts will be used to develop annual harvest management plans and proposals to the Alaska Board of Fisheries where appropriate. The information developed on egg-to-fry survival and the carrying capacity of Coghill Lake will be used to examine the escapement goal for this system and to recommend appropriate revisions when necessary. Measurements of the growth rate and survival of fry and the subsequent response of the zooplankton community to fry abundance from escapements and hatchery stocking will be incorporated in recommending future stocking levels. Brood stock selection for stocking will go through normal ADF&G review and approval procedures including disease screening and genetic review. These data will be provided to the regional planning team in their consideration of the annual hatchery management plans and to ADF&G reviewers of fish and egg transport permits. If continued monitoring of smolt abundance and adult returns suggest marine survival is a problem, results from the SEA program will be used in an attempt to interpret alternative hypothesis for poor return rates.

Location

This project will be conducted at Coghill Lake which is located in northwestern Prince William Sound.

Technical Support

Biometric support is provided by Stan Carlson of ADF&G and is funded under this project. However,

the ADF&G project leaders and their assistants are not funded by this project; support is through State of Alaska general funds.

Contracts

Contracts will be needed for aerial application of the fertilizer, phytoplankton analysis, lake sediment core sample analysis, and hydroacoustic data processing. Contractual services for air charter will also be used to provide logistical support for field sampling operations. Contracts will be awarded through competitive bid when necessary.

SCHEDULE

Table 1. Schedule of activities for the Coghill Lake sockeye restoration project.

Date	Activity
May - Jun	Enumerate smolts and collect samples to estimate smolt age and size composition
Jun - Oct	Apply fertilizer each week, conduct limnological sampling twice each month, and collect fish samples for growth and stomach contents analysis
July - Dec	Conduct analyses of limnological and fish samples
Aug, Sep, & Oct	Conduct hydroacoustic survey each month to estimate fry abundance and distribution, and collect fry for size, growth, age, and stomach content data
Dec - Feb	Analyze data and prepare annual report
Apr 1996	Submit annual report for peer review

EXISTING AGENCY PROGRAM

The ADF&G operates a weir on Coghill River to enumerate adult salmon returning to Coghill Lake. Age, weight, and length (AWL) data are collected. Along with AWL data from commercial catches, data from the weir are used to forecast adult salmon returns to the lake system. The salmon run forecast for Coghill Lake is an important element in the ADF&G management program for the Coghill sockeye stock. The annual operating cost of the weir project is $18.5K. ADF&G also will conduct a test fishery project to determine the exploitation rate on Coghill Lake sockeye salmon in the Eshamy District and Esther Subdistrict. Data from the test fishery will be used to continue to refine the present fishery management strategy to reduce the interception of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon in an effort to increase the escapement. ADF&G will continue to review and regulate fry and smolt releases from the Main Bay hatchery to insure these activities are complementary to the Trustee funded restoration program for Coghill Lake.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE, PERMITTING, AND COORDINATION STATUS

The USFS has conducted an environmental assessment to evaluate the various alternatives for rehabilitating Coghill lake and the sockeye salmon population (USFS 1993). The assessment has concluded that the lake fertilization program is the most appropriate method for rehabilitation of the Coghill Lake ecosystem and sockeye salmon stock.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

An annual report detailing project results will be completed for peer review in April of 1996. At the end of the five year study, a peer-reviewed report will be submitted to a scientific journal.

COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation stocked 350,000 sockeye fingerlings into Coghill Lake last fall (1994) to accelerate the restoration of this stock and to make use of the enhanced rearing area through lake fertilization. In addition, the limnological and juvenile sockeye salmon data obtained at Coghill Lake will be interpreted by the ADF&G Limnology Laboratory and used for modeling other similar sockeye nursery lakes in Alaska.

PUBLIC PROCESS

An Environmental Assessment was conducted by the USFS in which various alternatives for the rehabilitation of Coghill Lake and the resident sockeye population were present for public review. The project was also publicly reviewed by the Prince William Sound/Copper River regional planning team.

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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Experience:

April 1977 - April 1988: Project Biologist and later Area Biologist for the Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development of the ADF&G in Soldotna Alaska. Conducted and evaluated various fisheries enhancement and evaluation projects in the Cook Inlet watershed including limnological investigations of sockeye salmon producing lakes, and evaluation of hatchery stocking programs. Also, during the period I served as a project limnologist for the Limnology Section which involved the collection, analysis, and interpretation of limnological data from sockeye nursery lakes for assessment of rearing capacity and for modeling purposes.

April 1988 - present: Regional Limnologist for the Limnology Section for ADF&G in Soldotna, Alaska. Supervised by Dr. Dana Schmidt. As the Regional Limnologist for the Southcentral Region comprising of the Interior, PWS, Cook Inlet, and Alaska Peninsula; the primary purpose

of this position is the supervision of staff in the coordination, assignment, prioritization, analysis, and review of subordinates work and interagency contract work related to lake fertilization and stocking projects, water quality monitoring projects, and fisheries and limnological research. In addition, the position is responsible for training subordinates, reporting and review of project results for publications and meetings, and administrating state and non-state (contract) budgets.

Education:

1975 Bachelor of Science, Life Science/Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin.

Publications:

A total of 34 technical reports, 8 journal manuscripts, 24 formal presentations, and 6 magazine articles dealing with adult sockeye production, lake fertilization, lake stocking, and in-lake assessments of juvenile sockeye production.

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Experience:

March 1991 - present: Area Resource Development Biologist with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division in Cordova, Alaska. Supervised by Dr. Stephen Fried. Conduct various fisheries enhancement and evaluation projects in Prince William Sound (PWS) including limnological investigations of sockeye salmon producing lakes, and quality control of coded-wire tagging at private hatcheries. Conduct fisheries oceanographic studies in PWS in cooperation with private hatcheries and University of Alaska investigators. Principal Investigator on Natural Resource Damage Assessment studies on juvenile salmon in PWS. Chairman of PWS Regional Planning Team.

March 1986 - February 1991: Fisheries Instructor/ Assistant Research Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences, Supervised by Dr. Don Kramer. Conduct research on the effects of oceanographic conditions on the growth and survival of juvenile salmon in PWS, fish bioenergetics in an arctic lagoon ecosystem, age and growth of juvenile fish in the Chukchi and Bering Seas, ocean temperature variability in the North Pacific Ocean and effects on pink salmon production, salmon feeding on the high seas. Design and implement a program of education, research, and public service to promote fisheries development in northwest Alaska. Teach college level course in oceanography. Teach a marine safety and vocational training courses in fisheries.

Education:

1985 Master of Science, Fisheries Oceanography, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

1983 Bachelor of Science, Fisheries Science, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

BUDGET

Table 2. Budget summary for the Coghill Lake sockeye restoration project through FY 99[1].

Line Item	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Personnel	116.1	120.5	122.2	58.0	34.5
Travel	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
Contractual	122.0	119.1	119.1	25.1	7.3
Supplies	8.9	7.5	7.5	5.3	1.3
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	248.6	248.9	250.6	90.0	44.7
Indirect Costs	25.0	26.4	26.4	10.0	5.3
Grand Total	273.6	275.3	277.0	100.0	50.0

[1]Includes total for ADF&G and the USFS; project is planned to continue through FY 99 for post-treatment assessment.

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Appendix A. Coghill Lake return-per-spawner summary 1962-1994.

Brood Year	Escapement	Harvest	Total Run	Return	R/S
1962	26,866	.	.	54,520	2.029
1963	63,984	.	.	63,949	0.999
1964	22,200	.	.	163,130	7.348
1965	62,500	.	.	77,666	1.243
1966	82,500	.	.	86,158	1.044
1967	33,000	.	.	153,332	4.646
1968	11,800	.	.	137,508	11.653
1969	81,000	.	.	91,748	1.133
1970	35,200	.	.	220,866	6.275
1971	15,000	.	.	46,728	3.115
1972	51,000	.	.	218,568	4.286
1973	55,000	.	.	233,688	4.249
1974	22,334	102,404	0	110,825	4.962
1975	34,855	147,849	182,704	191,528	5.495
1976	9,056	60,493	69,549	173,531	19.162
1977	31,562	170,778	202,340	1,251,048	39.638
1978	42,284	203,522	245,806	70,303	1.663
1979	48,281	78,800	127,081	150,407	3.115
1980	142,253	59,116	201,369	473,656	3.330
1981	156,112	103,055	259,167	496,238	3.179
1982	180,314	947,431	1,127,745	612,159	3.395
1983	38,783	38,448	77,231	106,297	2.741
1984	63,622	94,977	158,599	203,086	3.192
1985	163,342	350,053	513,395	16,598	0.102
1986	74,135	400,079	474,214	26,918	0.363
1987	187,263	416,353	603,616	60,053	0.321
1988	72,023	83,917	155,940	50,495	0.701
1989	36,881	108,144	145,025	.	.
1990	8,250	12,274	20,524	.	.
1991	9,701	15,202	24,903	.	.
1992	29,642	.	.	.	.
1993	9,232	.	.	.	.
1994	7,264	.	.	.	.

Appendix B. Management activities related to meeting escapement requirements of Coghill Lake sockeye salmon.

Fish stocks in the state are directed by statute (AS 16.05.730) to be managed consistent with sustained yield of wild fish stocks and may be managed consistent with sustained yield of enhanced fish stocks. In addition giving preference to wild stocks over enhanced stocks, this statute also allows the adoption of fishery management plans to guide the Department in managing enhanced stocks.

Sockeye salmon bound for Coghill Lake are harvested primarily in gillnet fisheries in the Eshamy and Coghill Districts in June and July. These fisheries target enhanced stocks of sockeye and chum salmon returning respectively to Main Bay and Noerenberg hatcheries. Management plans for these two hatcheries recognize that fishing may be restricted when wild stock shortfalls occur in the Coghill District (PWSAC 1995). Decisions by the department to conduct common property fisheries in these districts are based upon wild stock escapements and, the strength and origin of the stocks being harvested. Coghill stock sockeye salmon reared at Main Bay have been released on site at the hatchery, into Coghill Lake as presmolts, and as smolts near the mouth of Coghill River. Returning hatchery and wild Coghill stock sockeye salmon are subsequently harvested together in the two fishing districts. The Department recognized it lacked stock and location specific sockeye salmon catch information. Therefore, in 1992 the Department initiated a two year test fishery project in the Eshamy and Coghill Districts to better understand the migration routes used by Coghill bound sockeye salmon and, to gain some insight into the interception rate during commercial fisheries. Stock compositions were determined using scale pattern analysis. Exploitation rates were determined using both scale pattern analysis and coded wire tag recoveries.

The information gathered during these test fisheries has been used to formulate management strategies to provide for protection of Coghill sockeye salmon. Total returns to Coghill Lake have historically averaged 320,000 fish with the majority entering the river between early June and late July. Beginning in 1990 smolt production at Coghill Lake began to decline. The subsequent poor returns and escapement shortfalls at Coghill Lake have resulted in extremely restricted fisheries in the two gillnet districts. The entire Coghill District was last open to commercial fishing in 1989. Since then, the commercial gillnet fleet has been restricted to fishing in either the Esther Subdistrict, a reduced subdistrict, or in the hatchery terminal harvest area in an effort to reduce the harvest of Coghill Lake sockeye. Similar restrictive measures have been incorporated in the Eshamy District. In 1994, the Crafton Island Subdistrict remained closed the entire season to protect weak Coghill and Northwest District stocks which move through the Eshamy District. Closures of the Crafton Island Subdistrict to protect Coghill sockeye occurred in 1993 as well.

Current management strategies include opening gillnet districts concurrently when possible, including the Copper River District, to disperse effort over the greatest area possible. If escapement to the Coghill District is not being met, the Board of Fisheries in 1994 endorsed the use of a reduced Esther Subdistrict, defined as one nautical mile off the southern portion of Esther Island, to harvest enhanced stocks while affording some protection to Coghill wild stocks. In the 1995 PWS Area Commercial Fisheries Salmon Management Outlook (Wayne Donaldson, ADF&G memo to Jeff Koenings), the department outlines it's intent to employ this reduced Esther subdistrict option based on the weak forecast for Coghill Lake sockeye. However, if the escapement at Coghill Lake is still not being met the department intends to use only the Noerenberg Hatchery Terminal Harvest Area to harvest returning enhanced chum stocks. The Crafton Island Subdistrict in the Eshamy District is not anticipated to open during the Coghill sockeye stock run timing.

References

Donaldson, W. 1994. Prince William Sound salmon summary. Memo to Jeff Koenings dated October 21, 1994. 18 p.

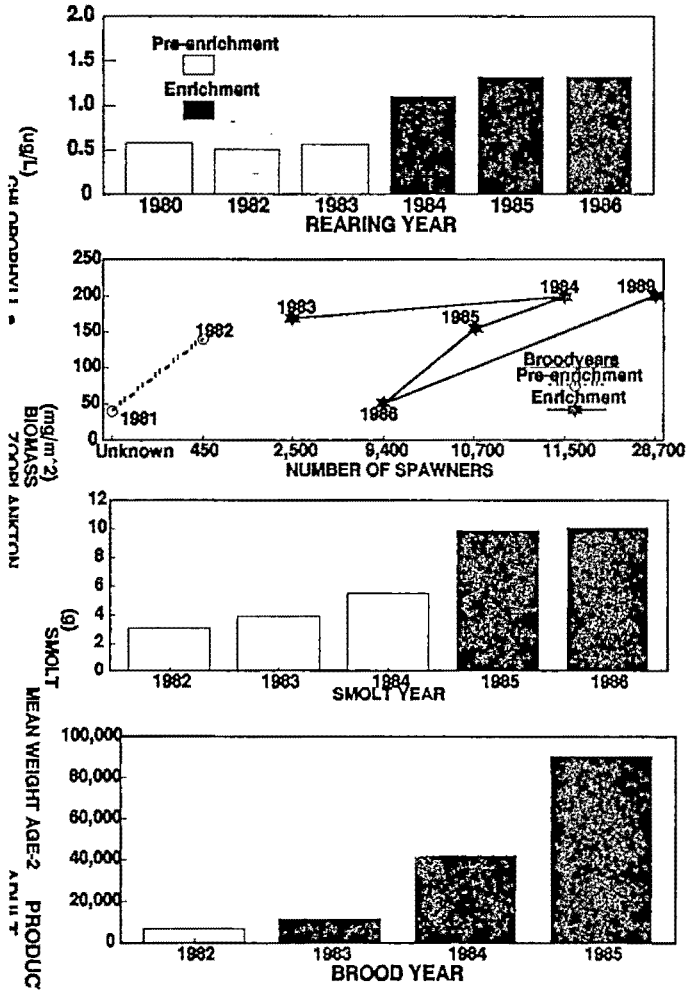
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. 1995. Annual management plans for the Main Bay and Noerenberg hatcheries.

Appendix C. Frazer Lake return-per-spawner summary 1975-1992.

YEAR	ESCAPEMENT	RUN	RETURN	R/S
75	64,199	67,499	299,631	4.7
76	119,321	128,091	709,424	5.9
77	139,548	140,914	425,466	3.0
78	141,981	172,317	235,043	1.7
79	126,742	154,008	59,106	0.5
80	405,535	460,248	761,264	1.9
81	377,716	487,926	29,471	0.1
82	430,423	506,655	80,172	0.2
83	158,340	196,323	1,038,092	6.6
84	53,524	67,377	503,856	9.4
85	485,835	637,871	160,412	0.3
86	126,529	178,377	2,225,638	17.6
87	40,544	58,163	384,663	9.5
88	246,704	457,707	271,566	1.1
89	360,373	1,070,871	357,175	1.0
90	226,707	979,833	1,096	0.0
91	190,358	1,268,145	0	0.0
92	185,825	418,773	0	0.0

Appendix D. Summary of lake fertilization of Redoubt Lake (a meromictic lake located near Sitka, Alaska).

During pre-enrichment of Redoubt Lake, sockeye escapements were relatively low (<1,000) and zooplankton biomass averaged 90 mg m^{-2}. During the years when the lake was treated with nutrients, zooplankton biomass ranged between 160-200 mg m^{-2} (except for 1986), despite much larger recruitment of fry from adult escapements (2,500-28,700). Juvenile biomass is not available for Redoubt Lake; however, the weight of the dominant age-2 sockeye smolts reveal the effect of nutrient enrichment. That is, during pre-enrichment the mean weight ranged from ~2.5-5.0 g (1982-1984), whereas during enrichment (1985 and 1986) age-2 smolts were consistently 10 g. For Redoubt Lake, only one (complete) brood-year production is available before nutrient enrichment; however, adult production has progressively increased and was substantially higher (7-fold increase) than before enrichment.



Appendix E. Response to reviewer comments on smolt estimation methodology.

Two important assumptions in single mark-recapture estimation (both of which apply to the smolt trap method) are (*i*) all animals have an equal probability of capture in the first sample and (*ii*) the second sample is a simple random sample (Seber 1982; Krebs 1989). In general the same sampling device is used for both samples. Seber (1982) discusses effects and possible remedies for departures from these assumptions. If assumption (*i*) is invalid, the more catchable individuals will be caught in the first sample which will lead to a higher catch rate of marked individuals in the second sample. This will ultimately result in an estimator that is biased low. In fisheries, catchability usually varies with the size of the fish (e.g., Ricker 1975). Seber states that little can be done to remedy this problem unless 1) different trapping methods with different selectivity are used for the two samples or 2) subgroups of the population with constant catchability are estimated separately. Relative to smolt enumeration programs in Alaska, these alternatives need to be assessed in terms of feasibility.

The current method used in Coghill River, which was adapted from Cochran (1978) by Rawson (1984), provides an estimate of trap efficiency that is expanded to estimate sockeye smolt abundance. Inclined plane traps (Todd 1994) placed in one location are used to obtain both samples; marked smolt are re-released several hundred meters upstream. A temporally stratified sampling design is used to account for changes in trap efficiency that may be related to fluctuations in stream discharge and variation in catchability. Weekly strata are used and the stratum estimator is unbiased under the usual assumptions of mark-recapture estimation. It is common knowledge that outmigration timing is related to the age thus size of smolt (e.g., Todd and Kyle 1991) . The temporal stratification should therefore satisfy, reasonably well, Seber's remedy #2 since size-based subgroups of the population are estimated separately. Mark-release numbers for Coghill Lake are also projected to obtain a relative error within 25% at the 95% confidence level (a 20.4% relative error was achieved in 1994, for example).

Use of a different trapping method for the first sample (remedy #1) is not currently feasible, primarily because of prohibitive costs and lack of availability of a trap that is either non-selective or has a (known) different selectivity than the inclined plane trap. Installation of a smolt weir is also not possible due to the size of the river and discharge patterns. A method recently described by Schwarz and Dempson (1994), although deserving of further consideration, has practical limitations because it requires operation of two partial weirs separated by several kilometers. In other mark-recapture studies tests of equal catchability have been applied (Chapman 1952; Cormack 1966; Caughley 1977). However, these procedures all require sample collection at three or more different times, which would be difficult if not impossible to perform on a migrating smolt population. The final option is to obtain concurrent weir censuses (N) and trap abundance estimates ($\hat{N}$), in systems where feasible, and test the hypothesis of no difference using a simple one sample test (*t* or *z*, since sample sizes are large). This type of experiment was conducted at Red Lake, Kodiak Island in 1992 (Barrett et al. 1993). The no difference hypothesis was not rejected ($z = -0.672$; $p = 0.251$), indicating no evidence of bias in the abundance estimate for this system. Results are summarized as follows (note that the 95% confidence interval contains the parameter N):

$$N = 1{,}314{,}373$$

$$\hat{N} = 1{,}210{,}554 \quad 95\%\ \text{CI}\ (907{,}945 - 1{,}513{,}163)$$

It is also worth noting that Red Lake produces much larger age-1 smolt – approximately 5-10 g – than Coghill Lake, which typically range from 1-2 g.

The smolt program at Coghill Lake has improved steadily since it was initiated in 1989. Improvements have included weekly stratification (begun in 1991) and placement of traps in a more suitable location downstream (1994). Smolt estimates have been acceptable with respect to escapement numbers and projected survival based on fall fry hydroacoustic estimates. The current program appears to be providing reasonably accurate estimates, suitable for meeting the objectives of the project.

References

Barrett, B.M., P.A. Roche, and C.O. Swanton. 1993. Sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* smolt investigations at Red, Akalura, and Upper Station lakes conducted in response to the 1989 M/V Exxon Valdez oil spill, 1990-1992. Regional Information Report #4K93-1, Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries.

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bill Hauser/ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: April 18, 1995

RE: Authorization -- Project 95259/Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally approve work to proceed on Project 95259/Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye as described in the revised Detailed Project Description (April 10, 1995) and consistent with the review of the Chief Scientist.

Attachments

cc: Bob Spies
Traci Cramer

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

April 12, 1995

Mr. W.J. Hauser
Assistant Fisheries Program Manager
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberrry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

Dear Mr. Hauser,

I received the revised DPD for "Coghill Lake Sockeye restoration" (95259) on April 10, 1995. The review of the resubmitted proposal was completed on April 11, 1995. The reviewer found that the revised proposal more clearly articulated the ADF&G position on the causes of the decline of sockeye salmon in Coghill Lake relative to the solutions for restoring the stock. An important aspect of this revised proposal was the inclusion of information on how the Department had recently taken action to implement Board of Fish decisions relative to protection of returning spawners to Coghill Lake. This is important information for us to be able to reassure the Trustees that lake fertilization is being accompanied hand-in-hand with the proper management actions to maximize chances of restoration of the stock. While the proposer's arguments are theoretically correct that return-per-spawner are not affected by harvest, in practice the estimation of the wild stock returns relies heavily on accurate allocation of the total return between Coghill Lake Eshamy Lake and the Main Bay hatchery. There may be room for significant error, especially when the Coghill fish are untagged, as are many of the hatchery fish. The expansion factors and straying rates are critical here.

While we still have a healthy skepticism that the decline in the Coghill stock is due solely to freshwater survival, management actions have been taken that insure a higher level of protection of returning spawners than during the period of the precipitous decline of the stock. Regardless of the causes of the decline, lake fertilization under the current management regime may restore the stock. If it fails, it may be difficult to assign a cause.

With the revised DPD and the more positive review of the project, I am recommending to the Executive Director that this project be funded in 1995.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: M. McCammon
S. Senner
D. Schmidt
M. Willette

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Dan Moore/ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: April 14, 1995

RE: Project 95131/NEPA

This is a follow-up to my April 4, 1995 memo to Joe Sullivan regarding the clam restoration project (Project 95131). The purpose of this memo is to authorize work to begin on an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the next phase of the project. I cannot, of course, guarantee that the Trustee Council will approve funding in the FY 96 Work Plan for the next phase. However, the peer review comments on the project were very optimistic, I have received positive reports about the progress of seedstock production at the Qutekcak shellfish hatchery, and I know clam restoration is a high priority for the villages in Prince William Sound. I therefore agree with your assessment that work on the EA should proceed.

cc: Traci Cramer
Bob Spies

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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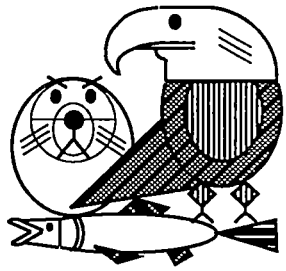

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dean Hughes/ADFG

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 95086C/Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies

DATE: April 14, 1995

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally approve work to proceed on Project 95086C/Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies, as described in the Detailed Project Description and consistent with the review of the Chief Scientist (see attached).

I would like to clarify two points raised in the Chief Scientist's memo.

1. The budget approved by the Trustee Council for FY 95 is $742,600. This includes $327,300 in interim funding for data analysis and report writing, and $415,300 for FY 95 field work. Of the latter, $388,561 will go to the University, $13,500 is for a subcontract with Coastal Resources Associates, and the balance is for ADF&G program management costs.

2. The FY 96 budget of $166,534 is what has been proposed for the final data analysis and report writing necessary to close-out the project. This funding has not been approved by the Trustee Council.

Attachment

cc: Bob Spies
Traci Cramer
Joe Sullivan

APPLIED
marine
SCIENCES

April 9, 1995

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street Ste.402
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Molly,

I have received a version of the detailed project description for "Herring Bay monitoring and restoration studies" (95086C) that has taken into account the deliberations at the intertidal workshop held in early February 1995. As a result of the workshop the investigators were asked to reduce the scope of their efforts in Herring Bay by focusing the studies on the upper intertidal and reducing the budget from $555, 000. The latest version of the proposal has a budget of $388,561 in 1995 and $165,534 in 1996. The work is also now focused on completing experiments started in previous years and doing new work in the upper intertidal zone.

I view of these changes and the generally favorable review during the intertidal workshop, I am recommending that this project be approved by you for work in 1995. This does not preclude a careful review of the budget by Traci Cramer.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Spies
Chief Scientist

CC: McCammon
Senner
Cramer
Sullivan
Highsmith/Doudna
Hughes
Stekoll

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Byron Morris, NOAA

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: April 14, 1995

RE: Project 94163G 'Seabird Energetics'

This memorandum is confirmation of our discussion relating to project 94163G 'Seabird Energetics' and the necessity to utilize existing unobligated balances from previous years as explained below.

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council approved $158.8 for project 94163G 'Seabird Energetics' on March 31, 1995. The funding includes $148.4 which will be accomplished via a contract with the University of Alaska. Due to unanticipated delays, the funding has yet to be allocated to the agencies account. Recognizing that the project must go forward at this time, your request to obligate previous years unobligated balances appears to be appropriate. Please work with Bob Balduaf to ensure that the accounts are properly adjusted.

If you have any questions, give me a call.

cc: Molly McCammon
Bob Baldauf