

13.08.01 August 1996

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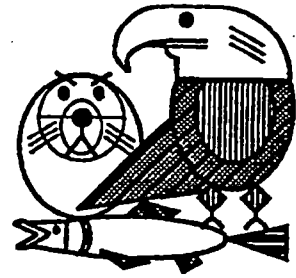
August 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Marlyn Carrillo
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 30, 1996

RE: Per Diem Adjustment

On Thursday August 29, 1996, I participated in the executive session of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. In light of the fact that lunch was provided, I am requesting that my per diem be adjusted downward.

cc: Eric Myers
Tami Yockey

Trustee Agencies

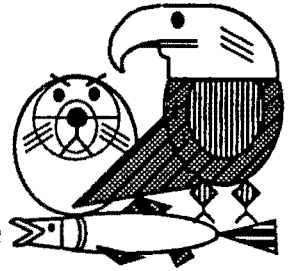
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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: Larry Shorett

FROM: Eric F. Myers
Director of Operations

DATE: 8/30/96

SUBJ: Habitat Protection and Acquisition Maps

Please find attached copies of various maps that depict past and pending habitat protection and acquisition agreements negotiated on behalf of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. As you are aware, in some cases, the agreements have been finalized and in other cases the agreements await final approval. Maps depicting the following negotiated agreements are enclosed:

<u>Agreement</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Status</u>
Kachemak Bay	(lower Cook Inlet)	complete
Seal Bay	(northern Afognak Island)	complete
Koniag	(southern Kodiak Island)	complete
Old Harbor	(southern Kodiak)	complete
Shuyak Island	(northern Kodiak archipelago)	complete
Akiok-Kaguyak	(southern Kodiak)	complete
Chenega	(western Prince William Sound)	pending
Tatitlek	(northeastern Prince William Sound)	pending

I hope these maps are adequate for your immediate needs. We are in the process of updating them and should have a standardized set of black and white maps available in the near future.

As you can see, the Chenega lands map is very simple (prepared in-house as an illustration for a Trustee Council newsletter) and we are having a more formal map prepared by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Also, please note that there are still some minor revisions needed for the map depicting the Tatitlek agreement although this map generally shows the pending proposal quite well.

Trustee Agencies

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

For your reference, I have also enclosed copies of the most recent status reports regarding the Trustee Council's large parcel (> 1,000 acres) program as well as the small parcel (< 1,000 acres) program.

Please contact Veronica Christman in the Restoration Office (907-278-8012) if you have questions.

cc: Veronica Christman

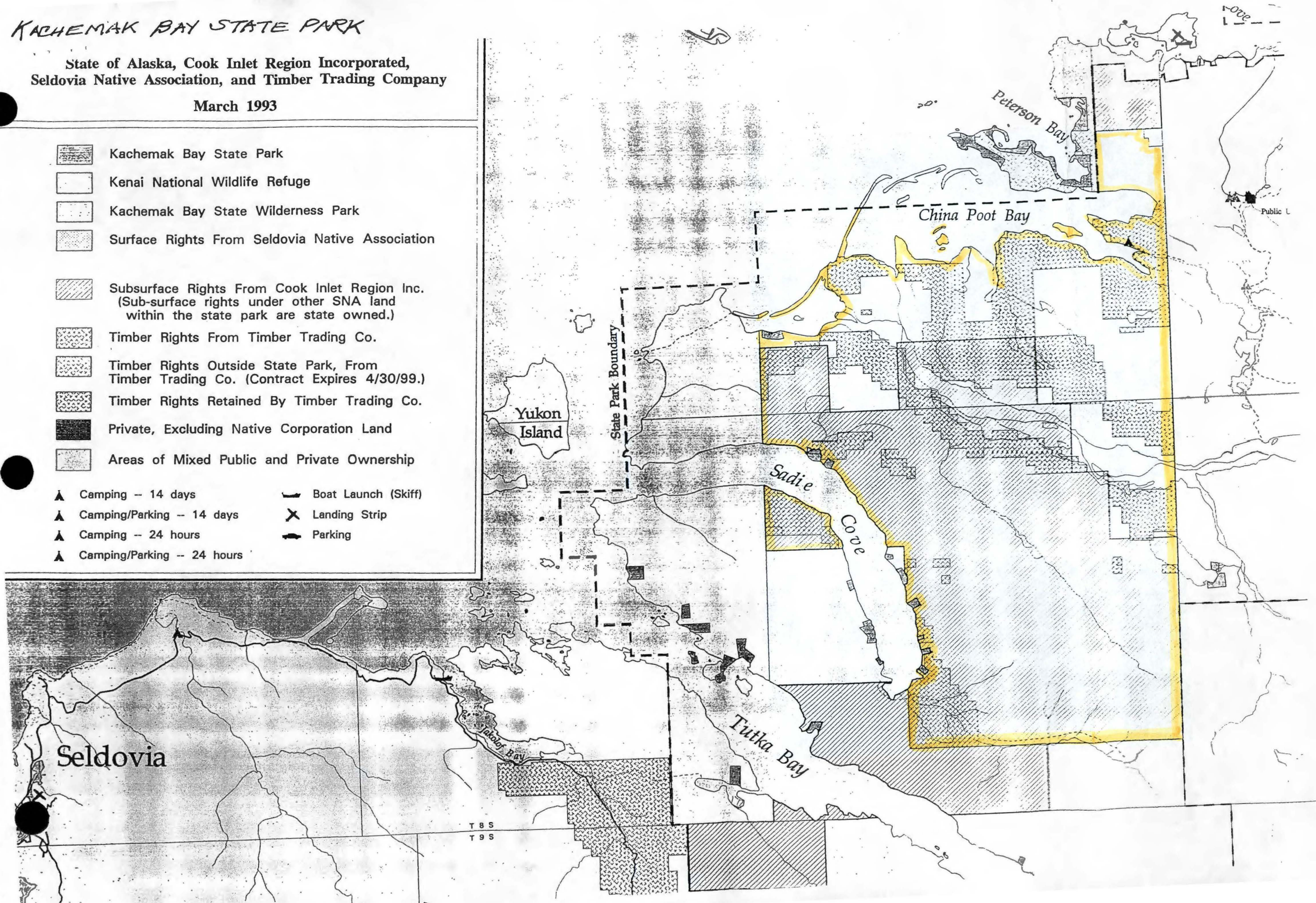
enclosures

KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK

State of Alaska, Cook Inlet Region Incorporated,
Seldovia Native Association, and Timber Trading Company

March 1993





-  Kachemak Bay State Park
-  Kenai National Wildlife Refuge
-  Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park
-  Surface Rights From Seldovia Native Association
-  Subsurface Rights From Cook Inlet Region Inc.
(Sub-surface rights under other SNA land within the state park are state owned.)
-  Timber Rights From Timber Trading Co.
-  Timber Rights Outside State Park, From Timber Trading Co. (Contract Expires 4/30/99.)
-  Timber Rights Retained By Timber Trading Co.
-  Private, Excluding Native Corporation Land
-  Areas of Mixed Public and Private Ownership
-  Camping -- 14 days
-  Camping/Parking -- 14 days
-  Camping -- 24 hours
-  Camping/Parking -- 24 hours
-  Boat Launch (Skiff)
-  Landing Strip
-  Parking



HABITAT PROTECTION EVALUATION PARCELS

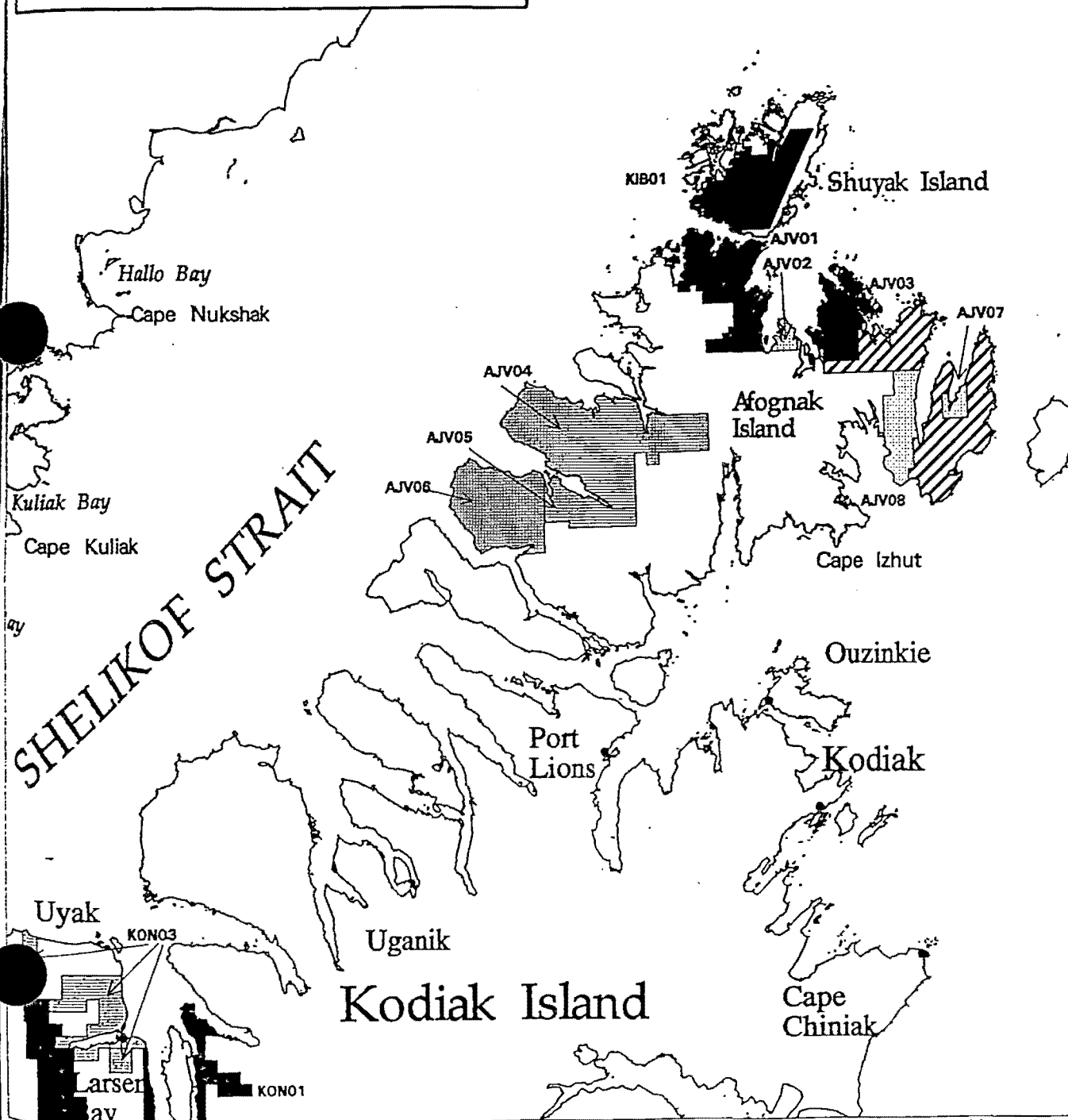
AFOGNAK ISLAND, ALASKA

ACQUISITION PRIORITY

-  High
-  Moderate
-  Low
-  Previous Acquisition

This map product is a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. For more information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at:
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

SEAL BAY (shown as "previous acquisition")



SHELIKOF STRAIT

KON03A-1

KON03A-2

Uyak

Spiridon Bay

KPARCEL1

Karluk

KON03B

Larsen Bay

KON01A

KON01B

KON05A

KON05B

Grant Lagoon

KON06A

KON04A

KON02-W1

Amook Is.

KON01A

Halibut Bay

KON06B

KON04B

KON02-W2

KON02-W3

KON02-E

KON02-W4





Kodiak Island

**HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS
NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT
FOR
KONIAG, INCORPORATED
Western Kodiak Island, Alaska**

Scale 1:250,000

0 6 miles

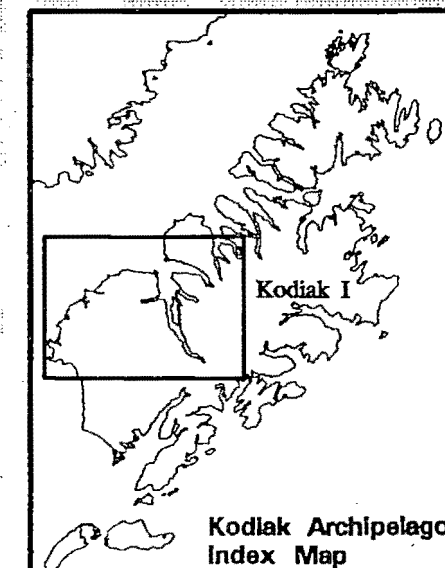
Albers Equal-Area Projection

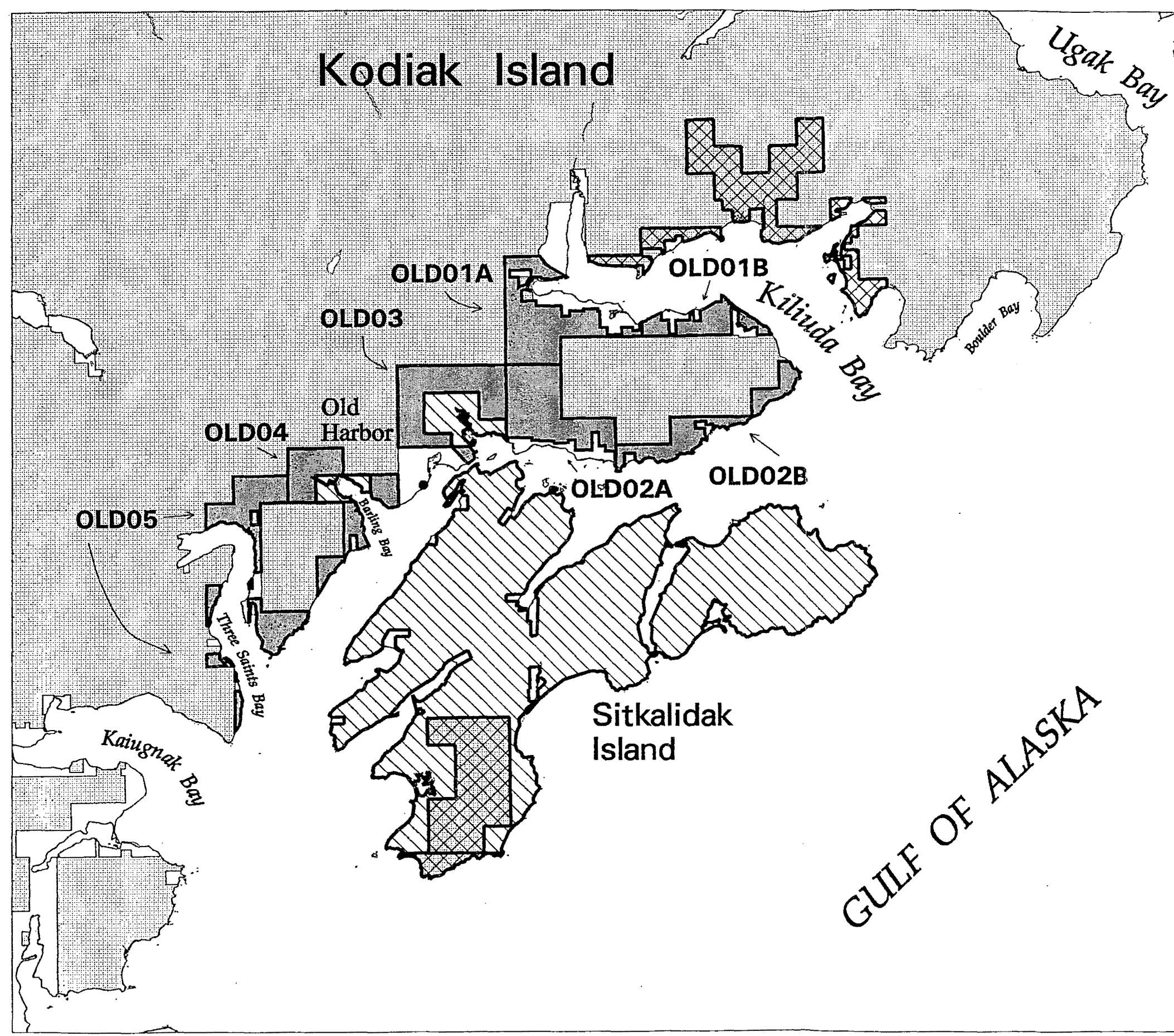
-  Koniag, Inc. Lands Conveyed in Fee to Federal Government
-  Seven-year Conservation Easement
-  Public Lands
-  Private Lands

DRAFT

Sources:
Parcel boundaries delineated as part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process, 1994.






Land status provided by the US Fish & Wildlife, 1993, and the ADNR, Land Records Information Section (LRIS), 1994.





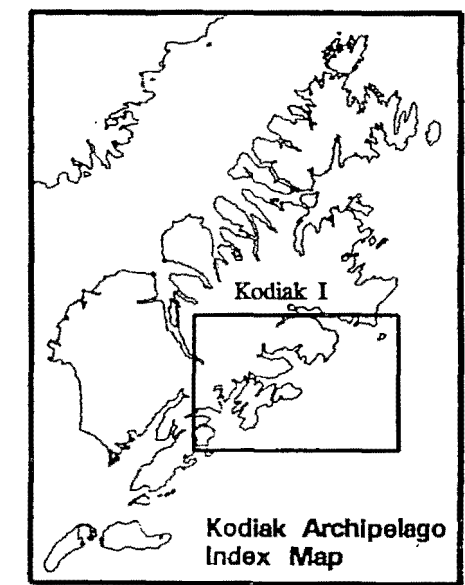
**HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS
NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT
FOR
OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION
Southeastern Kodiak Island, Alaska**

Scale 1:250,000
0 6 miles
Albers Equal-Area Projection

-  Old Harbor, Inc. Lands Conveyed in Fee to Federal Government
-  Conservation Easement
-  Components of Land Exchange
-  Public Lands
-  Private Lands

DRAFT

Sources:
Parcel boundaries delineated as part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process, 1994.
Land status provided by the US Fish & Wildlife, 1993, and the ADNR, Land Records Information Section (LRIS), 1994.



HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS

TRUSTEE COUNCIL RESOLUTION*

FOR




KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Shuyak Island, Alaska

Scale 1:250,000

0 8 miles

Albers Equal Area Projection

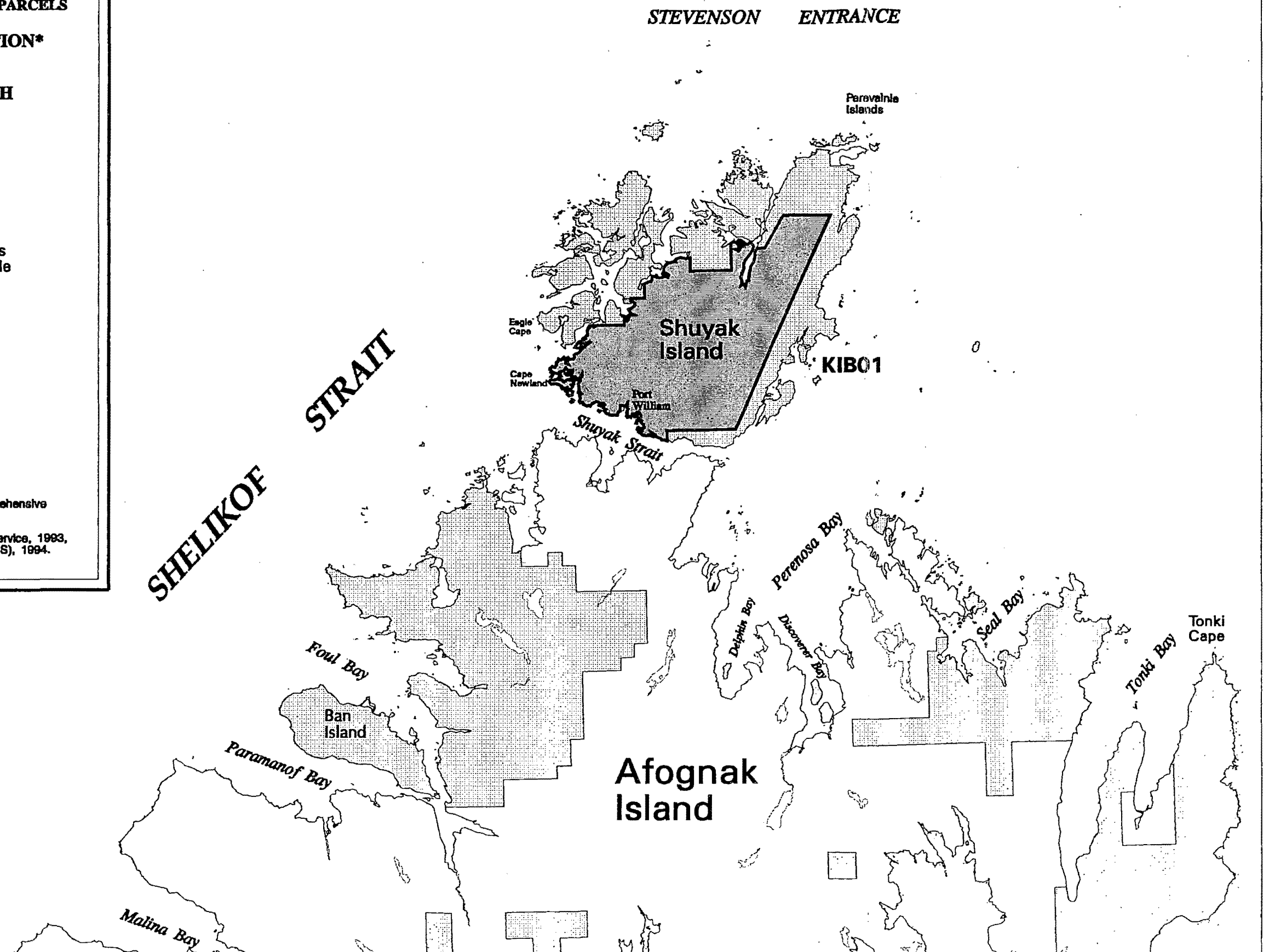
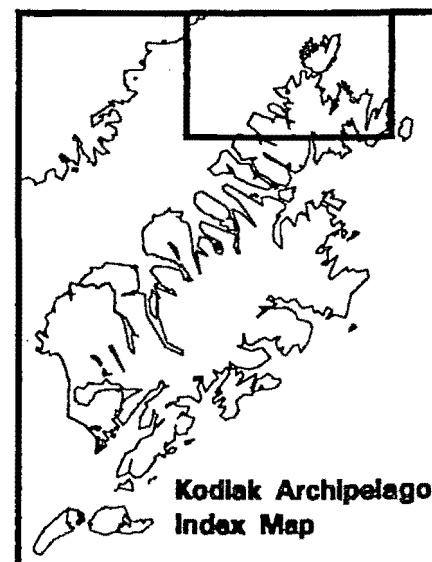
-  Kodiak Island Borough Lands to be Acquired in Fee Simple
-  Public Lands
-  Private Lands

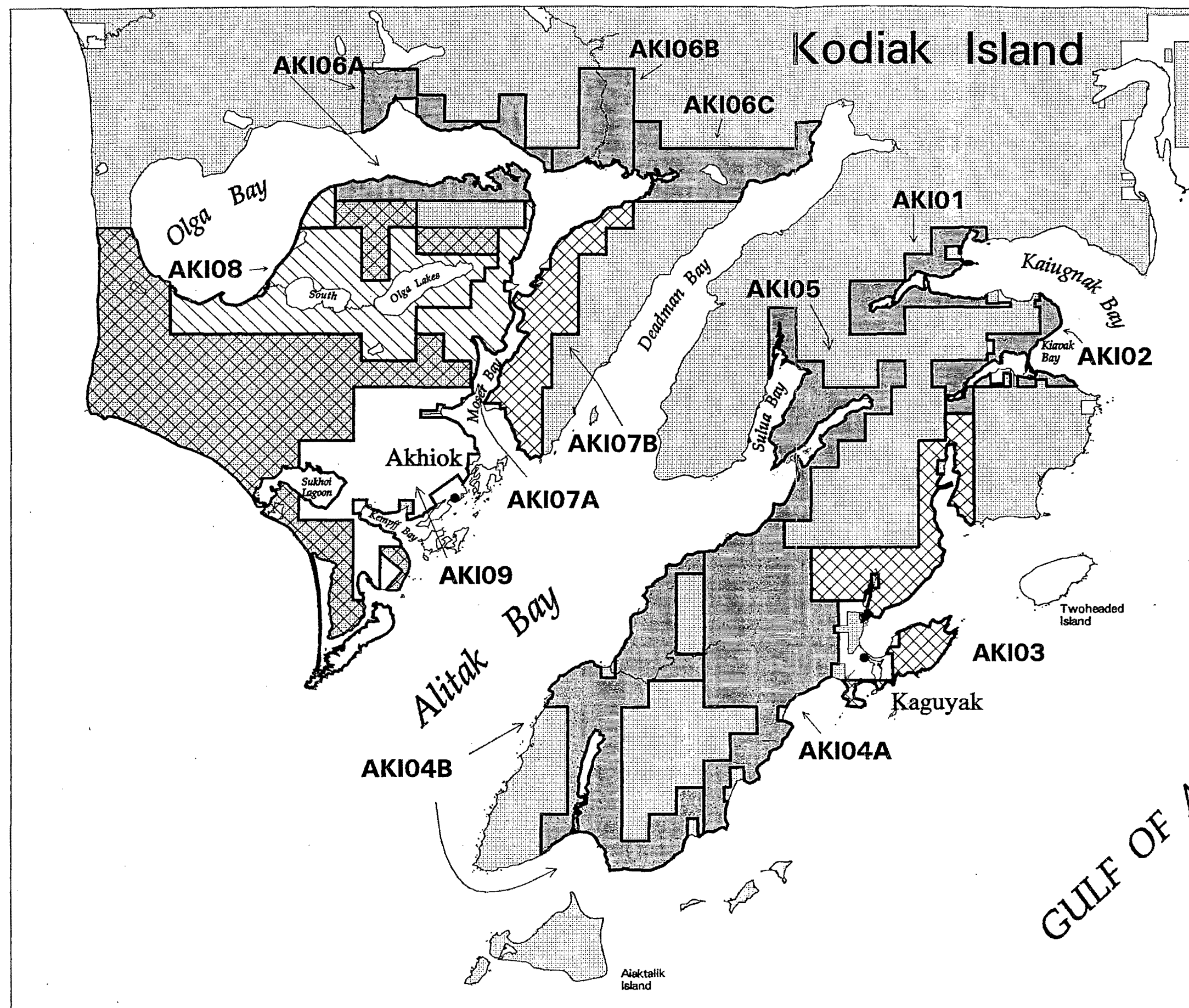
DRAFT

* As of December 2, 1994

Sources:
Parcel boundaries delineated as part of the Comprehensive
Habitat Protection Process, 1994.

Land Status provided by the US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1993,
and ADNR, Land Records Information Section (LRIS), 1994.










**HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS
NEGOTIATED AGREEMENT
FOR
AKHIOK-KAGUYAK, INCORPORATED
Southwestern Kodiak Island, Alaska**

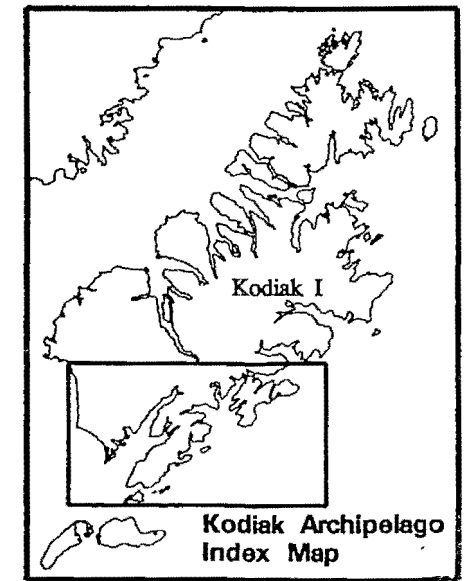
Scale 1:250,000
0 6 miles

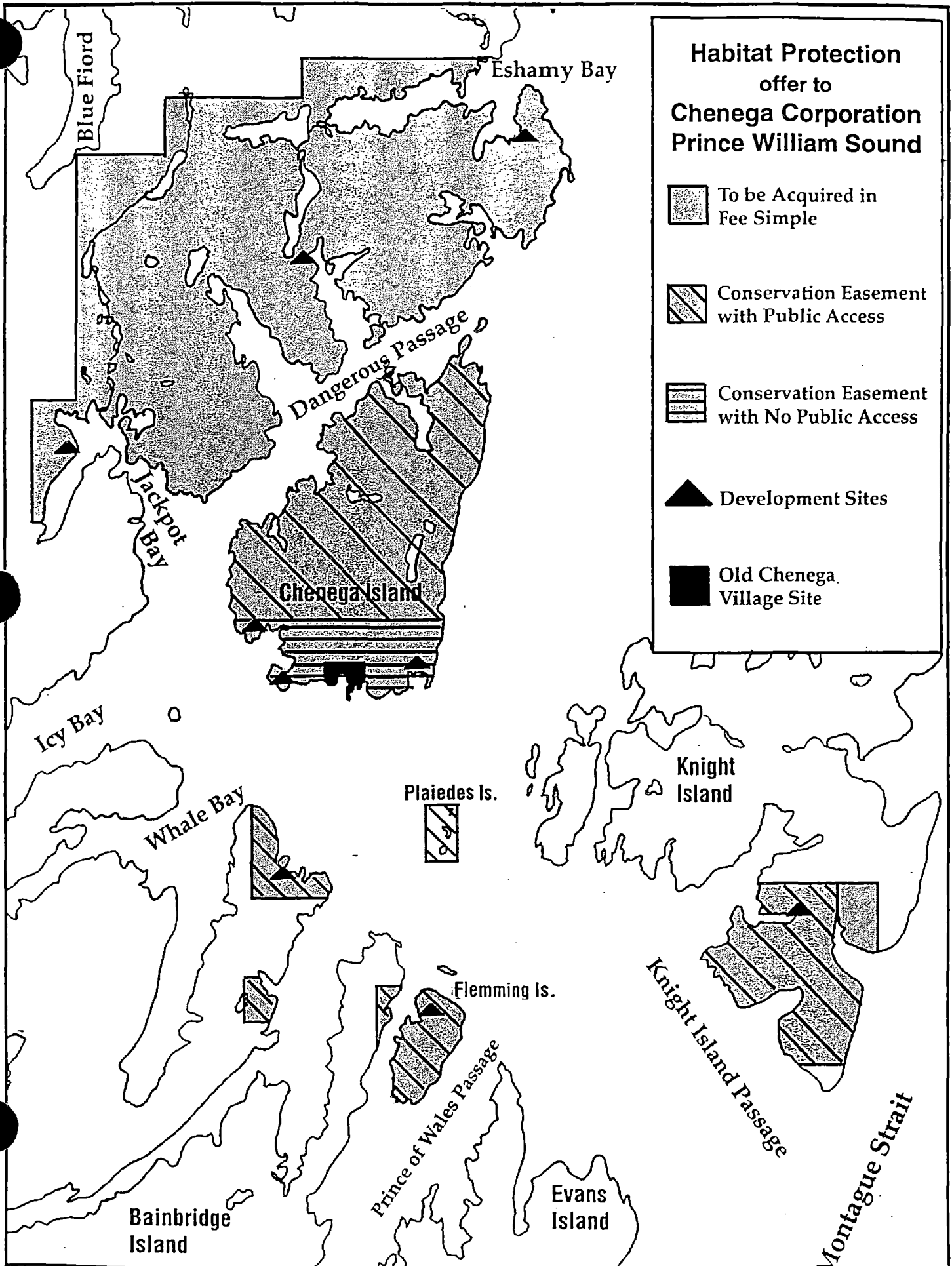
Albers Equal-Area Projection

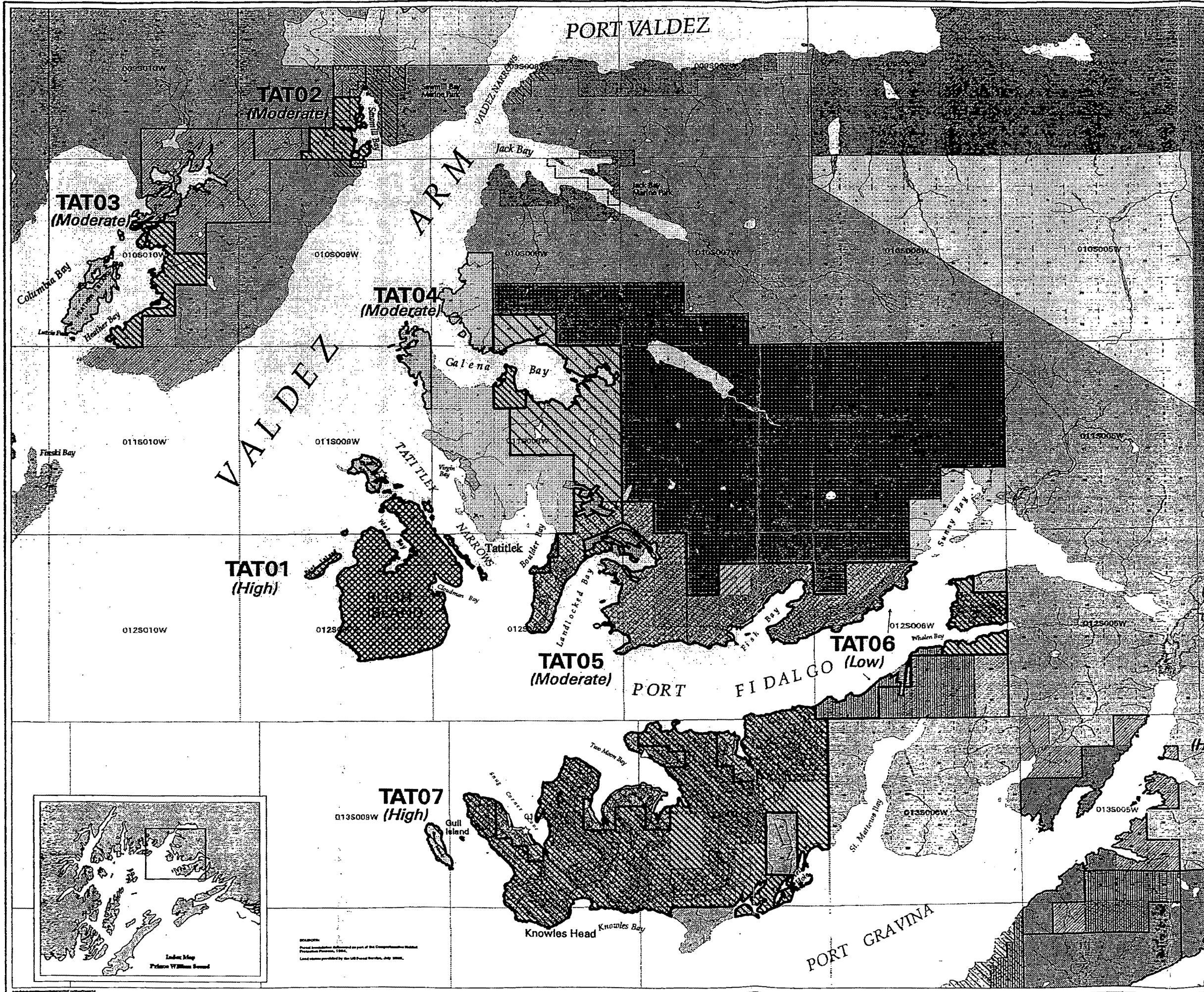
-  Akhiok-Kaguyak Lands Conveyed in Fee to Federal Government
-  Conservation Easement
-  Components of Land Exchange
-  Public Lands
-  Private Lands

DRAFT

Sources:
Parcel boundaries delineated as part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process, 1994.
Land status provided by the US Fish & Wildlife, 1993, and the ADNR, Land Records Information Section (LRIS), 1994.







HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS

TATITLEK NEGOTIATIONS

NORTHEASTERN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA

Scale 1:63,360

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 6

LEGEND

- Acquisition Parcel Boundaries
- To be Acquired in Fee Simple
- Conservation Easements with Public Access
- Conservation Easements with No Public Access
- Timber Easement to be held by National Forest Service
- Cititor Timber Rights
- Tatitlek Exclusions
- Other Exclusions (80 Acres not delineated)
- Small Parcels to be Acquired in Fee Simple
- Timber Harvest Areas
- 1996 Projected Timber Harvest

LAND STATUS

- Chugach National Forest
- Bureau of Land Management
- Chugach National Forest to be conveyed to Tatitlek
- State Patented or Tentatively Approved
- Chugach Alaska Corporation
- Tatitlek
- Other
- State Selected
- Tatitlek Selected
- Chugach Alaska Corporation Selected



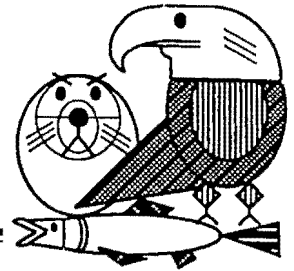
Produced by:
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Land Records Information Section
Date Printed: August 28, 1996

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



Habitat Protection Program: Large Parcels Status Report

August 16, 1996

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of injured resources and services. The goals of habitat protection are to prevent additional injury to resources and services while recovery is taking place and to provide a long-term safety net for these resources.

In 1992, the Restoration Office evaluated 16 large parcels (over 1,000 acres) that were imminently threatened by development. In March 1993, the Restoration Office contacted 90 owners of large parcels in the spill area. Thirty-two landowners expressed interest in having their land considered and 850,000 acres of land were subsequently evaluated.

As of August 1996, the Council has committed \$185.3 million to protect 411,000 acres of land, with parcels ranging in size from 2,000 to 119,000 acres. Seven large parcels have been purchased, including inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park, land adjacent to Seal Bay/Tonki Cape on Afognak Island, commercial timber rights on land along Orca Narrows, lands owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Old Harbor Native Corporation and Koniag, Inc., and a 27,000-acre parcel on Shuyak Island.

In May 1996, the Council offered to acquire interests in 61,000 acres of land from the Chenega Corporation. Acceptance of the offer depends on a vote of shareholders in the corporation, expected to be held in late October.

Negotiations continue with six landowners to protect an additional 297,000 acres of land. The landowners are Afognak Joint Venture, English Bay Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Koniag, Inc., Port Graham Corporation and Tatitlek Corporation.

In February 1996, the Council offered the Eyak Corporation \$7 million for 11,200 acres near Cordova. The Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer.

Table 1 summarizes the status of land acquisitions as of August 1996 — whether acquisitions are complete, offers are pending, negotiations continue, or offers have been rejected. Table 1 also indicates the acreage of each parcel and, if known, its purchase price, contributions from the joint trust fund, and contributions from other

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

sources. So far, \$35 million from other sources have been contributed to acquisitions and an additional \$20 million have been offered for future acquisitions.

Table 1. Status of Large Parcel Acquisitions
August 16, 1996

Parcel Description	Acreage	Total Price (Incl. Interest)	Trust Fund	Other Sources
Acquisitions Complete				
<i>Imminently Threatened Parcels</i>				
Kachemak Bay State Park Inholdings	23,800	\$22,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$14,500,000
Seal Bay / Tonki Cape	41,549	\$39,447,600	\$39,447,600	\$0
Orca Narrows (Timber Rights)	2,052	\$3,650,000	\$3,650,000	\$0
<i>Other Large Parcels</i>				
Akhiok - Kaguyak, Inc.	118,674	\$46,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$10,000,000
Old Harbor *	31,609	\$14,500,000	\$11,250,000	\$3,250,000
Koniag (Fee Title)	59,489	\$26,500,000	\$19,500,000	\$7,000,000
Koniag (Limited Term Easement)	46,627	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0
Shuyak Island	26,665	\$42,000,000	\$42,000,000	\$0
Subtotal:	350,465	\$196,097,600	\$161,347,600	\$34,750,000
Offers Pending				
Chenega	60,635	\$34,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$10,000,000
Subtotal:	60,635	\$34,000,000	\$24,000,000	\$10,000,000
Negotiations Continuing				
Afognak Joint Venture	48,728	≤\$70,000,000	≤\$70,000,000	\$0
English Bay	49,300			
Eyak - Orca Revised and Other Lands	49,800			
Koniag (Fee Title)	46,627			
Port Graham	46,170			
Tatitlek	56,785	≤\$22,000,000	≤\$12,000,000	≤\$10,000,000
Subtotal:	297,410			
Offers Rejected				
Eyak - Core Parcels	11,200	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0
Subtotal:	11,200	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0

* As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

Acquisitions Complete. Seven large parcels have been acquired.

Kachemak Bay. In August 1993, the state acquired surface title to 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters, and harlequin ducks. The Council contributed \$7.5 million to this purchase and \$14.5 million were contributed from other sources.

Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island). In November 1993, the state purchased surface title to 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island. This mature spruce forest is adjacent to highly productive marine waters, includes anadromous fish streams, and provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$39.4 million (including interest) for this purchase. In 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated these lands as the Afognak Island State Park.

Orca Narrows Subparcel. In January 1995, the federal government purchased from the Eyak Corporation commercial timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows. This parcel is near Cordova in Prince William Sound and contains anadromous fish streams, active bald eagle nests and favorable habitat for marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$3.65 million for this acquisition.

Akhiok-Kaguyak. In May 1995, the federal government agreed to purchase from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 76,211 acres of land and conservation easements on 42,463 acres, for a total of 118,674 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Council contributed \$36 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$10 million from the federal restitution fund.

Old Harbor. Also in 1995, the federal government purchased from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 28,609 acres of land and the corporation donated a conservation easement on 3,000 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge. The Council contributed \$11.25 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$3.25 million from the federal restitution fund.

Koniag. In November 1995, the federal government purchased from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,489 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an

additional 46,627 acres under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. The Council contributed \$21.5 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$7 million from the federal restitution fund.

Shuyak Island. In December 1995, the Council approved \$42 million (including interest) to purchase from the Kodiak Island Borough surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island, at the northern tip of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak Island Borough agreed to commit \$6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

As part of the purchase agreement for lands on Shuyak Island, the Council authorized up to an additional \$1 million to purchase small parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge that have been acquired by the Kodiak Island Borough as a result of the property owners' failure to pay borough taxes. These parcels are about 10 acres in size and occupy key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island. They are embedded in two high-ranked large parcels approved as part of the Kodiak purchase agreement.

Offers Pending. An offer is pending on one large parcel.

Chenega. In May 1996, the Council authorized \$24 million for an offer to purchase 60,635 acres from Chenega Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of \$34 million. The offer includes acquisition of surface title to 37,868 acres together with a conservation easement on 22,767 acres with public access on all but 3,330 acres of these lands on the southern portion of Chenega Island in the vicinity of the original Chenega village site. Two parcels to be acquired in fee simple, the Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the oil spill area.

Negotiations Continuing. Negotiations continue on six additional large parcels.

Afognak Joint Venture. In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$70 million for an offer to purchase from Afognak Joint Ventures surface title to 48,728 acres on northern Afognak Island. The property consists of four dispersed parcels, three of which are adjacent to the previously acquired Seal Bay parcel. The fourth parcel is adjacent to Shuyak Strait. A final appraisal is expected in late Fall 1996.

English Bay and Port Graham. The U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Council, is holding discussions with English Bay Corporation and Port Graham Corporation about the purchase of 95,470 acres, much of which is within Kenai Fjords National Park.

Eyak. Discussions continue with Eyak Corporation on how to protect about 35,000 acres of corporation lands, particularly Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Windy Bay. These discussions also include possible protection of 10,000 acres of land known as the "Core Parcels", which have recently been helicopter logged, as well as the "Orca Revised" parcels along Orca Narrows, East Simpson and Rude River, which have been logged since 1995.

Koniag. The Council is interested in acquiring fee interest in the 46,627 acres covered by the limited term nondevelopment easement acquired in November 1995, and has agreed to maintain unobligated funds totaling \$16.5 million for this purpose. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers and expires on December 2, 2001.

Tatitlek. In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$12 million for an offer to purchase 56,785 acres from Tatitlek Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from the federal restitution fund, for a total of \$22 million. At the request of the Tatitlek Village Council, the Trustee Council is also negotiating to acquire timber interests from Citifor Corporation and land interests on 2,100 acres from Tatitlek Corporation at Bidarka Point and within Two Moon Bay.

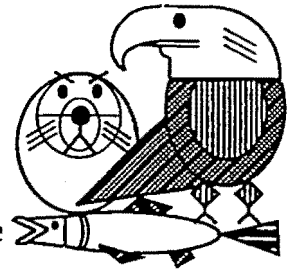
Offers Rejected. In February 1996, the Council authorized \$7 million for an offer to purchase from Eyak Corporation fee interest in 11,200 acres adjacent to Power Creek, Eyak River, and Eyak Lake. Acquisition of these "Core Parcels" would have protected a highly productive ecosystem east of Cordova. The Eyak Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer.

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



Habitat Protection Program: Small Parcels Status Report

August 16, 1996

One of the ways the Trustee Council protects habitat for resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is by buying land that has habitat value. The Council has already protected habitat on 411,000 acres of land in large tracts. In recognition of the unique habitat qualities and strategic value of smaller tracts of land (less than 1,000 acres), the Council initiated the Small Parcel Program in 1994.

In response to a public solicitation, 299 small parcels have been nominated. Council staff evaluate, score, and rank nearly all the parcels, taking into account the resource value of the parcel, adverse impacts from human activity, and potential benefits to management of public lands. The nomination period is open-ended. The Restoration Office continues to receive and evaluate nominations.

The Council has expressed interest in acquiring 49 of the parcels that have been nominated, along with a package of lands owned by the Kenai Natives Association and key waterfront parcels that were forfeited to Kodiak Island Borough for tax delinquency. The Council has authorized offers to purchase several small parcels at appraised fair market value, and contributions of \$4 million to the Kenai Natives Association Package and up to \$1 million for the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels.

Table 1 summarizes the status of each of the offers. About 600 acres in nine small parcels have been acquired for \$4.6 million. Owners of an additional 1,800 acres in 10 small parcels have accepted offers for a total of \$3.7 million. Landowners are considering offers on seven parcels, negotiations continue on the Kenai Natives Association Package, and the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels are being appraised. The owners of four parcels have rejected the offers.

The Council is also considering acquisition of the 19 parcels listed in Table 2. In most cases, the appraisal of the parcel has not yet been completed or approved. Table 3 is a list of 19 additional parcels that have been nominated in the past year.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions
August 16, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
Acquisitions Completed				
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	22.0	\$310,000	
PWS 17 A&D	Ellamar Subdivision	9.4	\$276,500	
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	220.0	\$1,200,000	
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	100.0	\$600,000	
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	110.0	\$1,835,000	
KEN 1014	Grouse Lake	64.0	\$211,000	
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	88.0	\$168,000	
Subtotal:		613.4	\$4,600,500	
Offers Accepted				
PWS 17 B&C	Ellamar Subdivision	2.0	\$69,000	
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel	9.5	\$150,000	
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	20.0	\$320,000	
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	1,377.0	\$2,540,000	
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	53.0	\$260,000	
KAP 99	Shugak Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	\$155,200	
KAP 103	Kahutak Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	\$66,000	
KAP 115	Johnson Parcel (Uyak Bay)	65.0	\$110,500	
KAP 135	Capjohn Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	70.0	\$73,500	
Subtotal:		1,796.5	\$3,744,200	
Offers Under Review				
KEN 55	Overlook Park	97.0	\$244,000	Discussions continue.
KEN 148	River Ranch	146.0	\$1,650,000	Earlier acceptance of offer withdrawn.
KEN 1009	Cooper Parcel	30.0	\$48,000	No response has been received.
KEN 1015	Lowell Point	19.4	\$531,000	Discussions continue.
KEN 1034	Patson Parcel	76.3	\$375,000	Discussions continue.
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik R.	56.0	\$213,000	Willing to sell a larger package.
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	21.5	\$146,000	Willing to sell a larger package.
<i>Kenai Natives Association Package</i>		15,091.0	\$4,000,000	Awaiting approval of legislative package.
<i>Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels</i>			\$1,000,000	Authorized in Shuyak Is. resolution; appraisal contract underway.
Subtotal:		15,537.2	\$8,207,000	
Offers Rejected				
KEN 12	Baycrest	90.0	\$450,000	Counteroffer of \$720,000.
KEN 1001	Deep Creek	91.0	\$672,000	Not ready to sell at this time.
KEN 1005	Ninilchik	16.0	\$50,000	Counteroffer of \$60,000.
KAP 22	The Triplets	65.0	\$6,500	Seller will not sell at appraised value.
Subtotal:		262.0	\$1,178,500	

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration

August 16, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Status
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 349 & 448)	58.0	USS 349: Appraisal complete. USS 448: Appraisal under review.
PWS 06	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 447)	24.7	Parcel reevaluated; ranked moderate.
PWS 11	Horseshoe Bay	315.0	Appraisal approved; under review by landowner.
PWS 1010	Jack Bay	942.0	Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal under review.
PWS 1027	Fleming Spit	5.4	Restoration benefits under review.
KEN 1038	Schilling Parcel	5.9	Appraisal approved; appraised fair market value is \$1,304,000.
KEN 1039	Oberts Parcel (Big Eddy)	31.7	Appraisal under review.
KEN 1040	Oberts Parcel (Honeymoon Cove)	4.2	Appraisal under review.
KEN 1041	Oberts Parcel (Peterkin Hmstd.)	30.0	Appraisal under review.
KAP 91	Andonga Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	137.0	Appraisal approved; awaiting probate.
KAP 98	Pestrikoff Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	64.7	Appraisal underway.
KAP 101	Haakanson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 103	Kahutak Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	Appraisal approved.
KAP 118	Cusack Parcel (Sturgeon Lagoon)	160.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 131	Matfay Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	40.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 132	Peterson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	160.0	Appraisal underway.
KAP 145	Termination Point	1,028.0	The State will appraise this parcel.
KAP 150	Karluk	5.0	Appraisal not complete.
KAP 263	Kiavak Bay	60.0	Appraisal underway.
Total:		3,191.6	

* Perl Island (KEN 149), a 156-acre parcel south of the Kenai Peninsula, is no longer under consideration because sponsorship has been withdrawn.

Table 3. Small Parcel Nominations
July 1995 to August 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Sponsor
PWS 1045	Dennis Parcel (Valdez Duck Flats)	4.3	Withdrawn
KEN 1030	Anchor River	127.8	No sponsor
KEN 1032	Matson Parcel (Ninilchik River)	7.4	ADFG
KEN 1035	Mullen Parcel (Soldotna Creek, Kenai River)	8.5	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1036	Weilbacher Parcel (Kenai River)	28.7	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1037	Coyle Parcel (Kenai City Boat Dock)	26.0	No sponsor
KEN 1042	College Estates (Kenai River-Mile 16.5)	56.0	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1043	College Estates (Kenai River-Mile 16.5)	77.9	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1044	Breeden Parcel (Kenai River Flats)	25.0	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1046	Pollard Parcel (Kasilof River)	155.0	ADFG
KEN 1047	Calvin Parcel (Kasilof River)	76.8	ADFG
KEN 1048	Lahndt Parcel (Kasilof River)	30.0	ADFG
KEN 1049	Mansholt Parcel (Kenai River-Big Eddy)	1.6	ADFG
KEN 1051*	Salamatof Native Association (Kenai NWR)	10.3	USFWS
KEN 1052*	Salamatof Native Association (Kenai NWR)	5.3	USFWS
KAP 1050*	Christiansen Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	159.0	USFWS
KAP 1053*	Knauf Parcel (Becharof NWR)	25.0	USFWS
KAP 1054*	Christiansen Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	USFWS
KAP 1055*	Abston Parcel (Uyak Bay)	160.0	USFWS
Total:		1,144.6	

* These parcels have not yet been evaluated by Trustee Council staff.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

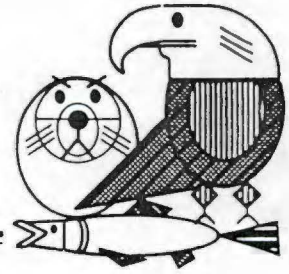
In the event of untimely delivery, Federal Express will at your request and with some limitations, refund or credit all transportation charges. See current Service Guide for further information.

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



August 28, 1996

I, Molly McCammon, certify as follows:

I am Executive Director of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. I certify that the U.S. Department of the Interior has complied with the terms and conditions of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's resolution of June 28, 1996, and hereby request that the Alaska Department of Law and the U.S. Department of Justice request \$155,200 from the U.S. District Court for purchase of the KAP 99, at Kiliuda Bay on Kodiak Island.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director



Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1011 E. Tudor Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

IN REPLY REFER TO:
RE/1343.SS

AUG 26 1996

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

In accordance with the Resolution of the Trustee Council dated June 28, 1996, for the acquisition of Lot 1 of US Survey 9263, this letter is to advise you that the terms and conditions set forth in that Resolution have been satisfied as outlined below:

1. The National Environmental Policy Act requirements were satisfied by the signing of a categorical exclusion for small parcel acquisition on March 30, 1994.
2. The contaminants survey for the parcel was completed on May 24, 1996.
3. The United States completed the execution for the Purchase Agreement with Lucy Shugak on June 17, 1996, for the acquisition of Lot 1 of US Survey 9263 for the purchase amount of \$155,200.
4. The preliminary title opinion was received from the Office of the Regional Solicitor on June 13, 1996.
5. The Conservation Easement granting the State of Alaska the right to enforce nondevelopment terms on the property was signed by the seller on August 21, 1996, and accepted by the State on August 22, 1996.
6. The Warranty Deed from the seller to the United States was signed on August 21, 1996.

With this letter, I certify all requirements imposed by the Trustee Council for submission of a request to the U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska by the U.S. Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law have been fulfilled for disbursement of \$155,200, to be used for the acquisition of this parcel located at Kiliuda Bay on Kodiak Island.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you should have any questions or need further documentation, please call Mr. Steve Shuck, Realty Specialist at 907-786-3426.

Sincerely,

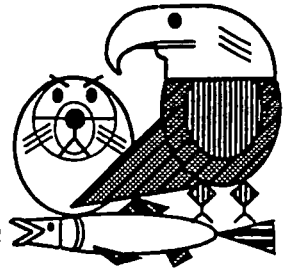
Regional Director

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: Alex Swiderski / Gina Number: _____
Belt

From: Molly McCann Date: 8/28

Comments: _____ Total Pages: 3

Can this be added to this
next court request? thank.
M.

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW _____

Document Sent By: _____

3/27/96

Trustee Agencies

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

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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8804

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK

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ALEX-CRAIG

[38] 2715827

G.BELT

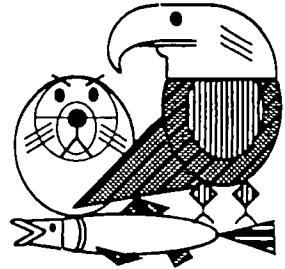
ERROR

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: Carol Fries
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 27, 1996

RE: Closing costs for Tulin parcel, KEN 29

It is my understanding that as part of the acquisition negotiations with Helen Tulin for KEN 29, the negotiators for the State agreed to pay the prorated portion of property taxes assessed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough for the period 7/3/96 when the State acquired the property through 12/31/96. This will involve the reimbursement of Helen Tulin in the amount of approximately \$7,500. This expense is considered essential to this acquisition and is considered to be a "closing cost" that is appropriate for payment using already authorized Trustee Council funds in the FY 1996, 96126 project budget.

cc: Alex Swiderski

Trustee Agencies

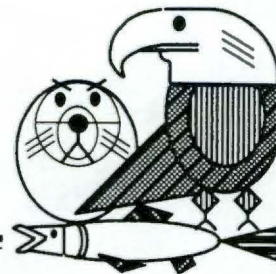
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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: Carol Fries
Alex Swiderski Number: _____

From: Molly McCommon Date: August 28, 1996

Comments: _____ Total Pages: 2

Please forward to Carol
and Alex. Thanks
Rebecca

Document Sent By: _____

9/9/94

Trustee Agencies

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

08/28/96

14:20

907 276 7178

EV Restoration

001

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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8803

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK

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CAROL FRIES

[36] 2787022

ALEX-CRAIG

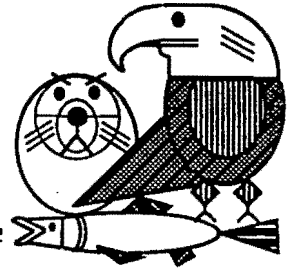
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

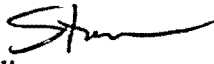
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

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



MEMORANDUM

To: Gordon Kruse, Doug Pengilly, William Donaldson, Paul Anderson, Joe Sullivan, and Bruce Wright

From: Stan Senner 
Science Coordinator

Subject: Crabs, Shrimp, and the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

Date: August 26, 1996

Last spring the EVOS Trustee Council's executive director, Molly McCammon, asked me to prepare a memorandum on the status of crab and shrimp with reference to EVOS impacts and the possibility of undertaking restoration-research-management actions for the benefit of crab and shrimp resources (see attached memo dated May 10, 1996). Over the course of this summer I reviewed the relevant damage assessment and restoration reports, and I have spoken with several of you. On the basis of my reading and conversations, and an extremely helpful e-mail message from Gordon Kruse via Joe Sullivan, I have prepared a draft memorandum that responds to the executive director's request. I would appreciate it if you would read this draft and give me your comments on inaccuracies, differing perspectives, or suggestions for additional information or concepts.

If possible, please fax, mail, or e-mail (stans@oilspill.state.ak.us) your comments no later than Friday, September 9. Thank you very much. Any feedback you can give me will be appreciated.

cc: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist

Trustee Agencies

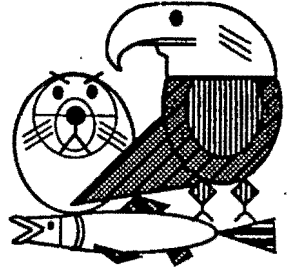
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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: Stan Senner, Science Coordinator

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: May 10, 1996

RE: Status of crab and shrimp

During my recent trip to Kodiak, a number of community residents raised questions concerning the status of crab and shrimp resources in the spill area. Would you please work with the appropriate agencies (ADF&G and NOAA) to prepare a memorandum on the status of crab and shrimp populations: whatever knowledge we have on the impacts of the oil spill on them; what kinds of restoration/research/management activities are underway by other entities; and possibilities for future restoration/enhancement activities. Since these resources seem to be of major interest to the spill area communities, please also give me a recommendation on the usefulness of a small workshop on these resources next fall/winter, a session on them at the annual workshop in January, or other means of addressing these concerns.

It would be helpful to have this memorandum by August.

cc: Bob Spies, Chief Scientist
Joe Sullivan, ADF&G liaison
Byron Morris, NOAA liaison

Trustee Agencies

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

MEMORANDUM

To: Molly McCammon,
Executive Director

From: Stan Senner,
Science Coordinator

Subject: Crabs, Shrimp, and the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

Date: August __, 1996

DRAFT

This memorandum is in response to your request for information on the status of crab and shrimp populations in the oil-spill area. Specifically, you asked for information on oil-spill impacts, the kinds of restoration, research, and management activities now underway, and possibilities for future restoration and enhancement activities. You also asked for a recommendation on the possibility of small workshop or other means of addressing concerns about the status of crab and shrimp.

Much of the information presented below on the stock status and current and future restoration and management actions was provided by Gordon Kruse, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau. Doug Pengilly and William Donaldson, ADFG, Kodiak, also were helpful. Any errors in fact or interpretation are my own, as are the recommendations at the end.

EVOS Impacts

There were four Natural Resources Damage Assessment studies that bear on injury to crab and shrimp. The results did not provide any clear evidence of significant or lasting injury to these shellfish due to the oil spill.

Subtidal Study No. 5 (Trowbridge 1995) addressed "Injury to Prince William Sound Spot Shrimp" (*Pandalus playceros*). Evidence of injury included a lower catch per unit effort (CPUE) in oiled southwestern PWS compared to unoled northern PWS in 1989 and 1990, fewer eggs per female in the oiled area in 1989, and a higher proportion of inflammatory gill lesions on shrimp in the oiled area. Although the investigator concluded that probably there was injury to spot shrimp due to the oil spill, it was very difficult to assess due to geographic differences in commercial fishing histories (primarily, heavy prespill pressure in southwest PWS). This study was concluded in 1991.

Fish/Shellfish Study No. 14 (O'Clair 1990.) addressed "Injury to Prince William Sound Crabs." This study was intended to document exposure to and the effects of hydrocarbons on Dungeness crabs (*Cancer magister*) and brown king crabs (*Lithodes aequispinosa*). Although a substantial sample of Dungeness crabs was obtained from eastern PWS, only a single crab was caught in western PWS. The investigator attributed the lack of crabs in western PWS to otter predation. With respect to brown king crabs, the investigator caught a substantial sample in western PWS.

Some baseline data on rates of injury (limb loss can be a result of oil exposure) and other parameters were obtained, but there was no clear indication of injury from the oil spill. The study was discontinued after the initial year, 1989.

Fish/Shellfish Study No. 18 (Haynes et al. 1995) addressed "Impacts of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill on Bottomfish and Shellfish in Prince William Sound." Much of this study concerned bottomfish (e.g., walleye pollock, *Theragra chalcogramma*), but there were some data on sidestripe shrimp (*Pandalopsis dispar*) and Tanner crab (*Chionoecetes bairdi*). A post-spill bottom trawl (1989) in PWS was compared with a similar survey in 1978. There were fewer tanner crabs (i.e., lower CPUE) in the 1989 survey than in 1978. Sidestripe shrimp had just the opposite pattern--there were more shrimp in the postspill survey. There is no clear interpretation of these data with respect to EVOS.

Fish/Shellfish Study No. 22 (Freese and O'Clair 1995), addressed "Injury to Crabs Outside Prince William Sound." During 1989 and 1990, the investigators sampled bottom sediments and Dungeness crabs at numerous sites around Kodiak I. and on the eastern Alaska Peninsula. Eight of 15 sites at which crabs were caught had low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons in the sediment, but the residues at only two of the sites could be linked convincingly to EVOS. None of the crab tissues samples at any site showed evidence of hydrocarbon contamination. Thus, there was no evidence of EVOS injury to Dungeness crab in the Kodiak/eastern Alaska Peninsula area.

Stock Status

Gulf of Alaska crab stocks are generally depressed, though the details depend on the specific area (stocks can even vary bay-by-bay) and species. Generally speaking, red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschaticus*) stocks have been depressed since the early 1980s, and most Tanner crab stocks have become depressed more recently. Both red king and Tanner crab stocks are at least fairly healthy in SE Alaska.

Aside from fish tickets and dockside samples, Dungeness crab stocks are not assessed. Catch records, however, show that landings from SE Alaska, Yakutat, and Kodiak tend to cycle in ways similar to well-known cycles of Dungeness crab populations from northern California to BC. Dungeness crabs at the northern end of their range (Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet) are quite depressed, however. Stocks in PWS crashed well before the spill, and there is a common perception that sea otter predation is at least partially responsible. New fisheries have developed for other species of deepwater king and Tanner crabs, but these stocks are not assessed either.

In regard to shrimp, historically, the principal species harvested was the pink shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*). Many of these fisheries and stocks crashed in the early 1980s. A fairly stable beam-trawl shrimp fishery has been sustained over many years in SE Alaska, and there are some fairly small pot and trawl fisheries for other shrimp species in the eastern and central Gulf of Alaska.

In addition to information provided by Gordon Kruse, the work by Paul Anderson, National Marine Fisheries Service, and his colleagues is pertinent (Anderson et al. 1996). As part of the Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment project, Anderson et al. (1996) are reviewing data from NMFS and ADFG historical small-mesh trawl surveys to examine changes in the composition and abundance of forage fish and other marine life. This work is in progress, but preliminary results give evidence of important shifts among the major species groups in the Gulf of Alaska. Beginning in the late 1970s, there was an abrupt change from catches dominated by shrimp species to large proportions of fish, especially pollock, cod, and flatfish of several species, including Pacific halibut (*Hipploglossus stenolepis*) and arrowtooth flounder (*Atheresthes stamius*). The data from these research trawls correspond rather closely with the rapid declines in commercial landings of shrimp and then crab in the Gulf of Alaska. These changes may be linked to an increase in water temperature of about 2° C during the same time period, but the relationship between the ecological and oceanographic changes still is being explored.

Current Restoration, Research, and Management Activities

Management strategies have become more conservative for crabs and shrimps since their stocks crashed. Typically, managers tend to apply a fishery threshold to depressed stocks such that no fishing occurs when the stock falls below some level. Just this year ADFG implemented a new rebuilding strategy for the depressed red king crab stock in Bristol Bay and is working with the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to implement area closures to minimize impacts of groundfish trawling on these stocks. There has been some research towards enhancement of red king crabs via hatcheries (mostly Japanese researchers), but there may be little prospect that this approach is economically or biologically practical for Alaskan stocks.

Research on crab and shrimp in Alaska is conducted principally by ADFG, NMFS, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. The University of Washington also has a history of crab research in Alaska. The most coordinated work is conducted on king and Tanner crabs, and there is a long-term research plan in place. Because federal funds support crab research, much of the work is directed toward stocks in the Bering Sea-Aleutian Island area, though some of the work applies to all stocks. The research has been directed at four principal areas of investigation: (1) stock identification--mainly allozyme and DNA-level genetic studies, (2) population estimation--mainly additional surveys on previously unsurveyed stocks and development of length-based models to improve population estimates, (3) studies of stock productivity--several studies of reproductive dynamics of king and Tanner crabs (e.g., importance of male size and shell condition), simulation of population dynamics including growth and mortality changes over time, studies of handling mortality, and investigations of stock-recruit and environment-recruit dynamics, and (4) harvest strategies--analyses through simulation modeling.

Studies on Dungeness crabs are limited. The most recent studies have been conducted by UAF and NMFS in collaboration with the National Biological Service in Glacier Bay National

Park--stock structure, reproductive condition, relationships with sea otters, etc. Most research on Dungeness crabs has been conducted in the west coast states and in BC. Alaska has not funded research on Dungeness crabs to any significant degree.

Studies on shrimp are limited outside of assessment surveys by ADFG and NMFS, although UAF is currently conducting a length-based analysis of the Kachemak Bay shrimp stock in coordination with ADFG. As with Dungeness crabs, Alaska has not funded a meaningful research program on shrimp.

Future Restoration and Enhancement Activities

There is so much that is not known about the biology and population dynamics of crabs and shrimp that it is hard to recommend a particular restoration-enhancement activity. If the goal is to provide new fishing alternatives on underutilized crab and shrimp species, then that goal would dictate one set of research projects. On the other hand, if the goal is to restore and maintain king and Tanner crab stocks, then that would dictate a very different set of research projects.

The goal for developing fisheries probably would lead to basic investigations of distribution, reproduction, growth, and mortality, since there currently is not enough information to support development of biologically-based management strategies for new resources. This could be a prime area, however, for experimental management.

The goal of king and Tanner crab restoration could involve studies on basic ecology and life histories and possible causes for depressed populations. These might include further studies of reproductive dynamics, distributions, and biological communities associated with crab nurseries in relation to groundfish trawling and scallop dredging, role of groundfish predation on crab recruitment, and environmental factors that regulate recruitment processes. There might be a role for lab work with flowing seawater systems as well as field work. (Perhaps this is something that could be done at the Alaska SeaLife Center?) Comparisons between depressed (e.g., Kodiak and Cook Inlet) stocks with healthy stocks (e.g., SE AK) outside the spill area could be most insightful, and the Trustee Council has supported similar comparisons on harbor seals (*Phoca vitulina richardsi*).

In the Kodiak area, Pengilly and Donaldson mentioned a need to describe the geographic distribution of settling habitats for crabs. Once identified, prime settling habitats--areas that might serve as local "source" populations--might warrant special protection (e.g., in the event of another oil spill). There also is need for studies that tie crab settlement and recruitment with crab numbers 5-7 years later. Use of laser line scanning equipment might lead to improvements in stock assessments. Finally, in terms of an experimental approach, there might be value in fishing out a bay, and then seeing what happens to crustacean populations (this would tie in with the results of Anderson et al. on the possibility of a shift in ecosystem composition).

Conclusion

Although there may have been some injury to crab and shrimp as a result of the oil spill, the nature, degree, and scope of the injury is not known, certainly not on the basis of the EVOS damage assessment studies. Given that most shrimp and crab stocks in the oil-spill area had crashed well before EVOS, probably due to some change in oceanographic conditions, there is no evidence that the oil spill accounts for the current depressed status of crab and shrimp of importance to commercial and subsistence users.

In terms of restoration action, it may be justified to approach work on crab and shrimp from the standpoint of replacement or enhancement. This is a policy decision. It is also evident, however, that there is no project "on the shelf" that will in any immediate sense directly restore, replace, or enhance crab and shrimp resources, particularly if the initial cause of the crashes was environmental. Clearly, there is much that can be done in terms of basic research and stock assessment, which would undoubtedly pay off over the long term through development of new fisheries or improved management of existing fisheries. I see no prospect, however, for an immediate benefit to commercial and subsistence users.

In regard to a possible workshop on this topic, I am sure that a workshop would generate additional ideas in the way of specific needs and opportunities, but it also could raise expectations of a Trustee Council commitment to follow through on the ideas generated. I would be leery of going further unless you and the Trustee Council are prepared to consider a significant multi-year financial commitment to crab and shrimp studies.

Lastly, the above discussion about little is known about the status of crab and shrimp and how little actually is being done on these resources underscores for me the importance of sustaining the historical small-mesh trawl surveys now conducted by NMFS and ADFG. These surveys are critical for the insights they provide into the composition of the biota in the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. If and when crab and shrimp stage comebacks in the Gulf of Alaska, it may well first be evident in these surveys. Perhaps we should consider the importance of sustaining or enhancing this work in the context of the Trustee Council's interest in encouraging and participating in long-term ecological research and monitoring in the Gulf of Alaska.

Citations

Anderson, P.J., J.E. Blackburn, W.R. Bechtol, and B.A. Johnson. 1996. APEX: 96163L, Synthesis and analysis of Gulf of Alaska small-mesh trawl data: 1953 to 1995. Appendix L-1 in APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (D.C. Duffy, compiler). *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Project 95163 Annual Report*. Alaska Natural Heritage Program, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska.

Freese, J.L. and C.E. O'Clair. 1995. Injury to crabs outside Prince William Sound. *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report*

DRAFT

Crab, Shrimp, and EVOS

6

(Fish/Shellfish Study Number 22). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

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

O'Clair, Charles E. 1990. Injury to Prince William Sound crabs. *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resources Damage Assessment draft final report (Fish/Shellfish Study Number 14). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Services, Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska.

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

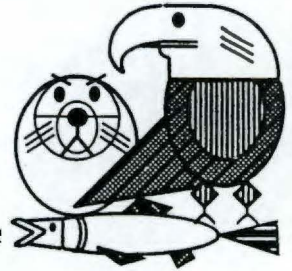
cc: Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Restoration Work Force
Gordon Kruse, ADFG-Juneau
Doug Pengilly, ADFG-Kodiak
William Donaldson, ADFG-Kodiak
Paul Anderson, NMFS-Kodiak

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: MaryAnne Bishop, Ph.D.
Copper River Delta Institute, USFS

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Report for Project 95320Q/Avian Predation on Herring Spawn

DATE: August 26, 1996

The purpose of this memo is to confirm an extended due date of September 30, 1996 for your final report on Project 95320Q. I understand that this extension is necessary because you were unable to fill a statistician position at the Forest Service. Please keep in mind that it is the policy of the Trustee Council that no new funds be expended on a project involving a Principal Investigator who has a late report from a previous year. This means that the expenditure of FY 97 funds on the avian copredator component of Project 97025/NVP will not be authorized until your report on Project 95320Q is submitted to the Chief Scientist.

cc: Dave Gibbons, USFS
Lisa Thomas, NBS/DOI
Bob Spies, Chief Scientist

Keri
Pls. mail → M. Bishop
Copy → Rdg file
(I've taken care of
cc's) Thanks,
S.
POB 1460
Cardova 99574

Trustee Agencies

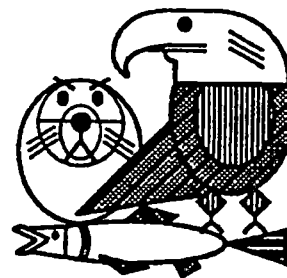
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Baldauf
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 23, 1996

RE: NRDA Reconciliation

I have reviewed the EVOS Joint Restoration Program - Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet dated August 21, 1996. Carry-forward of funds aside, I concur that the authorization reflected for each agency is consistent with Trustee Council action. However, I am concerned that the transfers and offsets shown for the Department of the Interior do not reconcile.

In theory, the total revenue available to an agency is the sum of the transfers plus the offsets. While this theory is consistent with the Forest Service and NOAA, it did not work for the Department of the Interior as reflected below.

Authorized	52,565,400
Transfers	<u>50,630,800</u>
Net	1,934,600
 Total Offset	 1,080,855
 Difference	 853,745

Using the FY95 audit and your spreadsheet titled EVOS Financial Overview - Reconciliation dated August 14, 1996, I have identified one possible cause. The audit reflects that \$576,975 in unobligated funds was returned by the Department of the Interior to the NRDA fund during FY95. In addition, the reconciliation spreadsheet reflects that \$372,491 was returned. While it is unclear why the audit contains a higher number, the EVOS Joint Restoration Program - Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet does not appear to reflect a negative adjustment in the transfer column. In theory, the return of funds to the NRDA has the impact of reducing the revenue

Trustee Agencies

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

available to an agency.

The attached spreadsheet titled 'DOI REV' contains three possible scenarios. First, it recasts the information contained on the Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet. Assuming that the sum of transfers plus offsets represent the total revenue available to an agency, the Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet reflects that the Department of the Interior has been short funded by \$853,745. The second scenario adjusts for the return of unobligated balances to the NRDA Fund as reflected in the 95 audit. The third scenario adjusts for the return of unobligated balances to the NRDA Fund as reflected on the EVOS Financial Overview - Reconciliation spreadsheet.

Regardless of which scenario reflected on 'DOI REV' is accurate, it is difficult to believe that the Department of the Interior has been short funded. I can only assume that the transfers reflected on the Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet contains an error.

Finally, the 95 audit reflected that as of September 30, 1995, a total of \$34,690,215 was disbursed to the Department of the Interior. This number is clearly different than the \$34,380,700 reflected on the Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet. The attached spreadsheet titled 'DOI REV(2)' assumes that the transfers reflected on the Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer spreadsheet occurred prior to September 30, 1995. The adjustment of \$309,515 is the difference in transfers reported on your spreadsheet and that reported in the 95 audit.

Give me a call at (907) 586-7238 after you have had an opportunity to review this memorandum and the spreadsheets. Specifically, I would appreciate your thoughts on my assumptions and how they impact the Department of the Interior.

Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer Spreadsheet				
Authorized:			52,565,400	
Revenue:			51,711,655	
Transfers In	50,630,800			
Offsets	1,080,855			
Difference			853,745	
Adjustment based on the FY95 Audit:				
Authorized:			52,565,400	
Revenue:			51,134,680	
Transfers In	50,630,800			
Transfers Out	-576,975			
Offsets	1,080,855			
Difference			1,430,720	
Adjustment based on the EVOS Reconciliation Spreadsheet:				
Authorized:			52,565,400	
Revenue:			51,339,164	
Transfers In	50,630,800			
Transfers Out	-372,491			
Offsets	1,080,855			
Difference			1,226,236	

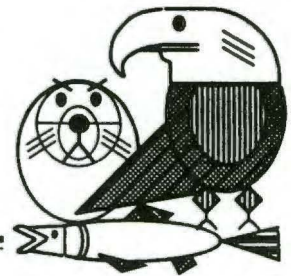
95 Audit				34,690,215
Federal Budget Distribution and Transfer Spreadsheet				34,380,700
Difference				309,515
Authorized:		52,565,400		
Revenue:		52,021,170		
Transfers In	50,630,800			
Adjustment	309,515			
Offsets	1,080,855			
Difference		544,230		

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 Members
FROM: Molly McCammon, *dfm for* Executive Director
DATE: August 23, 1996
SUBJ: Release of Tatitlek Appraisal

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you that the large parcel appraisal for the Tatitlek lands has been completed and approved by the lead agency review appraiser.

The United States Forest Service which is now the lead agency for the Tatitlek negotiations has recently reviewed and approved the completed appraisal as meeting federal appraisal standards. Accordingly, the appraisal will be transmitted to the Oil Spill Public Information Center for review by the public.

If you have questions regarding this matter, please let me know.

cc: John Harmening
Alex Swiderski

Cheri - Please
distribute as indicated
... put original in
the reading file
with the "fax
confirmations"

Trustee Agencies

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

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	8700
CONNECTION TEL	19075867843
CONNECTION ID	J.HARMENING
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PAGES	1
RESULT	OK

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO. 8701

CONNECTION TEL 2787022

CONNECTION ID ALEX-CRAIG

START TIME 08/23 15:32

USAGE TIME 00'44

PAGES 1

RESULT OK

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

TX/RX NO.

8699

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

FRANK RUE

[31] 19074655070

MICHELE BROWN

[36] 2787022

ALEX-CRAIG

[37] 2714102

D. WILLIAMS

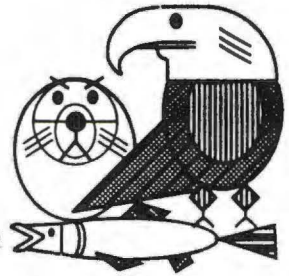
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

To: David Bruce
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

From: Eric F. Myers *[Signature]*
Director of Operations

Date: August 23, 1996

Subject: Physical Relocation of ADEC Property

This memo is to inform you of the transfer of ADEC property formerly located at the Trustee Council Restoration Office to the Department of Environmental Conservation Office, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska.

The following property is now the responsibility of Ernie Piper, Restoration Chief:

1. HP DesignJet 650C Model C2859A Serial No. USA4100584
Property Tag No. 1009665
2. Xerox 5028 Copier Serial No. 000207806\$J
Property Tag No. 1800018
3. Digitizer Drafting Table Model No. 48DT6 Serial Nos. 53704289 &
01031600189XXX Three Property Tag Nos. 1801047,
1801046, 1801667

Item number three is currently on the Fish & Game inventory. Transfer paperwork will be processed as soon as possible.

If you have any questions regarding the transfer of this property, please give me a call.

cc: Tami Yockey

Trustee Agencies

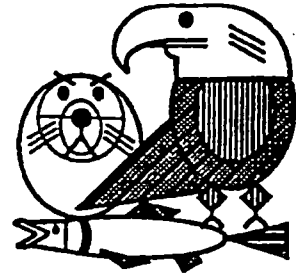
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 22, 1996

RE: DRAFT 1997 Work Plan

Consistent with past practice, the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council relating to the 1997 Work Plan will have attached a spreadsheet that documents how the funding is to be allocated. It is requested that you review the attached spreadsheet and confirm that the information accurately reflects the Executive Director's Recommendation dated August 19, 1996.

If you have any questions, or if changes are required to the spreadsheet give me a call. I will be in the Juneau Office through Monday August 26th and can be reached at (907) 586-7238. I will be traveling to Anchorage on Tuesday August 27th and can be reached at (907) 278-8012.

cc: Sandra Schubert
Robert Baldauf

Trustee Agencies

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

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1997 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

DRAFT

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	First 1997 Court Request
ADEC	All	97100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	59.2
		97115	Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan	1,167.9
		97291	Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	21.7
		97304	Kodiak Waste Management Plan	267.5
		ADEC Total		1,516.3
ADF&G	DOI/NOAA/USFS	97001	Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status	192.0
		97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	410.8
		97052	Community Involvement	248.4
		97064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	317.8
	All ADNR/DOI/USFS	97100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	1,916.2
		97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	18.3
		97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	11.1
		97131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	365.0
		97139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	26.4
		97139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development Project	76.5
	NOAA/DOI	97162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound	517.7
		97163L	APEX: Barren Is. Survey & Historic Review	28.8
		97166	Herring Natal Habitats	200.0
		97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	143.3
	ADNR	97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	268.5
		97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	273.8
		97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	120.1
		97190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	254.5
	All	97191A	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities that Persist in Pink Salmon Populations in PWS	208.5
		97196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	195.5
		97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	545.6
		97210	Youth Area Watch	150.0
	All	97214-CLO	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound	12.1
		97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	74.4
		97244	Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	114.9
		97250	Project Management	304.9
	All	97250	Project Management/NOAA IPA	98.2
		97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	158.3
		97258A-CLO	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	214.0
		97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	46.8

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1997 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

DRAFT

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	First 1997 Court Request
ADNR		97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	45.0
		97263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	58.0
		97320E	SEA: Salmon and Herring Predation	631.8
		97320G	SEA: Phytoplankton and Nutrients	130.0
		97320H	SEA: Zooplankton	136.4
		97320K	SEA: PWSAC Experimental Fry Release	24.8
		97320R	SEA: Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	182.1
		97320T	SEA: Juvenile Herring	899.8
		97320U	SEA: Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring, Pollock and Pink Salmon	154.4
		97320Z1	SEA: Synthesis and Integration	61.3
		97352	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	94.5
		97427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	252.5
			ADF&G Total	10,183.0
	DOI/USFS All ADF&G/DOI/USFS DOI ADF&G All	97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	91.8
		97100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	631.9
		97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	396.4
		97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	46.3
		97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	330.9
		97250	Project Management	41.9
		97300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings from EVOS Restoration Process	64.9
			ADNR Total	1,604.1
USFS	ADNR/DOI	97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	21.5
		97007B-CLO	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	19.9
		97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	48.0
	DOI/NOAA/ADF&G	97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	25.8
		97043B-CLO	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	24.0
	All	97100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	68.8
		97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	413.9
		97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	9.3
	ADF&G/ADNR/DOI All	97145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	229.7
		97220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	115.0
		97250	Project Management	51.5
		97291	Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	13.7
		97302	PWS Cutthroat Trout/Dolly Varden Inventory	12.8
			USFS Total	1,053.9

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1997 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

DRAFT

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	First 1997 Court Request		
DOI-FWS	ADNR/USFS ADF&G/ADNR/USFS	97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	16.5		
		97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	429.3		
	ADNR	97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	73.8		
		97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	20.0		
		97159-CLO	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer: Report and Publication Writing	45.1		
		97163B	APEX: Seabird Interactions	118.4		
		97163E	APEX: Kittiwakes	170.0		
		97163F	APEX: Guillemots	134.5		
		97163J	APEX: Barren Island Murres and Kittiwakes	107.0		
		97163K	APEX: Large Fish as Samplers	9.2		
		DOI-FWS Subtotal			1,123.8	
		DOI-NBS	USFS/NOAA/ADF&G	97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	1,121.3
				NOAA/ADF&G	97163L	APEX: Barren Is. Survey & Historic Review
97163M	APEX: Response of Seabirds to Forage Fish Density		214.0			
97163N	APEX: Black-Legged Kittiwake Controlled Feeding Experiment		30.0			
DOI-NBS Subtotal			1,384.6			
DOI-NPS	ADNR/USFS ADF&G/ADNR/USFS	97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	15.2		
		97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	24.7		
		97161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific	98.8		
	DOI-NPS Subtotal			138.7		
DOI	All All	97100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	97.2		
		97250	Project Management	89.9		
		97286	Elders/Youth Conference	15.8		
		97306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance	32.8		
	DOI-Subtotal			235.7		
DOI Total			2,882.8			
NOAA	USFS/DOI/ADF&G	97012-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	1.5		
		97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	147.9		

**EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1997 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997**

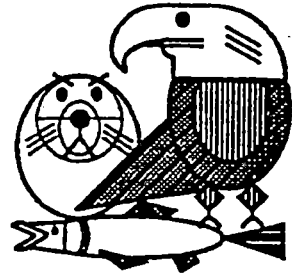
Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	First 1997 Court Request
	All	97076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	618.8
		97090-CLO	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	10.0
		97100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	83.8
		97142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	188.5
		97163A	APEX: Forage Fish Assessment	406.5
		97163C	APEX: Fish Diet Overlap	88.3
		97163G	APEX: Seabird Energetics	171.0
		97163H	APEX: Proximate Composition of Forage Fish	29.3
		97163I	APEX: Project Management	139.2
		97163L	APEX: Barren Is. Survey & Historic Review	43.3
		97163O	APEX: Statistical Review	21.4
		97163Q	APEX: Modeling	69.8
		97167-BAA	Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from EVOS	32.1
		97194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	138.3
	DOI/ADF&G	97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon and Herring	115.3
		97223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	43.0
		97250	Project Management	55.2
		97290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	76.3
		97291	Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	1.0
		97320I	SEA: Confirming Food Webs of Fishes with Stable Isotope Tracers	125.4
		97320J	SEA: Information Systems and Model Development	554.5
		97320M	SEA: Physical Oceanography	353.4
		97320N	SEA: Nekton and Plankton Acoustics	364.4
			NOAA Total	3,878.2
			Total	21,118.3

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig Tillery, Alaska Department of Law
Regina Belt, United States Department of Justice

FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 22, 1996

RE: Request for Withdrawal of Joint Settlement Funds

It is requested that the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice petition the United States District Court District for the District of Alaska for the withdrawal of \$26,650,266 from the Court Registry account established as a result of the governments' settlement with the Exxon Corporation. Of this amount \$12,000,000 shall go to the United States of America and \$14,650,266 shall go to the State of Alaska for the purposes describe below.

The sum of \$7,500,000 shall be provided to the United States Department of the Interior for the third of four installment payments for lands purchased within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. This request is consistent with the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council on November 2, 1994, and included in the Twelfth Joint Application. Pursuant to the resolution, the payment is due by September 30, 1996.

The sum of \$4,500,000 shall be provided to the United States Department of the Interior for the third of five installment payments for lands purchased on Kodiak Island from Koniag, Inc. This request is consistent with the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council on December 2, 1994, and included in the Eighteenth Joint Application. Pursuant to the resolution, the payment is due by September 30, 1996.

The sum of \$12,456,000 shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to fund the research components of the Alaska SeaLife Center. This request is consistent with the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council on November 2, 1994, and included in the Sixteenth Joint Application. Pursuant to the resolution, the payment is due by September 15, 1996.

Trustee Agencies

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

The sum of \$2,194,266 shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources for the second of eight installment payments for lands purchased on Shuyak Island from the Kodiak Island Borough. This request is consistent with the resolution adopted by the Trustee Council on December 11, 1995, and included in the Twentieth Joint Application. Pursuant to the resolution, the payment is due by October 1, 1996.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (907) 586-7238.

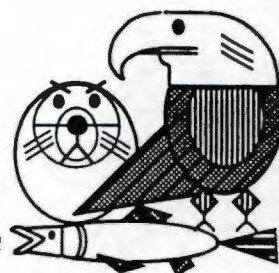
cc: Molly McCammon
Robert Baldauf

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



August 20, 1996

Michael Dean Rody
Borough Manager
Ketchikan Gateway Borough
344 Front Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Heri - Please
mail.
+ Copy to
Rdg file. ← along
with letter
from
Rody
Thanks, S.

Dear Mr. Rody:

Thank you for your interest in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration process.

The Trustee Council accepts restoration proposals on an annual basis. The deadline for submitting proposals for FY 97 passed some time ago; the deadline for FY 98 will be April 15, 1997. We have added your name to our mailing list so that in February 1997 you will receive a copy of the FY 98 *Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals*. In the meantime, I am enclosing a copy of the FY 97 invitation. It will give you an idea of the type of proposals in which the Trustee Council is interested, as well as some information on the proposal review process.

Also enclosed for your information are the *FY 97 Draft Work Plan*, on which the Trustee Council will be taking action August 29, and the Council's most recent annual report. Please do not hesitate to contact me again if I can provide you with further information.

Sincerely,

Sandra Schubert

Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

Enclosures

Trustee Agencies

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

→ Chemi for mail list
"rody"

KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

Office of the Borough Manager • 344 Front Street • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

*Send to
planning*

Michael Dean Rody
Borough Manager
(907) 228-6625
Fax: (907) 247-6625

August 9, 1996

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

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Restoration Project FY 1998

Dear Mr. Loeffler:

The Ketchikan Gateway Borough is considering applying for funds for a restoration project in fiscal year 1998. Please provide us with an application and present schedule for submitting of the application.

Thank you in advance for your assistance. We look forward to working with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Sincerely,

KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH

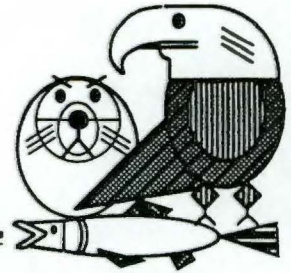
[Signature]
Michael Dean Rody
Borough Manager

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

FAXED

To: Dave Dengell Number: 835-2992

From: Molly McCammon Date: 8/21/96

Comments: Total Pages: 5

2 items: list of committee members
material to be sent to
legislative budget & audit
committee.

LBA meets in Anchorage on
Wed. Aug. 28.

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW _____

Document Sent By: _____

3/27/96

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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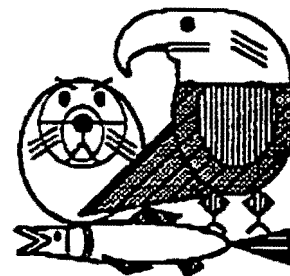
Randy Phillips
Steve Frank
Rick Halford
Steve Rieger
Al Adams

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Annalee McConnell
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: *Joan Cammon for*
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 9, 1996

RE: RPL 18-7-0055

The Department of Environmental Conservation requests authority to receive and expend \$3,335,400 from *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement trust funds to implement three projects that were not known when the Legislature approved the fiscal year 1997 budget.

Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction

The sum of \$1,900,000 is requested to reduce or remove tar, asphalt, emulsion and contaminated soils from shorelines identified as high priority by the village residents of Chenega. By unanimous consent, the Trustee Council approved the project on June 28th to increase confidence in the subsistence resources of the area and improve the visual and recreational quality of the shoreline.

The project will be implemented in two phases. The first phase consists of development of a remediation plan and selection of a response contractor, with cleanup of the beaches occurring during phase two. It is anticipated that the remediation plan will be completed early in November 1996 and that a response contractor will be selected by the end of that month. In order to complete the work prior to the return of salmon to the area, all cleanup must be done by July 15, 1997. Only those funds required for implementation of the project during state fiscal year 1997 have been included in this request. Any funding required for work occurring after June 30, 1997, will be included in the proposed fiscal year 1998 budget request.

To coordinate the planning and cleanup effort, the department will be contracting with the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC), a local ARDOR.

Trustee Agencies

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

PWSEDC will organize a project team of environmental scientists, governmental agencies, cleanup contractors and an advisory committee of village leaders to develop the remediation plan and to select a cleanup contractor. During this time, the department will provide support to PWSEDC regarding historical data, pertinent reports and direction on cleanup strategies. The department will also provide assistance regarding permitting for the remediation plan. Once the remediation plan is complete, PWSEDC will contract with the selected remediation response contractor and monitor the progress of the beach cleanup. Throughout the project the department will provide both administrative and field oversight.

Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan

The sum of \$1,167,900 is requested to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan which was developed by Prince William Sound communities to find solutions to the problem of marine pollution. The Trustee Council is expected to take action on this proposal at the meeting scheduled for August 29, 1996. In the event the project is not approved, the department will restrict and defer authorization obtained through this request.

This project addresses pollution entering Prince William Sound from a wide variety of community-based sources, including households, businesses, boats and automobiles. The waste generated from these sources is believed to have a significant adverse effect on the marine environment.

Of the total, \$820,800 is allocated to provide one-time capital costs needed to construct five Environmental Operation Stations. These stations will provide the physical, sheltered space necessary to safely collect and store used oil, household hazardous waste, and recyclable solid wastes. The stations will be comprised of 20' by 20' building modules constructed with steel columns and steel joist roof rafters with a metal roof skin. Depending on whether or not the module is enclosed, the cost will vary from \$50 to \$200 per square foot. The sum of \$347,100 is allocated to upgrade used oil management equipment necessary to ensure that used oil from all sources can be processed and recycled. The five communities identified include Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Whittier, Cordova and Valdez. These communities have all committed to future operation and maintenance costs and are also contributing matching funds for construction.

As a capital project, authority to receive and expend subject to AS 37.25.020 is requested.

Kodiak Waste Management Plan

The sum of \$267,500 is requested to develop a waste management plan for Kodiak Island to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be

affecting the recovery of resources and services. The Trustee Council is expected to take action on this proposal at the meeting scheduled for August 29, 1996. In the event the project is not approved, the department will restrict and defer authorization obtained through this request.

The proposal represents a unified regional effort among Kodiak's remote coastal villages, the Kodiak Area Native Association, the Kodiak Island Borough and the department to produce and implement a waste management plan. The villages identified include Karluk, Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Port Lions and Kodiak (Chiniak).

Funding would be used to identify and prioritize the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in the villages, establish and implement a public participation program, and develop waste management recycling and disposal alternatives. The department will contract with the Kodiak Island Borough to develop a plan by and for the participating villages. This will include coordination of a project committee which will be comprised of at least one resident from each of the villages. The project committee will meet monthly over the course of the project to provide local input and receive updates regarding progress of the plan.

If you have any questions about this RPL, please do not hesitate to contact me at 278-8012.

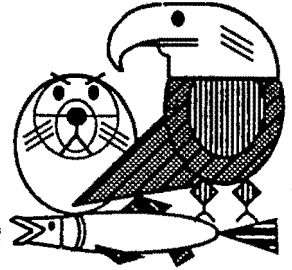
cc: Larry Jones, ADEC
Earnie Piper, ADEC

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



August 20, 1996

Gregory T. Ruggerone, Ph.D.
Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.
4055 21st Avenue West
Seattle, Washington 98199

Dear Dr. Ruggerone:

I recently learned that you had not received a letter from the Trustee Council's Executive Director regarding your FY 97 proposal (Project 97048/Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989). Due to an oversight on our part, the letter, which should have been addressed to both you and Dr. Rogers, went to Dr. Rogers alone. A copy of the letter, and the Executive Director's recommendation itself, are now enclosed.

I apologize for any confusion or inconvenience this may have caused.

Sincerely,

Sandra Schubert

Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

Enclosure

cc: Bruce Wright/NOAA

Trustee Agencies

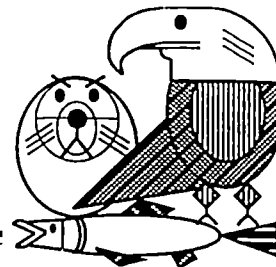
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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



June 14, 1996

Donald Rogers, Ph.D.
Fisheries Research Institute
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

RE: Project 97048-BAA/Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among
Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989

Dear Dr. Rogers:

I am writing to inform you of my preliminary recommendation that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council not fund Project 97048-BAA. I have enclosed a copy of my preliminary recommendation on this project, along with a summary of the Chief Scientist's recommendation on the project's technical merits.

The Trustee Council received over \$37 million in requests for FY 97 restoration projects. The Council has tentatively decided that only \$16 million will be available this year for annual work plan projects. These budget limitations forced me to recommend against funding at this time many worthwhile projects.

My preliminary recommendations on all proposals for funding in FY 97 will be incorporated into the Draft Work Plan, which will be distributed for public comment by June 24. The Restoration Office will accept public comments through August 9. Following a review of the public comments, as well as comments from the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group and further consideration by the Chief Scientist, I will make a final recommendation to the Trustee Council. Trustee Council action on the Work Plan is tentatively scheduled for August 28.

Thank you for your interest in the *Exxon Valdez* restoration program. I appreciate your proposal and encourage you to continue your involvement in the restoration process. If

Trustee Agencies

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

you have questions about this preliminary recommendation, please call me or Byron Morris, the NOAA liaison to the Trustee Council.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

cc: Dr. Byron Morris, NOAA Liaison
Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist
Heide Sickles, NOAA

mm/raw

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

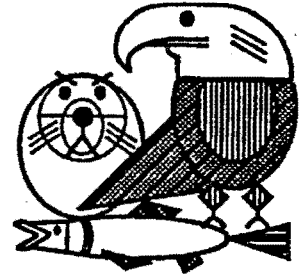
Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Recommended	FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
97048-BAA	Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	G. Ruggerone/Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 1 yr. project	\$31.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Overescapement of sockeye salmon occurred in several areas of Alaska following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival in freshwater. However, the lack of information on marine survival of salmon confounds the interpretation of oil spill effects on adult sockeye returns. Research has shown that scale growth of Chignik sockeye salmon during the first and second years at sea is correlated with adult returns. This project will analyze marine growth of nine populations, including five populations affected by the oil spill, in an effort to separate freshwater and marine effects on adult returns.		<u>Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation</u> This project is a continuation of a program that was highly rated on technical merit at its initiation and provides benefits in terms of understanding damages to sockeye salmon populations. However, this project was proposed only for a single year of funding, and any additional support should be a lower priority.		<u>Executive Director's Draft Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which is synthesizing information on overescapement of sockeye salmon, was funded by the Trustee Council as a one-year project in FY 96. Although the project has worthwhile objectives, the funds requested for FY 97 are primarily to cover cost overruns experienced since the Trustee Council took action in FY 96 and should be covered by other funding sources.					

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Tonkovich
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 19, 1996

RE: Additional Documentation for RPL 18-7-0055

As requested, attached are the Detailed Project Descriptions and budgets for the three projects included in RPL 18-7-0055.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon, ADF&G
Earnie Piper, ADEC
Larry Jones, ADEC
Laura Baker, OMB

Trustee Agencies

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

Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction

Project Number: 96291

Restoration Category: General Restoration

Proposer: Chenega Bay and ADEC

Lead Trustee Agency: ADEC

Cooperating Agencies: USFS, ADNIR, NOAA

Alaska SeaLife Center: No

Duration: 2 years

Cost FY 96: Phase 1 \$ 293,000

Cost FY 97: Phase 1 \$ 36,400
Phase 2 \$1,570,600

Cost FY 98 - 02: \$0

Geographic area: Southwest Prince William Sound

Injured Resource/Service: Subsistence, Recreation

ABSTRACT

Significant concentrations of surface and subsurface residual oil from the *Exxon Valdez* spill remain at locations in southwest Prince William Sound near the village of Chenega Bay. Residents continue to express uncertainty about the health of subsistence resources in the area and cite residual oiling as the source of that uncertainty. This project would reduce or remove tar, asphalt, emulsion and contaminated soils from shorelines identified as high priority by the village residents.

INTRODUCTION

The community of Chenega Bay has consistently expressed concern about residual oiling stranded on shorelines near the village. The 1993 Shoreline Assessment funded by the Trustee Council identified 225 locations at 45 ground survey sites with surface oil, and 109 locations with subsurface oil. The survey showed further that much of the most significant residual oiling was found near the village, at Latouche, Elrington, and Evans Islands.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of Problem

While this residual oil is generally heavily weathered, and there is no demonstrated link between the residual oiling and the abundance or health of subsistence resources such as harbor seals, village residents say that the continued presence of the oil affects their confidence in the resources. This lack of confidence leads to changes in their subsistence harvest or use of resources. In addition, village residents say they have a more far-reaching concern about the long-term, general, sinister effect of the residual oil on the overall ecosystem.

B. Link to Restoration

Removal of some of the oil near the village will increase confidence levels and improve subsistence participation, residents say. It will also improve the visual appearance of some shorelines, thereby improving recreation opportunities.

C. Location

Village residents have worked with ADEC to identify eight high-priority sites: Five on Latouche island, two on Evans Island, and one on Elrington Island. Sleepy Bay at Latouche Island contains the three most heavily oiled sites; by area, the Sleepy Sites comprise 72 percent of the cumulative oiled area among the eight high-priority sites.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The community of Chenega Bay has been directly and energetically involved in the discussions, site selection, and technical examination of this proposed project. In November 1995, 14 village residents participated in the Residual Oiling Workshop that produced a consensus on the target of the proposed project, and the expected results. Contract specifications for this project will require use of local labor and consultation with the village leaders or deliberative body chosen by the villagers to participate.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

The project is intended to remove as much residual oil and contaminated material as possible from the sites, using existing approved technologies and methods.

B. Methods/Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, Inc. (PWSEDC) will coordinate the cleanup effort through an Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) sole-source contract provided by Alaska State Statute (AS 36.30.850). This enabling statute provides state projects like this to be coordinated by the local economic development corporation. PWSEDC has coordinated seven such projects and has the experience and expertise to ensure a quality community driven project using local labor, on time and within budget.

PWSEDC's responsibilities will include:

1. Develop Chenega-Area Shoreline Remediation Plan
2. Public involvement
3. Select remediation response contractor
4. Administer remediation response contract

The remediation plan will be developed by a Remediation Planning Team consisting of representatives of PWSEDC, PWSEDC's technical contractor Steph Engineering, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). An Advisory Committee consisting of leaders from the village of Chenega Bay and representatives of coordinating agencies (ADNR, NOAA, USFS) will participate in the planning process.

The plan will include individual, site-specific work orders that will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee for worker safety, technical rigor, cost-effectiveness, environmental safety, and compliance with agency regulatory authorities and permits. The Advisory Group will approve each site's work orders, operating on a consensus basis. If the Advisory Committee cannot reach consensus on a given point or points, the matter will be referred to the Trustee Council Executive Director for resolution. During the implementation phase of the project, the ADEC field manager will be responsible for making sure work orders are properly executed, and will forward to the Advisory Group any proposed alterations in the work orders due to conditions encountered in the field.

During development of the Remediation Plan, ADEC will be responsible for obtaining necessary permits to implement construction and will provide support during plan preparation (supply

historical data, pertinent reports, direction on cleanup strategies). ADEC will give final approval to the remediation plan. The USFS will be responsible for ensuring NEPA compliance, issuing necessary permits for upland occupancy, and preparing cultural resource clearance reports for sites on federal land. ADNR will be responsible for issuing necessary tidelands permits. Regarding cultural resources on state land, ADEC will submit maps depicting the location of cleanup sites to the Office of History and Archaeology/ADNR. If cultural resources are present, procedures will be devised to avoid impact to the sites. If avoidance is impractical, mitigation and possibly site monitoring during cleanup will be advised.

The planning work is proposed to begin in August 1996 and selection of the remediation contractor is planned to take place in December 1996 with cleanup occurring in May and June of 1997.

Phase 1. Remediation Plan and Remediation Response Contractor Selection

Task A - 50% Remediation Plan Development

Subtask A.1 - Remediation Plan Outline

Following approval of the project scope of work, an outline for a Remediation Plan shall be submitted to the ADEC and Advisory Committee for consideration before actual preparation begins. The outline will include the major headings of the plan with a brief description of the contents of each section.

Subtask A.2 - Data Gathering and Review

Historical data from each of the proposed cleanup sites will be collected and reviewed to assess the level of effort required at each site. ADEC will be the primary source for the data used in the project and will provide additional guidance on other sources of data where necessary.

Subtask A.3 - Site Visit

Representatives of PWSEDC, Stepl Engineers, ADEC, and the Advisory Committee will visit the cleanup site to inspect the proposed cleanup areas. It is assumed the trip will last one day and a helicopter will be chartered from Valdez to the site and back. It is assumed the helicopter charter costs will be paid by Stepl Engineers.

Subtask A.4 - Advisory Committee/Restoration Planning Team Meeting

The Remediation Planning Team (PWSEDC, ADEC, Stepl Engineers) will meet to discuss the status of the work to date and discuss any issues of importance. A second meeting will be held on the same day between members of the remediation planning team and the Advisory Committee (representatives of Chenega Bay, USFS, ADNR, NOAA). The purpose of this meeting is to advise the committee of the status of the Remediation Plan and solicit their input.

Subtask A.5 - 50 % Remediation Plan Completion

A remediation plan will be developed that outlines the strategy for addressing the eight sites prioritized for cleanup by ADEC and Chenega Bay. The plan will be organized according to an outline agreed to under Subtask A.1. At this stage, the plan will consist of a brief summary of existing site conditions and will propose appropriate treatment technology(ies) to be used at each site, a proposed schedule for treatment of each site, and a monitoring program for each site (i.e., site-specific work orders). The treatment technologies selected will be commensurate with the level of effort at each site (e.g., removal for small accessible areas or applying surfactants to promote hydrocarbon recovery in other less accessible areas). The monitoring programs developed for each site will allow for some comparison of hydrocarbon reduction before and after treatment. The plan will also include provisions for waste handling and disposal as well as health and safety. Steph Engineering will perform an internal senior review of the 50% Remediation Plan.

Subtask A.6 - Remediation Planning Team Review Meeting

Members of the Remediation Planning Team will meet to discuss the 50% complete remediation plan and provide comments or recommended changes to the remediation plan. These comments will be incorporated into the 80% remediation plan to be completed in the following task.

Task B - 80% Remediation Plan Development

Subtask B.1 - Develop Contractor Qualifications

This task includes development of the qualifications for selection of the remediation response contractor(s) who will perform the remediation cleanup work.

Subtask B.2 - Meet with Contractors

During this task, representatives of Steph Engineering will meet with prospective remediation contractor(s) to discuss the scope of the remediation work and the contractors' qualifications for completing the work. In addition, contractors will be requested to review the 50% Remediation Plan and provide comments concerning the proposed work and methods. Their input may be used to modify the cleanup methods to suit the available resources and technology of the cleanup contractors. It is proposed that Steph Engineering will take the prospective contractors to the cleanup site so they can better assess the work.

Subtask B.3 - Advisory Committee/Team Meeting

In this task, the Remediation Planning Team will meet to discuss the status of the work to date and discuss any issues of importance. A second meeting will be held on the same day between members of the Remediation Planning Team and the Advisory Committee. The purpose of this

second meeting is to advise the committee of the status of the Remediation Plan and solicit their input.

Subtask B.4 - Preliminary Cost Estimate

Based on cost information gained from past remediation work and from the contractors approached in Subtask B.3 above, Steph Engineering will develop a preliminary cost estimate of the remediation cleanup work. The estimate will be a rough order of magnitude cost estimate with an accuracy of approximately plus or minus 40 percent. The estimated cost will include the remediation work as well as engineering and administrative costs.

Subtask B.5 - 80% Remediation Plan Completion

The Remediation Plan at this stage will include the final strategies for site cleanup (treatment technologies, specific monitoring requirements, and schedules for implementation).

Subtask B.6 - Site Visit/Review Meeting

Representatives of PWSEDC, Steph Engineering, ADEC, and the Advisory Committee will visit the cleanup site a second time if necessary to reevaluate the area for the proposed cleanup methods. It is assumed the trip will last one day and a helicopter will be chartered from Valdez to the site and back. It is assumed the helicopter will be paid by Steph Engineering. During this same day, members of the Remediation Planning Team will discuss the 80% complete Remediation Plan and provide comments or recommended changes to the remediation plan. These comments will be incorporated into the final Remediation Plan to be completed in the following task.

Task C - Final Remediation Plan

Subtask C.1 - Select Contractor

A remediation response contractor will be selected to complete the remediation work. The selection will be based on the contractor's qualifications to complete the remediation work as described in the remediation plan, using local labor and other personnel qualified and experienced in the work.

Subtask C.2 - Final Cost Estimate

A final cost estimate will be developed based on cost information provided by the selected remediation response contractor. The estimate will be a rough order of magnitude cost estimate with an accuracy of approximately plus or minus 15 percent. The estimated cost will include the remediation work as well as engineering and administrative costs.

Subtask C.3 - Advisory Committee/Team Meeting

In this task, the Remediation Planning Team will meet to discuss the status of the work to date

and discuss any remaining critical issues. A second meeting will be held on the same day between members of the Remediation Planning Team and the Advisory Committee. The purpose of this second meeting is to advise the committee of the status of the final Remediation Plan and solicit their input.

Subtask C.4 - Plan Completion

The Remediation Plan will be completed and submitted to ADEC, the Advisory Committee, and the Trustee Council's Executive Director for review and approval.

Subtask C.5 - Assistance with Funding Approval and Development of Phase 2 Workplan

During this task, Steph Engineering will assist PWSEDC in providing any information or data requested as part of the Trustee Council and ADEC review of the final Remediation Plan. Effort to complete any final minor revisions or modifications requested to the plan are included in this task. In addition, this task includes development of the scope of work for the engineering and administration services required for Phase 2 of this project.

Phase 2 Beach Remediation and Contractor Oversight

Phase 2 will involve contracting with the remediation response contractor selected in Phase 1. The cost for Phase 2 will be determined after Phase 1 is complete.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY96 and FY97

Phase 1

August 1, 1996:	Work on Phase 1 begins
September 6, 1996:	Task A (50% remediation plan)
October 18, 1996:	Task B (80% remediation plan)
December 2, 1996:	Task C (final remediation plan)
December 1996:	Select remediation contractor
August-December 1996:	NEPA compliance, permitting framework

Phase 2

Cleanup work must be completed near anadromous streams no later than July 15, 1997, or before salmon begin returning to the area, whichever comes first.

May-June 1997:	Shoreline work
July - September 1997:	Post-treatment assessment and report

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

See above.

C. Completion Date

September 30, 1997

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

ADEC expects to submit papers on this project to the 1998 Arctic Marine Oil Pollution symposium and the 1999 International Oil Spill Conference.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

ADEC would not conduct this project on its own. The residual oiling, although unpleasant to residents and/or land managers, does not constitute a threat to the environment, and therefore ADEC would not conduct cleanup under its pollution control and abatement authority.

However, considering the magnitude of the project, its potential for releases of weathered oil into marine waters, and the state's interest in major activities on public-owned tidelands, funding ADEC oversight and involvement is warranted. ADEC's involvement in this case is similar to the department's oversight and monitoring of contaminated site cleanups. In those cases, ADEC does not expend its own funds for its participation; the responsible party carries that cost for the agency. While this is not exactly like a contaminated site cleanup, the structure and payment plan is consistent with normal agency processes.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

The principal concern in proposing and designing this project was that it not set back intertidal recovery. At the residual oiling conference, third-party experts in the field told us that the project would not set back overall recovery as long as it were limited to one season, at a few sites.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Ernie Piper
Program Manager, Damage Assessment and Restoration
ADEC
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
907 269 7632
269 7652 (fax)
epiper@envircon.state.ak.us

PERSONNEL

The proposed PI (Ernie Piper) was state on-scene coordinator for the *Exxon Valdez* cleanup and has managed shoreline survey projects for the Trustee Council.

The field manager will be Dianne Munson of ADEC, who was a shoreline operations manager for ADEC during the cleanup, managed a test cleanup for the Trustee Council in 1994, and was chief surveyor on the 1993 and 1995 shoreline surveys sponsored by the Trustee Council.

chenega.dpd

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FY 96-97 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Proposed FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$12.6	\$16.8						
Travel	\$1.0	\$1.0						
Contractual	\$256.2	\$1.2						
Commodities	\$0.1	\$0.1						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$269.9	\$19.1	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$19.5	\$2.6	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$289.4	\$21.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	0.3						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments: This budget is for Phase 1 only (development of remediation plan). Phase 1 is scheduled to begin the last week of July 1996 (FY 96) and conclude in December 1996 (FY 97), and funds for both fiscal years are included on this budget form. Additional FY 97 funds will be requested for Phase 2 (cleanup).								

**FY 96-
97**

Project Number: 96291
Project Title: Chenega Residual Oil (Phase 1 only)
Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3A
TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY**

FY 96-97 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed
Name	Position Description					
Dianne Munson	Project Manager (FY 96 portion)	20A	2.3	5.6		12.6
Dianne Munson	Project Manager (FY 97 portion)	20A	3.0	5.6		16.8
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal						
Personnel Total						\$29.4
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed
Description						
Anchorage-Chenega & return FY 96		900.0	1	1	50.0	0.0
						1.0
						0.0
						0.0
Anchorage-Chenega & return FY 97		900.0	1	1	50.0	1.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$2.0

FY 96-97

2 of 5

Project Number: 96291
 Project Title: Chenega Residual Oil (Phase 1 only)
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

7/23/96

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FY 96-97 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		
Courier, legal ads, and postage FY 96		0.2
Equipment cleaning and repair FY 96		0.2
Contract for Phase 1 Remediation Plan and Remediation Response Contractor Selection FY 96		255.8
Courier, postage FY 97		0.2
Hazmat training, OSHA mandated FY 97		1.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$257.4
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		
Film and video tape FY 96		0.1
Consumable office and field supplies FY 97		0.1
Commodities Total		\$0.2

**FY 96-
97**

Project Number: 96291
 Project Title: Chenega Residual Oil (Phase 1 only)
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

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PWSEDC Project Budget (96291)

Personnel

Proj. Director - \$2,500 x 4.5 months	\$ 11,250
Level I Support - \$1,000 x 4.5 months	\$ 4,500

Travel

5 committee persons x 4 trips @ \$300	\$ 6,000
10 Vdz/Anc trips x 300	\$ 3,000

Contractual

Phone/Teleconf.	\$ 1,000
Legal Fees	\$ 10,000
Stephl Engineers (see attached)	\$220,000

Commodities

	\$ 0
--	------

Equipment

	\$ 0
--	------

TOTAL

\$255,750

Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction

Steph Engineers Cost Breakdown

Phase 1 Remediation Plan and Remediation Response Contractor Selection

Personnel	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Subtotal Costs
Project Manager/Engineer	3.8	\$14,500	\$55,100
Environmental Scientist	4	\$15,700	\$62,800
Senior Biologist	0.4	\$13,800	\$5,520
Technical Staff	3.6	\$12,900	\$46,440
Graphics Staff	0.3	\$9,000	\$2,700
Support Staff	2	\$7,700	\$15,400
Editorial Staff	0.4	\$11,500	\$4,600
		Subtotal	\$192,560

Travel

Air Fare Valdez/Anchorage	20 trips	\$80 per trip	\$1,600
Helicopter Charter	3 days	\$5,000 per day	\$15,000
		Subtotal	\$16,600

Expenses

Computer		\$3,000	
Communication		\$2,000	
Room and Board		\$1,000	
Postage Freight		\$500	
Reproduction		\$1,000	
Health and Safety		\$1,200	
Miscellaneous Expenses		\$2,140	
		Subtotal	\$10,840

Total Cost \$220,000

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Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System

Project Number: 97115

Restoration Category: General Restoration

Proposed by: Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

Lead Trustee Agency: ADEC

Duration: 3rd year, 4 year project

Cost FY 97: \$1,130,584

Cost FY 98: \$75,000

Geographic Area: Prince William Sound

Injured Resource/Service: Intertidal and subtidal organisms, harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, sea otters, harbor seals, and other seabirds, shorebirds, and marine mammals. The services most likely to benefit are subsistence and recreation, both of which are affected by the adverse environmental and visual effects of pollution.

RECEIVED
APR 18 1996
EXXON VALLEY OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ABSTRACT

This project will help prevent marine pollution that is generated from land-based sources within the five Prince William Sound communities. The recently completed Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to address community-based sources of marine pollution. This project will provide a portion of the funding needed to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan: 1) construction of Environmental Operation Stations to improve the overall management of solid and oily wastes; and 2) creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each community. The communities will provide substantial funding to help implement the recommendations contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan.

INTRODUCTION

A wide range of waste streams are generated within Prince William Sound communities. These include used oil generated from vehicles and vessels, hazardous wastes generated by households, and municipal solid waste. These waste streams constitute a major and chronic source of marine pollution.

Communities currently face serious problems with managing these wastes, including inadequate facilities to properly manage used oil, landfills that are located in areas of potential groundwater and surface water contamination, and hazardous household wastes disposed of in community landfills where they may leach into surrounding land and water. As a result of these problems, pollution from these sources is entering Prince William Sound on an on-going basis.

The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed by Prince William Sound communities to find solutions to these problems. It is the first collaborative planning effort among the communities of Cordova, Valdez, Whittier, Chenega Bay and Tatitlek and was made possible with funding from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. The Sound Waste Management Plan, completed in February 1996, contains five recommendations for improving waste management and decreasing pollution to Prince William Sound:

- ▶ create a comprehensive used oil management system in each community;
- ▶ establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program;
- ▶ institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs;
- ▶ construct EnVironmental Operation Stations in each community; and
- ▶ determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term.

These recommendations are based on extensive community-specific analysis and discussion to identify the priority environmental management problems in each community and to develop practical and cost-effective waste management solutions. Several of the recommended solutions are innovative in that they are regional solutions, which take advantage of the cost efficiencies (e.g., in planning, equipment purchase, construction design) made possible by communities working together to plan and implement the solutions.

Strong community support exists for the recommendations. This support is evidenced by the council resolutions which each community has passed endorsing the Sound Waste Management Plan; the time and effort spent by community representatives in the year-long development of the Plan; and the willingness of the communities to devote substantial resources to implementing the Plan's recommendations.

This proposal requests funding from EVOS to provide a portion of the one-time capital costs needed to implement two of the five recommendations: 1) construction of Environmental Operation Stations; and 2) establishment of a comprehensive used oil management system. This proposal will benefit all of the communities in Prince William Sound. Communities will

fund all ongoing operation and maintenance costs and a portion of the capital costs needed to implement the projects. In addition, communities will seek funding assistance from sources other than EVOS to implement the remaining three project recommendations.

The purpose of constructing EnVironmental Operation Stations (or EVOS) is to provide the physical, sheltered space necessary to safely manage and store used oil, household hazardous waste, and recyclable solid waste. The EnVironmental Operation stations will also centralize used oil, household hazardous waste, and recycling operations and will encourage participation by residents by providing a convenient "one-stop" drop-off location for the wastes.

A comprehensive used oil management system will be created in each community by upgrading equipment as needed to enable all sources of used oil (engine oil, oily bilge water, and oily materials) to be properly managed at all stages (collection, storage, and burning for energy recovery). This will ensure that used oil is collected from all sources and that it is managed safely.

These are viable solutions to reducing the impact to Prince William Sound caused by inadequate management of used oil, household hazardous wastes and recyclable solid waste generated within each of the communities. Proper management of these waste streams is difficult to enforce and therefore improved management must rely upon the provision of adequate and convenient facilities to encourage their use by residents and businesses so that the maximum volume of these wastes are collected and managed safely.

This is one of two proposals being submitted to EVOS to help implement the Sound Waste Management Plan recommendations. The second proposal is being submitted by the City of Cordova to help fund a portion of the capital costs needed to construct a new landfill in Cordova.

Funding is being requested from EVOS for only a portion of the overall "package" of recommendations contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan. Communities are pursuing a variety of funding sources for the other Plan recommendations including the communities, the private sector (e.g., Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.), the Cordova Road Settlement Fund, the Department of Environmental Conservation, Native Alaskan organizations, and EVOS. (The table on the following page shows the recommendations, associated costs, and potential funding sources).

Communities have already obtained some of the funding needed to implement the recommendations (e.g., a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program has been established in coordination with the Department of Environmental Conservation). In addition to this very concrete progress, the Sound Waste Management Plan project has improved communication and created "general good will" among communities which will help ensure that positive changes in waste management practices are possible and can be sustained over time.

TABLE 1: SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

<i>What environmental issues does the region face?</i>	<i>What are the solutions?</i>	<i>What is the cost?</i>	<i>Who will provide funding?</i>	<i>What is the start date?</i>
Used Oil Lack of adequate management facilities, which increases risk of spills and illegal dumping	1. Create a Comprehensive Used Oil Management System	\$336,000 (capital) \$50,000 (annual)	Exxon Valdez Oil Spil Trustee Council Communities	Fall 1996
Household Hazardous Waste Current disposal in community landfills unsafe due to potential to leach out into land and water	2. Establish a Regional Household Hazardous Waste System	\$60,000 (annual)	Communities, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Private Sector	Spring 1996
Solid Waste Recycling Communities are not recycling despite potential for revenue and resource conservation	3. Institute Drop-Off Recycling Programs	\$60,000 (capital & annual) (\$77,000 revenues)	Communities	Summer 1996
Operation of Waste Management System Current operations are inefficient due to lack of centralization	4. Construct EnVironmental Operation Stations	\$580,000 (capital) \$150,000 (capital) \$75,000 (annual)	Exxon Valdez Oil Spil Trustee Council Communities Communities	Summer 1997
Solid Waste Disposal Communities need to make landfill siting decisions because landfills are filling up and/or permits are expiring	5. Choose Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Methods	\$9-\$20 million (capital & annual) depending on option selected	Communities, State/federal Grant or Settlement Monies	Summer 1997 (for selection of options)

The communities are: Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier

Costs shown are for the region as a whole.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of Problem

This project addresses pollution entering Prince William Sound from a wide variety of community-based sources, including households, businesses, boats, and automobiles. These sources generate used oil, oily bilge water, hazardous wastes, and solid wastes on an on-going basis. Communities are struggling to provide proper management of the wastes but currently do not have the equipment, facilities, and training necessary to ensure prevention of spills, of illegal dumping/discharges of solid and oily wastes, and of on-going contamination of ground and surface water from current disposal practices. As a result wastes from community sources are entering Prince William Sound on an on-going basis.

According to a recent study (United Nations, 1995), 80% of marine pollution is generated by land-based sources. Marine pollution in Prince William Sound affects the following injured resources: intertidal and subtidal organisms, harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, sea otters, harbor seals, and other seabirds, shorebirds, and marine mammals. The services most likely affected are subsistence and recreation, both of which are affected by the adverse environmental and visual effects of pollution.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

The waste streams generated within communities and which are entering Prince William Sound on an on-going basis are affecting fish, wildlife, and human uses injured by the spill, including disruption of important habitat. Any decrease in local pollution would have the effect of decreasing the stress on injured fish and wildlife that rely on clean water. The fish and wildlife likely to benefit the most are those that feed in the intertidal or near-shore waters in the vicinity of community waterfronts and small boat harbors. Those most likely to benefit are subsistence and recreation both of which are affected by the recognition of pollution.

Chronic pollution from community sources is believed to have significant adverse effects on the marine environment:

- . refined petroleum products tend to be even more toxic to fish and wildlife than crude oil;
- . the cumulative effects of chronic marine pollution can substantially increase the stress on fish and wildlife resources; and
- . with regard to the mortality of seabirds, chronic marine pollution is believed to be at least as important as large-scale spills.

Two examples show the potential benefits of this project to restoration. The first, Valdez Duck Fleats, is adjacent to the Valdez Small-boat Harbor. It includes 450 acres of mud flats and 460 acres of saltwater marsh. It provides habitat for rearing salmon and has been recognized by state and federal agencies as providing essential waterfowl habitat for species injured by the

spill. The habitat of the Duck Flats may be degraded by the storm water runoff which empties into the area, or by discharges from boats outside the harbor, landfill contamination flowing down Valdez Creek, or sewage disposal in the Port.

Orca Inlet, outside Cordova has the largest pupping concentration of sea otters in Prince William Sound and is also important for sport fishing, hunting, and is seasonally used by large concentration of seabirds and waterfowl, including many resources injured by the spill. It is part of the largest contiguous wetland in the western hemisphere which, during migrations, hosts the largest concentration of shorebirds in the world. The Cordova waterfront hosts most of the waste management problems described in this proposal. The shoreline includes the solid waste landfill, which is built in part on tidelands and is inundated by the tide twice each day; storm-water and sewer outfalls, and outfalls for fish processing offal which have created an anaerobic zone on the inlet floor.

Implementation of the project will assure that marine pollution from communities does not further degrade the marine habitat of Prince William Sound. By assuring that wastes are properly handled and do not contaminate the marine environment, natural recovery of the resources and services will continue without interference.

C. Location

The project will be implemented in five Prince William Sound communities: Cordova, Valdez, Whittier, Chenega Bay and Tatitlek. The project will improve the health of Prince William Sound, thereby improving marine habitat for injured species, and will assist in restoring recreation and other injured services. A clean environment is necessary to maintain a good "quality of life" which attracts recreation-oriented visitors as well as new businesses and residents.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The Prince William Sound communities will have extensive involvement in this project. Public and private sector representatives from each of the five communities, who comprise the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) Waste Management Committee, were responsible for developing the Sound Waste Management Plan. These same representatives will be involved in the implementation of this proposed project through monthly project meetings and/or teleconferences. The community representatives will be responsible for working closely with the contractor and the PWSEDC to ensure that their project needs are met through review of design plans and providing project direction and oversight. Each of the community representatives will also be responsible for conducting public education to ensure that the city/village councils and community residents are aware of the proposed projects and are kept informed as they are implemented.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

1. To decrease pollution that is entering Prince William Sound from solid waste sites, mishandling of the wastes (e.g., spills) and illegal dumping of solid, hazardous, and oily wastes.
2. To decrease the flow of used oil into Prince William Sound from vessels, boats, vehicles and other community-based sources due to the lack of sufficient management equipment.

B. Methods

Description of proposed project

Construction of EnVironmental Operation Stations

An EnVironmental Operation Station (or EVOS) is a building which will provide the physical, sheltered space necessary to safely collect and store used oil, household hazardous wastes, and recyclable solid wastes. An EVOS station will help to prevent spills, leaks, and illegal dumping of these wastes by providing:

- ▶ a collection point for the wastes within each community;
- ▶ sufficient capacity to store the wastes prior to recycling or disposal; and
- ▶ safety features for proper management of the wastes such as bermed areas and fire suppression systems as needed for each waste type.

Each community currently lacks collection facilities, storage capacity, and/or safety equipment. For example, in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay household hazardous wastes and recyclable solid wastes are not collected. Used oil is collected sporadically in the two villages but is currently stored in old rusting drums or tanks. Used oil is collected in the three larger communities, but current collection and storage operations are not sheltered from the weather and lack some of the safety equipment needed to prevent contamination from spills and leaks.

In addition to providing the physical space necessary for safe collection and storage of the wastes, the EVOS Stations will maximize the amount of wastes that are collected by providing a user-friendly and convenient "one-stop" drop-off location of the wastes by residents. Further, the EVOS Stations will also minimize the number of staff needed by centralizing the collection and storage of the waste streams at the EVOS Station.

An EVOS station will be comprised of 20' by 20' building modules. Each building module will be used to manage a different waste stream (used oil, household hazardous waste, and

recyclable solid wastes). The building modules will be layed out in either a linear fashion or back to back, depending on the preference of each community.

The building modules will be constructed with steel columns and steel joist roof rafters with a metal roof skin. The floor will be concrete slab. The building modules will vary somewhat based on the type of wastes which will be collected. The used oil and household hazardous waste modules will be enclosed for safety and to enable electrical power to be run to them.

In addition, the floor of the household hazardous waste module will have curbs to assure proper containment of materials. The recycling module will not be enclosed.

Preliminary design concepts for the modules are shown on the following pages. The initial step in the project will be to develop the detailed design for the modules. The costs of designing and constructing the EVOS Stations will be minimized because they are all comprised of the same basic building module, which can be duplicated or expanded without detailed design.

The cost of the EVOS Stations will vary from \$50.00 to \$200.00 per square foot based on whether or not the module is enclosed. Each community has somewhat different needs for the number, type, and configuration of the building modules that will comprise its EVOS Station. Table 2 on the following page shows the number, type, and estimated capital costs of the building modules in each community.

In Valdez and Cordova, the used oil and household hazardous modules are estimated to cost \$200.00 per square foot based on the communities' plan to enclose them. Cordova and Valdez would also have the equivalent of two building modules for their recycling operations, based on the volume of materials which will be collected.

In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, only two building modules will be constructed (one each for used oil and for recycling), because they have recently constructed a household hazardous waste module using federal funding. The two building modules for the villages will each cost approximately \$50.00 per square foot and will not be enclosed, due to the relatively small volume of wastes generated in the villages.

In Whittier, one building module for used oil will be constructed at an estimated cost of \$200.00 per square foot.¹

The total estimated capital costs for the region for the EnVironmental Operation Stations are \$580,000. In addition to these costs, there is approximately \$70,000 for engineering/design, \$63,000 for construction management and inspection, \$60,000 for personnel, and \$21,584

¹ Whittier plans to collect household hazardous waste, but will immediately ship it for disposal rather than storing it. For its recyclable solid waste, Whittier is requesting funding for three collection dumpsters rather than construction of a central collection module. The total estimated cost of the dumpsters (a total of \$20,000) is equal to the cost of an unenclosed building module.

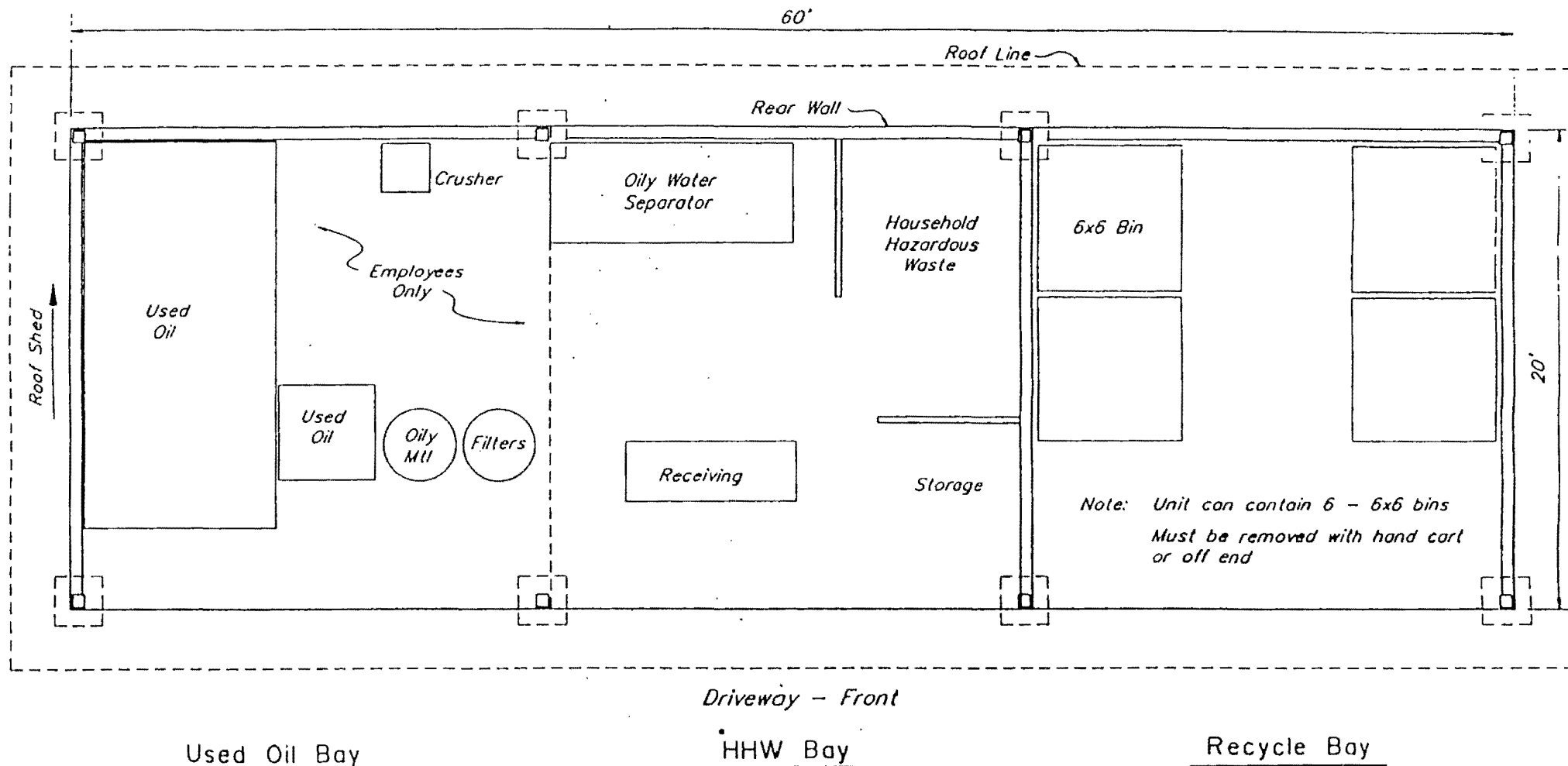
TABLE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATIONS ¹

Location	Recycle	Used Oil	HHW ²	TOTAL
CHENEGA BAY				
# of modules	1	1		2
Cost	\$20,000	\$20,000		\$40,000
TATITLEK				
# of modules	1	1		2
Cost	\$20,000	\$20,000		\$40,000
WHITTIER				
# of modules		1		1
Cost	\$20,000 ³	\$80,000		\$100,000
CORDOVA				
# of modules	2	1	1	4
Cost	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$200,000
VALDEZ				
# of modules	2	1	1	4
Cost	\$40,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$200,000
\$\$ TOTAL	\$140,000	\$280,000	\$160,000	\$580,000
MODULE TOTAL	6	5	2	13

¹ Cost estimate based on \$50/sf minimum, \$200/sf maximum. Cost estimates are for modules each measuring 20'x20'. Cost estimates variable mostly due to anticipated code interpretations.

² Chenega Bay and Tatitlek will have HHW storage depots beginning in 1996. Whittier will hold an annual HHW collection event, but will ship the HHW for disposal at the end of the event and therefore will not need an EVOS station to store the waste.

³ Whittier will use three separate recycling collection dumpsters (at \$7000) instead of a central collection station.

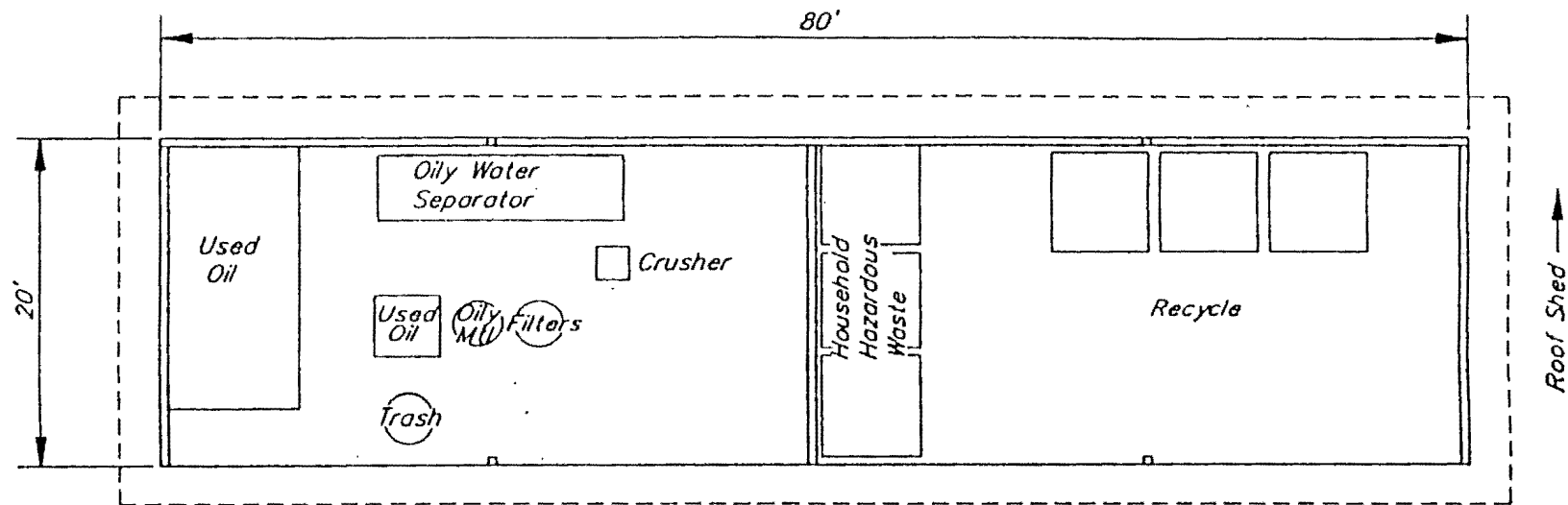


LINEAR LAYOUT

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

SOUND WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
March 1996

FLOOR PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
OPERATION STATION



LINEAR LAYOUT

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

SOUND WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
March 1996

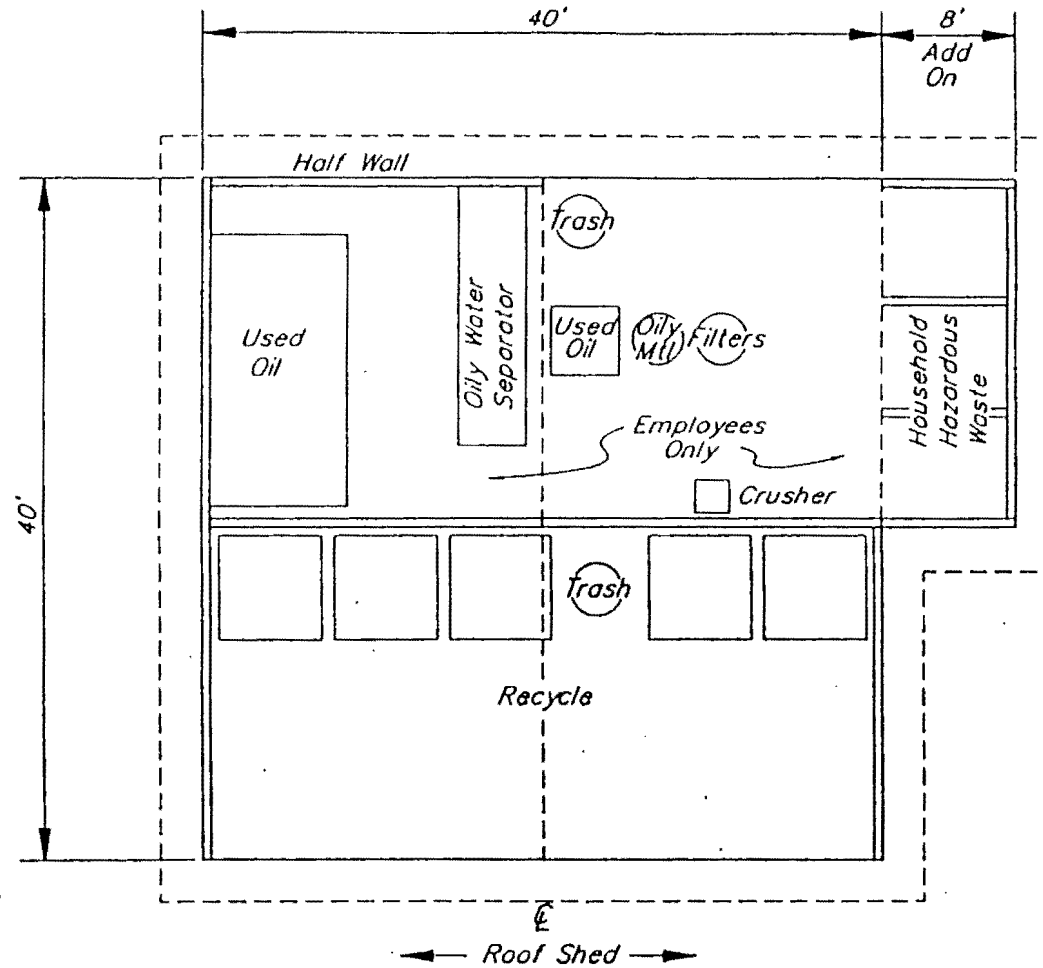
FLOOR PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
OPERATION STATION

4/15/96

12

Project 97115

SOUND WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
March 1996



BACK TO BACK LAYOUT

Scale: $1/8" = 1'-0"$

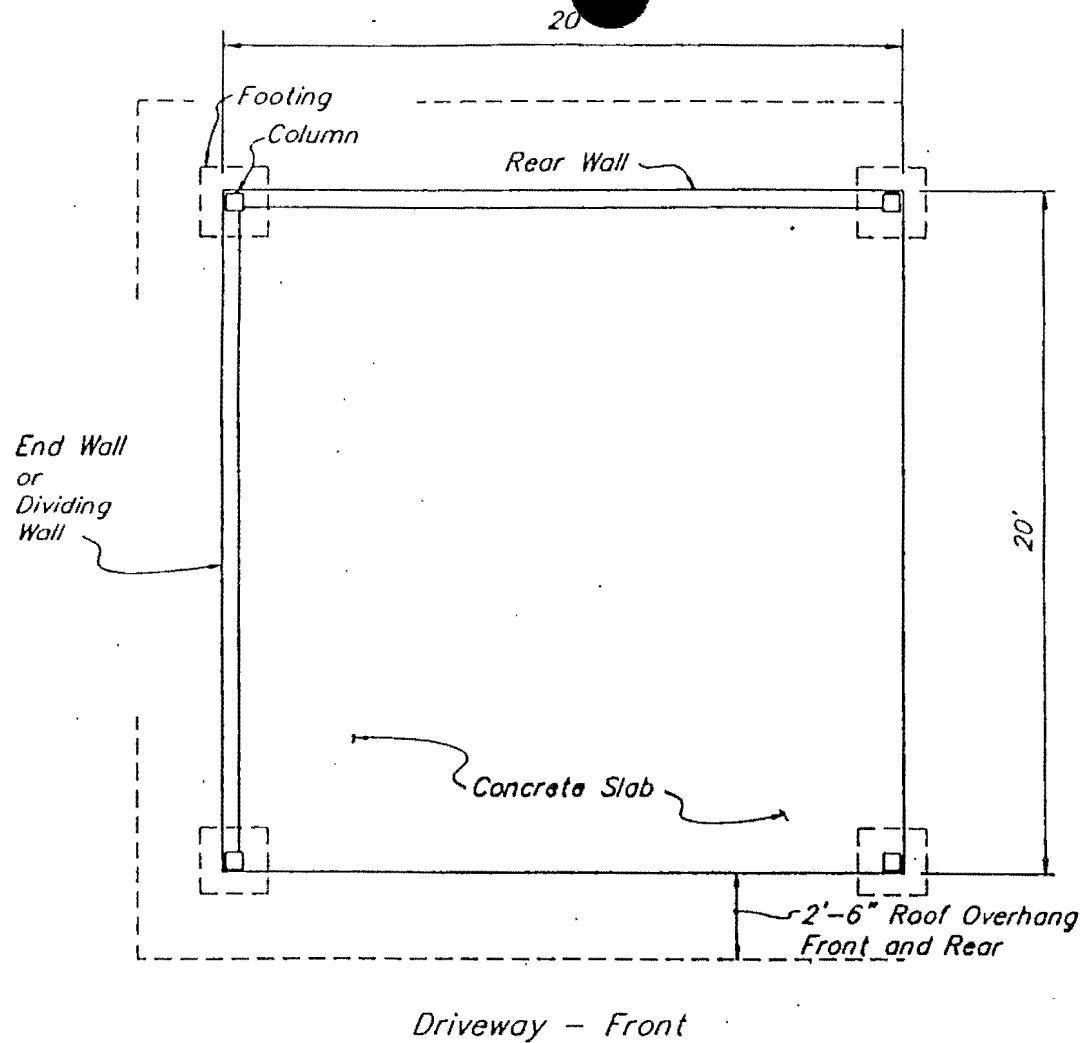
FLOOR PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
OPERATION STATION

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13

Project 97115

SOUND WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
March 1996



TYPICAL MODULE

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
OPERATION STATION

for travel for community representatives to facilitate planning and implementation. Combined with these figures, the total estimated project cost requested from the Trustee Council for the Environmental Operations Stations is \$794,584.

The communities will fund the annual operation and maintenance of the EVOS Stations, which includes staffing the stations on either a full-time or part-time basis. Each community will also maintain ownership of the EVOS Stations and will provide the land on which the stations will be located. Each community's annual costs and land value contributions are estimated below. The total annual costs for the region are estimated to be \$75,000 per year. The total value of the land to be provided by the region is estimated at \$150,000.

Table 3: Community Funding To Be Provided for the EVOS Stations

	Annual O&M	Land Value
Cordova	\$40,000	\$90,000
Valdez	\$22,000	\$20,000
Whittier	\$6,000	\$35,000
Chenega Bay	\$3,000	\$2,500
Tatitlek	\$3,000	\$2,500
TOTAL	\$75,000	\$150,000

Used oil management equipment

In addition to the collection and storage space to be provided by the EVOS Stations, the proposed project will also upgrade used oil management equipment as necessary to ensure that used oil from all sources can be processed and recycled (through burning for energy recovery). This equipment will be housed in the EVOS Station.

The equipment requested will ensure the comprehensive management of all used oil through enabling:

- ▶ "cradle to grave" management of the used oil—collection, storage, filtering, transfer, and burning used oil for energy recovery; and
- ▶ management of all sources of used oil—engine oil, oily bilge water, and oil-contaminated materials (e.g., rags and other materials).

Table 4 shows the equipment components of a comprehensive used oil management system and the function which each component serves.

TABLE 4: PROPOSED USED OIL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Double Walled Collection Tank	Convenient and safe interim storage/collection point.
Storage Tank	Provides a minimum one-year capacity of used oil.
Vacuum Pumper System	Efficient, clean, maintenance-friendly for transfer of used oil from collection tank and bilges to storage tank and to recycling site(s).
Oily Water Separator	Device to remove oils from bilge water and other oil-contaminated water.
Filter System	Installed in-line to remove impurities prior to burning.
Used Oil Burner for Energy Recovery	Recovers energy from used oil in the form of heat (for buildings, etc.)
Filter Crusher	Maximizes residual oil removal from filters.
Oily Material Burner	Efficient and cost effective device for oily material destruction. Heat recovery possible.
Bilge Water Buffer Tank	Utilized to control flow of bilge water through oily water separator for maximum efficiency.

To determine the equipment needs in each community, community-specific assessments were made of each communities' current used oil management system. Table 5 shows the aspects of the current management system in each community which require modification.

Table 6 shows the estimated costs of the equipment needed in each community. The costs are based on price quotes from equipment vendors. The equipment specifications shown were developed in conjunction with each community. The specifications for each community vary depending on local conditions. For example, in the villages a relatively small amount of used oil is generated and a basic set of equipment is primarily what is needed to manage used oil in a safe and efficient manner. Other communities have the basic equipment but need additional equipment to improve the management of the larger volumes of used oil they generate.

The total estimated capital costs for the used oil management equipment are \$336,000. This is the amount requested from the Trustee Council. The communities will fund the annual operation and maintenance of the equipment, estimated at \$50,000 per year. The amounts to be provided by each community are summarized below.

Table 7: Community Funding of Annual Used Oil Management System Costs

Cordova	\$20,000
Valdez	\$20,000
Whittier	\$5,000
Chenega Bay	\$2,500
Tatitlek	\$2,500

Project Implementation

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) will coordinate the design and construction process. This will entail working with the communities to select a designer, developing and issuing construction bid documents, ensuring inspection of the construction work, and developing a written report on the project for the Trustee Council.

The PWSEDC Solid Waste Committee, which developed the Sound Waste Management Plan, will provide direction to the PWSEDC staff coordinating the design and construction process. The Committee is comprised of representatives of each of the Prince William Sound communities.

A contractor will be hired for the design and construction of the EVOS Stations and to purchase the used oil equipment. The contractor will work closely with the PWSEDC and the communities to ensure that community-specific needs and conditions are met.

TABLE 5: USED OIL MANAGEMENT NEEDS

Elements of a Comprehensive System	Adequacy of Existing System				
	Cordova	Valdez	Whittier	Tatitlek	Ch. Bay
Collection Facility					
• Sizable entry funnel with screen, lid	☑	☑	☒	☒	☒
• Double-Wall tank or bermed area	☑	☑	☒	☒	☒
• "Used Oil" Signage	☑	☑	☑	☒	☒
Processing and Transfer to Storage					
• Clor-D-Tec Test	☑	☒	☒	☒	☒
• Standardized Pump - Vacuum	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
• Oil/Water Separator	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
• Filter System	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Storage					
• 12-month volume capacity	☒	☑	☒	n/a	n/a
• Double-Wall Tank or Diked	☑	☑	☑	n/a	n/a
• "Used Oil" Signage	☑	☑	☑	n/a	n/a
• Lab Test when @ Capacity	☑	☒	☑	n/a	n/a
Burn for Energy Recovery					
• Sufficient Capacity to Burn Used Oil	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
Other Issues					
• Oily Bilge Water Management System	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒
• Oily Materials Incinerator	☑	☒	☒	☒	☒
• Filter Crusher	☒	☒	☒	n/a	n/a

☑ - Adequate

☒ - Requires modification

n/a - Component not needed given local conditions

TABLE 6: USED OIL SYSTEM COSTS

Component	Specification	Cost	Equipment Needed in Community				
			Tatitlek	Ch. Bay	Cordova	Valdez	Whittier
Double Walled Collection Tank	500 gallons	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000			\$3,000
	1,000 gallons	\$4,500					
	2,000 gallons	\$5,500					
Storage Tank	1,000 gallons	\$4,500			\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,500
	5,000 gallons	\$11,000				\$11,000	\$11,000
	10,000 gallons	\$17,000					
Vacuum Pumper System with hose fixed piping portable unit	1,000 gallons	\$18,000			\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
	2,000 feet	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000		\$2,000	
	1,000 feet	\$10,000			\$10,000		
	100 gallons	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000			\$12,000
Oily Water Separator	400 gallons	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Filter System		\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500
Used Oil Burner for Energy Recovery	125,000 btu	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500			
	175,000 btu	\$4,500			\$4,500	\$9,000	\$9,000
	350,000 btu	\$6,500			\$6,500		
Filter Crusher		\$2,500			\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
Oily Material Burner		\$3,500	\$3,500	\$3,500	\$14,000	\$7,000	\$7,000
Bilge Water Buffer Tank	500 gallons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
TOTAL:			\$45,500	\$45,500	\$81,500	\$75,500	\$88,500
TOTAL (all equipment):			\$336,500				

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation will be an ex-officio member of the community-based committee which will be implementing the project.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY 97

September 1 - October 15	Select Designer for EVOS Stations
October 15 - December 15	Complete EVOS station design
December 15 - February 15	Develop bid documents for construction and acquisition of used oil management equipment
February 15 - March 31	Solicit Bids
April 1 - April 30	Bid Opening and Contract Award
May 1 - May 31	Start of Contract Period
June 1 - September 30	Construction of EVOS Stations and purchase of used oil equipment
October 1 - October 31	Project Report for EVOS Trustee Council

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

December 31, 1996	Complete EVOS Station design
March 31, 1997	Issue RFP for EVOS Station construction and acquisition of used oil management equipment
June 30, 1997	Begin construction of EVOS stations and purchase of used oil equipment
September 30, 1997	Improve overall management of waste streams to decrease direct and indirect discharge of waste to the Sound.
September 30, 1997	Decrease direct flow of used oil to Prince William Sound

C. Completion Date

The project work will be completed by September 30, 1997. After the September 30th completion of the construction of the EVOS stations, a project report describing the project's activities and accomplishments will be written and submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS, PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

The project plans to make a presentation at the annual Alaska Municipal League meeting. The project team will attend any other conferences to which it is invited and/or assist in providing information to any organization which requests it.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

This project will be coordinated with any other restoration efforts as needed. There are currently no other similar projects which have been funded by the Trustee Council.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

No changes have been made from the original scope and content of this project.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Name	Paul Roetman
Affiliation	Executive Director, Prince William Sound Economic Development Council
Mailing address	128 Pioneer Dr., Valdez, AK, 99686
Phone number	(907) 835-3775
Fax number	(907) 835-5770
E-mail address	pwsedc@alaska.net

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$12.8	\$63.8						
Travel	\$6.0	\$23.1						
Contractual	\$245.6	\$1,046.0						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$265.4	\$1,132.7	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Indirect								
Project Total	\$265.4	\$1,132.7	\$75.0					
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		12.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
<p>Comments:</p> <p>Prince William Sound communities will fund all of the annual operation and maintenance costs associated with this proposed project. These annual costs total \$125,000 per year for the region. In addition, communities will be providing approximately \$150,000 in capital assets (in land) for the project.</p>								

1997

Prepared: 1 of 4
4.15.96

Project Number: 97115
Project Title: SWMP II: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System
Name: Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

FORM 4A
Non-Trustee
SUMMARY

4/15/96

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

FORM 4B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

4/15/96

REC-15-0000 01:26 FROM U.S. ECONOMIC DEV. COORDINATOR TO AMEMB WASHINGTON 11-23

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
NEPA Environmental Assessment		40.0
Engineering / Design of the EVOS Stations		60.0
Purchase of used oil equipment		336.0
Construction management		60.0
Contingency		75.0
Construction		505.0
Contractual Total		\$1,046.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
There are no commodities costs for this project		0.0
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97115
 Project Title: SWMP II: Environmental Operations and Used Oil
 Management System
 Name: Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

FORM 4B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

Prepared:
 4.15.96 3 of 4

4/15/96

EEB-15-0000 01:26 FROM EUS ECHO-11 DEB COUNCIL TO 501030113 0.00

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

FORM 4B
Equipment
DETAIL

4/15/96

TOTAL P.25



Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6398

July 2, 1996

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

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: EVOSTC Project No. 97304

Dear Molly,

Enclosed is the revised application for funding for the Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan. Per your letter of June 14, 1996, we have incorporated yours and the two scientists' recommendations into the project's budget and narrative. This has reduced the budget to \$267,500 total including your general administration costs. The revised application places more emphasis on the waste streams that were recommended by the two scientists. As I mentioned to you in our telephone conversation, we have left the metals in the plan but have decreased the amount of effort on metals to primarily dealing with management of metals to eliminate leachate which is escaping into the marine environment, and from the broader perspective of including metals in an overall waste management plan. I believe the changes we have made will result in the project meeting the guidelines you provided to us. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this project and successful funding approval at the August 28th meeting. This is a greatly needed project and should result in a long-term positive impact on all of the communities and the entire ecosystem of the Kodiak Island Borough. Thank you for your continued assistance.

Sincerely,

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jerome".

Jerome M. Selby
Borough Mayor

REVISED 7/2/96

Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan

Project Number: 97304

Restoration Category: General Restoration

Proposer: Kodiak Island Borough

Lead Trustee Agency: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Duration: 1st year, 1-year project

Total Cost: \$250,000

Geographic Area: Kodiak Island Archipelago

Injured Resource/Service: The services most likely to benefit are subsistence, recreation, and economic development, which are affected by chronic pollution.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project is to develop an island-wide waste management plan for Kodiak Island in order to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The plan would focus on the six remote coastal villages which currently do not have adequate waste management practices and facilities. The master plan would be oriented towards achieving practical, measurable results through a project approach that involves the villages working together with the Kodiak Area Native Association and the Kodiak Island Borough to identify and implement opportunities for cost-effectively reducing sources of marine pollution.

INTRODUCTION

Communities on Kodiak Island generate a large number of waste streams that may be entering, degrading, and preventing the recovery of the *Exxon Valdez* spill area. Examples of these waste streams include used oil from vessels and other sources, sewage discharges, household hazardous wastes, and windblown garbage and/or leachate from community landfill practices. Many of the communities currently lack the resources -- for planning, equipment, training, and development of infrastructure -- to manage their wastes in an environmentally sound manner. As a result wastes generated within the communities represent a chronic source of pollution that not only hinders full recovery of the marine environment but also has a negative impact on the general "quality of life" which is necessary to promote recreation and other spill-damaged services.

The proposed project would be a unified regional effort among the six remote coastal villages, the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA), and the Kodiak Island Borough to produce and implement a waste management plan that identifies solutions to communities' most pressing pollution problems. By working together in a collaborative fashion the villages, KANA, and the Borough anticipate that finding and implementing solutions will be easier and less costly than if each party attempted to work independently.

The six remote coastal villages will be an important focus of the project, as these villages currently lack much of the basic planning, equipment, training, and infrastructure that is in place in other communities on the island. While Kodiak Island Borough has a waste management system in place for residents on the road system the Borough also faces management issues related to certain waste streams, including used oil. The Borough will therefore play a role in the project as both an entity that may be an important part of the solution to the villages' waste management problems (because village wastes may be able to be incorporated into the Borough's existing waste management system), and as an entity which is also seeking solutions to some of its environmental management issues.

The project will be structured around a committee comprised of at least one representative from each of the villages, the Borough, and KANA. It is anticipated that the committee will meet bi-monthly over the course of a year to identify and prioritize problems, develop solutions, and to identify and pursue funding for the solutions from a variety of sources including federal, state, and local government agencies, non-profit organizations, and private businesses.

This project is modeled after the Sound Waste Management Plan project which was made possible through funding from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOS). The Kodiak Island project, however, with its focus on the villages, the involvement of the Borough, and its somewhat different set of environmental problems will make this project a unique effort.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of Problem

Six remote villages on Kodiak Island are facing serious environmental problems. The villages - Karluk, Akhiok, Port Lions, Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, and Larsen Bay - do not have adequate facilities, training, or infrastructure to manage the full range of wastes they generate and as a result pollution is degrading the marine and land environment and hindering economic development opportunities. Kodiak Island Borough, which currently has a waste management system in place for residents on the road system, may be able to assist the villages by incorporating the villages' waste into the current system. However, mechanisms must be put in place for the waste to be safely collected, stored, and transported to the Borough's waste facilities. In addition, the Borough is also struggling with certain waste management issues including used oil management. A regional planning effort is needed to identify the ways in which the villages, Borough, and native association can work together to make real and cost-effective progress in addressing their pollution problems.

The major waste types that have the greatest potential to negatively affect injured resources and services are described below. Figure 1 summarizes the conditions in each village. For this study, emphasis will be placed on used oil, household hazardous waste, solid waste, and sewage.

- ▶ **Used Oil.** Vessels and communities generate large quantities of used oil. None of the villages have a way to dispose of or recycle their used oil. As a result, used oil is being stored in old drums or is illegally disposed on land or off-shore. The Kodiak Island Borough and City of Kodiak Harbor also lacks sufficient equipment to collect, filter, and recycle all of the used oil that is generated in communities on the road system. As a result oily bilge water and engine oil may be dumped on land or in the small boat harbors.
- ▶ **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW).** HHW includes paints, solvents, batteries and other materials containing hazardous constituents which should not be disposed of in community landfills. Five of the six villages currently dispose of their HHW in the community landfills. As a result, runoff or leachate from the landfill may be toxic. Ouzinkie currently segregates and stores its HHW but does not currently have a plan or the resources for its safe disposal. Kodiak Island Borough has a HHW management program and may be willing to pay for disposal of the villages' HHW in a regulated hazardous waste landfill, but a system must be put into place for collection, storage, and transport of the HHW from the villages to Kodiak.
- ▶ **Solid Waste.** Currently each village is out of compliance with federal and state solid waste regulations. Improper solid waste disposal is a major contributor to the sometimes highly toxic leachate going into the marine environment from the

village landfills. It is also a significant hazard to bald eagles and other land based birds and animals. In four of the five villages, current disposal sites are uncovered and unfenced and wind-blown garbage is a problem for the land and marine environments. Runoff and leachate from the landfills are impacting ground or surface water and are running into the intertidal areas of the marine environment where the injured resources are present.

- **Sewage.** Sources of sewage include community residences and vessels. In Karluk and Akhiok, the community septic system is not working properly and sewage is contaminating the marine environment and also occasionally overflows in the residential area. Ouzinkie and Old Harbor have also expressed concerns about their sewage outfall systems and the effect on the local marine environment.
- **Scrap Metal.** Although it affects the marine environment less directly, scrap metal, used appliances, vehicles, and boats - contains hazardous fluids including used oil, antifreeze and freon gases that can leak onto the ground, air or nearby surface water, thus contributing to a sometimes toxic leachate which is running directly into the marine environment. There is no system in place in these villages for safely collecting, handling, and shipping the scrap metal off-island for recycling. This project will focus on management of scrap metal to minimize the formation of leachate and prevent leachate from running into the marine environment. Scrap metals will only be included because of their significant contribution to leachate. They will be included in a limited way in this study with the emphasis on management of metals in the villages to reduce/eliminate the leachate problem.

Summary of Waste Management Problems in Kodiak Island Communities

Waste	Karluk	Ouzinkie	Old Harbor	Akhiok	Larsen Bay	Port Lions	Kodiak
Used Oil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household Haz. Waste	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓
Solid Waste	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
Sewage	X	X	X	X	✓	X	✓
Scrap metal	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X

Key: X - current practices inadequate. ✓ - current practices adequate.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

All of the communities participating in the project are coastal communities and as such many of the wastes generated in the community have the potential to enter the marine environment if not properly managed. According to a recent study, 80% of marine pollution comes from land-based sources (United Nations, 1995). This proposed project therefore would help assure that pollution from communities does not further degrade the marine habitat of the spill area. By assuring that wastes are properly handled and are not a chronic source of contamination to the marine environment, the natural recovery of the resources and services will be able to continue without interference.

C. Location

The location of the project is Kodiak Island. The communities which will be involved in the project are Akhiok, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, and Kodiak Island Borough. The benefits of the project will be realized in these communities, in the estuarine wetlands along the coasts of Kodiak Island, and in the Lower Gulf of Alaska.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The project will have extensive community involvement. The waste management plan will be developed by and for the participating communities, ensuring that local and traditional knowledge is used when developing and implementing waste management recommendations. The project is structured around a project committee which will be comprised of at least one resident from each community and which will meet monthly over the course of the project. Other residents in the communities will be kept informed through project updates in the form of council presentations, community meetings, and written announcements at regular intervals throughout the project to ensure that the project recommendations have input from and the support of the community.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

The Kodiak Island Waste Management Project has the following objectives:

1. Identify and prioritize the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in the communities.
2. Establish a public participation program to understand and address community concerns and needs.

3. Develop waste management recycling and disposal alternatives. The development of alternatives will include estimating costs, identifying regulatory requirements, and exploring logistical and other implementation considerations for each of the waste management alternatives. Primary focus will be on the waste streams of used oil, household hazardous waste, solid waste, sewage and elimination of leachate.
4. Pursue the funding, technical assistance, and other resources needed to implement the solutions. Funding will be pursued from a variety of sources, including Kodiak Island Borough, non-profit organizations, state and federal government agencies, and private industry.

B. Methods

The project will combine data collection and analysis, facilitated discussion among community representatives, and implementation planning to develop practical and cost-effective solutions to the region's waste management problems. Special emphasis will be placed on establishing implementation frameworks (e.g., transportation logistics, interagency training or technical assistance agreements, etc.) and identifying funding sources by the completion of the project to help ensure that the project's recommendations will be implemented. A description of methods which will be used to accomplish each of the project's objectives is provided below.

1. Waste Stream Identification and Prioritization. Environmental assessments have recently been completed for each of the six villages. The assessments identify in a general way the environmental issues facing each village. The project will confirm and expand on this data through site visits and meetings with community personnel to identify waste types, quantities, adverse environmental impacts and other waste management issues. Based on the information collected, the committee will prioritize the waste streams that are most important to protecting the marine environment and which should be addressed by the project.
2. Community participation. A waste management committee will be formed and will include representatives of each village, the Borough, and native associations on Kodiak Island. Periodic presentations to the village/city councils and outreach to the greater community will be conducted.
3. Analysis of Waste Management Alternatives. Recommendations will be developed for how to improve management for each of the priority waste streams in a manner which reduces the transfer of pollutants into the marine environment. The recommendations will be based on site-specific data and take advantage of the project's potential for instituting regional rather than individual community solutions to problems. The recommendations will include detailed cost estimates, regulatory requirements, and other considerations relative to the practicality and sustainability of implementing the alternatives.

4. **Funding and Implementation.** Potential funding sources for the recommended waste management alternatives will be identified. Implementation frameworks (e.g., transportation logistics, interagency training or technical assistance agreements, etc.) will also be developed for the alternatives.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

The Kodiak Island Borough will conduct the financial administration of the contract and will provide overall project management. A request for proposals will be used to solicit the most qualified firm to assist with accomplishing the project's objectives, including providing meeting facilitation services, waste management data collection, development of waste management alternatives, and identification of funding sources and implementation frameworks.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY 97 (October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997)

September 1-30	Establish Waste Management Committee
October 1-25,	Write RFP
October 25 - November 15	Advertise RFP
December 20	Award Contract
January 7, 1997	First Committee Meeting
February - October	Subsequent Committee Meetings
October, 1997	Draft Report
November, 1997	Final Report

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

July 1, 1997	Identify and prioritize the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste
August 30, 1997	Establish a public participation program
September 30, 1997	Develop waste management recycling and disposal alternatives.
October 31, 1997	Pursue the funding, technical assistance, and other resources needed to implement the solutions

C. Completion Date

The waste management plan will be completed approximately 10 months after the contract is awarded. While it is anticipated that some of the project's recommendations will be implemented by the time the plan is completed, it may take up to one year after the completion of the plan for all of the recommendations to be implemented and project objectives to be met.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

The Kodiak Island Master Waste Management Plan will meet the requirements of the annual project report that must be submitted to EVOS and which is due on April 15 following the year in which the project takes place.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

No conference presentations are currently planned.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

Six remote villages on Kodiak Island are facing serious environmental problems. The villages - Karluk, Akhiok, Port Lions, Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, and Larsen Bay - currently lack the resources - for planning, equipment, training, and development of infrastructure -- to manage their wastes in an environmentally sound manner. As a result wastes generated within the communities represent a chronic source of pollution that not only hinders full recovery of the marine environment but also has a negative impact on the general "quality of life" which is necessary to promote recreation and other spill-damaged services.

There is currently no easy, economical or feasible method of meeting the state and federal environmental regulations for the villages. The Kodiak Island Borough, Kodiak Area Native Association, Village Tribal Counsels, Public Health Service, the U.S. Coast Guard, EPA and ADEC have worked on various parts of these problems, but there has not been a regional / multi-agency approach to solving the problems. Various agencies including Kodiak Island Borough, KANA and PHS have conducted and funded a variety of projects to improve environmental, public health and welfare conditions, but there is no regional approach.

Kodiak Island Borough has worked with the villages on many problems over the past several years and will continue to be available to work with them in the future. KIB is currently working with ADEC with regard to Karluk's sewage and landfill problems, including the preparation of engineering design work that would hopefully resolve a portion of this landfill problem. KIB has implemented a village metal removal program and has successfully completed metal removal in

the village of Ouzinkie. Funding to clean up metals in the other villages is being pursued. KANA is currently developing an environmental enhancement policy for each village. To accomplish is goal, KANA contracted for professional services to conduct a preliminary environmental assessment (EA) at each village. EA's were funded through a grant provided by the EPA and were designed to develop an initial environmental profile and baseline of information specific to each village. Many of the findings would be further expanded through work conducted in the Master Solid Waste Management Plan.

The lack of a coordinated, comprehensive approach may preclude effective management, regional solutions, and may result in some important problems not being addressed or lack of community acceptance. The lack of a regional approach may also preclude the implementation of cost effective solutions that are beyond the capability and capacity of the individual agencies and communities. As a result, there may be increased stress on local resources and further degradation of existing services, resulting in injury to local resources important to the lively hood of these communities. A cooperative effort between the agencies and village communities must be achieved in order to permanently improve the management of solid wastes and facilitate recovery of injured resources.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

The project will consult as necessary with participants in the Sound Waste Management Project to obtain information on waste streams, waste management alternatives, potential funding sources, or other information that may be relevant to the Kodiak Island project.

The six remote coastal villages will be an important focus of the project, as these villages currently lack much of the basic planning, equipment, training, and infrastructure that is in place in other communities on the island.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Jerome Selby, Mayor
Kodiak Island Borough
710 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-9300
(907) 486-9374 FAX

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEES COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

REVISED 7/2/96

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel		\$26,400.0						
Travel		\$13,705.0						
Contractual		\$203,297.0						
Commodities		\$500.0						
Equipment		\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$243,902.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Indirect		\$6,098.0						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$250,000.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								
Indirect Costs - Kodiak Island Borough Administration of project funds and contracts. 2.5% of total budget request.								
Personnel - In Kind Service	Months Service	Estimated	Monthly Cost	Total				
KIB Engineering Staff	12 mo.		\$300.00	\$3600.00				
KIB Secretarial Support Staff	12 mo.		\$120.00	\$1440.00				
KANA Staff Support	12 mo.		\$500.00	\$6000.00				
USCG Support Staff	6 mo.		\$300.00	\$1800.00				

1997

Project Number:

Project Title: Kodiak Island Borough Master Solid Waste Management Plan

Name:

FORM 4A
Non-Trustee
SUMMARY

Prepared:

1 of 4

7/2/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:				Months	Monthly		Proposed
	Name	Position Description		Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1997
	Vacant	KIB Engineering Staff/Project Manager		12.0	1200.0	0.0	14,400.0
	Vacant	KANA Representative		12.0	1000.0	0.0	12,000.0
	Vacant	ADEC Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	AKhiok Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	Chiniak Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	Karluk Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	Larsen Bay Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	Old Harbor Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	Ouzinkie Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	Port Lions Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	USCG Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vacant	EPA Representative		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal					2200.0	0.0	
Personnel Total							\$26,400.0
Travel Costs:				Ticket	Round	Total	Proposed
	Description			Price	Trips	Days	FFY 1997
	KIB Engineering Staff/Project Manager	Village Travel		130.0	4	8	1,320.0
	KANA Representative	Village Travel		130.0	2	4	660.0
	ADEC Representative	Village Travel		130.0	2	4	660.0
	AKhiok Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		130.0	5	10	1,870.0
	Chiniak Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		25.0	5	10	545.0
	Karluk Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		130.0	5	10	1,870.0
	Larsen Bay Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		130.0	5	10	1,870.0
	Old Harbor Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		130.0	5	10	1,870.0
	Ouzinkie Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		60.0	5	10	1,520.0
	Port Lions Representative	Travel to Kodiak Meetings		60.0	5	10	1,520.0
							0.0
							0.0
Travel Total							\$13,705.0

1997

Prepared:

2 of 4

Project Number:

Project Title: Kodiak Island Borough Master Solid Waste Management Plan

Name:

FORM 4B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

7/2/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST FUND COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Contract for consultant to develop master solid waste management plan		200,000.0
Task 1 - Waste Stream Identification and Prioritization		
Task 2 - Facilitate discussion among waste management committee and community representatives.		
Task 3 - Analysis of Waste Management Alternatives		
Task 4 - Funding and Implementation		
Long Distance Phone Calls, Fax and Internet(Email) Communication		1,797.0
Mail and Courier Services such as Federal Express, DHL, Airborne, US Postal Service		400.0
Copying and Printing of meeting minutes, field reports and final report		1,000.0
Film Processing		100.0
Contractual Total		\$203,297.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Office and Computer Supplies		500.0
Commodities Total		\$500.0

1997

Project Number:
Project Title: Kodiak Island Borough Master Solid Waste Management Plan
Name:

FORM 4B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

Prepared:

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

[illegible]

1997

Project Number:
Project Title: Kodiak Island Borough Master Solid Waste Management Plan
Name:

FORM 4B
Equipment
DETAIL

Prepared:

4 of 4

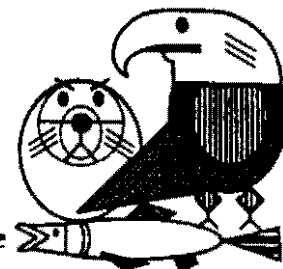
7/2/96

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: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 19, 1996

RE: Technical Budget Amendment - SEA Program \$93.4 Transfer Between Projects

The Prince William Sound Science Center has asked for authority to transfer funds between two FY 96 SEA projects in the amount of \$93,400. The proposed action is a "net-zero" transfer between two projects (320-N and 320-J) and will not require any additional funds. This transfer requires Trustee Council authorization since the amount involved is greater than \$25,000.

This transfer is in direct response to guidance from Dr. Ted Cooney, the SEA program lead scientist, and reflects the program's response to the Trustee Council's peer review process. The purpose of the transfer is to increase the SEA program's synthesis and modeling efforts in response to the SEA peer review session in January 1996. The SEA program is now at a point where field data collection is giving way to model development and information synthesis. The two projects affected by this transfer are 96320-N/Nekton and Plankton Acoustics (reduced) and 96320-J/Information Systems and Model Development (increased). A summary of the effects of the transfer is as follows:

	<u>Current Budget</u>	<u>Reduce/Increase</u>	<u>Revised Budget</u>
320-N/Nekton-Plankton Acoustics	461.2	(93.4)	367.8
320-J/Information-Model Development	452.0	+93.4	545.4

The Chief Scientist is aware of this proposed transfer and supports the effort to further strengthen the SEA modeling and synthesis emphasis. Pending approval of the transfer by the Trustee Council, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will amend the current BAA contracts with PWSSC to provide for the transfer of funds.

I recommend approval of the transfer.

cc: Byron Morris/NOAA
Bill Hauser/ADFG
Ted Cooney/UAF
Gary Thomas/PWSSC (attn: Penny Oswalt)
Dr. Robert Spies

Trustee Agencies

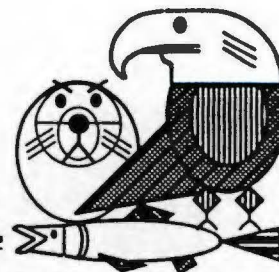
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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

FAXED

To: see below Number: _____

From: Eric Myers Date: Aug. 19, 96

Comments: _____ Total Pages: 2

Please distribute to:

Byron Morris

DD

Bill Hauser

sraci Cramer

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW no

Document Sent By: Jamie

3/27/96

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO. 8558

CONNECTION TEL 2672474

CONNECTION ID SULLIVAN-SLATER

START TIME 08/19 12:18

USAGE TIME 01'22

PAGES 2

RESULT OK

08/19/96

12:03

907 276 7178

EV Restoration

001

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

TX/RX NO.

8558

INCOMPLETE TX/RX [18] 2672474

SULLIVAN-SLATER

TRANSACTION OK [09] 19075867589

JUNEAU OFFICE

[13] 19077896608

MORRIS-WRIGHT

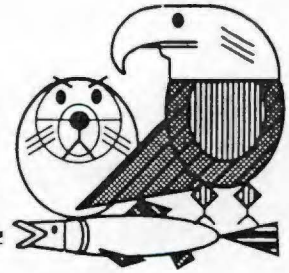
ERROR

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: August 16, 1996
Subject: National Biological Service request to collect bird specimens

On June 11, Dr. Leslie Holland-Bartels submitted a request on behalf of two principals investigators for permission to use Trustee Council funds to collect bird specimens for the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025). A copy of the request is attached.

Part of the request concerns the collection of 50 Barrow's goldeneye at Montague and Knight islands in November 1996 and February 1997 by Mr. Dan Esler of the National Biological Service. As you can see from the enclosed memorandum from Dr. Robert Spies, the Chief Scientist, the taking of these goldeneye would not have any significant effect on the regional population of this species. Dr. Spies, however, did suggest caution to ensure that impacts at the local scale are acceptable. There also are discussions underway to determine if it is feasible to use hunters from the community of Chenega Bay to obtain the needed specimens. On August 7, Dr. Spies and Mr. Stan Senner, the Science Coordinator, briefed the Public Advisory Group on this proposal, and no objections were raised. Accordingly, as provided by the Council's policy on collecting specimens, I am now prepared to approve this request. If you have any objections or questions, please let me or Mr. Senner know immediately.

The second part of the request concerns the collection of a number of glaucous-winged and mew gulls, surfbirds, and surf scoters at Montague Island in Spring, 1997 by Dr. Mary Anne Bishop of the U.S. Forest Service. Since I have recommended that you defer a decision on funding for the avian copredator component of project 97025 pending a review of results from the 1996 field season, I have decided to defer a decision on this request until we know whether the project itself will be funded in FY 1997.

Once again, if you have concerns or comment on these recommendations, please advise me or Mr. Senner immediately. If you wish, we can discuss these requests during my report at the Trustee Council meeting on August 29.

enclosures (2)

cc: Agency Liaisons
Dr. Leslie Holland-Bartels, NBS
Dan Esler, NBS
Dr. Mary Anne Bishop, USFS
Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist

this did go out
per Keri.
I need a copy.
Original for you.
m.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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

August 15, 1996

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director
From: Robert B. Spies *RBS*
Re: Request for collection of Barrow's goldeneye ducks

Mr. Dan Esler (National Biological Service), a principal investigator in the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (97025) has submitted a request to collect 50 Barrow's goldeneye ducks. The collection is necessary in order to define their diet and its impact on mussels; observations of feeding ducks through binoculars or a telescope is not accurate enough for the purposes of the project.

The collections are proposed for November 1996 and February 1997, taking 25 birds each time. These 25 birds would be split between Montague and Knight Islands during each period, so that 12 or 13 individuals would be collected at each area during each period.

In considering requests for the collection of birds during the Restoration Program, the principal guideline is that the collection not cause a significant impact to the population. I do not believe that the proposed collection will cause a significant impact for the following reasons. The estimate of total population of Barrow's goldeneyes in Prince William Sound during March surveys was between 13,000 and 31,000 individuals. Population estimates of Barrow's and common goldeneyes in neighboring areas have been 8,700 individuals in the Kodiak Archipelago and about 3600 individuals in lower eastern Cook Inlet. Local winter counts of Barrow's goldeneyes made by Mr. Esler in the two NVP study areas were 424 ± 21 at Montague Island and 300 ± 18 at Knight Island.

Each collection in each area is less than 2 daily bag limits of ducks according to present Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations.

The Public Advisory Group was briefed about this request and presented with these facts. The PAG expressed no objections to this request.

I have suggested to Mr. Esler that the cautious approach to the collections would be to survey the areas as planned before any collection and that if at least 150 individuals are seen in each area, then to go ahead with the collections. This would give us extra assurance that we would not be taking more than 10% of the local population in each area. Mr. Esler agreed that this would be a good and cautious approach and it could be implemented without much inconvenience or any extra cost. On this basis I recommend approval of Mr. Esler's request.





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Alaska Science Center
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199
June 11, 1996

In reply refer to:

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

RECEIVED
JUN 17 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly,

The 97025 "Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project" has proposed take of various shorebirds and two species of ducks as part of our efforts to assess if food is constraining recovery of sea otters in western Prince William Sound. I have enclosed the required information as per earlier instruction from Dr. Stan Senner. These materials were developed by Dr. Mary Ann Bishop, Mr. Dan Esler, and reviewed by NVP Statistician Dr. Lyman McDonald.

Your assistance in this manner would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


Leslie E. Holland-Bartels, Ph.D.

Attachment

cc: Catherine Berg, USFWS
Mary Ann Bishop, USFS
Dan Esler, NBS
Stan Senner, EVOS
Bob Spies, EVOS
Deborah Williams, DOI

FY97 PROPOSED BIRD COLLECTIONS AS PART OF PROJECT 97025 - NEARSHORE VERTEBRATE PREDATORS

Background

Collections of birds are proposed as part of an effort to estimate effects of avian predators on blue mussel size class structure and abundance. Rationale and specific methods are described in NVP Detailed Project Descriptions. In brief, estimates of avian predation on mussels are necessary because mussel population structure will be used as one measure of sea otter recovery status, i.e., whether sea otters are at carrying capacity relative to available food. If avian copredators are structuring mussel populations on our study sites, it could confound interpretation of sea otter recovery unless we account for it.

Understanding avian copredator effects on mussel populations requires estimation of total numbers and size classes of mussels consumed. This will be estimated from models that incorporate the numbers of birds, the period that they are on the study sites, their energetic and nutritional needs during that period, and the size class and abundance of mussels in their diets. The last parameter requires collection of birds to accurately assess the occurrence and size class of mussels in bird diets on the specific study sites.

How many individuals are proposed to be collected and the approximate times and locations? How do these numbers compare with the total population in the general collecting area?

We have proposed collection of a total of 50 Barrow's goldeneyes from the Montague and Knight Island study sites during two periods (November and February) in winter. Barrow's goldeneyes are abundant on the study sites during winter and previous studies have demonstrated that nearly all of their diet consists of mussels. Also, we have proposed collections of up to 20 each of glaucous-winged gulls, mew gulls, surfbirds, and surf scoters from the Montague site during spring. These species gather in large numbers on or near the study site in response to herring spawn and may consume mussels during that period.

Goldeneye collections represent 0.14% of the March 1994 marine bird survey estimate of 34,070. Glaucous-winged gull collections would take .04% of 45,000 birds estimated in spring 1994. Also in 1994, 9700 mew gulls were counted; collections would take 0.21% of that population. In May 1992, an estimated 56,000 surfbirds were on Montague Island; the number of collected birds is 0.04% of that estimate. Marine bird surveys in March 1994 estimated 7,451 surf scoters. Collections represent 0.27% of that estimate, although surf scoter numbers during the spring are surely increased by migrants.

How is the general health of the population? Is the population increasing, decreasing, or holding steady in the proposed sampling area? Is reproduction and young survival normal?

Populations of all species are large in Prince William Sound during the periods of proposed collections. Data from marine bird surveys suggest that goldeneyes are increasing in PWS, although at a slower rate in oiled areas. Population estimation and trends of spring migrants is difficult to

ascertain. None of the proposed collected species breed on the study sites - comments regarding productivity are unwarranted.

Is the proposed take likely to affect any population trends?

Given the extremely small portion of the population affected by these collections, no change in population trends would be expected.

Is the proposed method of take humane? Are there any effective, alternative means to obtain the data?

Birds will be collected by shotgun, the standard protocol used throughout the scientific and management community, and death will occur quickly. No appropriate alternative methods exist for determining diet in an unbiased manner.

What will be lost if there is no take allowed?

Mussel size class structure and occurrence in diets of avian copredators can not be distinguished without collection of these species. This is an important parameter of modeling efforts to determine effects of copredators on mussel populations. Data from other diet studies are not appropriate, as we need data that are specific to the study sites where we will be measuring mussel abundance and size class. The importance of the copredator issue was acknowledged by the Trustees in the December vote to include former 96104 in NVP. In addition, an outcome of the February 1996 review was the following statement by peer reviewer Charles H. Peterson "I have concern over whether the size class of...prey can be adequately ascertained from focal observations and feeding observations...I would urge some use of collection of predators to improve this understanding of diets."

What can we realistically hope to learn that will justify this collection?

Using these methods, we will know importance of mussels in the diets of avian copredators, the size classes of consumed mussels, and, subsequently, the effects of avian copredators on mussel population structure that must be considered to properly interpret sea otter recovery status.

Have federal and/or state permits been secured? If not, why not?

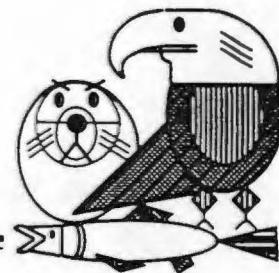
Permits for goldeneye collections in November 1996 are under consideration and should be approved soon. Collection permits for calendar year 1997 are to be applied for at the beginning of the calendar year.

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: Diane Kochendorfer
Property Manager
Department of Administration

Thru: Victor Leamer
Supply Department
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

From: Eric Myers *efm*
Director of Operations

Date: August 16, 1996

Subject: Transfer of State Property to a Federal Agency

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council is in the process of surplusing many unused pieces of equipment in the Anchorage Restoration Office. In this process, we are asking agencies that are involved in the Trustee Council process, both state and federal, if they have need for any of the equipment for restoration projects.

We have received a request from Dave Gibbons of the U.S. Forest Service for a transfer of the following items that are no longer needed at the Restoration Office:

ITEM	TAG NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	CONDITION
HP LaserJet II Printer	1800017	2903J90493	good
Compaq 386 Portable Computer	1800348	4921HN3H0365	good
AST Computer	1800428	usoo19203WS	good
NEC VGA Multisync 2A Monitor	1800523	96N14741Z	good

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

In order to ensure that the settlement funds are used most effectively to benefit the restoration program, I am requesting these items be transferred to the USFS as soon as possible. There should be no charge to the Forest Service for these items as they will be used on Trustee Council projects.

We are also on a very tight timeline because we are reducing office space and need to vacate a storage area where these items are now located.

Thank you for your help with this matter. If you need further clarification or I can be of additional assistance, please give me a call or contact Tami Yockey at 278-8012.

cc: Tami Yockey

EM/ty

C O V E R

S H E E T

FAX

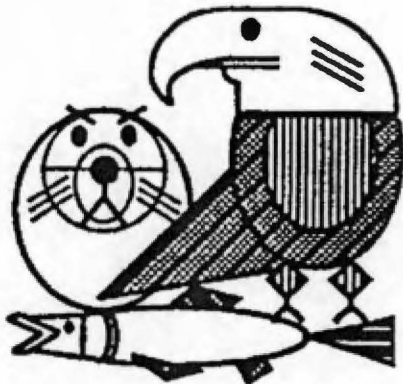
To: *Bill Jackson*
Fax #: *1-907-465-6181*
Subject: *Property transfer*
Date: *August 19, 1996*
Pages: *3*

FAXED

COMMENTS:

Bill -
USFS would like this equipment as soon as possible (and we would like to move it out of our office) Please keep me posted & let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks,
Tami



From the desk of...

Tami Yockey
Administrative Assistant
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

907-278-8012
Fax: 907-276-7178

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

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CONNECTION ID

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3

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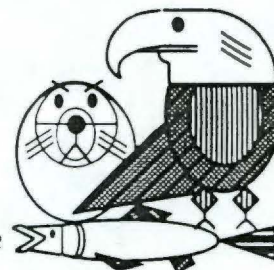
OK

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: Carol Fries
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 15, 1996

RE: Closing costs for Hayward parcel, PWS 52

It is my understanding that in order to close on the acquisition of PWS 52, the "Hayward" parcel, the state will have to pay the outstanding sewer assessment to the city of Valdez. This item was noted in the appraisal and is considered an essential item to be resolved so that this acquisition can be finalized. I consider this to be a "closing cost" that is appropriate for payment using already authorized funds in the 96126 budget.

cc: Alex Swiderski

FAXED

to: Carol F
Alex S

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

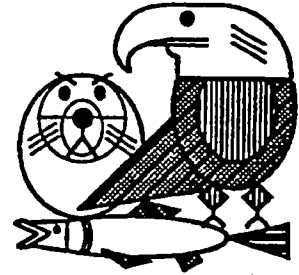
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 14, 1996

RE: General Administration Rate Analysis

At the Restoration Work Force meeting on July 11th, the current method of calculating general administration (GA) was discussed. Based on the discussion, I was directed to review the proposed 1997 Work Plan, the 1996 Work Plan and the 1995 Work Plan to develop a single general administration rate. Attached is a summary of the different years reviewed organized by agency.

The analysis demonstrates that the funding available for general administration is dependent on line item distribution. This is no surprise since the existing formula is based on 15% of personnel costs and a mixed rate on contractual costs. When the Work Plan is accomplished in-house, the rate for general administration is higher than when the work is contracted out. In addition, due to the mixed rate on contractual costs, GA decreases as contracting increases.

General administration funds are intended to pay the indirect costs associated with the Work Plan. The current formula assumes that indirect costs are higher when the work is accomplished in-house. It also recognizes that the cost of monitoring and supervising contractors does not increase proportionally with the size of the contract.

The average rate across all agencies over the three years is 8.13%. If this rate were adopted the total funds budgeted for general administration would remain relatively constant. However, there would be a realignment of GA. Using this single rate of 8.13%, the GA for projects accomplished through contracts would increase and projects being implemented in-house would decrease.

Which brings us back to the original discussion. Would one general administration rate applied against the project total result in administrative savings? However, you should

Trustee Agencies

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

also ask yourselves two other questions. Is there a higher indirect cost associated with projects accomplished in-house and does the cost of monitoring and supervising contractors increase on a linear basis?

The plan is to resolve the issue of general administration prior to adoption of the procedures by the Trustee Council. As such, the pros and cons of the current method of calculating general administration and the alternative single rate will be discussed at the Restoration Work Force meeting scheduled for Thursday, August 15th.

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

attachment

cc: Molly McCammon
Eric Myers

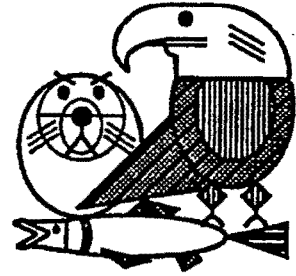
Agency											
FFY 1995:											
Project No.	Pers. Serv.	Travel	Cont.	Comm.	Equip.	Misc.	Sub-Total	GA	Total		
ADF&G	3,791.1	387.7	3,718.9	386.6	110.9	0.0	8,395.2	767.4	9,162.6		9.14%
ADEC	370.2	66.2	578.0	37.2	22.5	0.0	1,074.1	96.0	1,170.1		8.94%
ADNR	396.3	36.4	1,153.3	17.8	2.0	0.0	1,605.8	124.5	1,730.3		7.75%
DOI	1,111.2	201.3	677.5	112.6	136.5	0.0	2,239.1	204.2	2,443.3		9.12%
USFS	510.2	55.7	866.3	21.8	10.0	0.0	1,464.0	118.2	1,582.2		8.07%
NOAA	1,059.4	112.8	1,107.1	162.6	32.5	0.0	2,474.4	224.1	2,698.5		9.06%
TOTAL	7,238.4	860.1	8,101.1	738.6	314.4	0.0	17,252.6	1,534.4	18,787.0		8.89%
FFY 1996:											
Project No.	Pers. Serv.	Travel	Cont.	Comm.	Equip.	Misc.	Sub-Total	GA	Total		
ADF&G	3,870.4	251.1	7,038.5	346.9	72.2	0.0	11,579.1	929.0	12,508.1		8.02%
ADEC	203.4	17.5	311.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	533.0	49.5	582.5		9.29%
ADNR	378.8	28.2	1,916.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	2,340.5	137.9	2,478.4		5.89%
DOI	1,536.2	146.7	1,297.0	128.3	97.7	0.0	3,205.9	279.7	3,485.6		8.72%
USFS	593.1	104.1	1,925.8	26.3	1.4	0.0	2,650.7	170.1	2,820.8		6.42%
NOAA	932.0	118.2	2,644.2	146.6	12.0	0.1	3,853.1	255.1	4,108.2		6.62%
TOTAL	7,513.9	665.8	15,133.2	665.7	183.3	0.4	24,162.3	1,821.3	25,983.6		7.54%
FFY 1997:											
Project No.	Pers. Serv.	Travel	Cont.	Comm.	Equip.	Misc.	Sub-Total	GA	Total		
ADF&G	3,468.4	249.8	6,911.7	357.1	144.7	0.0	11,131.7	898.4	12,030.1		8.07%
ADEC	66.8	6.0	1,383.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,456.8	62.8	1,519.6		4.31%
ADNR	428.0	25.6	1,062.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	1,533.5	128.1	1,661.6		8.35%
DOI	1,495.3	183.9	1,125.4	199.9	137.4	0.0	3,141.9	275.4	3,417.3		8.77%
USFS	601.6	66.7	456.0	35.8	14.5	0.0	1,174.6	122.2	1,296.8		10.40%
NOAA	839.0	124.7	1,055.2	106.6	20.4	0.0	2,145.9	199.6	2,345.5		9.30%
TOTAL	6,899.1	656.7	11,994.8	716.8	317.0	0.0	20,584.4	1,686.5	22,270.9		8.19%
TOTAL							61,999.3	5,042.2	67,041.5		8.13%

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 13, 1996

RE: Quarterly Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 1996

Based on the information provided by the agencies, you will find attached summary financial reports relating to each of the Work Plans. Also attached is a copy of your agencies financial report by Work Plan. This report was used to generate the summary reports.

If the information for your agency was not captured correctly, or if an error has been identified, please contact me immediately at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon
Bob Baldauf

Trustee Agencies

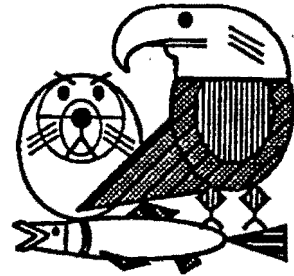
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 13, 1996

RE: Quarterly Financial Report for the period ending June 30, 1996

The attached reports consolidate the financial information submitted by the agencies for the quarter ending June 30, 1996.

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

The second report is a summary of the financial information by Work Plan. This summary report reflects the total authorized, adjustment to the authorization by the agencies, expenditures and obligations by Work Plan. This report is used to determine what portion of the unexpended/unobligated balance or lapse, is available to off-set future court requests. As of June 30, 1996, it is estimated that \$4,317,578 is available. This figure includes unreported lapse, unreported interest and other revenue.

The third report is a summary of the financial information associated with the 1996 Work Plan.

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

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

Trustee Agencies

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

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Quarterly Financial Report As of June 30, 1996
(By Category)

Category	92' Work Plan			93' Work Plan			94' Work Plan			95' Work Plan			96' Work Plan		
	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated	Adjusted Authorization	Expended/Obligated	Percent Obligated
Administration	5,076,100	4,293,933	84.59%	4,158,518	2,659,348	63.95%	4,917,716	4,107,593	83.53%	4,253,526	3,211,871	75.51%	3,418,500	2,300,191	67.29%
General Restoration	4,102,929	3,792,301	92.43%	4,216,047	3,342,084	79.27%	5,303,100	3,194,804	60.24%	4,567,280	3,942,720	86.33%	3,870,100	2,253,411	58.23%
Habitat Protection	0	0	0.00%	486,200	156,760	32.24%	3,747,292	2,882,173	76.91%	1,716,737	1,542,685	89.86%	3,304,100	1,521,719	46.06%
Monitoring							2,972,768	2,668,761	89.77%	3,080,926	2,537,776	82.37%	1,576,400	1,403,939	89.06%
Research							8,640,710	8,299,229	96.05%	11,192,731	10,768,876	96.21%	13,706,700	11,191,756	81.65%
Monitoring and Research	2,237,929	2,206,601	98.60%	4,628,716	4,012,718	86.69%	725,373	566,270	78.07%						
Damage Assessment	7,807,100	6,416,109	82.18%	1,991,342	1,566,957	78.69%									
Work Plan Sub-Total	19,224,058	16,708,944	86.92%	15,480,823	11,737,867	75.82%	26,306,959	21,718,830	82.56%	24,811,200	22,003,928	88.69%	25,875,800	18,671,016	72.16%
Large Parcel Acquisitions															
Kachemak Bay				7,500,000	7,500,000										
Seal Bay/Afogkak							29,950,000	29,950,000		3,229,042	3,229,042		3,294,667	3,294,667	
Orca Narrows							2,000,000	2,000,000		1,650,000	1,650,000				
Akhiok-Kaguyak										21,000,000	21,000,000				
Old Harbor										11,250,000	11,250,000				
Koniag													8,000,000	8,000,000	
Shuyak													8,000,000	8,000,000	
Small Parcels													5,399,500	5,399,500	
Alaska SeaLife Center										12,500,000	12,500,000				
Total	19,224,058	16,708,944	86.92%	22,980,823	19,237,867	83.71%	58,256,959	53,668,830	92.12%	74,440,242	71,632,970	96.23%	50,569,967	43,365,183	85.75%

Footnotes:

Obligated = Expenditures to date + any encumbrances or known obligations/contracts.
Adjusted Authorization = Original Authorization +/- any agency adjustments

Work Plan Time Periods:

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

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996
(Summary Information)

DRAFT

Fiscal Year	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	EVOS Expenditures	RSA Expenditures	Obligations	Unobligated Balance	EVOS Lapse	Federal Lapse	State Lapse
Work Plan										
1992	19,211,000	13,058	19,224,058	13,988,844	2,720,100	0	5,204,542	5,204,542	1,584,506	3,620,036
1993	15,498,826	-18,003	15,480,823	11,731,853	0	6,014	3,181,143	3,181,143	1,169,084	2,012,059
1994	26,306,959	0	26,306,959	21,476,966	0	241,864	3,548,329	3,548,329	1,413,438	2,134,891
1995	24,811,200	0	24,811,200	21,258,341	0	745,587	2,807,272	2,807,272	367,514	2,439,758
1996	25,875,800	0	25,875,800	14,052,097		4,618,919	7,204,784	0	0	0
Sub-Total	111,703,785	-4,945	111,698,840	82,508,101	2,720,100	5,612,384	21,946,070	14,741,286	4,534,542	10,206,744
Large Parcel Acquisitions										
Kachemak Bay	7,500,000	0	7,500,000	7,500,000		0	0			
Seal Bay/Afognak	36,473,709	0	36,473,709	36,473,709		0	0			
Orca Narrows	3,650,000	0	3,650,000	3,650,000		0	0			
Akhiok-Kaguyak	21,000,000	0	21,000,000	21,000,000		0	0			
Old Harbor	11,250,000	0	11,250,000	11,250,000		0	0			
Koniag	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000		0	0			
Shuyak	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0		8,000,000	0			
Small Parcel Acquisitions	5,399,500	0	5,399,500	168,000		5,231,500	0			
Alaska SeaLife Center	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	346,852		12,153,148	0			
TOTAL	225,476,994	-4,945	225,472,049	170,896,662	2,720,100	30,997,032	21,946,070	14,741,286	4,534,542	10,206,744
Total Reported Lapse (1992 through 1995)								9,365,963	3,327,413	6,038,550
Total Interest Reported								2,033,013	365,267	1,667,746
Damage Assessment Rebate								80,700	80,700	0
Unreported Lapse (1992 through 1995)								3,261,610	761,162	2,500,448
Unreported Interest								1,044,099	109,666	934,433
Other Revenue (Posters/Symposium Receipts)								11,869	0	11,869
Total Available to Off-set Future Court Requests								4,317,578	870,828	3,446,750

Footnote:

The Unobligated Balances have been adjusted in the following years to reflect the carry forward of projects.

1992 \$30,672

1993 \$561,813

1994 \$1,039,800

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996

1996 Work Plan Summary

Project			96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. D + E	96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. G + H	Col. F - I
					Adjusted			Expended/	Unobligated
Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Obligated	Balance
96001	R	Recovery of Harbor Seals: Condition and Health Status	214,100	0	214,100	31,803	167,990	199,793	14,307
96007A	M	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	145,100	0	145,100	55,305	60,317	115,622	29,478
96007B	G	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	78,400	0	78,400	72,237	0	72,237	6,163
96009D	R	Survey Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	142,300	0	142,300	8,153	134,147	142,300	0
96012-BAA	M	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation	93,100	8,000	101,100	254,418	0	254,418	-153,318
96025	R	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	1,865,200	0	1,865,200	1,068,343	484,933	1,553,276	311,924
96027	M	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment	35,200	0	35,200	25,174	0	25,174	10,026
96031	R	Development of a Productivity Index for Marbled and Kittlitz's	77,600	0	77,600	58,723	0	58,723	18,877
96038	G	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	22,200	0	22,200	15,057	0	15,057	7,143
96043B	G	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement	29,600	0	29,600	9,427	0	9,427	20,173
96048-BAA	R	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations	109,000	0	109,000	106,798	0	106,798	2,202
96052	G	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	271,000	0	271,000	212,850	43,004	255,854	15,146
96064	R	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	347,300	0	347,300	159,637	17,797	177,434	169,866
96074	R	Herring Reproductive Impairment	140,000	0	140,000	108,484	0	108,484	31,516
96076	R	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	377,800	0	377,800	249,062	0	249,062	128,738
96086	M	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	173,000	0	173,000	165,282	4,834	170,116	2,884
96090	G	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	205,100	-5,200	199,900	155,324	0	155,324	44,576
96100	A	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	3,418,500	0	3,418,500	2,028,591	271,600	2,300,191	1,118,309
96101	G	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	8,400	0	8,400	6,736	0	6,736	1,664
96106	M	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	253,100	0	253,100	173,409	73,774	247,183	5,917
96115	G	Sound Waste Management Plan	49,700	0	49,700	26,246	0	26,246	23,454
96126	H	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	3,304,100	0	3,304,100	1,053,973	467,746	1,521,719	1,782,381
96127	G	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	26,600	0	26,600	4,100	18,108	22,208	4,392
96131	G	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	274,900	0	274,900	2,602	250,264	252,866	22,034
96139A1	G	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	55,000	0	55,000	11,027	18	11,045	43,955
96139A2	G	Spawning Channel Construction Project - Port Dick, Lower Cook Inlet	230,500	0	230,500	102,573	31,792	134,365	96,135
96139C1	G	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	9,700	0	9,700	6,118	0	6,118	3,582
96142-BAA	R	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in PWS	160,800	0	160,800	0	0	0	160,800
96144	M	Common Murre Population Monitoring	70,500	0	70,500	8,341	0	8,341	62,159
96145	M	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden; Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	200,000	0	200,000	119,109	80,891	200,000	0
96149	M	Archaeological Site Stewardship	74,400	0	74,400	17,139	45,169	62,308	12,092
96154	G	Comprehensive Community Planning for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet	206,300	0	206,300	86,141	92,070	178,211	28,089
96159	M	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in PWS During Winter and Summer	262,900	0	262,900	162,543	0	162,543	100,357
96161	R	Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for Ecological Monitoring and Recovery	87,400	0	87,400	5,376	0	5,376	82,024

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996

1996 Work Plan Summary

Project			96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. D + E	96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. G + H	Col. F - I
Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Expended/Obligated	Unobligated Balance
96162	R	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS	635,000	0	635,000	277,586	325,590	603,176	31,824
96163A	R	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	406,600	0	406,600	399,373	0	399,373	7,227
96163B	R	Foraging of Seabirds	132,200	0	132,200	78,443	0	78,443	53,757
96163C	R	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	69,000	0	69,000	42,648	16	42,664	26,336
96163D	R	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	12,000	0	12,000	7,639	0	7,639	4,361
96163E	R	Black-legged Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	164,400	0	164,400	93,310	0	93,310	71,090
96163F	R	Factors Affecting Recovery of Pigeon Guillemot Populations	148,300	0	148,300	89,136	0	89,136	59,164
96163G	R	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics, and Productivity of Seabirds	171,200	0	171,200	168,021	0	168,021	3,179
96163I	R	APEX Planning and Project Leader	182,700	0	182,700	182,474	0	182,474	226
96163J	R	Barren Islands Seabird Studies	104,000	0	104,000	42,477	0	42,477	61,523
96163K	R	Using Predatory Fish to Sample Forage Fish	4,700	0	4,700	-78	0	-78	4,778
96163L	R	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in the PWS/GOA Complex and Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish in the Barren Islands	97,400	0	97,400	42,310	7	42,317	55,083
96163M	R	Lower Cook Inlet Study	214,000	0	214,000	122,104	0	122,104	91,896
96163N	R	Black-Legged Kittiwake Feeding Experiment	21,400	0	21,400	20,000	0	20,000	1,400
96163O	R	Statistical Review	21,400	0	21,400	10,000	0	10,000	11,400
96163P	R	Sand Lance Hydrocarbon Exposure	21,400	0	21,400	21,003	0	21,003	397
96164	R	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96165	R	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	103,900	0	103,900	9,806	29	9,835	94,065
96166	R	Herring Natal Habitats	444,100	0	444,100	256,131	64,210	320,341	123,759
96170	R	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	150,400	0	150,400	26,207	113,175	139,382	11,018
96180	G	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project	560,600	0	560,600	160,500	8,866	169,366	391,234
96186	G	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	254,900	0	254,900	68,646	109	68,755	186,145
96188	G	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	93,200	0	93,200	56,890	34	56,924	36,276
96190	R	Construction of Linkage Map for Pink Salmon Genome	167,700	0	167,700	4,636	148,139	152,775	14,925
96191A	R	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	474,600	0	474,600	268,383	20,076	288,459	186,141
96191B	R	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oil Gravel	143,600	0	143,600	122,783	0	122,783	20,817
96195	R	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	106,700	0	106,700	62,153	0	62,153	44,547
96196	R	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	178,500	0	178,500	71,599	4,929	76,528	101,972
96210	G	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	115,000	0	115,000	53,533	55,965	109,498	5,502
96214	G	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	77,400	0	77,400	46,439	19,406	65,845	11,555
96220	G	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	92,000	0	92,000	25,506	0	25,506	66,494

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996

1996 Work Plan Summary

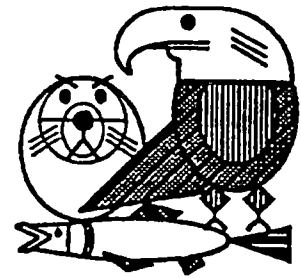
Project			96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. D + E	96 State + Fed	96 State + Fed	Col. G + H	Col. F - I
					Adjusted			Expended/	Unobligated
Number	Category	Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Expenditures	Obligations	Obligated	Balance
96222	G	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration	16,100	0	16,100	582	0	582	15,518
96225	G	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	95,300	0	95,300	25,500	60,423	85,923	9,377
96244	G	Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	128,500	0	128,500	87,475	29,280	116,755	11,745
96255	G	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	307,000	0	307,000	158,774	5,225	163,999	143,001
96256	R	Columbia and Solf Lakes Sockeye Salmon Stocking	60,800	0	60,800	13,508	0	13,508	47,292
96258A	R	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	596,600	0	596,600	356,913	33,445	390,358	206,242
96259	G	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	265,700	0	265,700	176,389	61	176,450	89,250
96272	G	Chenega Chinook Release Program	52,300	0	52,300	4,100	42,114	46,214	6,086
96290	R	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	116,100	-2,800	113,300	83,255	0	83,255	30,045
96291	G	Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction	293,000	0	293,000	0	0	0	293,000
96320E	R	Salmon and Herring Predation	637,700	0	637,700	465,631	2,858	468,489	169,211
96320G	R	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	162,200	0	162,200	89,130	68,369	157,499	4,701
96320H	R	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	323,600	0	323,600	48,382	264,780	313,162	10,438
96320I	R	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	270,300	0	270,300	245,537	25,667	271,204	-904
96320J	R	Information Systems and Model Development	655,900	0	655,900	650,077	6,581	656,658	-758
96320K	R	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	61,400	0	61,400	3,905	51,514	55,419	5,981
96320M	R	Physical Oceanography in PWS	645,800	0	645,800	613,144	37,899	651,043	-5,243
96320N	R	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	682,600	0	682,600	676,914	13,877	690,791	-8,191
96320Q	R	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	40,400	0	40,400	22,183	18,217	40,400	0
96320R	R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote	202,700	0	202,700	102,969	94,267	197,236	5,464
96320T	R	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	1,141,600	0	1,141,600	430,573	686,366	1,116,939	24,661
96320U	R	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	189,500	0	189,500	82,188	101,719	183,907	5,593
96320Y	R	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	40,000	0	40,000	27,192	9,725	36,917	3,083
96320Z1	R	Synthesis and Integration	68,800	0	68,800	17,210	47,811	65,021	3,779
96326	R	Data Re-Analysis for NRDA Marine Mammal Study 6	11,400	0	11,400	0	0	0	11,400
96427	M	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	261,100	0	261,100	144,566	13,668	158,234	102,866
96507	G	EVOS Symposium Publication	35,000	0	35,000	0	0	0	35,000
96600	R	NOAA Program Management	105,400	0	105,400	66,540	48	66,588	38,812
95259	G	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Supplemental	21,900	0	21,900	21,900	0	21,900	0
		Unbilled GA (ADF&G Only)				37,801	0	37,801	-37,801
		Sub-Total	25,875,800	0	25,875,800	14,052,097	4,618,919	18,671,016	7,204,784
		Seal Bay	3,294,667	0	3,294,667	3,294,667	0	3,294,667	0
		Koniag	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0
		Shuyak	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	0
		Small Parcels	5,399,500	0	5,399,500	168,000	5,231,500	5,399,500	0
		Total	50,569,967	0	50,569,967	25,514,764	17,850,419	43,365,183	7,204,784

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
Traci Cramer
FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 12, 1996

RE: Special Interest Report - Alaska SeaLife Center

The Trustee Council approved \$24,956,000 for construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center on September 11, 1995. As directed, \$12,500,000 was withdrawn from the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) and deposited in the Alaska State Accounting System (AKSAS). An additional withdrawal of \$12,456,000 is scheduled for September 15, 1996. The following is a summary of interest associated with the Alaska SeaLife Center authorization. For your review, I have also included a summary of financial activity to date.

Actual earnings are calculated by determining what portion of each account is associated with the Alaska SeaLife Center. That percentage is used to determine what portion of interest earned, and in the case of CRIS fees, is associated with the project. Actual earnings reported for AKSAS is for the period ending July 31, 1996. Actual earnings reported for CRIS is for the period ending August 7, 1996.

	Total Interest Earned	SeaLife Center Interest
AKSAS	1,343,000	539,500
CRIS	<u>3,067,400</u>	<u>468,600</u>
Total	\$4,410,400	\$1,008,100

As of August 1, 1996, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has made the following three disbursements to the City of Seward.

Wire Transfer 6/10/96	346,852
Wire Transfer 7/17/96	945,365
Wire Transfer 8/1/96	<u>1,501,613</u>
Total	\$2,793,830

Trustee Agencies

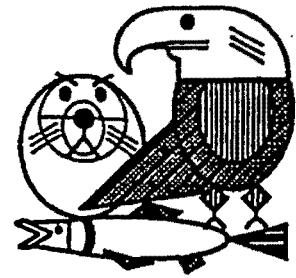
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 12, 1996

RE: Financial Report as of July 31, 1996

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending July 31, 1996.

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

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$53,048,198	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	\$26,063,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)	<u>\$4,305,709</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$31,290,907
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$420,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	23,300,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	<u>\$70,091,667</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$357,899,240
Restoration Reserve		\$35,996,170

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

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of July 31, 1996

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

Received to Date	\$480,000,000
Future Payments	\$420,000,000

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 \$242,194.
3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.
4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$24,219.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center, \$1,607,000 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project and the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Koniag, Incorporated	\$4,500,000	September 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	\$7,500,000	September 1996

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

	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Lapse</u>
United States	\$109,666	\$761,162
State of Alaska	\$934,433	\$2,500,448

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

<u>Seller</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Due</u>
Shuyak	\$2,194,266	October 1996
Shuyak	\$20,000,000	October 1997 through 2001
Shuyak	\$11,805,734	October 2002
Seal Bay	\$3,091,667	November 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	\$7,500,000	September 1997
Koniag, Incorporated	\$9,000,000	September 1997 and 1998
Koniag, Incorporated	\$16,500,000	September 2002

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Trustee Agencies

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of July 31, 1996

	1993	1994	1995	To Date 1996	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	250,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	480,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred	(39,913,688)				(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	210,086,312	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	440,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,322,439	14,739,105
Total Interest	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,322,439	15,570,338
Total Revenue	211,464,312	73,736,000	75,706,666	3,322,439	455,656,650
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,000,000	25,000,000			83,267,842
United States	36,117,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	0	69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	65,117,165	31,271,600	2,697,000	0	153,079,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	18,529,113	44,546,266	41,969,669	18,784,065	130,388,313
United States	9,105,881	6,008,387	48,019,928	12,229,224	81,683,920
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve				35,996,231	35,996,231
Total Disbursements	27,634,994	50,554,653	89,989,597	67,009,519	248,068,463
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	154,000	364,000	586,857	332,244	1,460,101
Total Disbursements and Fees	92,906,159	82,190,253	93,273,454	67,341,763	402,608,451
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	118,558,153	(8,454,253)	(17,566,788)	(64,019,325)	53,048,198
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	53,048,198	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(26,063,000)
Adjustments: (Note 6)					4,305,709
Uncommitted Fund Balance					31,290,907
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(23,300,000)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					(70,091,667)
Total Estimated Funds Available					357,899,240
Restoration Reserve					35,996,170

Statement 1

*Statement of Exxon Settlement Funds
As of July 31, 1996*

<i>Beginning Balance of Settlement</i>	900,000,000
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Receipts:

Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	831,233
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (See Note 1)	13,279,004
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	3,370,111
Total Interest	17,480,348

Disbursements:

Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	153,079,887
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	287,837,658
Total Disbursements	480,831,233

Funds Available

Exxon future payments	420,000,000
Balance in Joint Trust Fund (See Statement 2)	53,048,198
Future acquisition payments	(82,091,667)
Alaska Sealife Center	(12,456,000)
Remaining Reimbursements	(23,300,000)
Other (See Note 2)	4,305,709
Total Estimated Funds Available	359,506,240

Note 1: Gross interest earned less District Court registry fees.

Note 2: Adjustment for unreported interest earned and lapse

Footnotes:

1 - The adjustment for Future acquisition payments includes both current year and remaining commitments relating to approved land payments for large and small parcel acquisitions.

2 - Included in the Total Estimated Funds Available is the sum of \$1,607,000 for the FY1997 Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project.

Statement 2

Cash Flow Statement

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
As of July 31, 1996**

Receipts:

Exxon payments

Deposit December 1991	36,837,111	
Deposit December 1992	56,586,312	
Deposit September 1993	68,382,835	
Deposit September 1994	58,728,400	
Deposit September 1995	67,303,000	
Total Deposits	<u>287,837,658</u>	<u>287,837,658</u>

Interest Earned 14,739,105

Total Interest	<u>14,739,105</u>	<u>14,739,105</u>
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Total Receipts		<u><u>302,576,763</u></u>
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Disbursements:

Court requests

Withdrawal June 1992	12,879,700	
Withdrawal December 1992	6,567,254	
Withdrawal June 1993	21,067,740	
Withdrawal November 1993	29,950,000	
Withdrawal November 1993	4,743,925	
Withdrawal June 1994	15,860,728	
Withdrawal October 1994	10,664,256	
Withdrawal November 1994	3,111,204	
Withdrawal January 1995	13,911,091	
Withdrawal April 1995	17,200,000	
Withdrawal September 1995	1,652,014	
Withdrawal May 1996	30,951,032	
Withdrawal October 1995	12,500,000	
Withdrawal November 1995	11,294,667	
Withdrawal January 1996	5,191,122	
Withdrawal March 1996	8,000,000	
Withdrawal May 1996	6,527,500	
Total Requests	<u>212,072,233</u>	<u>212,072,233</u>

District Court Fees	<u>1,460,101</u>	<u>1,460,101</u>
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Transfer to the Restoration Reserve (2/15/96)		35,996,231
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Total Disbursements		<u><u>249,528,564</u></u>
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Balance in Joint Trust Fund		<u><u>53,048,198</u></u>
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Schedule of Payments for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Monies from Exxon
As of July 31, 1996

	FFY 1991 December 31 1991	FFY 1992 December 1 1992	FFY 1992 September 1 1993	FFY 1994 September 1 1994	FFY 1995 September 1 1995	Total
Disbursements:						
Reimbursements:						
United States						
FFY92	24,726,280	0	0			24,726,280
FFY93	0	24,500,000	11,617,165			36,117,165
FFY94	0	0	0	6,271,600		6,271,600
FFY95	0	0	0		2,697,000	2,697,000
Total United States	24,726,280	24,500,000	11,617,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	69,812,045
State of Alaska						
General Fund:						
FFY92	25,313,756	0	0			25,313,756
FFY93	0	16,685,133	0			16,685,133
FFY94	0	0	14,762,703			14,762,703
FFY95	0	0	0	0		0
Mitigation Account:						
FFY92	3,954,086	0	0			3,954,086
FFY93	0	12,314,867	0			12,314,867
FFY94	0	0	5,237,297	5,000,000		10,237,297
FFY95 (Prevention Account)	0	0	0		0	0
Total State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	0	83,267,842
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	53,500,000	31,617,165	11,271,600	2,697,000	153,079,887
Deposits to Joint Trust Fund						
FFY92	36,837,111	0	0			36,837,111
FFY93	0	56,586,312	68,382,835			124,969,147
FFY94	0	0	0			0
FFY95	0	0	0	58,728,400	67,303,000	126,031,400
Total Deposits to Joint Trust Fund	36,837,111	56,586,312	68,382,835	58,728,400	67,303,000	287,837,658
Exxon clean up cost deduction	0	39,913,688	0	0	0	39,913,688
Total Disbursements	90,831,233	150,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	480,831,233
Remaining Exxon payments to be made:						
September 1994	0					
September 1995	0					
September 1996	70,000,000					
September 1997	70,000,000					
September 1998	70,000,000					
September 1999	70,000,000					
September 2000	70,000,000					
September 2001	70,000,000					
	<u>420,000,000</u>					

*Schedule of Disbursements for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
As of July 31, 1996*

	June 1992	December 1992	June 1993	November 1993	December 1993	June 1994	October 1994	November 1994	January 1995	April 1995	May 1995	September 1995	October 1995	November 1995	January 1996	March 1996	May 1996	Total
Disbursements:																		
Court Requests																		
United States																		
FFY92	6,320,500	0	0	0	0	0												6,320,500
FFY93	0	3,074,029	6,031,852	0	0	0												9,105,881
FFY94	0	0	0	0	2,616,069	3,492,318	0											6,008,387
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,576,179	0	4,676,182	17,200,000	1,480,251	21,087,316						48,019,928
FFY96														8,000,000	3,222,224		1,007,000	12,229,224
Total United States	6,320,500	3,074,029	6,031,852	0	2,616,069	3,492,318	3,576,179	0	4,676,182	17,200,000	1,480,251	21,087,316	0	8,000,000	3,222,224	0	1,007,000	81,683,920
State of Alaska																		
FFY92	6,559,200	0	0	0	0	0												6,559,200
FFY93	0	3,493,225	15,035,888	0	0	0												19,529,113
FFY94	0	0	0	29,960,000	2,227,856	12,368,410												44,546,266
FFY95	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,088,077	3,111,204	9,234,909		171,763	9,863,716	12,500,000					41,969,669
FFY96														3,294,667	1,968,898	8,000,000	5,520,500	18,784,065
Total State of Alaska	6,559,200	3,493,225	15,035,888	29,960,000	2,227,856	12,368,410	7,088,077	3,111,204	9,234,909	0	171,763	9,863,716	12,500,000	3,294,667	1,968,898	8,000,000	5,520,500	130,388,313
Total Court Requests	12,879,700	6,567,254	21,067,740	29,960,000	4,743,925	15,860,728	10,664,256	3,111,204	13,911,091	17,200,000	1,652,014	30,951,032	12,500,000	11,294,667	5,191,122	8,000,000	6,527,500	212,072,233
District Court Fees																		1,460,101
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve (2/15/96)																		35,996,231
Total Disbursements																		249,528,564

Total Disbursements represent the amount of funds which were either transferred to the State or Federal Governments and the Payment of District Court Fees.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Joint Trust Fund Account						
Interest Earned/District Court Registry Fees						
As of July 31, 1996						
	FFY 1992	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	FFY 1996	Total
Earnings Deposits	17,683	31,124	33,476	55,809		138,092
Earnings Allocated:						
1991	28,704					28,704
1992	526,613	553,696				1,080,309
1993		639,180	1,461,735			2,100,915
1994			1,876,789	1,402,937		3,279,726
1995				3,661,063	2,990,195	6,651,258
Total	555,317	1,192,876	3,338,524	5,064,000	2,990,195	13,140,912
Total Earnings	573,000	1,224,000	3,372,000	5,119,809	2,990,195	13,279,004
Registry Fees:						
1991	3,189					3,189
1992	19,811	100,223				120,034
1993		53,777	179,658			233,435
1994			184,342	180,072		364,414
1995				406,785	332,244	739,029
Total	23,000	154,000	364,000	586,857	332,244	1,460,101
Gross Earnings	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,322,439	14,739,105

Schedule of Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts				
As of July 31, 1996				
	State of Alaska	United States		
	EVOSS Account	NRDA& R		Total
June 1992	22,675			22,675
July 1992	23,952			23,952
August 1992	21,300			21,300
September 1992	12,847			12,847
October 1992	13,774			13,774
November 1992	11,775			11,775
December 1992	9,463			9,463
January 1993	7,670			7,670
February 1993	16,263			16,263
March 1993	13,862			13,862
April 1993	11,568			11,568
May 1993	10,309			10,309
June 1993	7,713			7,713
July 1993	38,502			38,502
August 1993	31,719			31,719
September 1993	21,069			21,069
October 1993	19,030			19,030
November 1993	28,561			28,561
December 1993	16,817			16,817
January 1994	22,398			22,398
February 1994	19,086	117,178		136,264
March 1994	20,754			20,754
April 1994	18,714			18,714
May 1994	15,878			15,878
June 1994	17,707	24,823		42,530
July 1994	52,823			52,823
August 1994	43,845			43,845
September 1994	40,408	43,567		83,975
October 1994	44,291			44,291
November 1994	63,286			63,286
December 1994	67,496	3,849		71,346
January 1995	89,341			89,341
February 1995	100,714			100,714
March 1995	104,570	17,033		121,603
April 1995	95,432			95,432
May 1995	92,595			92,595
June 1995	80,613	50,042		130,655
July 1995	76,424			76,424
August 1995	68,771			68,771
September 1995	59,945	44,826		104,771
October 1995	133,486			133,486
November 1995	154,119			154,119
December 1995	143,917	39,567		183,484
January 1996	134,300			134,300
February 1996	122,348			122,348
March 1996	132,469	64,381		196,850
April 1996	126,550			126,550
May 1996	136,732			136,732
June 1996	145,501	73,267		218,768
July 1996	128,195			128,195
Total	2,891,578	478,533		3,370,111
NOTES: The \$117,178 NRDA&R interest figure is a cumulative amount. Monthly and quarterly figures are not available for prior periods. Bob Baldauf at the Office of Budget will start tracking/recording on a quarterly basis.				

*Schedule of Interest Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of July 31, 1996*

	<i>June 1992</i>	<i>December 1992</i>	<i>June 1993</i>	<i>December 1993</i>	<i>June 1994</i>	<i>October 1994</i>	<i>November 1994</i>	<i>December 1994</i>	<i>March 1995</i>	<i>August 1995</i>	<i>January 1996</i>	<i>May 1996</i>	<i>July 1996</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unallocated Interest</i>
<i>Disbursements:</i>															
<i>Court Requests</i>															
United States															
FFY92	0													0	
FFY93		39,871	3,648											43,519	
FFY94				51,231	22,427									73,658	
FFY95						34,621		37,618	3,849	63,226				139,314	
FFY96											48,676	37,100	26,600	112,376	
Total United States	0	39,871	3,648	51,231	22,427	34,621	0	37,618	3,849	63,226	48,676	37,100	26,600	368,867	109,668
State of Alaska															
FFY92	0													0	
FFY93		80,775	35,012											115,787	
FFY94				64,944	239,090									304,034	
FFY95						52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634				985,423	
FFY96											262,202	300	289,400	551,902	
Total State of Alaska	0	80,775	35,012	64,944	239,090	52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634	262,202	300	289,400	1,957,146	934,433
Total Adjustment	0	120,646	38,660	116,175	261,517	87,444	117,838	81,909	324,686	512,860	310,878	37,400	316,000	2,326,013	1,044,099

Footnotes:

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

**Schedule of Lapse Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of July 31, 1996**

	<i>December 1993</i>	<i>June 1994</i>	<i>August 1995</i>	<i>Total</i>
<hr/>				
Disbursements:				
Court Requests				
United States				
FFY92				0
FFY93				0
FFY94		3,106,555		3,106,555
FFY95				0
FFY96			301,558	301,558
Total United States	0	3,106,555	301,558	3,408,113
<hr/>				
State of Alaska				
FFY92				0
FFY93				0
FFY94	3,661,600			3,661,600
FFY95				0
FFY96			2,376,950	2,376,950
Total State of Alaska	3,661,600	0	2,376,950	6,038,550
<hr/>				
Total Adjustment	3,661,600	3,106,555	2,678,508	9,446,663
<hr/>				

Footnote

The August 1995 adjustment for the Federal Government included an \$80,700 reimbursement associated with excessive payment for final costs relating to damage assessment activities.

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

	<i>FFY 92</i>	<i>FFY 93</i>	<i>FFY 94</i>	<i>FFY 95</i>	<i>FFY 96</i>	<i>FFY 97</i>	<i>Total</i>
Work Plan authorizations							
United States:							
June 15, 1992	6,320,500	0	0				
January 25, 1993	0	3,113,900	0				
January 25, 1993	0	6,035,500	0				
November 10, 1993	0	0	0				
November 30, 1993	0	0	2,567,300				
June 1994			4,536,800				
June 1994			84,500				
July 1994			1,500,000				
August 1994				2,110,800			
November 1994				2,514,200			
December 1994				749,600			
March 1995				1,484,100			
August 1995				(36,700)	6,238,800		
December 1995					3,270,900		
January 1996					150,000		
April 1996					478,000		
May 1996					37,100		
June 1996					26,600		
Total United States	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,688,600	6,822,000	10,201,400	0	41,181,900
State of Alaska							
June 15, 1992	6,559,200	0	0				
January 25, 1993	0	3,574,000	0				
January 25, 1993	0	7,570,900	0				
November 30, 1993	0	1,500,000	4,454,300				
June 1994			12,391,700				
June 1994			215,800				
July 1994			0				
August 1994				7,140,900			
November 1994				9,098,700			
December 1994				180,500			
March 1995				492,600			
August 1995				36,700	12,653,600		
December 1995					2,231,100		
April 1996					500,000		
May 1996					300		
June 1996					289,400	1,607,000	
Total State of Alaska	6,559,200	12,644,900	17,061,800	16,949,400	15,674,400	1,607,000	70,496,700
Total Work Plan authorizations	12,879,700	21,794,300	25,750,400	23,771,400	25,875,800	1,607,000	111,678,600

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
Other Authorizations							
United States:							
Orca Narrows (6/94, Eyak)			2,000,000	1,650,000			3,650,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 AKI)				21,000,000			21,000,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 Old Harbor)				11,250,000			11,250,000
Koniag					8,000,000		8,000,000
Small Parcels					379,000		379,000
Total United States			2,000,000	33,900,000	8,379,000		44,279,000
State of Alaska:							
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000					7,500,000
Seal Bay (11/93, 11/94)			29,950,000	3,229,042	3,294,667		36,473,709
Shuyak (3/96, 10/96 - 10/02)					8,000,000		8,000,000
Small Parcels					5,020,500		5,020,500
Alaska SeaLife Center				12,500,000			12,500,000
Total State of Alaska		7,500,000	29,950,000	15,729,042	16,315,167		69,494,209
Total Land and Capital Acquisitions	0	7,500,000	31,950,000	49,629,042	24,694,167		113,773,209
Restoration Reserve			12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000		36,000,000
Total	12,879,700	29,294,300	69,700,400	85,400,442	62,569,967		261,451,809

Footnotes:

Work Plan Authorization and Land/Capital Acquisitions only. Will not balance to the Schedule of Disbursements from the Joint Trust Fund or the court requests due to the reauthorization of projects (carry-forward) and deductions for interest and lapse.

This schedule does tie to the quarterly reports with the exception of 93' and 92'. In FY93 the Work Plan represented the transition to the Federal Fiscal Year from the Oil Year or a seven month period. This schedule presents authorization on the Federal Fiscal Year and as such FFY92 and FFY93 does not balance.

The Trustee Council conditionally approved \$181,900 for Fleming Spit on 6/1/95. However, the project has not approved by the Department of Justice and as such has not been included on this statement.

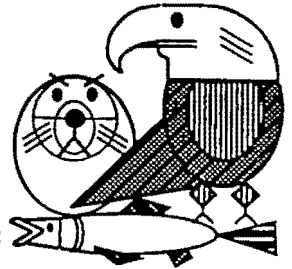
The Trustee Council approved \$1,900,000 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project June 28, 1996. Of the total, \$293,000 has been allocated to FFY 96 and the remainder of \$1,607,000 will be allocated to FFY 97 based on the final remediation plan.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

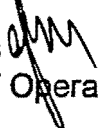
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Accounting Department, ADF&G

FROM: Eric Myers 
Director of Operations

DATE: August 12, 1996

SUBJ: Return Warrant

I am requesting a Return Warrant in the amount of \$92.00. Please make the warrant payable to Chief CDS. The order is for USMFBD package through update #2. The order will be placed from our office. (See attached copy of the order form.) Codes for the warrant will be 11961500/11961500/74230.

Please mail the warrant to the Trustee Council Restoration Office, Attention: Tami Yockey, 645 G Street 401, Anchorage, Alaska, 99501-3451.

Thank you.

Trustee Agencies

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

ORDER FORM

Library of Congress

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Washington, DC 20541-5017 USA**

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1-800-255-3660
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Hours: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (EST), Monday - Friday, except holidays
TO ORDER: Fax or mail this form, or telephone us, or use the Internet.

Customer Purchase Order Number 15696

CDS Customer Account Number 509927

1. Sold To

Name Oil Spill Public Information Center

Billing Address 645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

2. Ship To (if different from Sold To)

Name same

Billing Address

3. Customer Information

Signature _____ 8/12/96
(All orders must be signed.) (Date)

Phone (907) 278-8008

FAX (907) 265-9359

Bill to my account ☐ Check to "Chief, CDS" enclosed ☒
(All checks must be drawn on U.S. banks. See "How to Order" page 54)

Credit card Sales

Charge to: ☐ Master Card

Credit Card No.

Exp. Date _____

Signature

4. Order Information (for MARC Distribution Services please use order form on page 56)

To enter
standing order*
✓ this column

Quantity	Title (include date and edition or volume)	Unit Price	Total Price	standing order ✓ this column
1	USMFB D package through Update #2	\$92.00	\$92.00	✓
		TOTAL	\$ 92.00	

Need more space? Continue on a separate piece of paper.

Feel free to photocopy this order form.

Keep a deposit in your account and order by phone or FAX.

To arrange special handling (air mail, FED EX, etc.) call (202) 707-6100.

***Avoid delays**—Place a standing order to ensure that you receive future issues/updates. They will be sent automatically, on time, every time, until you cancel.

Thank you for your order!

Call Toll Free: 1-800-255-3666 (U.S. Only) Outside U.S.: 202-707-6100 Fax: 202-707-1334

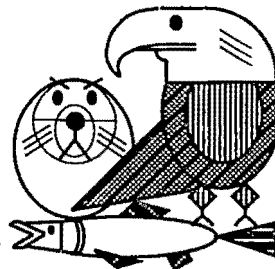
55

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



August 12, 1996

Mr. Walter Meganack, Jr.
Port Graham Corporation
POB 6689
Port Graham, Alaska 99663

RE: Project 97263 (rev. 7/5/96), Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of
Wildstock Salmon Streams in the Lower Cook Inlet

Dear Mr. ^{Walter}~~Meganack~~:

I am writing to inform you of my preliminary recommendation that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council fund revised Project 97263 contingent on 1) approval of a revised budget not to exceed \$58,000 [\$54,200 as a contract with the Kenai Peninsula Borough ARDOR and \$3,800 in general administration for ADFG to manage the contract], 2) an expression of support for the project from the Port Graham Village Council and 3) written justification for the \$2,500 line item for "field equipment lease". Please describe the equipment to be leased and how you developed the lease rate estimates. My recommendations on all proposals for funding in FY 97 will be presented to the Trustee Council on August 29.

The revised proposal for Project 97263 has a stronger link to restoration and a significantly lower cost than did the initial proposal. I commend you for your efforts.

As part of our regular review of proposals, staff look at both the Detailed Project Description and the proposed budget. After comparing your proposal with Project 96220, which undertakes similar stream improvements on Eyak Corporation lands, I believe the cost of Project 97263 should be reduced to no more than \$58,000 as follows:

100	Personnel	\$39.3
200	Travel	5.4 (delete 10 trips PG-Homer and 2nd trip PG-Anc)
300	Contractual	2.5 (itemize and justify equipment leases)
400	Commodities	4.5 (includes air photos and satellite imagery)
500	Equipment	0.0 (delete \$6.5 for GIS)
	Subtotal	\$50.7
	Indirect (7%)	3.5
	Subtotal	\$54.2
	GA (7%)	3.8
	Total	\$58.0

Personnel Costs. Personnel funds requested for Project 97263 are \$68,800 compared to \$31,400 for Project 96220. One of the reasons often given for higher salary rates for

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

consultants is that their rates include indirect costs. If 96220 had been undertaken by a private firm with an indirect rate of 25%, its total personnel cost would have been \$39.3.

Travel. The \$6,800 request for travel includes four round trips between Seattle and Port Graham, presumably for the fisheries consultant to get to the study sites, two round trips between Port Graham and Anchorage, and 10 round trips between Port Graham and Homer. Travel expenses for the fisheries consultant (\$4,800) and one round trip between Port Graham and Anchorage to attend the restoration workshop (\$600) appear to be reasonable, but the remaining travel was not justified in the Detailed Project Description. Project 96220 budgeted nothing for travel.

Equipment. The budget for Project 97263 includes \$6,500 for a GIS system link. The budget for Project 96220 did not include funds for a GIS system. The primary benefit of entering the data into a GIS would be for long-term management of corporate land, which should be considered a corporate responsibility.

Finally, for cost projections for future years I recommend the same figures as have been used for Project 96220 for implementation and closeout. The projected cost for Project 97263 will be \$115,000 for FY 98 and \$12,000 for FY 99. I realize that the actual cost of Project 97263 in future years will depend on the results of the habitat surveys.

Thank you for your interest in the *Exxon Valdez* restoration program. I appreciate your proposal and encourage you to continue your involvement in the restoration process. If you have questions about this preliminary recommendation or the work plan process, please call me.

By August 20, please submit to the Restoration Office (Attn. Veronica Christman) a revised budget, written justification for the \$2,500 request for equipment leases, and an indication of village council support for this project. Call Veronica at 278-8012 if you wish to discuss this preliminary recommendation or the work plan process.

Thank you for your continuing interest in the *Exxon Valdez* restoration program.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

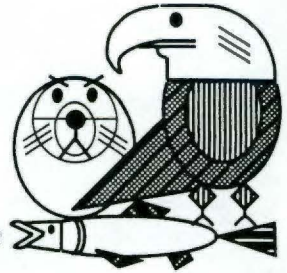
cc: Dr. Joe Sullivan, ADFG Liaison
Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist

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: Walter Meganack, JR. Number: 1-907-284-2222

From: Molly McCommon Date: August 12, 1996 3:43p

Comments: Total Pages: 3

Please forward to Mr. Meganack, Jr.
as soon as possible. Thank you

Document Sent By: RAW

8/8/94

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

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CONNECTION ID

START TIME 08/12 15:47

USAGE TIME 02'38

PAGES 3

RESULT OK

08/14/96

09:08

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EV Restoration

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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8460

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TRANSACTION OK

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SULLIVAN-SLATER

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B. SPIES

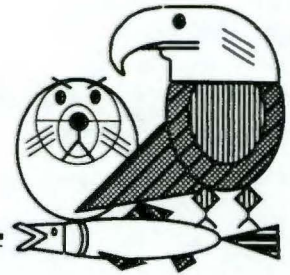
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Bob Spies Joe Sullivan Number: _____

From: Molly/Veronica Date: August 14, 1996 9:01 a.m.

Comments: _____ Total Pages: 3

FAXED

Veronica asked me to fax this to you
both, so you can be prepared for ^{the} 8/15 RWF
meeting. Your original is in the mail,
somewhere! See you tomorrow!
Rebecca

Document Sent By: R

9/9/94

Trustee Agencies

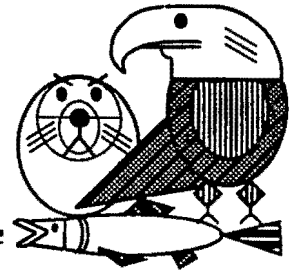
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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: Sandra Schubert *Sandra*
Project Coordinator

RE: August 15 Meeting to Review FY 97 Work Plan (etc.)

DATE: August 12, 1996

Materials requiring your review for the August 15 Work Force meeting will be available for pick up at the Restoration Office **about 4:30 p.m. today**. For those of you in Juneau, the materials will be sent by overnight mail, and should reach you Tuesday morning.

The packet of materials will consist of:

1. An updated spreadsheet of the Chief Scientist's and Executive Director's recommendations on projects submitted for the FY 97 Work Plan. In addition to coming to the Work Force meeting prepared to discuss the Executive Director's recommendations, please bring corrections and changes to the spreadsheet's text. This will be your last opportunity to review the spreadsheet before it is finalized for inclusion in the Trustee Council's meeting packet.
2. A short version of the updated spreadsheet, which contains funding recommendations only (no text).
3. The DPD for Project 97300/Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Program. This project, which has been under development until recently, was recommended by the core peer reviewers as an essential step in the restoration process. Discussion of Project 97300 will be an agenda item at the Work Force meeting.
4. The DPD for Project 97352/Traditional Ecological Knowledge. This proposal, which is designed to explore and facilitate the use of traditional and local knowledge in the restoration process, was also just recently finalized. Please come to the Work Force meeting with any comments you might have on this proposal.

Trustee Agencies

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

5. A list of the revised DPDs and budgets submitted in response to the Executive Director's preliminary recommendation in the Draft Work Plan. This amounts to a stack of papers over four inches high! Following the Trustee Council's final action on the FY 97 work plan (probably in early December), you will each be offered a binder of all of the approved DPDs. Until then, I am not planning to distribute copies of the revised DPDs and budgets. However, if you would like copies of any of the DPDs or budgets on the attached list, let me know and I will see that you get them.
6. "Loose Ends", a list of DPDs and budgets that have not yet been revised. Any project on the Loose Ends list for which a revised DPD and/or budget is not received by **Monday, August 19** will be recommended to the Trustee Council as a "fund contingent," which means that funds will not be authorized by the Executive Director for expenditure until the DPD and/or budget is finally approved.

Please call me if you have questions about any of these materials. Otherwise, see you Thursday.

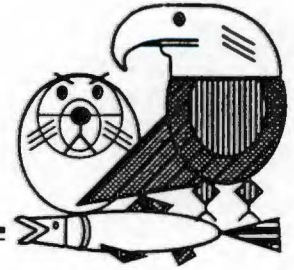
cc: Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator
Restoration Office Staff

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: Restoration Work Force

From: Andrea Schubert Date: August 12, 1996

Comments:

Total Pages: 3

Please distribute to RWF
members.

Thy, Keri

FAXED

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

- Belt, Gina
- Berg, Catherine
- Fries, Carol
- Gibbons, Dave
- Claudia Slater/Bill Hauser
- Bartels, Leslie/Lisa Thomas
- Miraglia, Rita

- Morris, Byron
- Piper, Ernie
- Rice, Bud
- Spies, Bob
- Thompson, Ray
- Wright, Bruce
- Sullivan, Joe

Traci Cramer

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW yes

FAX SENT BY: Keri Hile

8/7/96

Trustee Agencies

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

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

TX/RX NO.

8415

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TRANSACTION OK

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[10] 19075867555

D.GIBBONS

[13] 19077896608

MORRIS-WRIGHT

[15] 2698918

CAROL FRIES

[16] 2672450

RITA MIRAGLIA

[17] 2713992

R.THOMPSON

[18] 2672474

SULLIVAN-SLATER

[19] 7863636

L.BARTELS

[20] 7863350

C.BERG

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B.RICE

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E.PIPER

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B.SPIES

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G.BELT

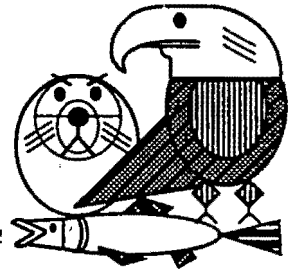
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Work Force

FROM: Sandra Schubert *Sandra*
Project Coordinator

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DATE: August 12, 1996

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Trustee Agencies

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

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Please call me if you have questions about any of these materials. Otherwise, see you Thursday.

cc: Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator
Restoration Office Staff

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
Pink Salmon		\$3,086.8	\$1,921.7	\$74.9	\$939.5	\$288.4	\$32.0	\$3,256.5	
97076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	\$618.8	\$618.8		\$234.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$853.4	Fund
97093	Diversion of Harvest Effort	\$484.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97139A1	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	\$26.4	\$26.4			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$26.4	Fund
97139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	\$76.5	\$76.5		\$49.7	\$39.7	\$32.0	\$197.9	Fund
97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	\$9.3	\$9.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.3	Fund close-out
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries		\$273.8		\$260.5	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$619.3	Fund contingent
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	\$120.1	\$120.1		\$100.5	\$55.0	\$0.0	\$275.6	Fund
97190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	\$254.5	\$254.5					\$254.5	Fund
97191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	\$208.5	\$208.5	\$74.9	\$164.2	\$58.7	\$0.0	\$506.3	Fund/Defer
97194	Spawning Habitat Recovery	\$138.3	\$138.3			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3	Fund
97196	Genetic Structure	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$130.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$375.5	Fund contingent
97209	Examination of Straying	\$123.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97228	Genetic Assessment of Offspring	\$96.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97284	Test Fishery Project	\$511.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97321-BAA	Model Integration	\$221.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Pacific Herring		\$1,053.4	\$717.7	\$204.6	\$627.8	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$1,572.5	
97162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	\$517.7	\$517.7		\$437.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$955.3	Fund
97165	Genetic Discrimination			\$103.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.9	Defer
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	\$260.7	\$200.0	\$60.7	\$190.2	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$473.3	Fund/Defer
Page A-1									8/12/96

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97168-BAA	Social Ecology of Herring Fishery	\$235.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97248	Collection Historical Data/Local Knowledge	\$40.0		\$40.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0	Defer
SEA and Related Projects		\$4,839.6	\$3,733.3		\$2,062.3	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$5,985.6	
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	\$115.3	\$115.3		\$115.0	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$420.3	Fund contingent
97243	Water Resources of Prince William Sound	\$814.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97303-BAA	Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock	\$120.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	\$3,618.0	\$3,618.0		\$1,947.3			\$5,565.3	Fund
97322-BAA	Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors	\$171.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon		\$536.6	\$405.1	\$292.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$697.7	
97048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Affected Sockeye	\$31.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook	\$134.5		\$127.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.5	Defer
97251	Akalura Lake Restoration	\$42.0		\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0	Defer
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	\$123.1		\$123.1				\$123.1	Defer
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	\$158.3	\$158.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$158.3	Fund close-out
97258A-CLO	Overescapement Project		\$200.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$200.0	Fund contingent
97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake	\$46.8	\$46.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.8	Fund close-out
Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden		\$934.2	\$266.5		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$366.5	
97043B-CLO	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$24.0	Fund close-out
97145	Anadromous and Resident Forms	\$229.7	\$229.7		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$329.7	Fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97172	Recovery in Prince William Sound	\$402.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97174	Restoration Project Support/Coordination	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Withdrawn
97242	Characteristics of PWS Cutthroat	\$265.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97302	PWS Inventory	\$12.8	\$12.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8	Fund
Marine Mammals		\$814.1	\$658.1	\$156.0	\$275.9	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$1,140.0	
97001	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$15.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$211.4	Fund
97012-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	\$157.5	\$1.5	\$156.0				\$157.5	Fund/Defer
97064	Harbor Seal Monitoring, Habitat, Trophics	\$317.8	\$317.8		\$150.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$517.8	Fund
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	\$143.3	\$143.3		\$110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.3	Fund
Nearshore Ecosystem		\$3,341.2	\$2,186.4	\$115.7	\$1,753.7	\$524.8	\$224.4	\$4,805.0	
97025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	\$1,821.5	\$1,705.8	\$115.7	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$0.0	\$3,940.9	Fund contingent
97090	Mussel Bed Restoration	\$10.0	\$10.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0	Fund contingent
97157-BAA	Intertidal Monitoring Using Isotope Indicators	\$85.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97158	Monitoring in Katmai National Park	\$56.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97161	Differentiation/Interchange of Harlequins	\$98.8	\$98.8		\$9.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.3	Fund
97181-BAA	Intertidal Recovery Monitoring	\$299.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	\$43.0	\$43.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0	Fund
97227	Recovery of Intertidal Communities	\$276.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97233	Body Condition of Sea Otters	\$11.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97240	Clam Recruitment	\$237.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97290	Hydrocarbon Database	\$76.3	\$76.3		\$74.8	\$74.8	\$224.4	\$450.3	Fund
97427	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	\$252.5	\$252.5					\$252.5	Fund
97429	River Otters and Oil Contamination	\$72.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects		\$2,767.7	\$2,172.3	\$282.3	\$1,880.0	\$1,820.0	\$176.4	\$6,331.0	
97142	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	\$188.5	\$188.5			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$188.5	Fund
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$73.8	\$73.8		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.8	Fund contingent
97159-CLO	Marine Bird Abundance Surveys	\$45.1	\$45.1					\$45.1	Fund
97163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment-APEX	\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0	\$176.4	\$5,576.4	Fund
97167-BAA	Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from EVOS	\$32.1	\$32.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1	Fund
97169-BAA	Genetics of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	\$67.3		\$67.3				\$67.3	Defer
97182-BAA	Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	\$247.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97224	Forage Fish in Oil/Gas Development Areas	\$110.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity			\$180.0				\$180.0	Defer
97235	Sand Lance Literature Review	\$42.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97253-BAA	Seabird Recovery: Modeling	\$93.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97305	Stable Isotope Analysis of Seabirds	\$35.0		\$35.0				\$35.0	Defer
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Sand Lance	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$82.8	Fund
Archaeological Resources		\$211.3	\$231.2		\$201.3	\$165.0	\$405.0	\$1,002.5	
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	\$145.0	\$145.0		\$135.0	\$145.0	\$405.0	\$830.0	Fund
97007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration		\$19.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$19.9	Fund contingent

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	\$66.3	\$66.3		\$66.3	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$152.6	Fund
Subsistence		\$4,449.6	\$1,352.2	\$204.6	\$1,175.1	\$349.0	\$825.0	\$3,905.9	
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	\$48.0	\$48.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.0	Fund
97052	Community Involvement	\$248.4	\$248.4		\$250.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$1,498.4	Fund
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	\$11.1	\$11.1		\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$35.1	Fund
97131	Clam Restoration	\$365.0	\$365.0		\$365.0			\$730.0	Fund
97156	Public Access and Education Program	\$267.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97210	Youth Area Watch	\$150.0	\$150.0		\$150.0			\$300.0	Fund
97214-CLO	Harbor Seal Documentary	\$12.1	\$12.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1	Fund
97220	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	\$115.0	\$115.0		\$12.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.0	Fund
97222	Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	\$74.4	\$74.4		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$299.4	Fund
97244	Community Harbor Seal Sampling/Mgt.	\$114.9	\$114.9		\$85.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9	Fund
97245-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	\$274.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon			\$18.9				\$18.9	Defer
97256A	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking			\$34.4				\$34.4	Defer
97256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking			\$16.8				\$16.8	Defer
97261	Port Graham Land Stewardship	\$443.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97262	Port Graham Shoreline Inventory/Protection	\$595.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	\$102.0	\$58.0		\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$185.0	Fund contingent

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
97264	Port Graham Wetlands Inventory/Protection	\$417.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97265	Port Graham Moose Browse	\$334.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97267	Port Graham Skiff Dock	\$62.5		\$62.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.5	Defer
97268	Port Graham Harvest Trips	\$22.0		\$22.0				\$22.0	Defer
97271	Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals	\$116.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$45.0	\$45.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$45.0	Fund close-out
97276	Chignik Lake Access Road	\$10.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97281	Forest Workshops	\$50.0		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0	Defer
97282	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	\$287.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97286	Elders/Youth Conference	\$15.8	\$15.8		\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$126.9	Fund
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge	\$172.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97352	Traditional Knowledge	\$94.5	\$94.5					\$94.5	Fund
Reduction of Marine Pollution		\$1,077.7	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	
97260	Port Graham Marine Pollution Cleanup	\$616.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97283	Eyak Beach Cleanup	\$193.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97304	Kodiak Waste Management Plan	\$267.5	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	Fund
Habitat Improvement		\$661.7	\$593.9	\$67.8	\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,421.3	
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	\$593.9	\$593.9		\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,353.5	Fund
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration	\$67.8		\$67.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8	Defer

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION FY 97 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	Recommendation					Total FY97-02	Recommendation
			'97Fund	'97Defer	FY98	FY99	FY00-02		
Ecosystem Synthesis		\$738.0	\$64.9		\$225.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$289.9	
97054-BAA	Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	\$148.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97215-BAA	Modeling Trophic Webs	\$75.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97234	Ecosystem Synthesis Model	\$198.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97249	Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling	\$251.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97300	Synthesis of Scientific Findings from EVOS	\$64.9	\$64.9		\$225.0			\$289.9	Fund
Public Information and Education		\$2,508.0	\$0.0	\$137.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$137.5	
97183	Placement of Darkened Waters Exhibit		\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97221-BAA	Information Infrastructure	\$214.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97232	Endowment of Engineering Research Center	\$2,256.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97275	Applied Field-Based Research Program	\$37.5		\$37.5				\$37.5	Defer
97301	Television Pilot			\$100.0				\$100.0	Defer
Research Facilities		\$403.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
97171	Mariculture Technical Center	\$271.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery	\$82.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
97252	Planning for Genetics Lab at SeaLife Center	\$49.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Do not fund
Project Management		\$641.5	\$641.5					\$641.5	
97250	Project Management	\$641.5	\$641.5					\$641.5	Fund
Total:		\$28,065.1	\$15,212.3	\$1,536.0	\$10,000.2	\$3,334.6	\$1,737.8	\$31,820.9	

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION / OUTSIDE OF 1997 WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	'97 Revised Request	'97Fund	Recommendation				Total FY97-02	Recommendation
	Archaeological Resources	\$318.5		\$318.5				\$318.5	
97277	Chenega Bay Archaeological Repository	\$318.5		\$318.5				\$318.5	Defer
	Reduction of Marine Pollution	\$2,086.2	\$1,167.9	\$267.5	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,510.4	
97115	Sound Waste Management Plan	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9	Fund
97229	Cordova Solid Waste Disposal	\$918.3		\$267.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5	Defer
	Habitat Improvement								
97126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support								Fund
	Research Facilities	\$537.6		\$380.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$380.0	
97151-BAA	PWSSC Facilities Improvement	\$537.6		\$380.0				\$380.0	Defer
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Defer
	Total:	\$2,942.3	\$1,167.9	\$966.0	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,208.9	

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 <u>Recommended</u>		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
Pink Salmon					\$3,503.2	\$3,086.8	\$1,921.7	\$74.9	\$939.5	\$288.4	\$32.0	\$3,256.5
97076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	A. Wertheimer/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$623.2	\$618.8	\$618.8		\$234.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$853.4

Abstract

This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on the straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. The objectives are to conduct a related series of controlled experiments on straying of pink salmon to determine the role of oil and other factors so that field studies of straying in Prince William Sound after the oil spill can be interpreted; to determine if the return rate of pink salmon to adult is reduced when they have been exposed to oiled gravel during embryonic development; and to continue investigations into whether such exposure causes heritable damage to reproductive fitness of pink salmon.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The greatest value of this project is that it supports an understanding of the effects of oil on nominal straying rates, reproduction, and early developmental stages of pink salmon. The weaknesses identified by the reviewers still exist, i.e., the difficulty of projecting results obtained in Southeast Alaska, and the lack of a genetic component. If straying rates are in fact lower than projected, an even more expensive field effort will be needed to complete this project.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. Although the Chief Scientist has raised questions about this project, NOAA has been responsive to prior concerns and funding this project in FY 97 will get the most return out of what has been a significant investment of Trustee Council dollars. This project will provide useful information on marine survival of pink salmon that will have broad application to salmon management.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97093	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort	T. Linley/PWSAC	ADFG	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$484.7	\$484.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will be directed at changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. The project will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> It is not clear that this proposal would result in less exploitation of wild pink salmon stocks in western Prince William Sound, though it may have potential to do so if the run timing of the chums is selected to coincide with timing of wild pink stocks. Application of traditional harvest management strategies would probably be a more direct way to address problems with wild stocks in western Prince William Sound. A potential negative effect of establishing a terminal chum salmon fishery on the western side of Montague Island would be interference with the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (/025), which uses this area as an experimental control. This proposal, however, does have the potential to help restore commercial fishing services. The proposing organization is well qualified to do this type of work, but there is confusion about the relationship with Project 97284. Given the current market value of pink and chum salmon and the large cost of this program, the Trustee Council may also wish to consider whether an investment in this project is worthwhile. Also, the risk to the NVP experiment from this project cannot be mitigated and is unacceptable. Do not fund.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on possible conflict with NVP (/025) and other ecosystem projects. There also is concern that a significant capital investment in hatchery equipment is not wise or timely. Finally, any Trustee Council support of this project would require compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which could delay implementation until FY 98.					
97139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	S. Honnold/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$26.4	\$26.4	\$26.4			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$26.4
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal will evaluate the barrier bypass improvement at Little Waterfall Creek, as indicated by pink and coho salmon use of the bypass. The renovation of the bypass (decreased grades and addition of resting pools) was completed in FY 96 and is expected to facilitate increased spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon. Studies in FY 97 will include bypass inspections to document salmon passage, spawner enumeration, and juvenile salmon abundance monitoring.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will evaluate the effects of improvements to Little Waterfall Creek bypass, and it seems appropriate to determine the performance of the improvements. However, there is concern about the lack of attention to interspecific competition and interactions with other species. FY 98 funding is contingent on addressing these questions; funding in FY 99 is not recommended. Fund as requested in FY 97.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund FY 97 only. Project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and coho salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost due to the oil spill. FY 97 work will be monitoring and evaluation of the barrier bypass modification, as required by the Trustee Council's supplementation criteria. Funding for further monitoring in FY 98 will be considered only if questions raised by the Chief Scientist concerning interspecific competition and interaction with other species are addressed.					

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development	N. Dudiak/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$82.7	\$76.5	\$76.5		\$49.7	\$39.7	\$32.0	\$197.9
<u>Abstract</u> The goal of this project is the restoration of the native Port Dick Creek salmon stocks. Actual restoration of the spawning habitat will take place in June 1996. If natural colonization rates are not adequate to fully seed the restored habitat, on-site fish culture techniques will be incorporated using the native pink and chum salmon stocks to maintain genetic integrity. Water temperature, water level, salinity and stream velocity will be monitored. Additional post construction substrate monitoring is proposed.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project in which it is important to evaluate the effects of improvements on Port Dick Creek. The increased funding to monitor bedload transport and salmon survival is appropriate given past peer review comments. Fund, including additional monitoring.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, including new objectives related to bedload transport monitoring and increased salmon fry evaluation. This project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and chum salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost in the oil spill.						
97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$9.3	\$9.3	\$9.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9.3
<u>Abstract</u> This is a close-out of Project 96139C1. Originally, FY 96 was to be the close-out year, but some instream structures failed. In FY 96, the structures which failed will be repaired using better anchoring techniques. Crowded stands of Sitka spruce, which were thinned to accelerate growth, will also be monitored. In FY 97, the repaired structures will be monitored to make sure they have withstood the high flows associated with the spring runoff, the final data on spruce growth will be collected, and the final report will be written.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Final year of this project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out. This project is designed to evaluate the results of a previous Trustee Council effort to improve habitat for pink salmon and chum salmon on Montague Island. FY 96 was to be the final year of funding for the project (monitoring and report writing). However, some of the instream structures failed and the FY 96 funds were reprogrammed to repair the structures. FY 97 funding will allow the desired monitoring to occur.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 9th yr. 11 yr. project	\$275.1		\$273.8		\$260.5	\$85.0	\$0.0	\$619.3
<u>Abstract</u> There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak pink salmon returns to Prince William Sound. Pink salmon runs are dominated by hatchery populations, and efforts to restore injured wild populations through selective harvesting of hatchery fish depend upon the availability of data pertaining to the spatial and temporal abundance of wild fish in the different fishing areas of the Sound. This project will provide accurate real-time and post-season estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to commercial harvests by date and fishing district and also to hatchery cost-recovery harvests. This information is important for fisheries managers who must anticipate the effects of fishing strategies on injured populations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Highly valuable on-going project. Technically excellent. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on approval of a reduced budget. Trustee Council funding will be provided again in FY 98 to ensure two years of overlap with the Otolith Thermal Mass Marking Project (/188). Only close-out funds will be provided in FY 99. The project provides information that allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks. WAITING FOR REVISED BUDGET...						
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$122.4	\$120.1	\$120.1		\$100.5	\$55.0	\$0.0	\$275.6
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop otolith marking as a stock separation tool. All hatchery-produced salmon will be marked using this technique. Recoveries of these marks from returning adults caught in mixed-stock fisheries in Prince William Sound will allow improved estimation of the hatchery/wild composition of the catch. Improved estimation will enhance the fishery manager's ability to protect damaged wild pink salmon stocks in mixed-stock fisheries. The project will be conducted over two pink salmon life cycles. Experience with two life cycles is needed to fully develop a program that integrates induced banding code quality, otolith processing rates and costs, and statistical designs for catch sampling.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent ongoing project. The capture of juvenile salmon in southwest Prince William Sound is appropriate, but should be done by the SEA program. The increased funds requested for purchase of equipment appear necessary to process otoliths in a timely manner. Fund at \$120.1.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Trustee Council funding will be provided again in FY 98 to ensure two years of overlap with the Coded Wire Tag Project (/186). Only close-out funds will be provided in FY 99. The project provides information that allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks. Otolith marking is a more accurate and less expensive technology for providing the information now obtained through coded wire tags.						

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Defer</u>				
97190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$267.5	\$254.5	\$254.5					\$254.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil-induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil-induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing whether marine survival has a genetic basis.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The project proposes sound technical approaches. However, there is inadequate description of the experimental design for application of the developed genetic markers to management questions. Long-term applications of the developed genetic markers could be very valuable, although a specific link to restoration objectives is not well established in proposal. The investigators are qualified and talented, but new to this line of work, and it will take time for them to get the new techniques implemented. No commitments should be made at present to funding beyond FY 97. Concrete evidence of cost sharing by non-EVOS sources is essential for future commitment of EVOS funds. Fund in FY 97 and then review again.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will provide fundamental information which will likely aid restoration of wild stocks of pink salmon and benefit pink salmon management in the future. It is a long-term project with national importance. Trustee Council commitment at this time is to provide funding through FY 97 only.						
97191A	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities that Persist in Pink Salmon Populations in PWS	M. Willette/ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 9th yr. 11 yr. project	\$283.4	\$208.5	\$208.5	\$74.9	\$164.2	\$58.7	\$0.0	\$506.3
<u>Abstract</u> Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the oil spill. These increased rates of mortality persisted annually through the 1993 field season, suggesting that genetic damage may have occurred as a result of exposure to oil during early developmental life-stages. The consequences of this putative genetic damage include physiological dysfunction of individuals and reduced reproductive capacity of populations. The 1994 field results show no statistical difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams. This project will continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field and would verify and identify the occurrence of genetic damages.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The recovery of pink salmon streams is planned to be followed through two even-year and two odd-year life cycles, and thus objectives A and B of this proposal should go forward. However, the genetic objectives (C and D) were to be closed out in FY 96, and there is no compelling evidence to change this plan. The project should be funded at a reduced level that reflects elimination of objectives C and D. MAY BE REVISED ONCE REVISED DPD SUBMITTED...			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund stream sampling and embryo mortality component. Defer decision on funding genetics portion (Objectives C and D), for which close out funds were provided in FY 96, pending more information on status of the closeout. This project represents the major monitoring project for the ongoing injury to and recovery of pink salmon. STILL WAITING FOR REVISED DPD AND RESPONSE TO BUDGET QUESTIONS...						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	M. Murphy/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$138.3	\$138.3	\$138.3			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$138.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project will examine the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and 1995 by analyzing sediment samples collected in 1989-90 by ADFG and similar samples collected in 1995 by the Auke Bay Laboratory/NOAA. Analysis and comparison of the 1989-90 and 1995 data will complete the understanding of the injury to pink salmon by documenting the initial exposure level and subsequent habitat recovery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good proposal and it may provide the final results that clarify the impact of the spill on early life stages of pink salmon. The proposal could have been stronger if there was a greater overlap between sediment samples and streams that were studied for embryo morality. However, comparison of the data from this project with similar data from laboratory experiments will allow greater understanding of whether field conditions in pink salmon streams in 1989 and 1990 were toxic to early life history stages of pink salmon. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will tie actual concentrations of oil obtained from field samples in 1989, 1990, and 1995 in pink salmon streams to embryo mortalities and will illuminate the role of direct exposure in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos. The level of funding recommended includes funds for preparation of the final report in FY 97. WAITING FOR CLARIFICATION OF FY 98 COST...								
97196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project	\$236.0	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$130.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$375.5
<u>Abstract</u> Wild-stock pink salmon suffered direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for restoration. This project is designed to delineate the genetic structure of populations of wild pink salmon inhabiting the Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good continuing project that potentially will contribute much to the restoration of pink salmon stocks in Prince William Sound. However, there is a need to define what level of genetic variability is important for management of the stocks. There is need for more information on the methods for analysis for the mitochondrial DNA work and to identify which of the 70 polymorphic loci are most useful or promising to pursue. The investigators are technically well qualified but application of the information would benefit from closer integration with agency managers. Fund. MAY BE REVISED ONCE REVISED DPD SUBMITTED...		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (1) approval of revised Detailed Project Description that addresses technical questions raised by Chief Scientist and (2) receipt of report on Project 95191A. This project is designed to determine geographic extent of genetic differences in Prince William Sound pink salmon. Knowledge of the location of pink salmon stocks and genetic differences among the stocks in Prince William Sound could help refine pink salmon management areas and goals, aiding in the recovery of wild stocks. STILL WAITING FOR REVISED DPD...								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended	Defer				
97209	Examination of Straying of Hatchery Pink Salmon into Wild Populations in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$123.9	\$123.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>				
There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak wild pink salmon returns to Prince William Sound. The most direct way to restore the wild pink salmon population is through intense fisheries management targeting hatchery fish while restricting the harvest of wild salmon. An understanding of the straying rate of hatchery fish into wild salmon systems is important for the development of fishery management plans and the evaluation of remote release programs for hatchery fish.				The objectives of this study can be met by examining fish returning to hatcheries for lesser cost. The critical issue in straying, whether there is gene flow between salmon populations in different streams, is not addressed by the nominal straying measurements proposed for this project. This project seems more related to normal agency management and aquacultural operations than to the restoration program, and some of its objectives will likely be achieved by Project 97076.				Do not fund. Project is intended to provide additional information to fisheries managers. However, the project is closer to normal agency management than to restoration. In addition, some of the objectives duplicate efforts currently being funded under Project /076.				
97228	Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Embryo Mortality and Developmental Stability in Offspring of Oiled Pink Salmon	B. Smoker/UAF	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$96.7	\$96.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>				<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>				
A quantitative genetic analysis of embryonic mortality and other measures of developmental stability will be carried out. Estimates of genetic parameters for mortality (heritability, genetic correlation, non-additive and maternal sources of variation) will be important for management of pink salmon resources during restoration because they predict the rate at which genetic change can be expected to occur. This project is an augmentation of Project /076 being carried out by NOAA.				Proposal should not be funded without further expansion of technical approach to discuss quantitative genetic methods and alternative approaches to measuring developmental instability. Do not fund.				Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's evaluation of the project's technical approach.				

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97284	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon through Test Fishery Project	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$511.8	\$511.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would conduct surveys of salmon streams in Prince William Sound in order to locate populations of pink and chum salmon to use in developing hatchery runs with altered location and timing. Altered runs could alleviate harvest pressure on wild stocks in western Prince William Sound. An alternative approach would be to use aggressive time and area fishery closures. Until a policy decision is made on whether altered run timing and remote releases should be pursued, this proposal is premature. The proposers are qualified to carry out the work. To be most cost effective, any future proposals should indicate the extent to which existing information at ADFG can be used to identify the desired wild brood stock. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.								
97321-BAA	Model Integration of Pink Salmon Restoration	C. Coutant and W. VanWinkle/Oak Ridge National Laboratory	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$221.8	\$221.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop a population model of pink salmon to integrate field-based knowledge of oil-spill effects. The first year will develop a model to predict the recovery rate of pink salmon populations in response to oil spills and similar disturbances by integrating impacts on incubation success, straying, adult mortality, and changes in food web dynamics. The second year will use the model to evaluate restoration and management strategies including variation in the size of hatchery smolt releases, supplementation of spawning habitat, and regulation of fishing.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically sound proposal to integrate much of the available information from ADFG studies into a pink salmon production model for Prince William Sound. This model should provide some of the synthesis effort needed to bring the results of past studies to bear on future management of this important resource. This project will make its greatest contribution if it can be coordinated with other synthesis efforts planned for 1998 and beyond. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. It may be appropriate to consider this project in the future.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
Pacific Herring					\$1,222.7	\$1,053.4	\$717.7	\$204.6	\$627.8	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$1,572.5
97162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/Univ. Wash., C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ.	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$538.3	\$517.7	\$517.7		\$437.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$955.3
<u>Abstract</u> Field and controlled laboratory studies will focus on viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus and <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> , a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease(s) and mortality observed in Prince William Sound herring since 1993. Herring will be monitored throughout the year for signs of disease and immune status, while specific pathogen-free herring will be used to determine the degree of mortality, blood chemical changes, and pathogenicity produced by these organisms alone and in combination with exposure to stressors such as petroleum hydrocarbons, temperature and crowding.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically excellent ongoing project that is contributing greatly to our understanding of the causes of the population crash of herring in 1993-94, and the recovery of the population from pathogenic effects. The investigators are well qualified, with laudable publication records. The project appears to be cost-effective. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project investigates the potential link between oil exposure and disease in herring, and between disease and the herring population decline in Prince William Sound. Understanding the causes of the decline and the lack of recovery is important for restoration of the herring population in Prince William Sound and resumption of the herring fishery.							
97165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$121.9		\$103.9			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$103.9
<u>Abstract</u> The Prince William Sound herring fishery has been in catastrophic decline since 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating knowledge of genetically-derived population structure into harvest management. This continuing project is delineating the structure of Prince William Sound population(s) and related North Pacific populations using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses. Tests for temporal and spatial diversity within years and temporal stability across years will be conducted.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Similar to the pink salmon genetics project (/196), there is a need to identify at what level genetic variability is important for application of these results to management. This is a good proposal and it should go forward. However, the proposal does not provide enough detail on how the microsatellite data will be analyzed. This project appears to be more expensive than necessary. Fund, but at a reduced level.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer until FY 96 results have been analyzed. If continuation of the project is recommended, funding will be contingent on (1) approval of a reduced budget not to exceed \$103.9 and (2) receipt of the report due on Project 95191A. Project 97165 is intended to address basic questions about the genetic composition of Prince William Sound herring in relation to other North Pacific populations. When setting harvest limits, it is important to know whether there exists one or more genetically distinct populations.							

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project	\$260.7	\$260.7	\$200.0	\$60.7	\$190.2	\$22.4	\$0.0	\$473.3
<u>Abstract</u> The oil spill coincided with the spring migration of Pacific herring to spawning grounds in Prince William Sound. Studies of oil spill injuries to herring documented damage from oil exposure in adult herring, reduced hatching success of embryos, and elevated levels of physical and genetic abnormalities in newly hatched larvae. The Prince William Sound herring spawning population has drastically declined since 1993, and pathology studies have implicated viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) and <i>ichthyophonus</i> as potential sources of mortality as well as indicators of stress. This project will monitor the abundance of the herring resource in Prince William Sound using SCUBA and hydroacoustic techniques.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been carried out for several years since the oil spill to provide basic information about the spawning biomass of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. The proposal for FY 97 would compare egg-based estimates of biomass with biomass estimates obtained from acoustic methods. This may be desirable to identify the most cost-effective and useful measure of herring stock abundance in Prince William Sound. However, a method for predicting or developing an index for future stock strength, based on juvenile abundance, may also come out of the herring research being carried out under the SEA project (/320). In the absence of a benchmark measure of abundance, it is not clear for how many years hydroacoustic and egg-based biomass estimates of stock should be carried out. I recommend delaying a decision on funding the hydroacoustic estimates for FY 97 until a more extensive examination can be made of the relationship between the two estimators and its value to future herring management.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund herring spawn deposition survey. Defer a decision on the hydroacoustics component pending further review. This project continues basic spawn deposition work on Pacific herring, which has not had a commercial opening in Prince William Sound since 1993. The PI has been responsive to reviewer concerns, and ADFG has now provided a plan to take over full support of this work after FY 98. [NOTE: FY 98 budget includes hydroacoustic component. If a decision is made to discontinue this component, the budget will be reduced accordingly.]					
97168-BAA	Restoration of Commercial Fishing Services: Social Ecology of the Herring Fishery in Prince William Sound	M. Downs/Impact Assessment, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$235.0	\$235.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Commercial fishing was disrupted by the oil spill. This project addresses the restoration of that service by developing data about pre- and post-spill commercial fishing activity, focusing on the Prince William Sound herring fishery. The working hypothesis of this proposal is that restoration of commercial herring fishing services is based on socioeconomic as well as biological factors. Statistical data about the fishery will profile the pre- and post-spill patterns of fishing. Interview data with fisheries participants will describe the dynamics of the fishery and the social and economic factors that affect restoration of the herring fishery and commercial fishery services.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The socioeconomic impact of the collapsed herring fishery in Prince William Sound is of interest. However, the Trustee Council has chosen to restore the resources themselves as the primary means of restoring services, such as commercial fishing. Although this project's methods seem reasonably sound, the reviewers were not persuaded that a project of this depth and scope is necessary. Indeed, its primary value is to document the socioeconomic history of the herring fishery with respect to the oil spill and to aid in the evaluation of whether the service of commercial fishing is restored following restoration of the herring resource (when that happens). However, this project would do nothing to directly restore either the resource or the service. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would investigate factors affecting the recovery of the herring fishery, including adaptations that fishers and processors have made to the lack of a harvestable resource, but would not contribute significantly to the restoration of either the herring resource or the commercial fishery.					

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97248	Collection of Historical Data and Local Environmental Knowledge of Forage Fish and Herring	J. Seitz	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$66.8	\$40.0		\$40.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.0
<u>Abstract</u> Using personal interviews, surveys, and mapping, this project will collect historical and contemporary knowledge about the ecology of herring and other forage fish and map information on their distribution; create an ascii file of mapped data; and create a subject index of textual information on the ecology and life cycle of the fish by species. Data and reports will be provided to participating projects -- SEA (/320) and APEX (/163).		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project could contribute to the redevelopment of confidence in fish resources by subsistence users, and possibly provide information on recovery using traditional and local knowledge of pre-spill abundance. The institutional arrangements and project management responsibilities are inadequately defined, and it may be beneficial to formally link this project with other efforts attempting to develop traditional ecological knowledge. Reconsider revised proposal after assessment of all traditional ecological knowledge projects.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until Project 97352/Traditional Ecological Knowledge is underway and a determination has been made as to how the objectives of this project can best be achieved. This project is designed to address restoration objectives for herring and seabirds by contributing indigenous and local knowlege on herring and other forage fish.					
SEA and Related Projects					\$4,834.8	\$4,839.6	\$3,733.3		\$2,062.3	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$5,985.6
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$115.3	\$115.3	\$115.3		\$115.0	\$115.0	\$75.0	\$420.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project will continue to monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring and to identify critical pink salmon and herring marine habitat in Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent proposal that holds good promise for development of a measurement for the annual importance of copepod production in the Prince William Sound food web, and therefore in interannual variability of larval fish (Pacific herring and pink salmon) production. The investigator has a good track record in the EVOS process and the work promises to be publishable in a first line journal. Progress to date has been excellent. The cost of the work is very reasonable. Fund, but commit to five rather than six years of Trustee Council support, pending subsequent evaluations of progress.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of the report on Project ST8 (due 9/30/96). Collecting and measuring pristane in mussels may provide a simple measure of marine productivity, thus allowing predictions about future fisheries production and harvest levels. Project has good community involvement component, working with the participants in the Youth Area Watch (Project /210) and producing an informational brochure.					

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97243	Water Resources of Prince William Sound	J. Dorava/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$814.5	\$814.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide a baseline of existing water resource conditions using an integrated hydrology, water chemistry and biological health indicators approach. This information will permit analysis of long-term trends of both water quantity and quality in order to monitor recovery of streams that may have been affected by the oil spill. Along with assessing present conditions and establishing a baseline for monitoring trends, this study will provide information needed for damage assessment and restoration.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While some of the results of this work might be useful for some restoration projects, much of this proposal is not directly related to EVOS objectives. The results that are related to EVOS objectives are not critical to these projects. This project is very expensive, and there are questions about sample and analytical design. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which would assess the quantity and quality of freshwater discharging into Prince William Sound, is not clearly linked to restoration of an injured resource. In addition, the project is very expensive and the Chief Scientist has raised questions about its technical design.						
97303-BAA	Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock in the Greater Prince William Sound Area	G. Thomas, T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$120.5	\$120.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will improve stock assessment information on walleye pollock in Prince William Sound. Improved stock information will reduce the risk of over-exploitation, promote sustainable harvests, and examine the possibility of setting multiple species exploitation rates as a recovery tool for injured resources. A hydroacoustic-midwater trawl survey will be conducted in the late winter to estimate the pollock biomass in locations that have been previously recognized as spawning areas. By using commercial vessels as partners to assess the biomass of spawning concentrations of fish, the people fishing will be involved in the decision-making process. Local knowledge and scanning sonars will be used to locate and map the walleye pollock stocks.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The personnel and institutions are well qualified, and the concept of a sentinel fishery of this nature is a good idea. Although this project is basically sound, there are a number of technical questions, such as likely difficulties in detecting among-survey differences and in comparing the efficacy of the fishery against the acoustic survey. There also is fundamental concern that basic stock assessment for pollock should be a normal agency management function and there is little connection between this project and restoration objectives identified by the Trustee Council. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which would conduct population assessments of adult walleye pollock, is not clearly linked to the restoration objectives identified by the Trustee Council. In addition, the Chief Scientist raised questions about the project's technical efficacy.						

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Fund</u>				
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	T. Cooney, et al.	ADFG	Cont'd	\$3,613.2	\$3,618.0	\$3,618.0		\$1,947.3			\$5,565.3

Abstract

This project is describing mechanisms of mortality for juvenile populations of pink salmon and Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. This information is being used to create a series of dynamic numerical models and an attendant nominal monitoring program to affect the restoration of these species through management options. The mechanisms influencing the distribution and growth rates of juveniles are being investigated by oceanographic studies. Mechanisms of predation and starvation are being studied by fisheries scientists and marine ecologists.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an excellent program that has undergone independent and thorough technical review annually. The program should better articulate the practical benefits and applications to be derived from the research, including a schedule for production of potential management tools. Key parameters for routine monitoring of the system to determine likely productivity of pink salmon and herring need to be identified. Continued improvement of the interaction between the modelers and the field scientists is required, as is a plan to integrate the results of SEA with the work of APEX(/163) and NVP(/025). In terms of the long-range scope of the program, resolution of the major hypotheses will be necessary over the next year prior to decisions about funding after the FY 99 closeout.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund. Significant progress has been made to address the central SEA hypotheses. The program is now at a point when field work is transitioning to modeling and analysis. FY 98 will be the final year for most of the present SEA projects and only modest closeout funding is anticipated in FY 99 as a final synthesis year. Further herring research beyond FY 98 is uncertain and must be reevaluated in the context of other herring work and other restoration proposals. A key issue to be addressed in FY 97 is ensuring that SEA predictive models are useful to/used by resource managers. Further interaction between SEA investigators and resource managers appears needed. Clarification of any long-term data collection and monitoring to support predictive models is also critical to ensure that models can be maintained over time. On-going efforts to integrate the major ecosystem research projects (SEA, NVP and APEX) should be pursued during FY 97 and used to guide future funding decisions. In recognition of funds included in the FY 97 recommendation for additional data/modeling work (\$207.0) and for PWSSC's FY 98 report writing of FY 97 results (\$445.7), total SEA funding in FY 98 is projected to be \$1,947.3 (including agency administrative costs).

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97322-BAA	Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors of Age-0 Fishes	T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center, J. Purcell/U of Maryland	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$171.3	\$171.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> At high densities, jellyfish can seriously affect populations of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton, and may be detrimental to fisheries through direct predation on the eggs and larvae of fish as well as by competition for food with fishes. This project would examine the roles of jellyfish as predators and competitors of fishes, especially Pacific herring and pink salmon, whose populations have not recovered from injury due to the oil spill. This will be accomplished by participating in ongoing SEA research cruises in Prince William Sound in which zooplankton, ichthyoplankton, and gelatinous zooplankton distributions and densities will be determined.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good project, but there are significant questions about sample design. The importance of jellyfish as a predator on juvenile pink salmon and juvenile herring is highly speculative, and there is not sufficient evidence presented in this proposal to justify a full-scale investigation. A more limited preliminary survey might be justified, but is a lesser priority in FY 97. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The justification for investigating the role of jellyfish as a predator on juvenile pink salmon and juvenile herring is not clear. In addition, the Chief Scientist has raised questions about the project's technical design.								
Sockeye Salmon					\$1,390.1	\$536.6	\$405.1	\$292.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$697.7
97048-BAA	Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	G. Ruggerone/Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 1 yr. project	\$31.9	\$31.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Overescapement of sockeye salmon occurred in several areas of Alaska following the oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival in freshwater. However, the lack of information on marine survival of salmon confounds the interpretation of oil spill effects on adult sockeye returns. Research has shown that scale growth of Chignik sockeye salmon during the first and second years at sea is correlated with adult returns. This project will analyze marine growth of nine populations, including five populations affected by the oil spill, in an effort to separate freshwater and marine effects on adult returns.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is a continuation of a program that was highly rated on technical merit at its initiation and provides benefits in terms of understanding damages to sockeye salmon populations. However, this project was proposed only for a single year of funding, and any additional support should be a lower priority. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which is synthesizing information on overescapement of sockeye salmon, was funded by the Trustee Council as a one-year project in FY 96. Although the project has worthwhile objectives, the funds requested for FY 97 are primarily to cover cost overruns experienced since the Trustee Council took action in FY 96 and should be covered by other funding sources.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook Salmon Production in the Kenai River Ecosystem	D. Schmidt/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$136.8	\$134.5		\$127.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will investigate the role sockeye salmon carcasses play in primary and secondary production within the Kenai River and the potential symbiotic role sockeye salmon escapements have on nutrients and secondary productivity. An ecosystem approach to restoration of this system requires examination of the role salmon carcasses play in freshwater life history of other species. Chinook salmon production may be positively influenced by nutrient additions to the Kenai River. An important feature of the Kenai River studies is to ascertain if there are significant benefits to chinook salmon juveniles with increased escapements.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an innovative proposal that would examine the sources of carbon and nitrogen for juvenile chinook salmon production in the Kenai River system. The proposal hypothesizes that the nutrients released from sockeye salmon carcasses may provide a significant source of nutrients for juvenile chinook salmon. This approach may provide insight into the importance of sockeye carcasses to the Kenai River ecosystem, but it is somewhat narrowly focused on one species. Although the project would evaluate the broad effects of large sockeye escapements, which may benefit the economically important chinook fishery, the management value of the project is not clear. Defer decision.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending re-evaluation of funding priorities in the fall. If funded, funding should be contingent on approval of a reduced budget not to exceed \$127.5. This project is intended to contribute to an ecosystem-level understanding of the Kenai River system by examining the benefits of sockeye escapement to other in-river processes, for example production of chinook salmon.						
97251	Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	C. Swanton/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$388.7	\$42.0		\$42.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$42.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will restore natural production of Akalura Lake sockeye salmon through 1) further assessment of lake rearing environment and evaluation of juvenile and adult life history parameters limiting sockeye production, and 2) the use of established restoration techniques to increase juvenile abundance, survival and adult production.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is appropriate for sustained salmon management. However, it is not clear that the current low escapements to Akalura Lake are related to the spill. Zooplankton levels and smolt production in the lake are at good levels as is marine survival of sockeye from Kodiak Island. Fund only if sufficient funds are available.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. If funding for this work is approved, FY 97 would be the final year, inclusive of a final report.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	N. Dudiak/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$129.3	\$123.1		\$123.1				\$123.1
<u>Abstract</u> The project is intended to accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed wildstock sockeye salmon of Delight and Desire lakes through lake fertilization. Application of liquid fertilizer would increase the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry through nutrient enrichment. The expected result would be larger, more numerous sockeye smolt with a corresponding increase in marine survival rates.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This appears to be, in theory, a reasonable resource replacement proposal. However, there is a risk that the fertilization may not work and the fish may not actually be harvestable at a time that would make them suitable replacements. Funding may be appropriate if enough questions can be answered to reduce the risk of project failure.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. If funded, the Trustee Council's role will be to fund the pre-fertilization study only (one year of funding, plus report writing costs in FY 98), with the lake fertilization phase itself to be funded from other sources. The project is designed to restore Delight and Desire lakes to their former roles in the commercial and sport fisheries in lower Cook Inlet. The lakes are located on Port Graham Corporation lands, and the project has been endorsed by the corporation.						
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	L. Seeb, J. Seeb, K. Tarbox/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$193.3	\$158.3	\$158.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$158.3
<u>Abstract</u> This is the close-out of a five-year project to restore Kenai River sockeye salmon through improved stock assessment capabilities and more accurate regulation of spawning levels. Results from this study are currently being used in the management and restoration of Kenai River sockeye salmon injured in the oil spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically sound proposal. However, the stock assessment and stock identification products are those which salmon harvest management programs routinely require. The Trustee Council has supported the development of the tools being applied by this project over several years on the theory that their application would be essential to harvest management of depressed and damaged salmon stocks. At this time, the risk of catastrophically low salmon runs which warrant further restoration efforts would appear extremely remote. Do not fund. UPDATE...			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out (completion of data analysis and preparation of final report/manuscript). This concludes a 5-year effort to more accurately regulate spawning levels using improved sockeye salmon stock assessment capabilities. Continuation of effort should be taken over by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as part of its normal management responsibility. The information provided by this project is being used by fisheries managers to modify fishing areas and openings in order to improve management of Kenai River and other Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon stocks, which were injured when escapement goals were greatly exceeded following the oil spill. UPDATE...						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 <u>Recommended</u>		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97258A-CLO	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	D. Schmidt/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$289.9		\$200.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$200.0

Abstract

This proposal is a close-out budget for the Kodiak Island sockeye salmon studies and a monitoring program for Kenai River sockeye salmon. The Kenai studies will focus on evaluation of existing data and limited monitoring of the key variables affecting sockeye production. Most of the project's funding will be directed at completing the FY 96 Kodiak sample analysis and evaluating the existing Kenai database. These studies are developing production models for restoration of the system.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project has produced much scientific evidence relevant to the evaluation of the effects of overescapement. Our ability to gain additional understanding is limited by the uncertainty of estimates achieved with state-of-the-art data acquisition technologies. Development of a production model for the Kenai River sockeye salmon that accounts for trophic interactions is not relevant to restoration objectives. Harvest management control of the system appears to be adequate in the absence of the work products identified in this proposal. The strategy for the recovery and restoration effort of the Trustee Council was to develop enhanced management capabilities for damaged resources; that goal has been achieved. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund project close-out only (analysis of FY 96 Kenai samples, and preparation of final report on Kenai and Kodiak studies) contingent on approval of a revised budget that reflects close-out only. This concludes a 3-year effort to examine the effects of sockeye overescapement in the Kenai River system and in Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island. The project has met its primary objective, which was to develop enhanced management capabilities for sockeye populations injured by the oil spill.

BUDGET STILL NOT RESOLVED...

97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	G. Kyle/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$220.2	\$46.8	\$46.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.8
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Abstract

Returns of sockeye salmon to Coghill Lake have declined from a historical average of 250,000 to less than 10,000 in recent years. Beginning in 1993, the Trustee Council has funded a program to fertilize Coghill Lake to increase zooplankton levels, which in turn benefits juvenile sockeye growth and survival. This proposal would continue the fertilization effort.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This program was initiated in 1993 to restore the sockeye salmon run in Coghill Lake through fertilization and supplementation. Primary and secondary productivity in the lake are now at acceptable levels; smolt production is at an acceptable level; and adult escapements within the optimum range are being produced. Restoration objectives have therefore been achieved. In addition, the harvest of high levels of returning adults (see Table 1 in project's 1995 annual report), which compromises the restoration benefits, continues to be a major concern. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund project close-out (preparation of final report). This concludes a 4-year effort to increase the productive capacity of Coghill Lake. Although the Trustee Council originally planned to fund five years of fertilization, the project has met its primary objectives -- primary and secondary productivity in Coghill Lake are at acceptable levels; smolt production is at an acceptable level; and adult escapements within the optimum range are being produced.

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden					\$1,113.1	\$934.2	\$266.5		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$366.5
97043B-CLO	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$24.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$24.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project provides for monitoring of habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995 under Project 95043B. There has been concern raised that habitat structures may inadvertently increase coho salmon populations, and thereby increase competition stress on Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations. This monitoring will seek to address those questions and concerns.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> FY97 funding for this project will complete this multi-year study and allow determination of the performance of habitat improvements made to restore injured fish species. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund project close-out. This project monitors the effectiveness of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden habitat improvement structures installed in FY 95. The structures were monitored in FY 96 and should be monitored one additional year.						
97145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$229.7	\$229.7	\$229.7		\$100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$329.7
<u>Abstract</u> This project will determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout within the same watershed and between watersheds in Prince William Sound. It will examine genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group in FY 96 and FY 97. Results from this study will allow development of a long term, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is extremely critical for developing a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Several other very good proposals have been made for work on these species, but they cannot be implemented until their relationship to an overall recovery strategy is identified. Therefore, this project's contribution to the development of this strategy is important. It will be important to review results obtained after FY 96 field work and data analysis are complete. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project defines relationships among stocks and life history forms (e.g., anadromous and resident), refines understanding of the nature and extent of oil spill injury and may confirm whether recovery has occurred. The results of this study will be used to develop a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. This information has direct implications for management of sport fisheries in Prince William Sound and nationwide, and the USFS is providing significant support for this project.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97172	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Recovery in Prince William Sound	A. Hoffman/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$402.3	\$402.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will evaluate recovery of stocks of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden exposed to petrogenic hydrocarbons through estimation of growth and survival at oiled and unoiled sites in Prince William Sound. A study conducted by Hepler, et al. showed statistically significant reductions in growth at oiled sites, but did not demonstrate statistically significant differences in survival. This study will examine fewer oiled sites than Hepler and will separately address both marine and fresh water components of annual growth and survival that were not addressed in earlier studies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good proposal that should be reconsidered once information on the population structure of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been used to devise an overall strategy for restoration of these injured species. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Reconsider after a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been developed. The restoration strategy, which depends on the results of Project \145, will be developed during FY 97.								
97174	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden in PWS: Restoration Project Support and Coordination	A. Hoffman/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$157.5	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will conduct field work to collect data required to support other Trustee Council projects and work to coordinate the development and implementation of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden restoration strategies. Involvement and information has been requested from ADFG on previous studies on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden funded by the Trustee Council. There is currently no mechanism for coordinating these projects or integrating the results into a management plan.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Strategic planning portion of this project (objective 1) would be very useful during FY 97 as plans for recovery actions for field seasons in FY 98 and beyond are formulated. Objective 2 is a good proposal that should be reconsidered once information on population structure of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been used to devise an overall strategy for restoration of these injured species. Fund, but only objective 1.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Proposal withdrawn.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97242	Characteristics of the Cutthroat Trout Resources of Prince William Sound	J. Dorava & B. Black/USGS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$265.4	\$265.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> The characteristics of the cutthroat trout population and the available habitat in Prince William Sound will be investigated following the protocols of the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program. Twenty sites around the Sound will be investigated during the first year of this project as a supplement to a water resources monitoring program proposed as part one of a two-part NAWQA-style study. Additional characterization of seasonal variations in cutthroat trout populations and habitat will be investigated at five index sites in the second and third years.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good proposal that could be reconsidered once information on population structure of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been used to devise an overall strategy for restoration of these injured species. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Reconsider after a restoration strategy for cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden has been developed. The restoration strategy, which depends on the results of Project /145, will be developed during FY 97.								
97302	Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory	K. Hodges/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$34.2	\$12.8	\$12.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.8
<u>Abstract</u> The status of anadromous Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout populations in Prince William Sound is not known. Consultation with local residents revealed that these species are more widespread than previously believed. This project will investigate a number of remote stream and lake systems to determine whether these species are present and their relative abundance. If these species are more widespread or abundant than previously believed, additional enhancement efforts may not be necessary. This project will also provide information for ongoing genetics studies by determining how isolated the populations are from each other and whether interbreeding is likely.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project contains good ideas, but it is competing with far more sophisticated proposals to do the same type of work. The site determination phase of this proposal, if coordinated with other concerned state and federal entities, could make a valuable contribution to development of a recovery strategy during FY 97. Consider funding the other element of the project later at a reduced level.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund the site determination element. Local knowledge will be used to determine which streams in Prince William Sound are known to have populations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. This information could be useful in developing a restoration strategy for these species. The restoration strategy, which depends on the results of Project /145, will be developed during FY 97. Reconsider the other element of the project, estimation of the relative abundance of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden, after a restoration strategy for these species has been developed.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
Marine Mammals					\$814.1	\$814.1	\$658.1	\$156.0	\$275.9	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$1,140.0
97001	Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$195.5	\$195.5	\$195.5		\$15.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$211.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound. Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue and expand work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood metabolites, blubber chemistry and size in relation to their ecological and nutritional requirements. The project addresses potential health and nutritional problems that may be impeding harbor seal recovery. In FY 97, the project greatly expands collaborative work with Native hunters through the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and will initiate work in FY 98 at the Alaska SeaLife Center.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> No recommendation pending receipt of additional peer review. BEING REVISED...		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will document the body condition and nutritional status of harbor seals to help explain the decline in the Prince William Sound harbor seal population. This project complements Project /064 and will enable managers, subsistence hunters, and others to focus their concerns and efforts on the most probable sources of population decline. WAITING FOR ACTUAL DETAILED BUDGET AND CONFIRMATION OF FUTURE COSTS...								
97012-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$157.5	\$157.5	\$1.5	\$156.0				\$157.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project continues the monitoring of the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound killer whales that has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. It provides further analysis of a GIS database on killer whales. When coupled with genetic and acoustic data, the analysis will evaluate recovery of killer whales, recognize changes in behavioral ecology, estimate killer whale predation on harbor seals, and estimate impacts of the harbor seal decline on the potential recovery of killer whales. Year round residency of killer whales will be assessed using a remote hydrophone system. Environmental contaminant levels in the blubber of specific whales will be determined and potential effects on recovery evaluated.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is excellent, combining well-established techniques and some innovative methods. The publication record of the principal investigator is improving. In keeping with the recommendations of the Chief Scientist in FY 96, a review of killer whale recovery is necessary before committing additional funds. Defer decision on funding until after review in fall of 1996.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding all but interim amount until a review of the recovery status of killer whales has been completed (expected November 1996). Interim funds will continue the remote hydrophone monitoring effort by the residents of Chenega Bay.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							<u>Recommended</u>	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$317.8	\$317.8	\$317.8		\$150.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$517.8
<u>Abstract</u> This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in Prince William Sound and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project continues to investigate the decline of harbor seals in the oil spill area. The research addresses the most potentially useful lines of investigation. The investigators are well qualified and the costs of the research appear reasonable. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This study explores reasons for the long-term decline in harbor seals: food limitations, disease, reproduction and killer whale predation. The results of this study will enable resource managers, subsistence users, and others to focus their efforts and concern on the most probable causes of harbor seal population decline. In FY 97, the focus of this project will shift to the survival and health of juvenile harbor seals.						
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	D. Schell/UAF Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$143.3	\$143.3	\$143.3		\$110.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$253.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project uses natural stable isotope ratios to assess trophic structure and food webs in Prince William Sound and contributes to the studies by ADFG personnel to determine the reasons for the decline of harbor seal populations. Through a mix of captive animal studies, comparison of isotope ratios in archived and current marine mammal tissues and their potential prey species in Prince William Sound, insight into environmental changes causing the decline may be possible. In addition, by providing analytical services for mass spectrometry the project contributes to the SEA (/320) program's effort to describe the food chains supporting commercial fishes impacted by the oil spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an excellent proposal that holds good promise for an independent perspective on structure of the Prince William Sound food web supporting Pacific herring, pink salmon, harbor seals, and other injured species. This work is by its nature highly integrated with many other ecological projects being conducted in the oil spill area, including the harbor seal work in Project /244. The investigator has a good track record in the EVOS process and the work promises to be publishable in top-notch journals. Progress up to now is excellent. The cost of the work is very reasonable, given the costs for commercial analyses of stable isotopes. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides technical support for 97064, which may help explain why harbor seal populations have declined. The project will also assist the SEA program (/320) by describing the food chains that support important commercial fisheries in Prince William Sound.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended	Defer				
	Nearshore Ecosystem				\$3,616.8	\$3,341.2	\$2,186.4	\$115.7	\$1,753.7	\$524.8	\$224.4	\$4,805.0
97025	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels, et al/NBS-DOI	DOI	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$2,044.8	\$1,821.5	\$1,705.8	\$115.7	\$1,669.4	\$450.0	\$0.0	\$3,940.9
	<u>Abstract</u> The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP) makes an integrated assessment of trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of apex predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and to improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses are: 1) Recovery of nearshore resources injured by EVOS is limited by recruitment processes; 2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey organisms has had a limiting effect on the recovery of benthic foraging predators; and 3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of benthic foraging predators.	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project uses an ecosystem approach to examine recovery of injured species in the nearshore ecosystem. It was reviewed in depth at a workshop in February 1996. Requests for funding the avian copredator component should be deferred until the first-year data can be examined to determine if copredation effects are significant. In addition, funds to prepare pre-NVP sea otter publications should be contingent on acceptance by the Chief Scientist of outstanding reports from Project MM6. Budget increases over previous projections for on-going components (i.e., not including the avian copredator component) are substantial. Fund at reduced level.										
		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund all components except avian copredator (USFS \$115.7) contingent on submittal of the final report on Project 95106 (due 9-30-96). In addition, funding for preparation of sea otter publications (\$10.0) is contingent on acceptance by the Chief Scientist of the outstanding reports from Project MM6. Defer decision on funding avian copredator component until FY 96 data has been examined. The researchers conducting sea otter surveys under this project should explore ways of involving local sea otter hunters in their research/monitoring efforts (see Project 97282). In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, was the area hardest hit by the oil spill. This project monitors recovery of intertidal organisms and closely linked vertebrate predators and addresses the question of whether continuing contamination is slowing recovery of vertebrate predators.										
97090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	M. Babcock/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$17.6	\$10.0	\$10.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.0
	<u>Abstract</u> This proposal is for finalizing three additional manuscripts from the four-year, comprehensive final report due September 30, 1996.	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a solid proposal to publish the results of important work on oiled mussel beds. The investigator has a good record of producing results and publications. Recommend funding at \$10.0.										
		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on receipt of report on 95090 (due 9-30-96). This project will complete reporting/publication requirements for the five years of studies funded by the Trustee Council on the persistence of oiling in mussel beds in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska and restoration of 12 of these beds.										

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97157-BAA	Intertidal Monitoring Using Carbon and Oxygen Isotope Indicators of Bivalve Impact and Recovery in Nearshore Ecosystem Habitats	M. Morgenstein and D. Shettel/Geosciences Mgt., Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$85.3	\$85.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop a method to assess the AMS and standard 14, 13, 12C and 18, 16O isotope compositions of selected bivalve species from three different shoreline sensitivity-type environments within Prince William Sound to acquire a direct measure of the degree and duration of injury to mussels and clams. If the method developed in the first year is successful, the second to fifth years will acquire impact and recovery data on more species and in a wider area of nearshore environments including the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Archipelago.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an interesting idea, but one that is unproven in concept. Funding this exploratory work, even if it were to yield an historical record of the spill in the shells of bivalves, does not appear to be an investment that will pay off for the on-going restoration program. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Weak link to restoration objectives adopted by Trustee Council. In addition, Chief Scientist raised concerns about project's technical approach.								
97158	Monitoring Nearshore Ecosystems in Katmai National Park, Alaska Peninsula	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$56.4	\$56.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Nearshore ecosystems of the Alaska Peninsula have not recovered seven years after the oil spill. Understanding basic aspects of key nearshore species' life histories is critical to interpreting ongoing studies, assessing recovery, and prescribing further restoration activities. This proposal focuses on development of integrated monitoring protocols for several nearshore species injured by the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Since we do not have solid prespill data from the Katmai coast, it is unclear how recovery can be gauged in this area. The sampling and analysis of prey could be greatly improved, and the details of a power analysis are not presented. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The primary value of this project is as an inventory and status assessment of coastal resources, and this work is largely a normal agency responsibility. In addition, because there are no prespill data from the Katmai coast, it is unclear how recovery can be measured in this area.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended	Defer				
97161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$104.4	\$98.8	\$98.8		\$9.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$108.3
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
Restoration efforts for harlequin ducks require an assessment of spatial population structuring and movements among geographic regions to understand the extent of past and ongoing injury, to interpret measures of recovery, and to determine limitations to recovery and restoration strategies. This project will use genetic analyses and color-marking to determine the degree of spatial population structuring among harlequin ducks from broad geographic regions throughout their North Pacific molting and wintering ranges, including areas directly affected by the oil spill.		This is a promising attempt to determine population differentiation in harlequin ducks in the northern Gulf of Alaska using two complementary techniques (genetics and banding). I am interested in successful completion of this two-year project. Fund, but there may be need for additional guidance based on a review of FY 96 results.		Fund. This project will improve understanding of the population differentiation and movement among geographically separate groups of harlequin ducks in the northern Gulf of Alaska. This information will contribute to restoration and management goals in Prince William Sound and elsewhere in the spill area.								
97181-BAA	Prince William Sound Intertidal Recovery Monitoring	J. Houghton/Pentec Environmental, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$299.4	\$299.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
By the end of FY 96, eight years of data on the recovery of intertidal assemblages will have been collected at various beaches in Prince William Sound under an ongoing NOAA program. This program provides significant insight into the bio-physical factors affecting recovery and has documented considerable instability in community structure on hot-water washed beaches. This project will extend the sampling protocol of the NOAA program to intertidal areas sampled under the 1990-1991 Coastal Habitat Restoration Project (R102). This approach would establish the state of recovery over a broader area of Prince William Sound and increase the ability to generalize about factors affecting recovery rates and processes.		This project could add to our understanding of the status and processes of recovery in the intertidal area, but there is a question of whether the likely results are cost effective at a price exceeding \$1.2 million over four years. In addition, the non-random design and difficulty in establishing the treatment history of the NRDA sites make interpretation of the results difficult. This project is strong on synthetic integration, but is not as rigorous as the competing proposal, 97227. Do not fund.		Do not fund. Proposal was submitted in response to Invitation and would contribute to the understanding of injury and recovery in intertidal areas. However, the Chief Scientist has technical concerns, including the difficulty in establishing the treatment history of NRDA sites. An intertidal proposal will be solicited again in the FY 98 Invitation, at which time more direction will be provided regarding the structure of the desired study.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97223-BAA	Analysis, Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-Spill Data on Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$79.0	\$43.0	\$43.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will result in new analyses, integration, and comparison of pre- and post-spill data, and the publication of four papers needed to understand spill damage to sea otters and assess the current status of affected sea otter populations. These four papers will result in a) data on the reproduction, development, and survival of sea otter females, pups, and weanlings; b) generation of benchmarks against which to gauge sea otter population status relative to recovery; and c) information key to evaluating response strategies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Demographic information already existing in final reports delivered by the PIs represents a potentially valuable contribution to the literature on population biology of sea otters in Alaska. Therefore, it is recommended that a modest amount of funds be provided to convert these reports into peer-reviewed publications. Funding levels should be at 1.5 months/publication for manuscripts #1, #2, #4, and #5, with progress payments made upon completion of each manuscript.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund data analysis and preparation of four manuscripts (Health, development, and survival of sea otter pups and weanlings; Length-mass relationships in sea otters; Survival and reproduction of female sea otters; and Age-specific reproduction of female sea otters) for publication in the peer-reviewed literature. Analysis of these data will directly aid interpretation of current studies (NVP-Project /025).								
97227	Status and Recovery of Intertidal Communities	M. Stekoll and R. Highsmith/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$276.0	\$276.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Two major studies involving intertidal organisms impacted by the oil spill have been carried out by the University of Alaska (Project CHIA) and by NOAA. This proposed study will investigate the current recovery status of intertidal communities impacted by the oil spill through integration and comparison analyses of these existing databases for Prince William Sound and through supplemental monitoring of selected oiled habitats in Prince William Sound, Kenai-Cook Inlet, and Kodiak-Alaska Peninsula regions.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will help document injury and recovery status in intertidal areas, which were hit hard by the oil spill. The project would set up two parallel databases of intertidal injury and recovery and assess whether these can be integrated. While this would be valuable, there is concern that this would be a risky investment without first assessing the compatibility of the data sets. In addition, the on-going NOAA Hazmat monitoring does provide insight into intertidal recovery processes in Prince William Sound. This is clearly a rigorous, well conceived project, but I cannot recommend funding at this time. Reconsider in FY 98 if costs can be reduced for assessing data compatibility between the two intertidal programs.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Proposal was submitted in response to Invitation and would help document injury and recovery in intertidal areas. However, the Chief Scientist has concluded that there would be questionable benefit in conducting the work as proposed. An intertidal proposal will be solicited again in the FY 98 Invitation, at which time more direction will be provided regarding the structure of the desired study .								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97233	Body Condition of Sea Otters in Prince William Sound	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$11.8	\$11.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will result in acquisition of data on the body condition of sea otters in Prince William Sound, acquisition of samples to evaluate whether sea otters continue to be exposed to EVOS hydrocarbons, and acquisition of samples to evaluate sea otters' overall health. Because of pre-spill baseline information on body condition from the proposers' previous studies, body condition information will be a useful index of whether sea otters in the spill-affected area are recovering.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although the authors have extensive experience with sea otters, this proposal presents little in the way of methods to be evaluated. In addition, there apparently is considerable overlap with work on sea otter body condition in NVP (Project /025), and this proposal would rely on NVP for costs of sample analysis. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project objectives are currently being funded under Project /025.								
97240	Clam Recruitment: Investigation of Settlement Limitation and Mechanisms Related to Successful Recruitment	G. Irvine/NBS-DOI	DOI	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$237.9	\$237.9	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project proposes, as a companion to the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025), to examine whether clams are settlement and/or recruitment limited and to determine what environmental and ecological factors promote successful recruitment. Clams are very highly preferred prey of sea otters and some sea ducks, and their recovery from the oil spill is unknown. This project also has linkages to the SEA project (/320) and should support restoration activities aimed at increasing local populations of clams for subsistence.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal contains several good ideas, including gathering more information on the life history of little-neck clams in the spill area and linking the variability in the pelagic and nearshore ecosystems. However, the effort required in physical oceanography and understanding recruitment processes is likely to be much greater than estimated in the proposal, and critical details of the research plan are missing. A more limited proposal, closely tied to the NVP project (/025) to understand supply of juvenile clams, could be considered in FY 98. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has concerns about the project's technical design and the relationship of its objectives to the clam studies currently being funded through the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025). A more limited proposal more closely tied to /025 could be considered for FY 98.								
97290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	B. Nelson/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr. 11 yr. project	\$77.3	\$76.3	\$76.3		\$74.8	\$74.8	\$224.4	\$450.3
<u>Abstract</u> This project is a continuation of the NRDA and restoration database management, hydrocarbon interpretation and sample storage service. Subsistence, response and restoration data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee Council hydrocarbon database. A summary report for investigators and managers will be produced along with an electronic copy of the database that will allow easier access to this information.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an essential project for overall success of the Restoration Program. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project is on-going analysis of hydrocarbon data for other Trustee Council funded studies. This project will make these data available to the scientific community and the public, including "on-line" via the computer Internet.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$254.6	\$252.5	\$252.5					\$252.5
<u>Abstract</u> Harlequin duck populations have not recovered from injuries sustained from the oil spill. Proposed surveys are designed to assess the extent of recovery of ducks inhabiting oiled areas and determine if low reproductive success has resulted in changes in population structure and productivity that may limit recovery. Shoreline boat surveys will be used to compare population age and sex structure, distribution, abundance, and productivity between oiled and unoiled areas in Prince William Sound in late-winter, spring, and late-summer. Changes in population size, structure, and production in oiled and unoiled areas within and between years will be compared. Continued population monitoring and brood surveys will allow us to assess trends and suggest factors limiting recovery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There continues to be concern about the status of harlequin ducks, especially in regard to reproduction and survival, and this is an important project to track populations of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound. The additional cost for winter surveys that have the potential to increase knowledge of the dynamics of different sectors of the population is a justified effort that may help explain population dynamics in western Prince William Sound.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project continues basic assessment of the recovery status of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound, and includes funds for soliciting traditional knowledge from local residents. In the future (FY 98 and beyond), work on harlequin ducks needs to be more tightly integrated and consolidated into one or two projects.						
97429	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Efficiency	T. Bowyer/UAF	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$72.3	\$72.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project is designed to experimentally explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses of river otters. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to three levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological and pathological examination. In addition, behavioral observations on foraging efficiency will be conducted to explore the effects of oil contamination on foraging success.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically good proposal to validate the use of biomarkers in river otters. It would be desirable to investigate the necessity of sacrificing animals in order to validate previous non-lethal work done in the field. The foraging efficiency portion of the work seems quite weak both methodologically and conceptually. It is likely that the Alaska SeaLife Center will not be able to accommodate this proposal until FY 98, and we invite the investigators to resubmit this proposal at that time with attention to the above comments.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. The Chief Scientist has raised technical questions about this project, which could help interpret contaminant-biomarker data coming from the NVP project (/025). This project should be reconsidered for possible funding in FY 98 when the Alaska SeaLife Center will be available, provided that the technical questions can be resolved.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects					\$3,655.8	\$2,767.7	\$2,172.3	\$282.3	\$1,880.0	\$1,820.0	\$176.4	\$6,331.0
97142	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$188.5	\$188.5	\$188.5			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$188.5
<u>Abstract</u> This proposal would fund a second year of investigations on the status and ecology of Kittlitz's murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound. The study would continue to evaluate the abundance, distribution, habitat use, productivity, and trophic position of this little-known seabird in northwestern Prince William Sound. Given uncertainty about the effects of the oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project gathering basic information on a species recently added to the injured species list, which is also being considered for listing under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The proposal has been supplemented to describe the nature of correction factors to be applied to survey data and the rationale for the statistical model (paired t-test) to be used. Fund, but additional recommendations for this project may be provided after review of FY 96 results.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. The project may be further modified after review of FY 96 results. This study will gather basic information on the Kittlitz's murrelet, which is a rare, poorly known seabird. According to one estimate, a substantial fraction of the world population of this species was killed in the spill. The results of this study may lead to identification of restoration measures.					
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/DOI-FWS	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$73.8	\$73.8	\$73.8		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.8
<u>Abstract</u> This project continues a population monitoring study that will be conducted in 1996. Murres will be counted at Barren Islands nesting colonies during FY 96 and FY 97. An optional third year of census work at the Chiswell Islands murre colonies is also proposed to supply complementary data from another injured nesting location that will help evaluate the overall recovery status of common murres in the spill area.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would continue monitoring murre colony attendance in the Barren Islands. This is a solid, continuing project, and the researchers are very strong. This work will help bring closure to the recovery status of common murres, which were hit hard by the spill. The proposers recommend visiting the Chiswell Islands in FY 98, and I endorse this recommendation. The reviewers also attach great importance to a population trends manuscript slated for preparation in FY 98. This project complements and aids the APEX project (/163). Fund.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal to Chief Scientist of revised report on Project 94039. This project will monitor common murre populations on the Barren Islands. Population censuses at the Barren Islands will be very helpful in terms of the APEX study (/163), as well as to track murre recovery at this critical group of colonies. Murre colonies on the Chiswell Islands should be monitored in FY 98.					

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97159-CLO	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird	B. Agler/DOI-FWS	DOI	Cont'd	\$83.0	\$45.1	\$45.1					\$45.1

Abstract

In FY 97, this project will fund report and publication writing. Data collected since 1989 will be used to examine trends by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. Overall population trends for Prince William Sound from 1989-96 will also be examined.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is developing a valuable long-term dataset regarding recovery status of injured species, and the statistical power to detect trends in these highly variable datasets should be reached with FY 96 data. The out-year budgets seem excessive, and any future commitments must be considered annually. Fund at level of revised request.

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund preparation of a final report (including 1 month to conduct regression analysis) and two manuscripts (# 4 and #6 in the proposal). The surveys provide basic information on the status and recovery of seabirds (and sea otters) in Prince William Sound and should now be adequate to detect trends in seabird populations. The need for future surveys should be determined after review of the final report.

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 <u>Recommended</u>		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97163	APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem	D. Duffy, et al/UAA	NOAA	Cont'd	\$2,287.8	\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0		\$1,800.0	\$1,800.0	\$176.4	\$5,576.4

Abstract

This project will compare the reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet, of seabirds in Prince William Sound with similar measurements from Cook Inlet, an area with apparently a more suitable food environment. These measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance, in an effort to determine the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds. Fish will be sampled to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one fish species over another.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The APEX project is an important, innovative project examining the relationship between the availability of forage fish and productivity in marine birds. The study is fundamental to the restoration strategy adopted by the Trustee Council. The PIs are highly qualified and the project has strong leadership. The cost of this project has been reduced in response to earlier concerns, and the modeling component (from Project 97253) has been included as requested. There are still several issues which need to be addressed, but these can only be considered following a review of 1996 results. These issues include the proposed expansion of the seabird foraging component (subproject B), retention of the forage fish diet overlap (subproject C) and sand lance oiling (subproject P) components, and addition of a component on the proximate composition of forage fish (subproject H). In addition, recommendations on related, new projects -- 97231/Marbled Murrelets and 97305/Stable Isotopes -- may need to be revised in light of APEX priorities following the review this fall or winter.

NEED TO RECONCILE WITH BUDGET, ESPECIALLY
SUBPROJECT H...

Executive Director's Recommendation

Fund; project incorporates the modeling effort proposed in 97253-BAA (\$69.8) and the proximate composition study proposed as 97163H-BAA (\$29.3). The APEX project investigates the link between forage fish and seabird productivity. This work may yield results that will benefit the marine ecosystem in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska.

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended	Defer				
97167-BAA	Preparation and Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Spill	S. Rohwer/University of Washington Burke Museum	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$41.0	\$32.1	\$32.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$32.1
<u>Abstract</u> In 1992 the Burke Museum received emergency funds from the National Science Foundation to salvage about 1,500 of the most valuable bird carcasses from the oil spill. A year later the museum received another NSF grant to support the preparation, curation and storage of these specimens; unfortunately, that funding was not adequate to complete these tasks. This proposal seeks funds to complete the preparation and curation of the remaining birds salvaged from the spill for the Burke Museum.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The project will establish a biological legacy that could be very valuable to restoration studies that require a sampling of birds killed by EVOS. Potential applications of genetic and other techniques to these samples could uncover additional information about injured bird populations. If there are not enough funds to salvage all of the specimens, as many as possible should be salvaged, giving priority to a combination of carcasses that has the greatest value to the restoration program. Fund at approximately \$30.0.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will complete the preparation, cataloging and labeling of a sample of bird carcasses from the spill. This collection has value for restoration studies, including studies under consideration in this Work Plan (e.g., Project 97169) that require a sample of birds that died in the spill. If the reduced budget is not sufficient to salvage all of the carcasses, as many as possible will be salvaged giving priority to those with the greatest value to the restoration program. If these carcasses are destroyed, there will be an irretrievable loss of materials to aid restoration studies.						
97169-BAA	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets to the Gulf of Alaska	V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/DOI-FWS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$153.0	\$67.3		\$67.3				\$67.3
<u>Abstract</u> Populations of common murres, pigeon guillemots, and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets from the Gulf of Alaska are failing to recover from the oil spill. This project will use state-of-the-art genetic techniques to aid in their restoration by 1) determining the geographic limits and structure of populations, i.e., the extent to which colonies are genetically isolated or comprise metapopulations, 2) detecting cryptic species and subspecies, 3) identifying sources and sinks, 4) providing genetic markers for the identification of breeding populations of birds killed by the spill, 5) identifying appropriate reference or control sites for monitoring or reintroductions, and 6) determining the role of inbreeding and small effective population sizes in restricting recovery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council is interested in application of genetic techniques to questions about seabird biology. This project has been revised in response to peer review comments with regard to narrowing the objectives, clarifying use of various genetic methods, and reducing travel costs. This project is now recommended for funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. The Invitation encouraged proposals on the genetics of common murres, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots in order to better understand the relationship between different populations of these species. This proposal was responsive to the Invitation and the PIs have responded to concerns about the objectives and methodologies of the study.						

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97182-BAA	Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound	R. Burns and L. Prestash/Pelagic Environmental Services	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$247.0	\$247.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Kittlitz's murrelets will be captured and radio tagged from June through August, 1997 in Prince William Sound. Radio tracking individual murrelets during the breeding season will identify the relationship between the murrelets' nesting and foraging habitats. Radio tracking after the breeding season will determine murrelet dispersal patterns out of Prince William Sound. Spatial data obtained through radio tracking will be analyzed using GIS.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The investigators have pioneered work on the capture and radio-tagging of murrelets. As a stand-alone effort, however, this project is not strong. It could be a useful complement to Project 97142, the core project on Kittlitz's murrelets, but this new work is not a priority at this time. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Complete Project 1142 and develop a restoration strategy for Kittlitz's murrelets before considering new proposals to study this species.								
97224	Forage Fish Assessment of the Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait, and Gulf of Alaska Oil and Gas Development Assessment Areas	V. Elliott/DOI-MMS, A. Bennett/DOI-NPS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$110.0	\$110.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide a means for collecting and collating information on the abundance, density, distribution and stock/population status of forage fishes in the nearshore areas of western Gulf of Alaska, Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet adjacent to National Park Service areas. Additional inventory and monitoring of forage fish biomass and quality will be done to establish a trend index for ecological change and provide a baseline. Subsequent long-term monitoring could enable the differentiation between natural fluctuations of forage fish biomass and nutrient quality and large or abrupt changes that may occur from local human disturbances, such as oil spills.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The purpose and technical approach of this proposal are vague, with no apparent linkage to identified restoration objectives. It is unlikely that this project would provide useful information to the Trustee Council. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would contribute little to achieving restoration objectives.								

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity Relative to Forage Fish Availability and Environmental Parameters	K. Kuletz/FWS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$217.7			\$180.0				\$180.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project investigates the hypothesis that forage fish abundance is limiting marbled murrelet reproductive success and thus recovery. It compares forage fish abundance, as determined by APEX (/163) and SEA (/320) studies, to an index of murrelet productivity. Intra- and inter-annual comparisons will be made among six sites in Prince William Sound and between the Sound and Kachemak Bay. Data on terrestrial and marine habitat use will be integrated to make a descriptive model of adult and juvenile murrelet distribution. Historical data will be examined for changes in the present distribution of murrelets indicative of ecosystem-level changes.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project investigates the hypothesis that forage fish abundance is limiting marbled murrelet reproductive success and recovery. This work would complement the APEX project (/163) and is important in its own right, given the EVOS injury to murrelets. This is a good project from a solid investigator, but I am uncertain whether there is need for a four-year project. The PI has reduced the cost of the project. Defer decision on funding pending review of APEX and priorities.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding this project until incorporation of the project into the APEX project (/163) is explored. This project would investigate the link between forage fish and marbled murrelet productivity and thereby help explain why the population is not recovering. The proposal is responsive to the Invitation, which encouraged proposals that would integrate marbled murrelet field work with the APEX project. If Project 97231 is funded as a separate project, the funding level should not exceed \$180.0 in FY 97, \$180.0 in FY 98, and \$50.0 in FY 99.						
97235	Sand Lance Literature Review and Synthesis	B. Nelson and S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$42.3	\$42.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> The SEA (/320) , APEX (/163) and NVP (/025) programs are predicated on understanding how the Prince William Sound ecosystem functions. Sand lance have been identified as an important prey item in the nearshore environment, but these programs have not focused on the abundance and distribution of this species. This proposal would summarize the existing literature on sand lance into a comprehensive review and identify datasets which may contain information on sand lance distribution and abundance in the spill area. An electronic annotated bibliography will be produced.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a reasonably good proposal for documenting the biology of the sand lance in the northern Gulf of Alaska. However, there are several competing proposals that could incorporate a thorough literature review on a more cost effective basis. The TEK component is also addressed elsewhere. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Project 97306 proposes a more cost effective study of sand lance.						

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							Recommended	Defer				
97253-BAA	Factors that Limit Seabird Recovery in the EVOS Study Area: A Modeling Approach	D. Ainley/H.T. Harvey & Associates, R. Ford/Ecological Consulting, Inc.	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$93.8	\$93.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will use models to assess ways in which food supply could be affecting recovery of seabirds in the EVOS study area. Models of foraging effort and success as it relates to breeding productivity will be developed. Results will test the degree to which food limitation is affecting recovery, indicate the mechanisms by which this could come about, and identify the scale at which interactions are occurring between food availability and the colonies being studied by APEX (Project /163). Moreover, results should help to "aim" the APEX research effort so that sufficient data are collected to fulfill the overriding APEX objective: to understand the ways in which food supply is limiting seabird recovery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This technically sound proposal would augment the APEX project (/163) by creating a model to integrate the observations of APEX investigators and develop predictions that can be tested. Investigators are highly qualified, although labor costs are high. This proposal should only go forward as a portion of the APEX program, and at least some funds have already been made available in APEX budget for this purpose. Do not fund as separate project, but fold into APEX (subject to concurrence of APEX leadership and proposers).					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. This project has been incorporated into the APEX project (/163).					
97305	Monitoring Response of Seabirds to Changing Prey Availability Using Stable Isotope Analysis	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$90.1	\$35.0		\$35.0				\$35.0
<u>Abstract</u> A key component of the ecosystem-level study (APEX-/163) designed to evaluate the response of seabirds to fluctuations in forage fish density following the oil spill is the accurate evaluation of seabird diet through time. Recent advances in the use of naturally occurring stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen to trace food webs can be applied to seabird communities. This technique will allow trophic dynamics and location of feeding to be traced in association with intra- and inter-seasonal changes in seabird prey. Moreover, the measurement of several tissues of seabirds, including those of their eggs, will be used to establish diet of birds integrated over various time periods.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Stable isotope measurement of seabird tissues could contribute much to our understanding of declines of seabird populations relative to food sources. It is recommended that samples gathered in the APEX program in 1995 and 1996 be initially analyzed under Project /170. The interpretation of these data will provide a basis for future work in this area.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding this project. Review whether samples gathered in the APEX project (/163) are being analyzed under Project 97170 using stable isotope analysis. Consider in context of overall APEX priorities following completion of FY 96 field season.					

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$27.8	\$32.8	\$32.8		\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$82.8
<u>Abstract</u> The purpose of this project is to characterize the basic ecology, distribution and demographics of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet. Recent declines of upper trophic level species in the Gulf of Alaska have been linked to decreasing availability of forage fish. Sand lance is the most important forage fish in most nearshore areas of the northern Gulf. Despite its importance to fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, little is known or published on the basic biology of this key prey species.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a novel and exceptionally useful contribution to understanding of a forage fish species that is very important to injured resources and the marine ecosystem. The project relies on a graduate student under good supervision and is very cost effective. Fund, including a literature review on sand lance biology.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project would study sand lance, an important forage fish in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Sand lance populations have been in decline in recent years and should be studied in order to understand marine ecosystems as they may affect injured seabirds and marine mammals.								
Archaeological Resources					\$633.2	\$529.8	\$231.2	\$318.5	\$201.3	\$165.0	\$405.0	\$1,321.0
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 3rd yr. 10 yr. project	\$192.2	\$145.0	\$145.0		\$135.0	\$145.0	\$405.0	\$830.0
<u>Abstract</u> Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for reintroduced oil. The project will end in FY 99 if monitoring shows no continued injury.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Conceptually, this is a good project that continues to address "recovery" at injured archaeological sites. This project should be funded, but possibly at a reduced level and with reallocations within the budget.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continuation of index site monitoring program, which provides for monitoring of archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling. The original proposal also included monitoring an additional four sites on Kodiak and Shuyak islands newly acquired through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program. This concept has merit, but warrants further deliberation.								

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	L. Yarborough/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$27.2		\$19.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$19.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide funding for an additional phase of the Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. The final report on the restoration project having been completed in FY 96, this phase of the project will complete presentation of the results to the professional and general public. The Principal Investigator will disseminate the findings of the excavations of SEW-440 and SEW-488 through a peer-reviewed journal article and presentations of results at a major professional conference and to community groups.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an on-going and successful project to assess and extract information from archaeological sites. This project deserves continued support. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on receipt of the final report for Project 95007B (due 8-31-96) and approval of a reduced budget. This project will disseminate the findings of the excavations of SEW-440 and SEW-488 through a peer-reviewed journal article and presentations of results at a major professional conference and to community groups. These excavations provided significant insights into early occupants of Prince William Sound. WAITING FOR REDUCED BUDGET...						
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$95.3	\$66.3	\$66.3		\$66.3	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$152.6
<u>Abstract</u> The archaeological site stewardship program will provide training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards will protect damaged sites on the Kenai Peninsula, Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Further protection will come from increased local awareness of harm from site vandalism.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Vandalism of archaeological sites was a serious concern in the aftermath of the oil spill. Long-term protection and restoration of injured sites will be most successful if undertaken by local people. This successful project is testing and fostering this approach, and it should be continued. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This is a pilot project that provides training and coordination for volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the oil spill area. This effort is currently beyond the ability of normal agency monitoring. After FY 98, expenses will be assumed either by volunteer stewards or agency budgets. WAITING FOR INFORMATION ON FY 99 COSTS...						

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97277	Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay	C. Totemoff/Chenega Corporation	USFS	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$318.5	\$318.5		\$318.5				\$318.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will fund an archaeological repository in Chenega Bay. Additional programming under the project will include stewardship of the facility, preservation and curation of artifacts, and educational/cultural programs. During 1997, the work planned for the period includes site control, architectural and engineering final proposals, and program development (in league with Chugach Heritage Foundation), as well as artifact and site inventorying, cataloging, and collecting. Completion of the operations and maintenance plan is also expected during this phase.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although this project would contribute to archaeological restoration objectives with respect to Chenega Bay, there are major long-term issues to be resolved in regard to operation of the facility. This raises both financial and policy questions, which must be addressed by others. Based on this limited proposal and the unresolved long-term issues, I cannot recommend funding at this time.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until after completion of the comprehensive community plan for archaeological restoration (96154). If the Trustee Council subsequently issues an invitation for local heritage preservation projects (see p. 42 of the Invitation), submission of a more detailed proposal will be invited through a process separate from the FY 97 work plan process.								
Subsistence					\$6,386.3	\$4,449.6	\$1,352.2	\$204.6	\$1,175.1	\$349.0	\$825.0	\$3,905.9
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	D. Scheel/Prince William Sound Science Center	USFS	Cont'd 3rd yr. 3 yr. project	\$53.3	\$48.0	\$48.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project addresses concerns that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired. In this proposal, close-out costs are requested for FY 97, the third year of the project. The first year (FY 95) was to establish the feasibility of working with octopus in Prince William Sound, identify suitable study sites, and evaluate techniques. The second year (FY 96) is focusing on the factors in nearshore habitats that are important to octopus, and on the turnover rates of octopus in those habitats.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good project to analyze and report data on a two-year study of octopus in PWS. It has addressed the concerns of local people about the abundance of octopus and chitons and has identified octopus habitat in Prince William Sound. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project provides close-out funds for a two-year survey of octopus designed to address the concern that octopus stocks were depleted by the oil spill and that subsistence use of this resource is impaired. Funding is including for providing study results to communities who participated in the study.								

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							Fund	Defer				
97052	Community Involvement	P. Brown/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 8 yr. project	\$378.8	\$248.4	\$248.4		\$250.0	\$250.0	\$750.0	\$1,498.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project will increase community involvement in the restoration process. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator 's work will continue through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC). Through direct communication with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator will continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program, particularly ongoing scientific studies.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an important continuing project that facilitates involvement of residents of the spill area in the restoration process and contributes to the Trustee Council's objective of integrating traditional ecological knowledge into the restoration effort. In FY 96 the project has hired an EVOS facilitator in each of nine communities, as well as a project coordinator who is based out of the Restoration Office, and developed draft protocols on the collection and use of TEK for consideration by the Trustee Council. In FY 97, efforts to integrate TEK should continue, perhaps under a separate project which incorporates ideas contained in other proposals, e.g., 97248, 97295. Also in FY 97, specific, concrete objectives for the communications component of the project should be identified, such as measurable tasks for the community facilitators and a system for providing research results to the communities.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, including addition of a community facilitator in Seldovia and additional travel for community facilitators to EVOS workshops. The proposal has been revised to eliminate funding of a computer network (a decision on this should be deferred until the communities and their regional organizations -- in particular, Chugach Regional Resources Commission, Chugach Heritage Foundation, Kodiak Area Native Association, and Kodiak Island Borough -- come forward with a collaborative plan to establish a network, train communities to use the network, and provide for maintenance and other operational costs of the network). In addition, the traditional knowledge component of the project is now included in Project 97352/TEK. Project 97052 continues a program to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill.						
BEING REVISED PER REVISED DPD...												
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$12.0	\$11.1	\$11.1		\$12.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$35.1
<u>Abstract</u> This project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 50,000 smolt will be collected from an ADFG approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported, and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good replacement resource project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Fund through FY 99 (one coho life cycle). Project will create a coho salmon run near Tatitlek as a replacement resource for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.						

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	D. Daisy/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$401.4	\$365.0	\$365.0		\$365.0			\$730.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project's objective is to establish safe, easily accessible subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams and cockles. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and what method to use. Total seeded area during the project will not exceed five hectares. Development work will be confined to areas near the Native villages of Eyak, Tatitlek, Nanwalek, and Port Graham.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> FY 1997 is the third year of a 5-year project. The proposers have shown that they can spawn and grow little-neck clams in a nursery environment. There are substantial concerns about the grow-out phase of the project, but the proposers have been responsive to these concerns. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is intended to establish subsistence clam populations as replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.								
97156	EVOS Restoration Public Access & Education Program	H. Tomingas/Ocean Explorers	ADFG	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$267.5	\$267.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide funds for traditional knowledge holders, educators, coastal community representatives, and the like to be aboard research vessels contracted for use on EVOS projects.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> It is not possible to determine if this project is feasible or will contribute to recovery objectives. High costs are not justified, and no presentation of the proposer's TEK qualifications or experience is made. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. In general, this project would pay for community members to be transported to and stay aboard research vessels under contract to EVOS projects. Such participation of spill-area residents in ongoing research projects should be coordinated with individual EVOS principal investigators and the Community Involvement Coordinator (Project /052).								
97210	Youth Area Watch	R. Sampson/Chugach School District	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$203.4	\$150.0	\$150.0		\$150.0			\$300.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project links students within the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded through the Trustee Council. The goal is to involve students in the restoration process and give them the skills to participate in restoration activities now and in the years to come. Youth conduct activities identified by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Youth Area Watch is an outstanding project for fostering community participation in the EVOS restoration program. The proposal is well thought out and sufficient detail is present to see that this will likely be a successful project. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund, including expansion of program to Whittier, Seward, Valdez, and Cordova. This project is designed to involve local youth in ongoing restoration projects.								

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97214-CLO	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound	B. Simeone/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$12.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1
<u>Abstract</u> This is a close-out of a project begun in FY 96. The video will document all facets of harbor seal hunting, including the ecological and biological knowledge hunters use to hunt seals. In FY 96, Taylor Productions of Anchorage was awarded the contract to produce the documentary, which will be completed by February 1997. Funds requested for FY 97 will supplement a subcontract with Tatitlek to support village participation in the project and one month of ADFG staff time to assist with review of the project and final report completion. Funds will also support participation by Tatitlek residents in a public screening in Anchorage of the completed documentary.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> These funds are for close-out of a project to document subsistence use of harbor seals. This promises to be a very successful video that will have great educational value. It will be popular among the rural residents of Alaska, and will contribute to the restoration of subsistence services. With these funds, the principal investigators should make sure that the video receives extensive distribution.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is designed to contribute to the restoration of harbor seals and subsistence uses by transmitting local knowledge and observations about harbor seals to the scientific community.						
97220	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	D. Schmid/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$118.0	\$115.0	\$115.0		\$12.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$127.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in eastern Prince William Sound. Instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily the installation of log structures, will be employed by local subsistence users to increase the capability of selected streams to produce additional salmon. The project is being developed and implemented cooperatively by the Native Village of Eyak and the USFS.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuation of an ongoing project to provide replacement subsistence fish resources. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund continuation of work on Eyak-area streams. A separate proposal to enhance streams near Tatitlek may be considered in FY 98. This project is designed to replace subsistence services lost due to the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in Prince William Sound.						

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							Fund	Defer			Rec.	Rec.
97222	Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$78.8	\$0.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project seeks to help the recovery of subsistence in Chenega Bay by installing a fish pass in Stream 667 (known also as Anderson Creek). This creek flows through the community of Chenega Bay but is inaccessible to salmon because of a waterfall just above the upper intertidal zone. Installation of a fish pass at the waterfall will allow chum and coho salmon access to spawning and rearing habitats in the creek and will increase the number of salmon available for subsistence use.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Deter funding until there is an opportunity to see the 1996 results. WAITING FOR REVISION PER COMPLETION OF FEASIBILITY STUDY...		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The investigation of feasibility conducted by the USFS in July 1996 resulted in the discovery of serious hazardous material contamination within Anderson Creek. The USFS cannot participate with instream activities until the stream contaminants are properly cleaned up and the stream certified as safe. There is additional concern of direct contamination to the fish within the stream.								
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$80.4	\$74.4	\$74.4		\$75.0	\$75.0	\$75.0	\$299.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project will provide pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area while maintaining the Port Graham hatchery's broodstock development schedule. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels, pink salmon are being heavily relied on for subsistence. The project will supplement ADFG monitoring of the Port Graham hatchery's pink salmon return, and will enhance the juvenile-to-adult survival of hatchery-produced pink salmon through an extended rearing program.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal will generate replacement pink salmon subsistence resources. This version is much improved over the previous proposal (FY 96), as close attention to the reviewer's comments has produced a well thought out proposal with very good probability of success. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project is intended to increase the availability of pink salmon for subsistence use, replacing runs of coho and sockeye salmon depleted since the oil spill.								

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							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$155.7	\$114.9	\$114.9		\$85.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$199.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project will expand the biological sample collection program funded by the Trustee Council in FY 96 in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet to two Kodiak Island communities and Valdez. Village-based technicians will be selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) and trained to collect samples and transport the samples for analysis. The traditional knowledge database distributed in FY 96 will be updated and produced on CD-ROM. Maps depicting harbor seal subsistence harvest areas will be prepared. The ANHSC will organize a workshop and produce and distribute a newsletter.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The technical approach for this project is very clear; it seems feasible, and makes excellent use of local residents' talents that have been historically underutilized. Good collaboration with Youth Area Watch project (/210). Proposers need to follow through on plan to find non-Trustee Council funding. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This pilot project will serve as a prototype for a long-term sampling program that will involve Native hunters in the management of harbor seals. In the near term, this project will enable Native hunters to provide harbor seal samples for projects 97001, 97064, and 97170, which seek to explain why harbor seals are not recovering. In FY 97, the biosampling program will be expanded to include Valdez and two sites in Kodiak.						
97245-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$274.3	\$274.3	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will aid restoration of harbor seals and subsistence by developing fundamental data sets needed to (1) evaluate factors affecting the harbor seal decline and (2) strengthen monitoring of subsistence takes. This project involves the knowledge and expertise of subsistence users and other community members to survey seasonal changes in harbor seal distribution during the fall-winter-spring, develop detailed annotated harbor seal distribution maps, and work with the Community Involvement project (/052) to record observations of local marine occurrences and summarize observations in regional newsletters.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project addresses significant community concerns about what is happening to the harbor seal population in the spill area. It proposes to train and use local residents in surveying harbors seals, particularly in the winter months. The level of experience of the investigators is good, and the proposed collaboration with local residents is desirable. However, this proposal does not address the extensive existing database and how these data would be utilized. It is not explicitly stated how the results of this project will augment the understanding of seal declines or aid in their recovery. Do not fund, but consider revision in FY 98 after overall assessment of harbor seal program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Reconsider this proposal in FY 98 after the assessment of the recovery status of harbor seals and continuing research needs.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	J. McCullough & L. Scarborough/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 7 yr. project	\$46.2			\$18.9				\$18.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project is a continuation of a project funded in 1996 through the EVOS criminal settlement. The 1996 work is an assessment of what method would be best suited to restore the Kametolook River's coho run to historic levels. This project will provide funding through FY 2002 for ADFG to try conservative and safe enhancement methods. Instream incubation boxes and habitat improvements for spawning and rearing habitat will be evaluated.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal does not have a proper technical foundation in relation to EVOS supplementation policy and ADFG genetics policy and needs additional planning.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until evaluation phase of project, which was funded through the state's criminal settlement with Exxon Corporation, is complete. Future funding of implementation phase of project would be contingent on approval of (1) a revised Detailed Project Description that addresses technical concerns raised by the Chief Scientist and (2) a reduced budget (this same proposal was also submitted to the criminal settlement fund, and the cost identified was \$18.9). This project is designed to enhance a coho salmon run near Perryville as a replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.						
97256A	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 7 yr. project	\$34.4			\$34.4				\$34.4
<u>Abstract</u> This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of northern Prince William Sound by stocking sockeye salmon in Columbia Lake. The lake is a predominantly clearwater lake that has recently become accessible to anadromous fish as Columbia Glacier has retreated. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase of the project (FY 96 and FY 97) will determine the ability of Columbia Lake to support a resident population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 of the project will be to stock the lake with sockeye salmon. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1999. The stocking program will take five years to establish a self-sustaining run.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is relatively inexpensive, although potentially substantial out-year costs are not identified. If habitat is suitable, sockeye will colonize the lakes anyway. Defer until review of the feasibility report from Project 96256A.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until feasibility work being conducted in FY 96 (the ability of the lake to support a sockeye salmon population) is evaluated and out-year costs are identified. If feasible, this project could provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for subsistence and sport fishing resources injured by the oil spill, particularly for the residents of Tatitlek and Valdez.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended	Defer				
97256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 7 yr. project	\$16.8			\$16.8				\$16.8
<div> <div> <p><u>Abstract</u></p> <p>This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of Prince William Sound and especially residents of Chenega Bay. Habitat improvements were made in 1978, 1980 and 1981 to provide access to Solf Lake for anadromous fish. Investigations suggest that the lake is fishless and has adequate zooplankton biomass to support a salmon population. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase (FY 96) will verify the ability of Solf Lake to support a population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 will stock the lake with sockeye salmon and ensure adequate anadromous access to the lake. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1998.</p> </div> <div> <p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Defer until review of the feasibility report from Project 96256B.</p> </div> <div> <p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Defer decision on funding until feasibility work being conducted in FY 96 (the ability of the lake to support a sockeye salmon population and what type of habitat improvements might be necessary to ensure salmon have access to the lake) is evaluated and out-year costs are identified. If feasible, this project could provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for subsistence and sport fishing resources injured by the oil spill, particularly for the residents of Chenega Bay.</p> </div> </div>												
97261	Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence Enhancement	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$443.6	\$443.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<div> <div> <p><u>Abstract</u></p> <p>The Port Graham Village Council will serve as a leader to develop a cooperative land ethic and resource stewardship plan for the 36 parcels of private land (native allotments) and village council lands that total 5,300 acres, as well as for Seldovia Native Association, state, and Port Graham Corporation lands and the land within the Port Graham village itself. This plan will be designed to protect and enhance the subsistence resources that will substitute for the subsistence resources lost and damaged due to the oil spill.</p> </div> <div> <p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This proposal puts forth an important idea that has the potential to make a positive contribution to subsistence resources. However, the proposal is vague with few concrete or measurable objectives and an inadequate presentation of methods. In addition, the proposal has not made an adequate link to restoration program objectives, and lacks adequate justification for proposed costs. Do not fund.</p> </div> <div> <p><u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified.</p> </div> </div>												

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97262	Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on PGC Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$595.7	\$595.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will inventory and assess all shorelines on Port Graham Corporation lands (210 miles) on the coastline from the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The project will assess damaged shoreline habitat, study methods of enhancement and recovery of damaged populations, determine protection needs, determine productivity and value, and prepare special land use plans for protection and enhancement and increasing subsistence resources for Port Graham residents. The study area will be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important shorelines.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project proposes to inventory and assess biological resources and classify shorelines in the Port Graham area. While this is an excellent idea that will support the efficient and intelligent use of resources, the proposal lacks sufficient detail to determine if objectives can be achieved. The proposal is vague, particularly with reference to use of existing data and how protection and enhancement recommendations will be developed. High costs are poorly justified. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified.						
97263	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$1,404.6	\$102.0	\$58.0		\$115.0	\$12.0	\$0.0	\$185.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by conducting an inventory and assessment for ehancement projects on the four major salmon streams in the Lower Cook Inlet spill area. In FY 98 and FY 99, protection and enhancement projects will be implemented using instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily creation of spawning channels, removal of natural barriers to spawning, and construction of wall-based rearing structures. Local subsistence users will be employed as technical assistants during field surveys and construction. Port Graham Corporation will share costs of this project.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project will survey major salmon streams on Port Graham lands and develop protection and enhancement projects for pink, chum, and coho salmon on four streams. It is unlikely that the instream enhancement methods would have negative effects overall, and the project should achieve some of its goals with respect to enhanced fisheries. Fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on approval of a reduced budget. This project will protect and enhance salmon streams important to the restoration of subsistence in the Port Graham area. This project will also serve as a model for protection of other salmon streams that cross land owned by Port Graham Corporation. WAITING FOR REDUCED BUDGET...						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97264	Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on PGC Lands	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$417.8	\$417.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will inventory all wetlands on Port Graham Corporation lands on the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay, assess wetland riparian habitat, and study methods of enhancement and recovery of wetland riparian areas. The study area will be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important wetlands and lakes.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While this proposal might contribute to the efficient and intelligent use of resources, the proposal lacks sufficient detail to determine if objectives can be achieved. The proposal is vague, particularly with reference to use of existing data, survey methods, and how protection and enhancement recommendations will be developed. There is no indication that proposers have the experience or qualification to do the work, and high costs are poorly justified. Do not fund.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified.					
97265	Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Uplands: Planting of Willows for Moose Browse	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$334.0	\$334.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will inventory all moose habitat on Port Graham Corporation lands from the Rocky and Windy rivers to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The planting of specific willow species will increase the moose browse on the fall-winter and spring range of the moose. Plantings will be along the existing logging road system, which totals over 100 miles. The enhancement of moose habitat will increase the moose population for subsistence users, and will allow Port Graham residents to substitute this resource for the lost and damaged marine subsistence resources caused by the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> No cogent argument is presented that the project will actually increase subsistence resources, and the potential ecological implications of the planting program have not been considered. The lack of detail in the proposal makes it impossible to judge feasibility. The link to restoration objectives is poor, and the high cost of the program is poorly justified. Do not fund.					<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified. The objective of replacing subsistence resources lost or diminished because of the spill is an important one. However, two continuing projects seem to be more effective than the proposed project in replacing subsistence resources identified as important for Port Graham. The objective of Project /131 is to supply a safe, easily accessible source of clams for subsistence use near Port Graham and the objective of Project /225 is to ensure that pink salmon are available for subsistence use until coho and sockeye salmon runs are rejuvenated.					

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97267	Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$62.5	\$62.5		\$62.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will fund a floating skiff dock for the residents of Port Graham to store skiffs used for subsistence activities. At present, skiffs must be stored on land, often far from the water. This makes it difficult for residents to take advantage of good harvesting weather. This further limits subsistence use, which was injured by the oil spill. Storing skiffs on the water, where they are ready for use, will allow subsistence users to make better use of harvesting opportunities. This will partially mitigate the local impacts of the spill on subsistence resources and uses.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would allow more efficient use of skiffs, allowing access to replacement subsistence resources further from the village of Port Graham. This is consistent with restoration objectives, and proposers appear to be well qualified to complete the project. It also appears to be cost-effective. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until this project's legal permissibility is reviewed. Providing a skiff dock in Port Graham Bay is intended to allow more efficient use of skiffs, thereby improving residents' access to replacement subsistence resources farther from the village and reducing the harvest pressure on injured subsistence resources near the village, such as clams.								
97268	Funding for Educational Harvest Trips: Port Graham	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$22.0	\$22.0		\$22.0				\$22.0
<u>Abstract</u> Since the oil spill, there is a scarcity of some key resources close to Port Graham. Subsistence users have been forced to travel farther to harvest sufficient resources. Because such trips are expensive, participation in these trips has been limited to the most experienced and productive harvesters. Youths have had less of a chance to participate and gain experience than was the case before the oil spill. This project would provide funding for additional trips, which will reduce the pressure to harvest as much as possible on each trip and provide for the inclusion of youths on harvesting trips.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has merit, but the technical approach lacks sufficient detail to evaluate. Some budgeted expenses seem unnecessary, and more in-kind contributions appear warranted.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until this project's legal permissibility is reviewed. The project is intended to increase access by residents of Port Graham to alternate subsistence resources as a replacement for resources injured by the oil spill.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97271	Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay Region	F. Elvsaas/Seldovia Village Tribe	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$116.0	\$116.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project is directed toward marine mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay region of Alaska - specifically sea otters, Steller sea lions and harbor seals. While there have been several studies conducted since the oil spill attempting to document its environmental impact, there have been few studies conducted in the Seldovia area. Under this proposal, Seldovia Village Tribe, in association with Nanwalek and Port Graham communities, will conduct a comprehensive population study of marine mammals in their region with the view to managing the resource on a sustainable basis.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal has the potential to develop a good community-based program, and follows a model that has been used successfully in many regions of the US and Canada to develop natural resource management programs by cooperation between scientists and local communities. Inadequate support is provided, however, for the hypothesis that sea otter populations are declining in the region, which makes the project's relationship to restoration objectives questionable. The technical approach for the surveys is not well developed. The Trustee Council is already funding harbor seal harvest monitoring, bio-sampling, and community involvement under Project /244. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant technical concerns about the objectives and methodology of this project.								
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	J. Milton/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$45.0	\$45.0	\$45.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$45.0
<u>Abstract</u> Chinook salmon incubated and reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will be released in Crab Bay, adjacent to the Native community of Chenega. Adult salmon returning to the site of release will provide replacement resources and associated services injured by the oil spill. Two releases have taken place (1994, 1995) as part of this multi-year project. Adult salmon will begin returning in 1996 and 1997, with larger numbers projected at nearly 1,000 adult fish returning in 1998 and thereafter.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a continuing project with a sound technical approach. The annual report looked good, and the program is likely to produce 1,000-2,000 adult fish through 2002 as replacement subsistence resources for the village of Chenega Bay. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund final year of Trustee Council contribution. Project is designed to provide replacement resources for subsistence salmon injured by the oil spill.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Recommended	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97276	Access Road to Donor Bay as Replacement for Chignik Lake Subsistence Clam Harvest	J. Lind/Chignik Lake Village Council	ADFG	New	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will construct a road from the Chignik villages to Donor Bay for subsistence use. Subsistence clamming in the Chignik Lagoon area is no longer occurring because of recent incidents of shellfish poisoning.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would upgrade a rough access track to subsistence resources (clams) at Donor Bay, which is on the Alaska Peninsula. The residents had previously dug clams at Chignik Lagoon, but the clams there have made people sick and the residents believe that there is a linkage to the oil spill. If it is appropriate to provide increased access to subsistence resources, it may be appropriate to support this proposal. However, there would need to be a more detailed proposal and budget. Do not fund.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund unless project is found to be legally permissible and more detailed information is provided that demonstrates a link to restoration of injured resources. This proposal is for construction of a 15-mile road in place of an existing rough track. The intent of the proposal is to provide residents of Chignik Lake easier access to subsistence resources at Donor Bay.						
97281	Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops	R. Ott/Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council	USFS	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$115.8	\$50.0		\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will promote habitat improvement by providing Alaska Natives and community leaders with tools for self determination of culturally appropriate economic development of forested lands. These tools will be provided through a series of facilitated workshops that will reexamine all possible land use options in light of the effects of logging on the ecosystem. Cultural needs of the traditional and customary users of the natural resources associated with those lands will be prioritized at the same time as recognizing the priority for maintaining a strong economic base for the land owners. These land use options will provide a much more cost effective way to provide habitat improvement than outright acquisition.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While reforestation and sustained uses of forests have a link to habitat protection as a restoration objective, this proposal gives little detail as a basis for technical evaluation. To be successful, any work along the lines of what is proposed would need full support and participation of the Eyak Village Corporation and the Chugach Native Corporation, which are the land owners/managers. Based on the merits of the proposal as presented, the reviewers cannot recommend funding.				<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding this project until the project proposer confirms joint sponsorship by key stakeholders (e.g., Chugach Alaska Corporation, the village corporations, and other village councils). The project consists of a 3-day conference in Cordova, followed by two workshops. These sessions would bring together people from spill-affected Chugach region villages and four residents from the Chignik Area and Ivanoff Bay to develop a vision for the future development of private land and communities in the spill area. The results of the workshop may increase protection of habitat for resources and services injured by the spill and complement the Trustee Council's land acquisition efforts.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Defer</u>				
97282	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$287.5	\$287.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will involve Alaska Natives in monitoring the sea otter population in Prince William Sound. While sea otters appear to be recovering region-wide, during the past two years the sea otter population in the Cordova area has experienced reduced population viability. Native hunters believe the problem is due to reduced resource availability. Local monitoring of population distribution and abundance will be accomplished through boat surveys. In addition, hunters are organizing a local permitting system to monitor harvests.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is an attempt to deal with an apparent sea otter population management problem near the city of Cordova. The problem is real. However, it is unrelated to the EVOS restoration program. It is outside the directly oiled area. Further, the technical design of the surveys is weak. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The sea otter population proposed for study is outside of the area that was directly oiled. In addition, its decline appears to be related to the inability of prey populations to sustain such a large number of sea otters. However, the project proposer and the researchers conducting sea otter surveys under Project /025 should explore ways of involving local sea otter hunters in the Trustee Council's ongoing sea otter monitoring/research efforts.						
97286	Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$131.7	\$15.8	\$15.8		\$111.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$126.9
<u>Abstract</u> Building on the recommendations from the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill sponsored by the Trustee Council in October 1995, this project will bring together elders and youth from all of the oil spill-affected communities to focus on the positive outcomes of the first conference's action items. FY 97 funds are for preliminary planning. Funds requested in FY 98 will be for holding the conference itself, which is scheduled to be held in Cordova in the fall of 1997.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council has sponsored previous conferences on subsistence and the oil spill, and is continuing to implement community interactions through Project /052 and other projects. It is not clear that this new project would accomplish anything that is not already within the scope of Project /052 and other projects. Do not fund. BEING REVISED PER REVISED DPD...			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund conference planning in FY 97; the conference itself will be recommended for funding in FY 98. The conference, which will involve subsistence users from throughout the spill area and EVOS researchers, will focus on means to assist in the recovery of injured resources. The Trustee Council sponsored a similar conference in October 1995.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge	D. Mortenson/ADNR	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$172.5	\$172.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will work with the Community Involvement Project (/052) to provide technical training, software, and information to enable local communities to collect and present local and traditional ecological knowledge in a geographic information system. The project will provide tools useful for increased communication and exchange of information between local residents, the scientific community, and the Trustee Council.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a very creative idea to put GIS information within the reach of local residents. This proposal is unproven, however, and is proposed on a scale that seems unrealistic and unwarranted. If this proposal were submitted on a limited pilot basis, it may be appropriate to consider a revised proposal. However, as written, I cannot recommend funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund in FY 97. Recommendations on the Trustee Council's role in development of a TEK database will be forthcoming in FY 97 under Project 97352. In addition, the spill-area communities and their regional organizations (in particular, Chugach Regional Resources Commission, Chugach Heritage Foundation, Kodiak Area Native Association, and Kodiak Island Borough) are discussing a collaborative effort to establish a computer network, train communities to use the network, and provide for maintenance and other operational costs of the network. Any decision on the Trustee Council's involvement in a computer information system should await this local plan.						
97352	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	P. Brown-Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	New 1st yr.	\$94.5	\$94.5	\$94.5					\$94.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will hire a TEK Specialist to (1) compile a reference guide to existing TEK data on resources injured by the oil spill, (2) provide technical assistance to restoration project PIs who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use, TEK, (3) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill-area-wide coordinator hired under Project /052, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK, and (4) evaluate the feasibility of developing a comprehensive TEK database. The TEK Specialist will work under the guidance of an Advisory Group.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> It is desirable to combine the traditional ecological knowledge elements of the various natural resource projects into one project that can coordinate and standardize the way in which this information is gathered and treated. WILL BE REVISED ONCE REVISED DPD FINALIZED...			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project would continue work begun under Project /052 to explore and facilitate the use of traditional knowledge in the restoration of injured resources.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
Reduction of Marine Pollution					\$3,233.1	\$3,163.9	\$1,435.4	\$267.5	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,777.9
97115	Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System	P. Roetman/Prince William Sound Economic Development Council	ADEC	New 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9	\$1,167.9		\$75.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,242.9
<u>Abstract</u> This project will help prevent marine pollution that is generated from land-based sources within the five Prince William Sound communities. The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to address community-based sources of marine pollution. This project will provide a portion of the funding needed to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the plan: 1) construction of Environmental Operation Stations to improve the overall management of solid and oily wastes; and 2) creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each community. The communities will provide substantial funding to help implement the recommendations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a logical and effective proposal to implement the planning work on management of chronic wastes that affect the marine ecosystem and injured species. The communities involved have done an outstanding job, and they propose to contribute significant in-kind resources to this project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will decrease pollution entering Prince William Sound by providing a sheltered space and equipment necessary to safely collect and store used oil, household hazardous wastes and recyclable solid wastes in Valdez, Cordova, Tatitlek, Chenega and Whittier. Environmental Operations Stations ("EVOS" stations) will be modular structures erected in convenient locations in each community to encourage residents and visitors to properly dispose of wastes. By reducing chronic pollution, this project will reduce stress on recovering resources and services. <i>NOTE: This is a capital project that will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i>						
97229	City of Cordova - Solid Waste Disposal Site	S. Janke/City of Cordova	ADEC	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$918.3	\$918.3		\$267.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5
<u>Abstract</u> This project will prevent wastes generated in the city of Cordova from entering Prince William Sound. This project will provide funding needed by Cordova to realize one of its primary waste management goals (as articulated in the recently completed Sound Waste Management Plan): to determine how and where the community's municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term. Based on the Sound Waste Management Plan's findings, and in consultation with resident experts, Cordova leaders determined that the community's most cost-effective and responsible solid waste disposal option is to develop a new landfill site at Mile 17 of the Copper River Highway. The proposed project covers capital costs for the first year of that public works venture.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> No scientific review conducted.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until after legal review. An option to consider is funding for feasibility studies, an Environmental Impact Statement and design, which are the only tasks scheduled for FY 97 (estimated cost \$267.5). <i>NOTE: This is a capital project which, if funded, will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.</i>						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97260	Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$616.5	\$616.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Under this project, the Port Graham Village Council will supervise the complete cleanup of the existing and potential pollution of the marine ecosystem of Port Graham. This cleanup will include out-of-use boats and vessels, cars, trucks, construction equipment and the associated waste material. Port Graham Village residents will be the main work force. All of the material will be transported to Kenai Peninsula Borough Approved Sanitation Sites.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although the concept has some merit, the proposal is not strongly linked to marine pollution and injured resources. The dimensions of the problem, the means of proceeding to rectify the problem, and justifications of cost are not well presented. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The link to restoration is weak and the high cost is not justified. However, the long-term reduction of marine pollution in lower Cook Inlet may have value for restoration. If the communities of lower Cook Inlet (Homer, Seldovia, Port Graham and Nanwalek) are interested in developing a regional waste management plan, a proposal should be considered in FY 98.						
97283	Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	ADEC	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$193.7	\$193.7	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project has two parts. One part is the gathering of fishing nets through a beach cleanup. The beach cleanup will gather the debris during a one-month period. The second part is establishment of a year-round center so that nets and other recyclable items can be brought to the center to be sorted and prepared for transport to an urban recycling plant.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would clean up beaches and construct and operate a recycling facility in Cordova. The proposers have not demonstrated the magnitude of the problem, and, therefore, the benefits to injured marine resources are uncertain. Further, the recycling component of the project is covered under the Sound Waste Management Plan (Project /115). Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposal identifies a potential problem, entanglement of wildlife in fishing nets and other marine debris. However, this debris poses the greatest danger in marine waters and not once it reaches shore. Consequently, the proposed beach cleanup and recycling would not significantly improve the survival rate or condition of injured resources.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>					
							Fund	Defer				

97304	Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan	J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough	ADEC	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$336.7	\$267.5	\$267.5		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$267.5
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Abstract
This project will develop an island-wide waste management plan for Kodiak Island in order to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the oil spill. The plan will focus on the six remote coastal villages which currently do not have adequate waste management practices and facilities. The master plan will be oriented towards achieving practical, measurable results through a project approach that involves the villages working together with the Kodiak Area Native Association and the Kodiak Island Borough to identify and implement opportunities for cost-effectively reducing sources of marine pollution.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation
There is need to reduce sources of chronic marine pollution in the Kodiak area, as was done for communities in Prince William Sound. Those types of waste that end up in the marine environment and which conceivably could affect injured species are most appropriate for Trustee Council action. Fund.

Executive Director's Recommendation
Fund. This project would reduce chronic pollution in the marine environment near communities on Kodiak Island and thereby reduce stress on recovering resources and services. The focus of the project will be the six remote villages on the island. The waste streams that will be addressed in this regional plan are used oil generated by vessels and communities, household hazardous waste, solid waste, and sewage.

Habitat Improvement					\$2,088.0	\$661.7	\$593.9	\$67.8	\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,421.3
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97126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS	ADNR	Cont'd 4th yr.	\$1,195.6
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Abstract
This project provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes title reports, appraisals, on-site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation
This project is intended to provide baseline data that enables comparison of resource values on different lands under possible consideration for acquisition by the Trustee Council. This support is essential to the Trustee Council's small parcel acquisition program. The budget should receive additional review, and the on-going role of the Habitat Work Group, if any, needs clarification. Fund after further review.

Executive Director's Recommendation
Fund. This project provides funds to support the habitat protection program, i.e., negotiation staff, appraisals, closing closts, etc. *NOTE: Funds for this project will be provided through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program, not through the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.*

WAITING FOR BUDGET TO BE FINALIZED...

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Defer</u>				
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement	M. Rutherford/ADNR, M. Kuwada/ADFG	ADNR	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$621.8	\$593.9	\$593.9		\$759.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,353.5
<u>Abstract</u> Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166 mile shoreline. Included in this total are 5.4 river miles of degraded shoreline on public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. This riparian zone provides important habitat for pink salmon, sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden, species injured by the oil spill. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation, and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a concrete, on-going proposal for habitat restoration on degraded portions of the Kenai River, which are important for recreational services in the oil-spill area. The personnel appear to be well-qualified to do the work, though professional personnel costs seem high relative to the number of sites to be addressed in this project. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will aid restoration of habitat along the Kenai River for the benefit of sockeye salmon and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.						
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration Project	J. Winchester/PWS Economic Development Council	ADNR	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$270.6	\$67.8		\$67.8		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$67.8
<u>Abstract</u> The Alaska Department of Natural Resources has identified the waters of Valdez Duck Flats and nearshore waters east to the mouth of the Lowe River as crucial estuarine habitat in the Prince William Sound Area Plan. Wildlife species injured by the oil spill are threatened by crowding, disturbance, plastics pollution, and active human disturbance. The area provides important habitat for water birds, anadromous fish, and other estuarine and intertidal species. This proposal will further identify injured resources, aid in the recovery of spill impacted populations, mitigate effects of visitor traffic, design a local volunteer monitoring program, and educate the public about the value of tidelands.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The apparent goal is to prevent loss of habitat values on the Valdez Duck Flats, an area which has some link to injured resources, including pink and sockeye salmon. Several tracts on the Duck Flats are under consideration for possible small-parcel acquisitions by the Trustee Council. The proposal has a heavy up-front emphasis on engineering and construction, but the proposers will first assess wildlife habitat needs and alternative ways of addressing those needs in the face of increasing development and visitor pressures. To their credit, the proposers seem to have the interest and cooperation of a number of key agencies and constituencies. Defer decision on funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall and the status of small parcel acquisition efforts. If funds are available at that time, consider funding development of a concept plan for protection of habitat on the Valdez Duck Flats. The Valdez Duck Flats are a large and complex intertidal mudflat and salt marsh that offer valuable habitat to several injured resources and services. A locally developed plan for protecting habitat on the Duck Flats will increase the probability that future use of the flats will promote the recovery of injured resources and services given increased public usage.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Fund	Defer				
Ecosystem Synthesis					\$738.0	\$738.0	\$64.9		\$225.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$289.9
97054-BAA	A Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	D. Pauly/University of British Columbia	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$148.0	\$148.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will construct, validate, and disseminate a model of trophic interactions among the organisms of Prince William Sound, as required to synthesize the vast amount of information gathered before and after the oil spill, and to evaluate its impact at the ecosystem level. Project components are: 1) an initial workshop devoted to model specification by Prince William Sound researchers, 2) an extended study by project staff, and 3) a dissemination phase consisting of a training workshop for potential users of the software implementing the model, and the production of a CD-ROM for the public domain, incorporating an interactive graphic version of the software and an extensive database on the biology and local/traditional knowledge of the fishes of Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a two-year project which would integrate ecosystem-level data being generated from EVOS projects and present it in an understandable format. This is an excellent proposal and the investigators are among the best in the world at modeling fisheries ecosystems based on energetics. This proposal deserves further consideration as the Trustee Council develops an overall approach to modeling and synthesis needs. I recommend that it receive partial funding to enable continued participation in and development of a modeling program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. Efforts to develop ecological models that integrate the enormous amount of information gathered in EVOS studies will be initiated under Project 97300.							
97215-BAA	Modeling Trophic Webs to Achieve Synthesis in SEA, NVP, and APEX Ecosystems	S. Pimm/University of Tennessee	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$75.6	\$75.6	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will formulate simple, large-scale trophic models of, and uniting, the communities of the APEX (/163), SEA, (/320) and NVP (/025) projects. Using the data they gather and data from the literature, the project seeks a broad synthesis of the larger Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska ecosystems and the complex changes within them. It asks how do the changes in species' densities interact to produce the short- to long-term changes in species' densities that we observe? To what extent do different components resist changes elsewhere in the food web? How far and how quickly can we expect the effect of a change in one species' density to stretch through the food web?		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would integrate information from most EVOS projects and provide a means of understanding how well we can predict cause-and-effect ecosystem interactions. This ability is at the heart of management needs at an ecosystem scale. This project deserves further consideration in relation to certain other of the ecosystem modeling proposals, in particular, Project 97054. Ideally, it should be possible to initiate modeling work in FY 97 on a modest basis, involving several key participants, including Dr. Pimm. I recommend that it receive partial funding to enable continued participation in and development of a modeling program.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project. Efforts to develop ecological models that integrate the enormous amount of information gathered in EVOS studies will be initiated under Project 97300.							

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97234	Ecosystem Synthesis Model of EVOS Restoration Findings for Resource Management	A. Hooten/ Environmental Services Corporation of the Americas	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$198.4	\$198.4	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Previous research has generated considerable data on the abundance and distribution of species and the productivity of ecological communities throughout the spill-affected area. This project will integrate study results into a model (SYNOPSYS) to provide an ecosystem-level assessment capability. The approach discussed here builds on previously supported work and synthesizes results from various damage assessment and restoration studies, combined with expert analysis and interpretation.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal unsuccessfully responds to the request for a broad ecological synthesis, as it is vague and expensive. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund, based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.								
97249	Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling	I. Show/SRA, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$251.1	\$251.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will bring field results and local, traditional knowledge together in a single model. The modeling effort will progress through a logical sequence of steps, including verbal conceptual modeling, static and dynamic numerical modeling, and stochastic modeling. The final model will be a coupled physical-chemical-biological model; it will be driven by the physical environment and have parallel chemical and biological sub-models addressing interactions between petroleum hydrocarbons and the biota. The model will be designed to serve as a platform for description, prediction, and hypothesis development and testing.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project proposes to build a single model that would couple physical, chemical and biological processes. The emphasis on the effects of petroleum hydrocarbons is probably not appropriate for understanding how the ecosystem is operating presently unless there is another spill in the near future. The proposer has wide experience but his peer reviewed publication record could be stronger. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund, based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							Recommended Fund	Defer				
97300	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program	R. Spies/Applied Marine Sciences	ADNR	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$64.9	\$64.9	\$64.9		\$225.0			\$289.9
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
There have been numerous in-depth studies of injured species since 1989, on single species as well as the pelagic ecosystem (SEA/320), forage fish (APEX/163), and the nearshore ecosystem (NVP/025). Their results constitute an enormous amount of information on the northern Gulf of Alaska. This information should be synthesized for the public and management agencies. It is the goal of this project to carry out such a synthesis.		The Trustee Council's research program is at a stage where efforts to synthesize information on the injury and recovery of injured species are strongly needed. This project would work with PIs that have done restoration projects and with ecological modelers to facilitate synthesis of existing information into both mathematical and written descriptions of the spill area ecosystem and how it changes in response to anthropogenic and natural events.		Fund. The core peer reviewers feel strongly that a synthesis effort needs to occur. A consolidated approach seems to make the most sense.								
Public Information and Education					\$2,737.6	\$2,508.0	\$0.0	\$137.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$137.5
97183	Placement of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a Permanent, Alaska Exhibition Site	M. O'Meara/Pratt Museum	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project			\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u>								
This project will result in acquisition and placement of the traveling version of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a permanent, Alaskan exhibition site.		"Darkened Waters" was a fine exhibit that deserves a permanent home. The exhibition could have on-going value by increasing awareness of and participation in the restoration process. However, this proposal does not shed much light on what is required in the way of a permanent home, nor the feasibility of actually finding such a home. There is no cost estimate. Apparently the Pratt Museum is not in a position to serve as home for this exhibit. Based on the information provided here, no funding can be recommended.		Do not fund. Although "Darkened Waters" is an excellent exhibit on the history of the spill, its link to restoration is weak. Furthermore, the cost of this project is unknown because it relies on negotiation over the cost of purchasing the exhibit.								

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97221-BAA	Developing a Trustee Council Information Infrastructure	L. Thomas/Mitretek Systems	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$214.0	\$214.0	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will develop an information framework and infrastructure that will serve the needs of the researchers, resource managers, educators, and local citizens involved in and affected by the restoration effort resulting from the oil spill. The purpose of this information infrastructure is to help maximize the benefit from the Trustee Council's investment in research, monitoring, restoration, and public education directed at understanding and restoring the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound region affected by the oil spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The management and maintenance of EVOS data in ways that are useful and accessible to researchers and the public is an important problem. This type of project would probably be beneficial and the approach outlined in this proposal seems appropriate. The cost is very expensive, however, and does not include on-going costs. The proposers also do not demonstrate any awareness of existing data management efforts funded by the Trustee Council. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal has some overlap with the Trustee Council's Information Management System that began in FY 95 as part of Project 95089 and continues to be funded in Project /100.						
97232	Endowment of an Engineering Research Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage	G. Baker, H. Schroeder, C. Woodard/UAA	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$2,256.5	\$2,256.5	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Proposed is a plan for the establishment of an endowed engineering research and community education center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. The program will be created within the Environmental Quality Engineering program of the School of Engineering. Establishing the center will achieve two goals. First, it will provide a mechanism for funding continuing recovery work and community education long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by the Trustee Council. Such activities will help Alaska develop local expertise and permanent solutions for the protection and restoration of areas affected by the oil spill. Funding the center at UAA will also serve as a test program for endowed academic centers and chairs.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is premature, as there are legal and policy questions about creation of endowments, and this proposal will do nothing to resolve them. In addition, the substance of the proposal is oriented toward engineering issues, such as oil spill response and prevention, not restoration of living resources and ecosystems. The proposed subject of the endowment would also seem to conflict with the mission of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, which was established by Congress. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although the Engineering Research Center may benefit restoration, its primary purpose appears to be preparation for future spills and student education, uses which are not eligible for restoration funding. Previous proposals for endowments have been rejected by the Trustee Council.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Defer</u>				
97275	Rural Development Applied Field-Based Research Program in Oil Spill Affected Areas	G. Pullar/UAF-College of Rural Alaska	ADFG	New 1st yr. 6 yr. project	\$161.4	\$37.5		\$37.5				\$37.5
<u>Abstract</u> Human resources will be strengthened through an interdisciplinary Bachelor's degree program in Rural Development and community restoration through applied research, distance education, and mentoring. Trustee Council priorities will be addressed integrating western science and indigenous knowledge. Students will be provided with a broad understanding of rural development in a global economy and a mastery of specific tools for effective community leadership. Specialization in one of five areas is linked to jobs in communities. Coursework will be delivered through interactive video and other distance delivery techniques and intensive rural development seminars.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is an excellent idea, with a sound technical approach. However, it is justified based on an implied lack of leadership in the community, which does not seem to be apparent. The proposal lacks sufficient relationship to restoration objectives. Do not fund. WILL BE REVISED PER REVISED DPD...			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding pending further review of the revised DPD and commitments from PIs to incorporate student research into specific restoration projects.						
97301	<u>The Alaska Laboratory Series</u> Television Pilot	G. Bolar/Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc.	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$105.7			\$100.0				\$100.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will create a television program that will document ongoing restoration and rehabilitation efforts in Prince William Sound and other spill affected areas. This program will be a pilot to launch <u>The Alaska Laboratory</u> , a national science education series on science and research in Alaska. Many episodes, including the pilot, will center on marine research, rehabilitation, and restoration efforts in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and the Gulf of Alaska. APTI, in cooperation with the Alaska SeaLife Center, will produce and distribute the series through national networks, cable, and on Alaska's PBS stations.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The proposed television program could increase awareness, both within and beyond Alaska, about the restoration program. This particular proposal is more of an idea than a full proposal. I do not know what priority the Trustee Council wants to give to educational projects such as this television program, but the idea does have merit and may deserve going forward. If deemed appropriate by the Trustee Council, a more complete proposal should be invited. As written, however, I cannot recommend funding.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until December, pending reevaluation of funding priorities in the fall. This project would develop a one-hour television program about the restoration and recovery of the spill area, distribute copies of the program throughout Alaska, and distribute the program nationally. An in-depth television program could be an effective means of informing the general public about the restoration effort and would complement other components of the Trustee Council's information program, which includes OSPIC, written reports, radio spots, an automated database, and a website. Because several firms are capable of producing these programs, a request for proposals would be issued and a contract would be competitively awarded.						

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Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
Research Facilities					\$1,686.4	\$941.3	\$0.0	\$380.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$380.0
97151-BAA	Facilities Improvement to the Prince William Sound Science Center	G. Thomas/Prince William Sound Science Center	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$537.6	\$537.6		\$380.0				\$380.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will expand the Prince William Sound Science Center facility to include more office and laboratory space, and additional rooms for educational activities. Phase 1 of the expansion will result in consolidation of all current staff in one building and can be completed by the end of 1997. The Center has 27 people working at three different sites in Cordova; organizational efficiency and annual operating costs are impaired by this fragmentation. Phase 2 will enhance the facility to meet the needs of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Phase I of the proposed construction would both expand and consolidate office and meeting space used by the Science Center investigators for Project /320 (SEA). In some measure, construction of this facility could duplicate the investment already made at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. However, the facilities have substantially different purposes. A decision to fund this proposal is largely a policy matter best addressed by others. However, it does appear that this facility would be beneficial to the productivity of the SEA project if it can be constructed before the end of the program in FY 98.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until after legal review. An option to consider is funding only that part of the Phase I expansion necessary to improve working conditions for researchers on the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (estimated cost \$380.0). The Phase I expansion would increase the size of the existing center by 2,500 square feet to consolidate existing staff and would be completed by January 30, 1997. Do not fund Phase II of the facility expansion, the construction of a 50,000 square foot Science-Community Center campus that would house the Oil Spill Recovery Institute. (The PWS Science Center has asked the Trustee Council to contribute \$8.5 million in FY 98-99 toward the 10-year Phase II expansion.) <i>NOTE: This is a capital project which, if funded, will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration.</i>								
97171	Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mariculture Technical Center Operational Funding	T. Rutz/ADFG, J.Cochran/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 1st yr. 5 yr. project	\$271.8	\$271.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will operate a facility where bivalve shellfish and aquatic plant research can take place. The ability of the Mariculture Technical Center to hold large culture phytoplankton and to rear large numbers of bivalve shellfish will be unique within the State of Alaska. This capability will open new avenues for research and funding beneficial to the restoration of subsistence shellfish resources lost or diminished as a result of the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a good project that is difficult to judge by the mainly scientific criteria used to evaluate the FY 97 proposals. Defining a common set of criteria to judge this and other nonresearch proposals requires a venture into the policy arena. In my judgment, success in aquaculture requires momentum that builds with success. My concern is that if the Mariculture Technical Center never gets off the ground with solid achievements, and is therefore unable to attract other long-term sources of revenue, the Trustees may be saddled with operational support of this facility for many years. The reviewers cannot recommend either substantial or extended funding of facility operations. Do not fund as proposed.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. General funding of operation of the state's mariculture facility is not related to the restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council.								

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

DRAFT

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total FY97-02 Rec.
							<u>Recommended</u>					
							Fund	Defer				
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	J. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$745.1				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will design, construct, and install a fish pass at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The fish pass will be used to propagate experimental runs of Pacific salmon for new and ongoing genetic studies to be conducted at the Center. A cooperative agreement, similar to the agreement for the SeaLife Center, will be written by ADFG with the City of Seward to implement this project.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a technically excellent idea that will benefit basic research on genetics of salmon and provide an experimental run that is not available in this portion of the state. It also has significant positive benefits for public education. The Trustee Council should fund through non-work plan sources after engineering review.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until after legal review and assessment of funding options. <i>NOTE: This is a capital project which, if funded, will be funded outside of the regular FY 97 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration.</i> WAITING FOR REDUCED BUDGET...						
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery Culture Project	M. Bradley/Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 year project	\$82.1	\$82.1	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> Through shellfish nursery research at aquatic farms and other facilities in Kachemak Bay, this project will aid in the restoration of subsistence resources or services lost or diminished by the oil spill. This project will complement the shellfish hatchery being constructed in Seward as a component of the Mariculture Technical Center. The project will construct an upwell nursery facility and develop techniques specific to Alaska to improve the survival and growth rates of hatchery produced bivalves.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would build and test a floating, electrically powered bivalve nursery system. In the on-going Project 97131, the Trustee Council already is supporting testing of a tidally-driven facility at Tatitlek. In addition, as proposed, this project has little to do with EVOS restoration objectives, since it would experiment primarily with oysters, which are not an injured resource. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project has a weak link to restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council and, to a degree, duplicates other work already supported by the Trustee Council.						

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 97 WORK PLAN

DRAFT

Proj.No.	ProjectTitle	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Request	FY97 Revised Request	FY97 Recommended		FY98 Rec.	FY99 Rec.	FY00-02 Rec.	Total
							Fund	Defer				FY97-02 Rec.
97252	Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Species Inhabiting the EVOS Area	J. Seeb, L. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 7 yr. project	\$49.8	\$49.8	\$0.0		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Abstract</u> This project will plan the consolidation of all of the Trustee Council-funded projects of the ADFG Genetics Laboratory into the facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. This project will eventually become the principal project into which all other oil spill-related studies conducted by the ADFG Genetics Laboratory will be integrated. The Genetics Laboratory developed through this project will also provide core facilities for the genetic analysis of populations of marine fish and non-fish vertebrates and invertebrates for principal investigators conducting research at the SeaLife Center.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Trustee Council has made a major investment in fisheries genetics because of the benefits to long-term restoration and mangement. The Trustee Council has also made a major investment in construction of a state-of-the-art marine research facility in Seward. This proposal, which is to plan for the consolidation of Trustee Council sponsored genetics work at the Alaska SeaLife Center, has merit, though some of what is proposed here would appear to be normal agency management. The products are not well defined. Some funding seems appropriate. Fund at 3 months and modest expenses. No commitments to out -year funding should be made until a better plan for consolidation of the genetics program is presented. It would be particularly appropriate for the PI to discuss in some detail how the most promising new tools in this rapidly evolving field can be folded into this program in a cost-effective manner given the capabilities of present ADFG staff and subcontractors.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The proposal for FY 97 is to plan for the transfer of ADFG genetics studies to the Alaska SeaLife Center and to plan for future genetics investigations. These planning efforts are worthwhile and responsive to the FY 97 Invitation, but upon further consideration appear to be a normal agency responsibility.								
Project Management					\$641.5	\$641.5	\$641.5					\$641.5
97250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies		Cont'd Annual	\$641.5	\$641.5	\$641.5					\$641.5
<u>Abstract</u> Project management represents those costs incurred by the state and federal trustee agencies in fulfilling their responsibility to ensure that individual projects are managed consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the Restoration Plan, and Trustee Council authorization. Prior to FY 97, the costs associated with project management were included in each individual project's budget.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.		<u>Executive Director's Recommendation</u> Fund. Project management provides essential accountability and oversight of projects funded through the work plan. The FY 97 funding will be allocated as follows: Alaska Department of Fish and Game - \$304.8 Alaska Department of Natural Resources - \$41.9 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - \$153.4 U.S. Department of the Interior - \$89.9 U.S. Forest Service - \$51.5								

Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Program

Project Number: 97300

Restoration Category: Research

Proposer: Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist

Lead Trustee Agency: ADNR

Cooperators: ADF&G
DOI
NOAA

Duration: First year, 3 year project

Cost FY 97: \$64,900

Cost FY 98: \$225,000

Cost FY 99:

Geographic area: Prince William Sound, Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago

Injured resource: All resources in the spill area

ABSTRACT

There have been numerous in-depth studies of injured species since 1989, on single species as well the pelagic ecosystem (SEA), the forage fish (APEX), and the nearshore ecosystem (NVP). Their results constitute an enormous amount of information on the northern Gulf of Alaska. This information should be synthesized for the public and management agencies. It is the goal of this project to carry out such a synthesis.

INTRODUCTION

The 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill was the largest oil spill in US history and occurred in an environment renowned for its fisheries and wildlife. Documenting damage and recovery

of natural resources from the spill required an unprecedented scientific effort that has continued through the present Restoration Program. This effort has included numerous studies of fish, birds, intertidal and subtidal communities, and marine mammals. The 1993 Trustee Council-sponsored symposium addressed the damage from the oil spill as it was understood at the time. As the Trustee Council approaches the 10th Anniversary of the spill, it is time to consider how these scientific studies have: (1) further documented injury and recovery of natural resources, especially for those resources that have been slow to recover, (2) provided new information for management of natural resources in southcentral Alaska, (3) provided insight into the ecology of the marine and coastal ecosystems of the spill area, and (4) developed a predictive understanding of how the ecosystem changes in response to natural and anthropogenic influences.

This project represents a major synthetic effort that will involve investigators, reviewers, and ecosystem modelers. It will require careful planning and coordination to assure its success. This effort will result in products usable by a wide variety of scientists, resource managers and the public.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The Restoration Program has a variety of annual reports for the general public, individual technical reports, proposals and work plan documents now available through the Oil Spill Public Information Center. It is difficult for those unfamiliar with the program to understand the larger picture emerging from Trustee Council scientific studies. The public, in particular, is asking for scientific results that are presented in a simple and straight forward manner. On a broader level there is also a need for a basic scientific synthesis that (1) relates important findings among different projects to achieve a better understanding of the ecosystem, and (2) builds mathematical models that relate populations and processes within the system to achieve new insights into how the ecosystem works. In addition, the resource managers in Trustee Council agencies need to be involved and have an understanding of what research and management tools are resulting from the Restoration Program that can help improve management.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

FY 97

1. To lead the production of moderate-length summaries (3-5 pages) of the scientific findings from the principal investigators' studies of resources. Most of these would be produced by principal investigators with design and editorial input by

the Chief Scientist, the Scientific Coordinator, and the Communications Director.

2. To plan and manage development of ecosystem-level mathematical models that include the major ecosystem components to allow simple predictive testing of hypotheses regarding the functional relationships between these components.

1998-1999

3. To oversee completion and presentation of ecosystem models.

B. Methods

This project will be coordinated through the Chief Scientist's office. Existing administrative procedures in place for managing the peer review process can be adapted to manage the proposed work effort. Different approaches will be taken to pursue each of the objectives.

FY 97 Objectives

Moderate-length summary of findings -- In most cases these summaries will be prepared by the principal investigators that have participated in the program over the years. Initial subject outlines will be prepared by the Chief Scientist with feedback from the proposed authors of the chapters. Drafts prepared by the authors will be reviewed for content and style in coordination with the Scientific Coordinator and Communications Director, and will be presented in a form that is appropriate for the interested public.

Managing construction of ecosystem-level mathematical models -- This portion of the program will be implemented gradually in order to be as efficient and effective as possible and to encourage the full cooperation of the various key personnel. The initial activity is a workshop to be held in early 1997. The purpose of the workshop will be to present current efforts to model ecological processes and various alternatives and approaches to modeling the spill area ecosystem as a whole. There will also be a survey conducted to determine the various kinds of data that are available for system-wide modeling. We will invite key P.I.s, lead scientists from the three large ecosystem projects, ecosystem modelers and reviewers. Two groups of ecosystem modelers (from the University of British Columbia and the University of Tennessee, that each had a project proposal for 1997 favorably reviewed) will also be attending. After the workshop, further development of plans for modeling will be carried out, taking care to have full involvement of key scientists. Ecosystem modelers will be retained by Applied Marine Sciences on initial small contracts to attend the workshop, gather data, and plan for full implementation of the modeling effort.

FY 98-99 Objectives

Completion of ecosystem models --The balance of modeling work begun in FY 97 will be completed during FY 98.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts and Other Agency Assistance

The cooperation of the following agencies are clearly key to the success of this effort: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, NOAA/NMFS, Department of the Interior (National Biological Service and Fish and Wildlife Service). Cooperation of the University of Alaska and the Prince William Sound Science Center will also be important to this effort.

SCHEDULE AND PROJECT MILESTONES (FY 97)

Oct 15, 1996	Provide moderate-length synthesis outlines to the Executive Director
Oct 25, 1996	Outlines distributed to Principal Investigators
Nov 30, 1996	Written accounts due from Principal Investigators
Jan 1, 1997	Scientific editing complete on content of written accounts; distribute to Principal Investigators
Jan 1997	Modeling workshop to be held in Anchorage
Jan 15, 1997	Principal investigators to provide any further comments on edited contributions
Mar 1997	Outline of modeling effort for FY 1998 provided to Executive Director

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

At least two large publications on ecosystem modeling of the spill area ecosystem are expected. Resource summaries will be compiled in a notebook and provided on the OSPIC web site.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

This exercise is dealing with some of the end products of the oil spill scientific research

program and is clearly outside the scope of normal agency management.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

The project itself is a coordinating and integrating effort for many of the activities of the Restoration Program.

BUDGET FY 97

Personnel	\$27,521
Travel	\$0
Contractual	\$26,200
Misc. Costs	\$850
Indirect/Fee	\$6,052
Indirect (ADNR)	\$4,244
Total Cost	\$64,867

Submitted by: Robert B. Spies
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e-mail: spies@amarine.com

Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Project Number: 97352

Restoration Category: General Restoration

Proposer: Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Lead Trustee Agency: ADF&G, Division of Subsistence

Cooperating Agencies: No other agencies will receive funding through this project

Alaska SeaLife Center:

Duration: 1 year; may be continued

Cost FY 97: \$94,500

Cost FY 98:

Cost FY 99:

Cost FY 00:

Cost FY 01:

Cost FY 02:

Geographic Area: Spill-area wide

Injured Resource/Service All Resources/Services

ABSTRACT

The project would fund a TEK (Traditional Ecological Knowledge) Specialist to (1) compile a reference guide to existing TEK data on resources injured by the oil spill, (2) provide technical assistance to restoration project PIs who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use, TEK, (3) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill area wide coordinator hired under Project /052, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK, and (4) evaluate the feasibility of

developing a comprehensive TEK database. The TEK specialist would work under the guidance of an Advisory Group.

INTRODUCTION

This project would continue work begun under the Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge Project (/052). Much progress has been made in making Principal Investigators aware of the availability and value of traditional knowledge. This project would develop a way to use traditional knowledge in the restoration of injured resources currently being researched through EVOS Trustee Council funded projects. This project would provide funds to contract with a Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Specialist. The TEK Specialist would work under the guidance of an advisory group, composed of a diverse group of individuals familiar with both TEK and the restoration program. In FY 97 the TEK specialist would (1) compile a reference guide to existing TEK data on resources injured by the oil spill, (2) provide technical assistance to restoration project PIs who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use, TEK, (3) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill area wide coordinator hired under Project /052, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK, and (4) evaluate the feasibility of developing a comprehensive TEK database.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of Problem

Through the efforts of the Community Involvement project (/052), the principal investigators have been made aware of the value of traditional ecological knowledge for their projects. Traditional ecological knowledge was a major theme of the annual Restoration Science Workshop in January 1996. Principal investigators have requested assistance in the collection of traditional knowledge. This project would provide that assistance.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

People living in the spill area have detailed knowledge about the condition of resources, which can add to data collected as part of scientific studies and may enhance the success of the restoration effort. This includes knowledge of the historic population sizes and ranges of many of the species injured by the spill, as well as observations concerning the diet,

behavior and interrelationships of injured species. This information can help researchers evaluate the injury and recovery status of these species.

C. Location

Spill area wide, including Prince William Sound, the lower Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community involvement is a major emphasis of this project. The project would foster communication between the principal investigators and residents of the communities impacted by the oil spill. The TEK Specialist would work closely with the Spill Area Wide Community Involvement Coordinator and the local facilitators hired under the Community Involvement project (/052) and with the Youth Area Watch (Project /210) students.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

1. Hire (or contract with) a TEK specialist and establish a TEK Advisory Group to provide guidance and direction for the Trustee Council's TEK effort.
2. Establish a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill area wide coordinator hired under Project /052, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK.
3. Develop a reference guide to existing agency and other TEK data and databases on resources injured by the oil spill.
4. Provide technical assistance to restoration project PIs in the collection, interpretation, presentation (including presentation of study findings and results to participating communities), and archiving of TEK.
5. Evaluate the feasibility of and make recommendations to the Executive Director and Trustee Council on developing a comprehensive TEK database of resources injured by the oil spill. The evaluation should include a review of various computer applications for databases, and the value to restoration of incorporating ADF&G's and other existing files into a database. The recommendations should

also address mechanisms for including TEK data from individual EVOS research projects in a comprehensive database.

B. Methods

A TEK Specialist will be hired (or contracted with) and will work under the guidance of an Advisory Group, the composition of which is described below. ADF&G/Subsistence Division will also be involved in the project.

Interaction between the TEK Specialist and the Principal Investigators may occur in one of two ways. Either the PI will approach the TEK Specialist with a request for information, or the TEK Specialist will approach a PI to suggest the use of traditional knowledge. In either case, if both agree a TEK component would be of benefit to restoration, the TEK Specialist and the Principal Investigator will work together to formulate a research tool in order to elicit the desired information. In FY 97, work will be limited to existing restoration projects. The TEK Specialist will work closely with the Spill Area Wide Community Involvement Coordinator (Project /052) to ensure appropriate community involvement in the TEK effort.

The TEK effort may be summarized as three primary tasks:

1) Identify Existing Data

A significant amount of data on traditional ecological knowledge has already been collected by state and federal agencies, universities, regional native organizations, and other entities. This project will produce a reference guide of existing data in order to make it more easily accessible and useable. The ADF&G Subsistence Division will develop the reference guide in consultation with the TEK Specialist. In addition, the TEK specialist will evaluate the feasibility of and develop recommendations for the Executive Director and the Trustee Council on bringing existing TEK data into a single comprehensive database.

2) Collect "New" Data

If the information needed by a Principal Investigator is not found in the existing data, the TEK Specialist will work with the Principal Investigator to formulate a research tool to gather the desired information. In developing this tool, the TEK Specialist will consult with the Advisory Group, and the relevant local facilitator(s) and village council(s).

3) Analyze/Synthesize Data

Once the data is collected, the TEK Specialist will work with the Principal Investigator to interpret and present the data, including presenting the data to the respondent communities.

TEK Specialist: Duties and Responsibilities

1. Serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and spill area wide coordinator hired under Project /052, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK.
2. Work with ADF&G Subsistence Division to develop a reference guide to existing agency and other TEK data and databases, including contact persons, addresses, telephone numbers, accessibility, and database format.
3. Inform principal investigators and communities of the existence and objectives of this project.
4. (A) In regard to FY 97 restoration projects, identify those projects for which TEK would have application and value to researchers and work with those project PIs to develop a TEK component for their projects. (B) In regard to FY 98 restoration proposals, initiate contact with PIs at the Annual Restoration Workshop to discuss including TEK components in their project proposals. Review all proposals submitted for FY 98 and develop recommendations for Executive Director re: TEK.
5. Assist PIs in the design and implementation of questionnaires and other research tools to be used in the collection of TEK, the development of data collection methods, and the development of research agreements between the PI and village council as proposed in the draft TEK protocols.
6. Work with the Community Facilitators in identifying residents having specialized knowledge on a particular topic of interest to the principal investigators, and assist in data collection as appropriate.
7. Assist the PIs in interpreting the TEK data collected as well as any data brought in from existing records, and in communicating study findings and results back to participating communities.
8. Evaluate the feasibility of and make recommendations to the Executive Director and Trustee Council on developing a comprehensive TEK database of resources injured by the oil spill. The evaluation should include a review of various computer applications for databases, and the value to restoration of incorporating ADF&G's and other existing files into a database. The recommendations should

also address mechanisms for including TEK data from individual EVOS research projects in a comprehensive database.

9. Consult regularly with the Advisory Group to obtain feedback, guidance, and direction on the TEK Program as it develops.

Advisory Group: Composition and Duties

The Advisory Group shall be made up of a diverse group of individuals who are familiar with both TEK and the EVOS restoration program. Members will be jointly selected by the Executive Director of CRRC and the Executive Director of the Trustee Council, and will represent the following:

1. Spill Area Wide Community Coordinator (Project /052)
2. Two research scientists involved in the EVOS restoration process
3. Two Community Facilitators (Project /052)
4. Federal Trustee Council agency representative
5. State Trustee Council representative
6. Regional native organization representative
7. One other person with expertise in TEK

The advisory group will make a recommendation to the Executive Director of CRRC, from a list of qualified applicants, on who should be hired as the TEK Specialist. The advisory group will meet as needed (the budget is based on four quarterly meetings in person, and teleconference meetings every other month) to provide the TEK Specialist with guidance and feedback on the progress and development of the project. The advisory group will also provide feedback to the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G on the TEK training manual developed under Project 96052. The advisory group members will work on a voluntary basis. Travel costs will be provided out of this project.

ADF&G/Subsistence Division: Responsibilities

- Develop, in consultation with the TEK Specialist, a reference guide to existing TEK data (and databases) on injured resources;
- Provide general expertise on subsistence uses and oil spill impacts on these uses to assist in the design of research and data gathering instruments, and in the interpretation of study results; and
- Contribute to the annual project report.

C. Cooperating Agencies & Organizations

National Park Service, other Trustee Council agencies

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY97 (October 1, 1996-September 30, 1997)

October 1, 1996	Contract between ADF&G and CRRC renewed
October 1996	TEK Advisory Group in place
	TEK Specialist hired
November 1996	TEK Specialist initiate contacts with PIs with TEK components in their FY 97 projects
February 1997	Reference guide to existing TEK data completed
January 1997	TEK Specialist attend Annual Restoration Workshop and make contacts with PIs re: including TEK component in FY 98 proposals
May 1997	TEK Specialist review all proposals submitted for FY 98 and develop recommendations for Executive Director re: TEK
July 1997	Review all projects recommended for funding in FFY '98 to determine which would benefit from a TEK component

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

October 1996	Advisory Group established and TEK Specialist hired
February 1997	Reference guide to existing agency and other TEK databases completed
Ongoing	Providing technical assistance to PIs regarding the collection, interpretation, and presentation of TEK

C. Completion Date

April 15, 2002

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

ADF&G/Subsistence Division and the TEK Specialist will produce a reference guide to existing agency and other TEK data.

An annual report on the development, progress, and accomplishments of this TEK project will be provided to the Trustee Council on April 15, 1998.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

Participation in professional conferences is not anticipated in the first year of the project.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

This project is focused more than most on the coordination and integration of the restoration effort. The TEK Specialist will work with the Principal Investigators of other projects, providing a service that is expected to benefit those projects and the restoration effort as a whole. This project will also be closely coordinated with the Community Involvement Project (97052), and the Youth Area Watch Project (97210).

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, Executive Director
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
4201 Tudor Drive, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Phone: (907) 562-6647
Fax: (907) 562-4939

PERSONNEL

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg: Ms Brown is the Executive Director of the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC). She has worked for the past 13 years in such positions as Tribal Administrator for her tribe, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Society Administrator for the Native American Fish and Wildlife society, Office Manager of the Bering Sea Fisheries Development Fund, and as a private consultant, assisting Alaska Native Communities in obtaining funding for natural resource management programs, and setting up their natural resource program administrative systems. CRRC and the previous organizations that Ms Brown has operated have consistently met all standards of proper management, including annual program and financial audits.

TEK Specialist: To be hired. Position qualifications currently being developed by the Executive Director of CRRC and the EVOS Science Coordinator.

Rita Miraglia: Ms Miraglia has served as the oil spill coordinator for the Division of Subsistence since 1990. As such, she has organized and participated in the subsistence resource collection and testing programs of 1990 and 1991, and participated in the community based subsistence restoration planning process, begun in 1994. She has served as the Division's primary liaison with the Oil Spill Health Task Force. She has been the lead communicator of restoration study findings to communities in the oil spill impact area through community meetings and newsletters. Ms Miraglia has a Masters degree in Anthropology from the State University of New York. Before coming to the Division, she worked for Chugach Alaska Corporation. As a member of CAC's Oil Spill Response Team, Ms Miraglia sat on the Interagency Shoreline Clean-up Committee in Valdez in 1989, on the Cultural Technical Advisory Group in 1990, working to ensure that the concerns of the predominantly Alaska Native communities and Native regional organizations were considered in the oil spill response. Under the present proposal, Ms Miraglia will serve as Project Coordinator for the Division (3 months).

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel		\$15.3						
Travel		\$2.5						
Contractual		\$69.1						
Commodities		\$0.5						
Equipment		\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$87.4	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration		\$7.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$94.5						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.3						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97352
Project Title: Traditional Ecological Knowledge
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997
Prepared: 2 of 8

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Contract with Chugach Regional Resources Commission		0.0
4A Linkage		69.1
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$69.1
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
		0.0
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97352
 Project Title: Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated
 Approach
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel		\$49.5						
Travel		\$10.0						
Contractual		\$0.0						
Commodities		\$3.3						
Equipment		\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$62.8	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Indirect		\$6.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$69.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.8						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97352
 Project Title: Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated Approach
 Name: Chugach Regional Resources Commission

FORM 4A
 Non-Trustee
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97352
Project Title: Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated Approach
Name: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

7/29/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
		0.0
		0.0
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Supplies		0.5
Telephone		1.2
Printing Costs for TEK Database Reference Manual		1.6
Commodities Total		\$3.3

1997

Project Number: 97352
 Project Title: Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated
 Approach
 Name: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

FORM 4B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

Prepared: 7 of 8

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.		New Equipment Total		\$0.0
Existing Equipment Usage:			Number of Units	
Description				

1997

Project Number:
Project Title:
Name:

FORM 4B
Equipment
DETAIL

Revised DPDs and Budgets Received - FY97 Work Plan

PROJ. #	PROJECT TITLE	DPD	BGT
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	X	X
97007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration		X
97009D	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	X	X
97025	Mechanisms of Impact & Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators		X
97052	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge	X	X
97076	Oil Effects of Pink Salmon Straying		X
97090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring		X
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release		X
97131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	X	X
97139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary Restoration Project		X
97142	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Prince William Sound	X	
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship		X
97158	Monitoring Nearshore Ecosystems in Katmai National Park	Letter	
97159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter & Summer	X	X
97161	Differentiation & Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific		X
97162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring		X
97163 A-Q	APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound & Gulf of Alaska	X	X
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	Letter	
97167	Preparation & Curation of Seabirds		X

97169	A Genetics Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots & Murrelets to the Gulf of Alaska		X
97172	Cutthroat Trout & Dolly Varden Recovery	Letter	
97174	Field Investigation on Distribution & Abundance of Cutthroat Trout	Letter	
97180	Kenai River Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project		X
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound		X
97188	Otolith Thermal Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound		X
97190	Construction of Linkage Map for Pink Salmon Genome		X
97191A	Investigating & Monitoring Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities		X
97195	Pristane in Mussels & Fish Predators		X
97196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	X	X
97209	Examination of Straying of Hatchery Pink Salmon into Wild Populations of Prince William Sound		X
97210	Youth Area Watch	X	X
97214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting	X	
97223	Publication of Sea Otter Data	X	X
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Projects		X
97228	Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Embryo Mortality & Development Stability	Letter	
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration Project	X	X
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery	Letter	
97239	Salmon Carcasses & Juvenile Chinook Salmon Production in the Kenai River Ecosystem	X	X
97244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management & Biological Sampling	X	X

97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	Letter	
97251A	Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Project	X	
97254	Delight & Desire Lakes Restoration Project		X
97255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	X	X
97258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	X	X
97259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	X	X
97263	Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wildstock Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	X	X
97275	Rural Development Applied Field-Based Research	X	X
97281	Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops	X	X
97286	Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence & Oil Spill	X	X
97290	Hydrocarbon Database & Interpretation		X
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge Project	Letter	
97300	Synthesis of the Scientific Findings from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Restoration Program	X	
97302	Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory	X	X
97304	Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan	X	X
97305	Stable Isotope	Letter	
97306	Ecology & Demographics of Pacific Sandlance, <i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i> Pallas, in Lower Cook Inlet, Alaska	X	X
97352	Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated Approach	X	X
97427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring		X

LOOSE ENDS

8/12/96

PINK SALMON

- 97186 CWT Budget; letter sent 7/23 Joyce
We agreed to 10.0 for additional personnel, but need travel reduced by 1.3 so we're funding only 1 person to the annual workshop.
- 97191A Oiled embryos DPD/disk; letter sent 7/23 J. Seeb
DPD was to be revised to eliminate genetics component (Obj. C) which we thought was being closed out in FY 96, eliminate haploid/diploid work (Obj. D), and reduce budget to \$200.0. Budget reduced to 208.5 -- kept Obj. D; dropped Obj. C though said didn't close out genetics work in FY 96. We asked for more info. on Obj. D and what will happen to genetics data collected in FY 96 if no funds provided in FY 97.
- 97196 Pink genetics DPD/disk; letter sent 8/7 J. Seeb
New DPD submitted 8/5/96, but didn't address Chief Scientist's three concerns (genetic variability, DNA methods, identification of loci). Budget OK. 95191A report not submitted.

SOCKEYE SALMON

- 97258A Overescapement Budget still not resolved Schmidt
Travel reduction of 3.7 agreed to; need to resolve funding of manuscript (25.0). DPD OK.

ARCHAEOLOGY

- 97007B Archaeology Reduced budget; letter sent 7/12 Yarborough

SUBSISTENCE

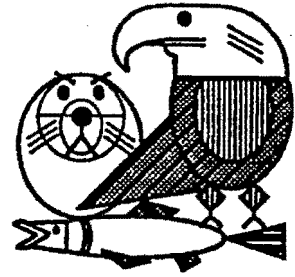
- 97263 LCI wildstock Reduced budget; letter sent 8/12 Meganack

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Annalee McConnell
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: *Joan Cammer for*
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 9, 1996

RE: RPL 18-7-0055

The Department of Environmental Conservation requests authority to receive and expend \$3,335,400 from *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement trust funds to implement three projects that were not known when the Legislature approved the fiscal year 1997 budget.

Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction

The sum of \$1,900,000 is requested to reduce or remove tar, asphalt, emulsion and contaminated soils from shorelines identified as high priority by the village residents of Chenega. By unanimous consent, the Trustee Council approved the project on June 28th to increase confidence in the subsistence resources of the area and improve the visual and recreational quality of the shoreline.

The project will be implemented in two phases. The first phase consists of development of a remediation plan and selection of a response contractor, with cleanup of the beaches occurring during phase two. It is anticipated that the remediation plan will be completed early in November 1996 and that a response contractor will be selected by the end of that month. In order to complete the work prior to the return of salmon to the area, all cleanup must be done by July 15, 1997. Only those funds required for implementation of the project during state fiscal year 1997 have been included in this request. Any funding required for work occurring after June 30, 1997, will be included in the proposed fiscal year 1998 budget request.

To coordinate the planning and cleanup effort, the department will be contracting with the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC), a local ARDOR.

Trustee Agencies

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

PWSEDC will organize a project team of environmental scientists, governmental agencies, cleanup contractors and an advisory committee of village leaders to develop the remediation plan and to select a cleanup contractor. During this time, the department will provide support to PWSEDC regarding historical data, pertinent reports and direction on cleanup strategies. The department will also provide assistance regarding permitting for the remediation plan. Once the remediation plan is complete, PWSEDC will contract with the selected remediation response contractor and monitor the progress of the beach cleanup. Throughout the project the department will provide both administrative and field oversight.

Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan

The sum of \$1,167,900 is requested to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan which was developed by Prince William Sound communities to find solutions to the problem of marine pollution. The Trustee Council is expected to take action on this proposal at the meeting scheduled for August 29, 1996. In the event the project is not approved, the department will restrict and defer authorization obtained through this request.

This project addresses pollution entering Prince William Sound from a wide variety of community-based sources, including households, businesses, boats and automobiles. The waste generated from these sources is believed to have a significant adverse effect on the marine environment.

Of the total, \$820,800 is allocated to provide one-time capital costs needed to construct five Environmental Operation Stations. These stations will provide the physical, sheltered space necessary to safely collect and store used oil, household hazardous waste, and recyclable solid wastes. The stations will be comprised of 20' by 20' building modules constructed with steel columns and steel joist roof rafters with a metal roof skin. Depending on whether or not the module is enclosed, the cost will vary from \$50 to \$200 per square foot. The sum of \$347,100 is allocated to upgrade used oil management equipment necessary to ensure that used oil from all sources can be processed and recycled. The five communities identified include Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Whittier, Cordova and Valdez. These communities have all committed to future operation and maintenance costs and are also contributing matching funds for construction.

As a capital project, authority to receive and expend subject to AS 37.25.020 is requested.

Kodiak Waste Management Plan

The sum of \$267,500 is requested to develop a waste management plan for Kodiak Island to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be

affecting the recovery of resources and services. The Trustee Council is expected to take action on this proposal at the meeting scheduled for August 29, 1996. In the event the project is not approved, the department will restrict and defer authorization obtained through this request.

The proposal represents a unified regional effort among Kodiak's remote coastal villages, the Kodiak Area Native Association, the Kodiak Island Borough and the department to produce and implement a waste management plan. The villages identified include Karluk, Ouzinkie, Old Harbor, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Port Lions and Kodiak (Chiniak).

Funding would be used to identify and prioritize the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in the villages, establish and implement a public participation program, and develop waste management recycling and disposal alternatives. The department will contract with the Kodiak Island Borough to develop a plan by and for the participating villages. This will include coordination of a project committee which will be comprised of at least one resident from each of the villages. The project committee will meet monthly over the course of the project to provide local input and receive updates regarding progress of the plan.

If you have any questions about this RPL, please do not hesitate to contact me at 278-8012.

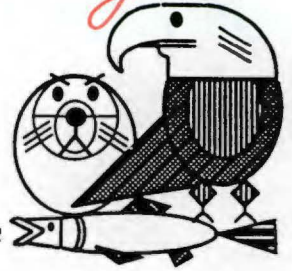
cc: Larry Jones, ADEC
Earnie Piper, ADEC

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
Trustee Agency Attorneys (Roth, Lisowski, Swiderski, Belt)

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 9, 1996

RE: Traditional Ecological Knowledge Protocols -- Revised Draft

Please find attached a revised draft of protocols for including indigenous knowledge in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration process. This revised draft attempts to address concerns raised by the Trustee agencies in regard to the first draft.

The effort to adopt protocols was initiated at the request of Alaska Native communities in the spill area. Simultaneous with requests to be further involved in the restoration process and suggestions on how indigenous knowledge can contribute to restoration, community representatives asked that guidelines for collecting indigenous knowledge be established. The guidelines (i.e., protocols) are intended to facilitate collaboration between Alaska Natives and EVOS researchers by describing the expectations of Alaska Native communities in this regard.

The draft protocols were revised to address the following agency concerns:

- To which projects do the protocols apply?**
The purpose section clarifies that the protocols "must be considered" by "those researchers planning to collaborate with local respondents in the collection of indigenous knowledge or whose proposed research is likely to affect subsistence activities." The protocols are not meant to impose a requirement that restoration proposals use indigenous knowledge. Rather, the protocols would apply to those projects wishing to use indigenous knowledge.
- What is meant by local review?**
Protocol 1(c) clarifies that "research proposals involving indigenous knowledge will be reviewed by the TEK Specialist, the Community Facilitators, and village councils and their recommendations will be forwarded to the Executive Director." This process of review/recommendation could occur simultaneous with the proposal peer review process or during the public comment period on the draft work plan. (The Community

Trustee Agencies

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

Facilitators are the network of local representatives hired under Project /052 to work with Martha Vlasoff on increasing communication between communities and the Trustee Council. In FY 97 the Trustee Council's TEK effort will be transferred from Project /052 to a new project, 97352, which will include hiring a TEK Specialist to serve as a contact point for communities and PIs on issues related to local and indigenous knowledge, and to provide technical assistance to PIs interested in collecting local or indigenous knowledge. The TEK Specialist, like the Community Facilitators, will be a part-time contract worker.)

3. **The protocols cannot supersede existing laws and policies regarding compensation of respondents, confidentiality, and data ownership.**

Protocol 4 clarifies that research agreements entered into by researchers and village councils on specific projects "must be consistent with applicable laws." In developing a research agreement, the researcher and the community are simply asked to consider compensation of participants, anonymity and confidentiality of personal and other sensitive information, and final disposition of data (among other things). The intent is that these items be discussed, and that study participants at least be aware of how the information they provide might be used, aware that they will or will not be paid, and so on.

In addition, a number of other, more minor revisions and clarifications have been made, also in response to agency comments.

The protocols (Protocol 3(o)) continue to ask that researchers initially contact the TEK Specialist to discuss the collection of indigenous knowledge. This is not meant to interfere with an established relationship a PI may have with a community, but to keep the TEK Specialist (and hence the Restoration Office) informed of TEK efforts and allow for the coordination of surveys, community visits, etc. as appropriate.

If you have any comments on this revised draft, please submit them to Sandra Schubert here at the Restoration Office by **Monday, August 26**. The goal is to have a document that is acceptable to the Trustee Council as well as to Alaska Native communities in the spill-impacted area. Toward this end, once agency concerns are addressed, a draft will be circulated to the communities for their review. Once the communities and the Trustee agencies are in agreement, I intend to request that the Trustee Council formally adopt the protocols and that the protocols become a guiding document for the collection of indigenous knowledge by EVOS researchers.

PROTOCOLS FOR INCLUDING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN THE *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL RESTORATION PROCESS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
July 1996

Introduction, Purpose, and Objectives

Indigenous knowledge, including traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), provides an important perspective that can help the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS) restoration effort by providing information and analysis of the environment and resources affected by the oil spill. Fishers, hunters, and gatherers have detailed descriptions of animal behavior and ecology. For many species, subsistence harvesters possess the following information:

- where it is found in any season
- what it eats
- how it moves from place to place
- when it mates
- where its young are born
- what preys on it
- how it protects itself
- how best to hunt for it
- population cycles

As astute observers of the natural world and as repositories of knowledge on the long term changes in their biophysical environment, practitioners of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) can provide longitudinal, systematic, and analytical observations for western biologists and ecologists. While the differences between indigenous and

scientific ways of knowing must be understood, restoration projects which successfully incorporate both perspectives will improve our collective understanding of the natural processes involved in the EVOS-affected region.

Working in and with Alaska Native communities requires sensitivity to their cultures, customs, traditions, and history. Successful working relationships are built on mutual respect and trust. The people of the communities of the oil spill area have experienced severe dislocations in their lives due to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. Subsistence and commercial fishing activities have been interrupted. Researchers and agency personnel have used the communities as logistical bases. Disruptions related to the clean up, litigation, and increased bureaucratic demands have impacted the people's ability to conduct their daily business.

As a consequence of these stresses to their privacy and out of concern to preserve respect for their traditions, the Alaska Native communities of the area affected by the spill, assisted by EVOS staff, the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and staff from Trustee Council agencies, have developed a series of protocols formalizing their relationship with outside researchers. These protocols provide a set of guidelines that will facilitate collaboration between Alaska Natives and scientists in meeting the goals of EVOS restoration. The protocols describe the major elements of a research partnership, but their application depends on common sense and courtesy. For those researchers planning to collaborate with local respondents in the collection of indigenous knowledge or whose proposed research is likely to affect subsistence activities, the EVOS Trustee

Council requires consideration of these protocols prior to the initiation of research.

The objectives of these protocols are:

1. Provide guidelines for restoration project planning and review
2. Identify a set of ethical principles that establishes the parameters for a research partnership between Alaska Native communities and restoration scientists
3. Establish procedures for facilitating the collection of indigenous knowledge in restoration projects
4. Provide guidance on the development of research agreements between Alaska Native communities and researchers.

Protocols

1. Project planning and review.
 - a) In developing projects that include the collection and use of indigenous knowledge, researchers and community residents should keep in mind how this information will be used in improving restoration, management, education, and future research.
 - b) In designing restoration projects that include indigenous knowledge, researchers should recognize that local communities' knowledge of and interest in natural resources extends beyond the physical boundaries of the communities themselves to their harvest areas and beyond.
 - c) All research proposals involving indigenous knowledge will be reviewed by the TEK

Specialist, the Community Facilitators, and village councils, and their recommendations will be forwarded to the Executive Director. The overall program of research involving indigenous knowledge will be reviewed annually.

- d) In developing proposals and research plans and budgets for projects involving indigenous knowledge, researchers should include the costs of a research program that is consistent with these protocols.

2. Ethical principles. EVOS research which involves the collection and use of indigenous knowledge should follow the ethical principles for research listed below, which are based upon guidelines adopted by the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Board of Directors in May 1993 (attached).

- e) Advise Alaska Native communities and people who are to be involved in or affected by the study of the purpose, goals, and time-frame of the research, the proposed data-gathering techniques, and the potential positive and negative implications and impacts of the research.
- f) Obtain the informed consent of the appropriate governing bodies and of individual participants
- g) Protect the knowledge and cultural/intellectual property of the Alaska Native people
- h) Seek to hire local community research assistants, and provide meaningful training to Alaska Native people to develop research skills, as appropriate
- i) Use the local Alaska Native language whenever English is the second language
- j) Address issues of confidentiality of sensitive material

- k) Include Alaska Native viewpoints in the final study report
- l) Acknowledge the contributions of local research assistants and respondents in project reports
- m) Provide the communities with a summary of the major findings of the study in non-technical language.
- n) Provide copies of the annual and final project reports and related publications to the local library

The AFN Guidelines also include establishing and funding a "Native Research Committee." This may not be necessary in most EVOS Restoration Projects, depending upon the scope of the collection of indigenous knowledge and the wishes of the local community. Also, a new entity may not be necessary. For example, the traditional council may serve as such a review body. This point should be addressed in a "research agreement," as discussed in #4, below.

3. Facilitating the collection of indigenous knowledge.

- o) Initial contacts should be made through the TEK Specialist hired under Project 97352 to discuss the potential collection of indigenous knowledge in a project. The TEK Specialist will then pass the requests on to the communities concerned, and assist in establishing contact between the researcher and the Community Facilitator.
- p) Once contact has been established through the TEK Specialist, researchers should use

the Community Facilitator or designee as the primary community contact.

- q) The Community Facilitator or designee will arrange for the researcher to meet with the Village Council (or other appropriate body authorized by the Village Council) to discuss the project's goals, scope, methods, expectations, benefits and risks. The Facilitator or designee will help orient the researcher to the community and its customs.

4. Research agreements.

The researcher and the Village Council (or other appropriate body authorized by the Village Council), assisted by the Community Facilitator, will work together to set up a research agreement. In developing the agreement, the following topics should be considered: the nature of the research, the form of consent that will be required, the need for local research assistants, compensation of participants, acknowledgments, anonymity and confidentiality of personal and other sensitive information, project oversight, project review, final disposition of data, and provision of study results. The agreement may take one of several forms, such as a binding contract, a memorandum of agreement, a letter of agreement, or a village resolution approving a research plan. In any agreement, the responsibility and expectations of the researcher and the community should be spelled out. Terms and conditions should be clear and understandable to all parties, should not place unreasonable or unfair burdens on the participants, and must be consistent with applicable laws.

AFN BOARD ADOPTS POLICY GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH

At its quarterly meeting in May, the AFN Board of Directors adopted a policy recommendation that includes a set of research principles to be conveyed to scientists who plan to conduct studies among Alaska Natives.

The principles will be sent to all Native organizations and villages in the hope that compliance by researchers will deter abuses such as those committed in the past which lately have come to light.

Alaska Natives share with the scientific community an interest in learning more about the history and culture of our societies. The best scientific and ethical standards are obtained when Alaska Natives are directly involved in research conducted in our communities and in studies where the findings have a direct impact on Native populations.

AFN recommends to public and private institutions that conduct or support research among Alaska Natives that they include a standard category of funding in their projects to ensure Native participation.

AFN conveys to all scientists and researchers who plan to conduct studies among Alaska Natives that they must comply with the following research principles:

- * Advise Native people who are to be affected by the study of the purpose, goals, and time-frame of the research, the data-gathering techniques, the positive and negative implications and impacts of the research.
- * Obtain the informed consent of the appropriate governing body.
- * Fund the support of a Native Research Committee appointed by the local community to assess and monitor the research project and ensure compliance with the expressed wishes of Native people.
- * Protect the sacred knowledge and cultural/intellectual property of Native people.
- * Hire and train Native people to assist in the study.
- * Use Native language whenever English is the second language.
- * Guarantee confidentiality of surveys and sensitive material.
- * Include Native viewpoints in the final study.
- * Acknowledge the contributions of Native resource people.
- * Inform the Native Research Committee in a summary and in non-technical language of the major findings of the study.
- * Provide copies of studies to the local library.

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



August 8, 1996

Timothy J. Linley
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
P.O. Box 1110
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Keri,
Please mail to Tim
Linley.
cc (even though it's not
noted) Joe Sullivan
copy to Rdy File
Thanks, Sandra

Dear Tim:

Yesterday the Public Advisory Group (PAG) met to discuss my draft recommendations on the FY 97 Work Plan to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. I am writing to let you know that, on the basis of our scientific review and comments from the PAG and agency representatives, I will be recommending that the Trustee Council not fund project 97093/Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort.

This negative recommendation is based on several considerations. The primary reason is concern that the release of a large number of hatchery chum salmon at Montague Island might have an effect on and complicate the interpretation of results from the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, which uses Montague as a control site. There also were questions about possible effects on the other two ecosystem-scale projects sponsored by the Trustee Council (APEX and SEA). Question was raised about whether the start of an early run of chum salmon, in fact, would reduce pressure on wild stocks of pink salmon, since a reduction in number of hatchery pinks will not necessarily mean a reduction in harvest pressure on wild stocks. Finally, there was concern about the wisdom of a major capital investment by the Trustee Council, given that salmon prices are low and it may be difficult to sustain the project economically over the long-term.

Tim, I know that you and PWSAC have worked hard on this concept over the last two or three years, and I regret not being able to give this proposal my support. The final decision on Project 97093, and all other FY 97 proposals, will be made by the Trustee Council at their August 29 meeting. While many of their decisions will be based on my recommendations, you are of course welcome to address the Council directly if you wish.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Trustee Agencies

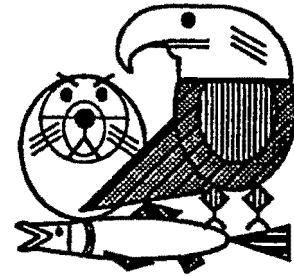
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert Baldauf
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 8, 1996

RE: NRDA Fund Balances

As we discussed, I have completed my review of the NRDA Fund unexpended and unobligated balance. While there are numerous questions, my analysis reflects that the unexpended/unobligated balance, up to and including FY 1995 is \$761,162. When combined with the unreported interest of \$113,266, the total available to off set the 97' Work Plan is \$874,428.

This number is different than the \$1,011,260 which you have reported is available in the NRDA Fund and is not required to finance current year authorized work. You have also indicated that another \$1 million is available in the Interior bureaus and offices and that there maybe some unexpended/unobligated balances at the Forest Service and NOAA.

Based on the difference between my analysis and your report, I have attached three documents. These documents were generated from the quarterly financial reports submitted by the various agencies and the court request documents. Sheet 2 reflects disbursement to the NRDA Fund and Sheet 1 captures agency activity by fiscal year. I have also attached the Quarterly Report (Summary Information) for the period ending June 30, 1996.

I would recommend that you develop a spreadsheet which reflects the actual disbursements from the NRDA Fund over the various years. To help, I have E-Mailed you both Sheet 1 and Sheet 2.

In addition, I have two questions regarding the financial information submitted by the Department of the Interior. Specifically, during the 1992 and 1993 Work Plans the agency reported transfers which do not net to zero. The impact of these transfers is a

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

negative adjustment of \$4,945. While I recognize that this is not a material amount, I would appreciate an explanation.

The second question regards those projects which were carried forward into 1993 and 1994. In all cases where a carry forward is approved, I reduce the prior year lapse by the amount of the carry forward. However this adjustment results in a negative ending balance for a number of the projects. Were these projects truly carried forward, or is prior year activity being reported in the next fiscal year? If the prior year activity is being report in the next fiscal year, is the expended/obligated amount being reported in both years? If so, this could explain why our numbers are different.

While it could also be that I am reading your status of funds report wrong, I have also attached the 1992, 1993 and 1994 Final Reports for your review.

Give me a call when you've had a chance to digest all of this.

Sheet2

	CR#	Revenue	Interest	Lapse	Rebate	Authorized
Jun-92	1	6,320,500				6,320,500
Dec-92	2	3,074,029	39,871			3,113,900
Jun-93	3	6,031,852	3,648			6,035,500
Dec-93	5	2,516,069	51,231			2,567,300
Jun-94	6/7	3,492,318	22,427	3,106,555		6,621,300
Oct-94	8	3,576,179	34,621			3,610,800
Jan-95	10/11	4,676,182	37,618			4,713,800
Apr-95	12	17,200,000				17,200,000
May-95	13	1,480,251	3,849			1,484,100
Sep-95	14/15	21,087,316	63,226	220,858	80,700	21,452,100
Nov-95	18	8,000,000				8,000,000
Jan-96	19	3,222,224	48,676			3,270,900
May-96	21	1,007,000				1,007,000
May-96	22		37,100			37,100
Jun-96	23		23,000			23,000
TOTAL		81,683,920	365,267	3,327,413	80,700	85,457,300
Authorized Sheet 1						86,508,340
Carry Forward Sheet 1						-1,055,985
Difference						4,945
EXPENDED:						
1992		7,483,680				
1993		4,671,026				
1994		9,368,321				
1995		40,817,986				
NET		19,342,907				
FY 1996 Authorized		18,576,800				
Available		766,107				
Available Sheet 1		761,162				
Difference		4,945				

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		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	TOTAL
AUTHORIZED:							
	DOI	2,156,658	1,856,323	2,867,059	34,727,500	11,545,400	53,152,940
	USFS	4,250,200	2,490,800	6,028,900	3,265,100	3,050,600	19,085,600
	NOAA	2,692,000	2,054,800	2,349,300	3,192,900	3,980,800	14,269,800
	TOTAL	9,098,858	6,401,923	11,245,259	41,185,500	18,576,800	86,508,340
EXPENDED:							
	DOI	1,879,780	1,141,926	2,078,609	34,522,859		39,623,174
	USFS	3,203,700	1,769,300	5,299,148	3,288,305		13,560,453
	NOAA	2,400,200	1,759,800	1,990,564	3,006,822		9,157,386
	TOTAL	7,483,680	4,671,026	9,368,321	40,817,986		62,341,013
UNEXPENDED/UNOBLIGATED:							
	DOI	276,878	714,397	788,450	204,641		
	USFS	1,046,500	721,500	729,752	-23,205		
	NOAA	291,800	295,000	358,736	186,078		
	TOTAL	1,615,178	1,730,897	1,876,938	367,514		5,590,527
CARRY FORWARD:							
	DOI	-30,672	-561,813				-592,485
	USFS			-463,500			-463,500
AVAILABLE:							
	DOI	246,206	152,584	788,450	204,641		
	USFS	1,046,500	721,500	266,252	-23,205		
	NOAA	291,800	295,000	358,736	186,078		
	TOTAL	1,584,506	1,169,084	1,413,438	367,514		4,534,542
ADJUSTMENTS:							
	INTEREST REPORTED	39,871	3,648	73,658	139,314	108,776	365,267
	LAPSE/REBATE REPORTED			3,106,555	301,558		3,408,113
NET		1,544,635	2,710,071	943,296	869,938	761,162	761,162

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Quarterly Report as of June 30, 1996
(Summary Information)

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Fiscal Year	Authorized	Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	EVOS Expenditures	RSA Expenditures	Obligations	Unobligated Balance	EVOS Lapse	Federal Lapse	State Lapse
Work Plan										
1992	19,211,000	13,058	19,224,058	13,988,844	2,720,100	0	5,204,542	5,204,542	1,584,506	3,620,036
1993	15,493,283	-18,003	15,475,280	11,726,310	0	6,014	3,181,143	3,181,143	1,169,084	2,012,059
1994	26,306,959	0	26,306,959	21,476,966	0	241,864	3,548,329	3,548,929	1,413,438	2,134,991
1995	24,811,200	0	24,811,200	21,258,341	0	745,587	2,807,272	2,807,272	367,514	2,439,758
1996	25,582,800	0	25,582,800	10,375,448		4,302,569	10,904,783	0	0	0
Sub-Total	111,405,242	-4,945	111,400,297	78,825,909	2,720,100	5,296,034	25,646,069	14,741,886	4,534,542	10,206,844
Large Parcel Acquisitions										
Kachemak Bay	7,500,000	0	7,500,000	7,500,000		0	0			
Seal Bay/Afognak	36,473,709	0	36,473,709	36,473,709		0	0			
Orca Narrows	3,650,000	0	3,650,000	3,650,000		0	0			
Akhiok-Kaguyak	21,000,000	0	21,000,000	21,000,000		0	0			
Old Harbor	11,250,000	0	11,250,000	11,250,000		0	0			
Koniag	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	8,000,000		0	0			
Shuyak	8,000,000	0	8,000,000	0		8,000,000	0			
Small Parcel Acquisitions	5,399,500	0	5,399,500	168,000		5,231,500	0			
Alaska SeaLife Center	12,500,000	0	12,500,000	346,852		12,153,148	0			
TOTAL	225,178,451	-4,945	225,173,506	167,214,470	2,720,100	30,680,682	25,646,069	14,741,886	4,534,542	10,206,844
Total Reported Lapse (1992 through 1995)								9,365,963	3,327,413	6,038,550
Total Interest Reported								2,033,013	365,267	1,667,746
Damage Assessment Rebate								80,700	80,700	0
Unreported Lapse (1992 through 1995)								3,261,710	761,162	2,500,548
Unreported Interest								1,208,903	113,266	1,095,637
Other Revenue (Posters/Symposium Receipts)								11,869	0	11,869
Total Available to Off-set Future Court Requests								4,482,482	874,428	3,608,054

Footnote:

The Unobligated Balances have been adjusted in the following years to reflect the carry forward of projects.

1992 \$30,672

1993 \$561,813

1994 \$1,039,800

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill									
FINAL REPORT									
Department of the Interior									
1994 Work Plan									
Project					Adjusted	Expended/	Unobligated	Carry	Unobligated
Number	Project Description	Agency	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Obligated	Balance	Forward	Balance
940ED	Executive Director	DOI-FWS	40,900	-233	40,667	0	40,667		40,667
940ED	Executive Director	DOI-NBS	26,300		26,300	10,811	15,489		15,489
940ED	Executive Director	DOI-NPS	96,700		96,700	76,151	20,549		20,549
940ED	Executive Director	DOI-O/S	3,000	-1,486	1,514	0	1,514		1,514
RT	Restoration Team Support	DOI-FWS	18,300	233	18,533	18,533	0		0
RT	Restoration Team Support	DOI-NPS	16,400		16,400	4,121	12,279		12,279
RT	Restoration Team Support	DOI-O/S	23,700	-2,300	21,400	15,282	6,118		6,118
940FC	Financial Committee	DOI-O/S	3,800		3,800	2,117	1,683		1,683
94PAG	Public Advisory Group	DOI-FWS	15,600		15,600	15,248	352		352
94PAG	Public Advisory Group	DOI-O/S	3,000	3,786	6,786	6,786	0		0
94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	DOI-FWS	20,400		20,400	16,819	3,581		3,581
94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	DOI-NPS	121,100		121,100	60,015	61,085		61,085
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	DOI-FWS	17,300		17,300	17,040	260		260
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI-FWS	227,100	-8,182	218,918	211,124	7,794		7,794
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI-FWS	84,000		84,000	77,011	6,989		6,989
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	DOI-NBS	19,500		19,500	19,452	48		48
94102	Murrelet Prey & Foraging Habitat in PWS	DOI-FWS	231,500	8,182	239,682	239,682	0		0
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	DOI-FWS	48,400		48,400	33,122	15,278		15,278
94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	DOI-FWS	265,100		265,100	77,572	187,528		187,528
94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	DOI-NPS	34,200		34,200	9,174	25,026		25,026
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI-FWS	145,500		145,500	142,815	2,685		2,685
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	DOI-FWS	75,800	293	76,093	76,093	0		0
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	201,100	-4,265	196,835	181,316	15,519		15,519
94199	Institute of Marine Science -Seward Improvements	DOI-MMS	83,000		83,000	50,517	32,483		32,483
94199	Institute of Marine Science -Seward Improvements	DOI-O/S	3,000		3,000	0	3,000		3,000
94199	Institute of Marine Science -Seward Improvements	DOI-SOL	3,000		3,000	3,000	0		0
94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	207,400		207,400	123,861	83,539		83,539
94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	DOI-NBS	30,300		30,300	29,725	575		575
94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	DOI-NPS	35,300		35,300	8,655	26,645		26,645
94320P	Ecosystem Study Plan (PWS System Investigation)	DOI-NBS	32,400		32,400	31,282	1,118		1,118
94422	Restoration Plan NEPA Compliance	DOI-FWS	43,500	3,803	47,303	47,303	0		0
94422	Restoration Plan NEPA Compliance	DOI-MMS	35,400		35,400	20,068	15,332		15,332
94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning	DOI-NPS	10,200		10,200	8,671	1,529		1,529
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	DOI-FWS	74,500	169	74,669	74,669	0		0
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI-FWS	13,900		13,900	13,167	733		733
AD*	Administrative Director	DOI-FWS	13,000	-497	12,503	0	12,503		12,503

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill									
FINAL REPORT									
Department of the Interior									
1994 Work Plan									
Project					Adjusted	Expended/	Unobligated	Carry	Unobligated
Number	Project Description	Agency	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Obligated	Balance	Forward	Balance
RT *	Restoration Team Support	DOI-FWS	22,036	497	22,533	25,041	-2,508		-2,508
93006 *	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	DOI-NPS	111,200		111,200	0	111,200		111,200
93006 *	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	DOI-FWS	14,387	-1,787	12,600	12,337	263		263
93022 *	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	DOI-FWS	41,475	0	41,475	38,917	2,558		2,558
93034 *	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI-FWS	31,389		31,389	31,215	174		174
93035 *	Black Oystercatchers/Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI-FWS	56,939	1,322	58,261	58,261	0		0
93036 *	Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI-NPS	86,500		86,500	12,438	74,062		74,062
93043 *	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat	DOI-FWS	43,100		43,100	43,016	84		84
93043 *	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat	DOI-NBS	22,633		22,633	21,717	916		916
93051 *	Habitat Study-Marbled Murrelets	DOI-FWS	114,000	465	114,465	114,465	0		0
	Error Correction for Court Request #5		-200		-200		-200		-200
	Total		2,867,059	0	2,867,059	2,078,609	788,450	0	788,450
	Without Carry-Forward Projects		2,310,400	0	2,310,400	1,721,202	589,198	0	589,198
Notes:									
The carry forward column has been added based on information from the agency that the funding had been carried forward. It remains unclear how the carry forward was authorized.									
Those projects which were carried forward based on the statement above are reflected with an * after the project number.									

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill								
FINAL REPORT								
Department of the Interior								
1993 Work Plan								
Project					Adjusted	Expended/	Carry	Unobligated
Number	Project Description	Agency	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Obligated	Forward	Balance
AD	Administrative Director	DOI	73,100		73,100	0	-13,000	60,100
RT	Restoration Team Support	DOI	185,600	252	185,852	34,552	-22,036	129,264
FC	Financial Committee	DOI	14,100		14,100	0		14,100
93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	DOI-NPS	145,600		145,600	32,350	-125,587	-12,337
93022	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	DOI-FWS	177,200		177,200	174,642	-41,475	-38,917
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI-FWS	165,800	50	165,850	165,850	-31,389	-31,389
93035	Black Oystercatchers/Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI-FWS	107,900	1,246	109,146	109,146	-56,939	-56,939
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI-NPS	102,000		102,000	0	-86,500	15,500
93038	Shoreline Assessment	DOI	11,500		11,500	0		11,500
93043	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat	DOI-FWS	291,900		291,900	144,119	-65,733	82,048
93045	Marine Bird/Sea Otter Surveys	DOI-FWS	262,400	-6,493	255,907	255,647	-5,154	-4,894
93045*	Marine Bird/Sea Otter Surveys	DOI-FWS	5,154		5,154	5,026		128
93051	Habitat Study-Marbled Murrelets	DOI-FWS	301,400	-13,058	288,342	208,455	-114,000	-34,113
AD*	Administrative Director's Office/PAG/RT	DOI-FWS	16,923		16,923	-329		17,252
RT*	Restoration Team Support	DOI-NPS	5,543		5,543	5,543		
R11*	Murre Restoration Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	8,206	-547	7,659	6,378		1,281
R15*	Marbled Murrelet Restoration	DOI-FWS		406	406	406		0
R92*	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Restoration	DOI-FWS		141	141	141		0
	Total		1,874,326	-18,003	1,856,323	1,141,926	-561,813	152,584
	Total Without Carry Forward Projects		1,844,043	-18,003	1,826,040	1,130,304	-561,813	133,923

Notes:

The carry forward column has been added based on information from the agency that the funding had been carried forward. It remains unclear how the carry forward was authorized.

Those projects which were carried forward based on the statement above are reflected with an * after the project number.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill									
FINAL REPORT									
Department of the Interior									
1992 Work Plan									
Project					Adjusted	EVOS	Total	Carry	
Number	Project Description	Agency	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Expenditures	Expended	Forward	Lapse
AD	Administrative Director's Office	DOI	107,700		107,700	62,548	62,548	-16,923	28,229
RT	Restoration Team	DOI	282,900		282,900	132,930	132,930	-5,543	144,427
B2	Boat Surveys	DOI-FWS	48,500		48,500	48,500	48,500		0
B3	Murres Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	75,700		75,700	75,700	75,700		0
B4	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	60,600		60,600	60,600	60,600		0
B6	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	24,800		24,800	24,800	24,800		0
B7	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	7,500		7,500	7,500	7,500		0
B8	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	7,500		7,500	7,500	7,500		0
B9	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	18,000		18,000	18,000	18,000		0
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	20,700		20,700	20,700	20,700		0
MM6	Sea Otters Damage Assessment	DOI-FWS	199,700		199,700	199,700	199,700		0
R11	Murre Restoration Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	316,700		316,700	314,872	314,872	-8,206	-6,378
R15	Marbled Murrelet Restoration	DOI-FWS	343,100	7,529	350,629	350,629	350,629		0
R92	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Restoration	DOI-FWS	65,200	-1,994	63,206	62,606	62,606		600
R103	Oiled Mussels	DOI-NPS	51,900		51,900	0	0		51,900
R103	Oiled Mussels	DOI-FWS	121,600	7,523	129,123	129,123	129,123		0
R104A	Site Stewardship	DOI-FWS	94,800		94,800	67,372	67,372		27,428
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	DOI-FWS	176,600		176,600	176,600	176,600		0
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Damage Assessment	DOI-FWS	120,100		120,100	120,100	120,100		0
	Total		2,143,600	13,058	2,156,658	1,879,780	1,879,780	-30,672	246,206

Notes:

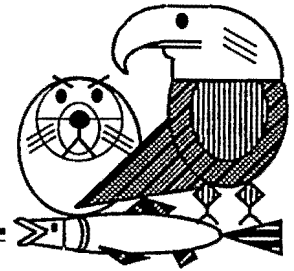
The carry forward column has been added based on information from the agency that the funding had been carried forward. It remains unclear how the carry forward was authorized.

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



August 6, 1996

Paul Owecke
W25376 Sullivan Road
Trempealeau, WI 54661

Tom Aberle
PWS Setnet Association
POB 1472
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mr. Owecke and Mr. Aberle:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS).

Enhancement of the Eshamy Lake sockeye system is the type of project that would be eligible for consideration as an EVOS restoration project as a means of replacing sockeye salmon injured by the oil spill. However, it is not clear that fertilization would enhance the run, especially since ADF&G data indicates that the current forage base is underutilized. In addition, prior to being submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration, a project of this nature would need to be reviewed by the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team.

In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded

Trustee Agencies

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

only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

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MAY 14 1996

May 10, 1996

Chyt. 5

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Paul Owecke
W25376 Sullivan Rd.
Trempealeau, WI 54661

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

The Trustee Council is to be congratulated for its support of updating ~~recovery objectives~~ and in particular for participating in the fertilization project at Coghill lake in PWS. The positive benefits of this project are easily demonstrated, and the restoration of injured Coghill sockeye stocks and the commercial fishers has been dramatic and relatively immediate. This project also demonstrates that the knowledge and techniques could be expanded to benefit other injured sockeye stocks and fishers within PWS. Most notable are the Eshamy lake sockeye.

Eshamy Lake is located approximately thirty miles due south of Coghill lake, and since the 1989 spill there have been disrupted run numbers, and run timing of returning Eshamy sockeye have also been adversely affected. There is a set gillnet and drift gillnet fishery targeting the Eshamy stocks, and both have been severely impacted by the disrupted returns. Not only has there been lost harvest opportunity of Eshamy stocks, but there has also been, and will continue to be, time and area closures when fishing efforts target stocks returning to nearby Main Bay hatchery intercept the greatly diminished Eshamy stocks.

The seine fleet also receives time and area closures when Eshamy escapement is not met. All commercial salmon fishers of every gear type have to some degree suffered due to the impacts of the spill on Eshamy sockeye stocks. The setnet fishery, which we participate in, has been based since its inception on the health of the Eshamy sockeye stocks. Participants in the setnet fishery are only allowed to fish in the immediate vicinity of Eshamy lake and our futures are tied directly to the health of this stock of fish poised on the verge of collapse. This collapse could be mitigated with the assistance of the Trustee Council. It is crucial to mitigate this collapse in order to maintain this valuable sockeye stock which is important in and of itself, but also because of the negative repercussions that would ripple throughout the PWS fishing community if a collapse were to occur.

A fertilization program similar to the one conducted at Coghill lake has equally excellent prospects at Eshamy lake. Fortunate for all parties involved, there is an existing data base regarding past proposals to fertilize Eshamy Lake. The preliminary studies were conducted by Jeff Koenings of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This information along

with new data available from Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association could in short order delineate the parameters of a fertilization program for Eshamy Lake. As with Coghill, time is of essence if the full beneficial effect of fertilization is to occur. Your review of this request is greatly appreciated, and we believe fully appropriate, as the long term health of the Eshamy sockeye stocks have been compromised by post oil spill effects.

Hand in hand with this project is the funding and operation of the smolt and adult weir at Eshamy. The weir has been in continuous operation for many decades, but with recent cuts in the A.D.F.&G. budget the operation of the weir is in question. If the weir is not funded not only will all salmon fisheries on the western side of P.W.S. be adversely impacted, but should fisheries even occur the potential for overharvest and underescapement at Eshamy is guaranteed. This could spell the immediate demise of this sockeye stock. Even if the fertilization program is not implemented soon it is critical that funding and operation of the weir be a priority. Your careful consideration of this issue is essential.

Paul Owecke

Paul Owecke V.P. Prince William Sound
Setnet Association

Tom Aberle

Tom Aberle Pres. Prince William Sound
Setnet Association
P. O. Box 1472
Homer, Alaska 99603

cc

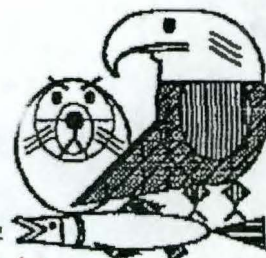
Tim Linley PWSAC
Howard Ferren PWSAC
James Brady ADF&G
Slim Morstad ADF&G
John Dorio Forest Service
Cordova District Fishermen United

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

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



FAX MEMORANDUM

6 pp. w/cover

TO: Joe Sullivan/ADF&G
FROM: Sandra Schubert
RE: Eshamy Lake: Letters Received
DATE: June 24, 1996

*John Hilsinger
ADF&G Regional Supervisor
w/c re weir*

*James -
Gimme call
Please*

*Thanks
Bill*

Attached are three letters recently sent to Molly requesting Trustee Council support of the ADF&G weir at Eshamy Lake as well as a fertilization effort at the lake. Molly has asked me to draft a response to the letters, but first would like some information from you on what the situation is at Eshamy Lake -- including whether undocumented overescapement is a concern to the department and whether fertilization has been considered.

Thanks for your help.

Fertil HAS been considered & rejected not problem

- Production has been cyclic (2 good yr in 4)
- Escapement (spawners) has been a problem despite conservative Mgmt
- Any project → RPT Review
- Various attempts of mgmt & enhancement methods

*^ Lake not rearing limited; Zoopl. pop is healthy
General years of partial sampling - Non-EVOS funds*

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture, and Interior

*weir operation cut back?
if so, why?
if so, what impact?*

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

LIMNOLOGY UNIT

34828 Kalifornsky Rd., Suite B

SOLDOTNA, AK 99669

PHONE: (907) 260-2908 or 262-9360

FAX: (907) 262-7646

Garyk@fishgame.state.ak.us

May 28, 1996

To: Tim Joyce
Fishery Biologist
CFMD Div.
Cordova

Subject: Eshamy Lake

From: Gary Kyle/Jim Edmundson
Limnologists

File:

At your request and in response to the letter by Paul Owecke, we have briefly summarized limnological (nutrient and zooplankton) data for Eshamy Lake. A report integrating both the limnological and fishery information is the usual procedure for assessing nutrient trends and productivity levels, as well as for making recommendations regarding lake fertilization and/or stocking. Hence, this memorandum serves as a cursory review of the data and results should be considered preliminary.

Eshamy Lake (Figure 1) consists of two distinct basins. The northern basin is the larger and deeper of the two and is oriented along an east-west axis, whereas the southern basin is situated along a north-south axis. Eshamy Lake has a combined surface area of 3.6 km², a mean and maximum depth of 33.5 m and 76 m, respectively, and a total volume of 122 x 10⁶ m³. It is a clearwater system as evidenced by low turbidity (mean 0.4 NTU) and very little color (mean 9 Pt units) (Table 1). During the summer, Eshamy Lake is thermally stratified with a thermocline extending from ~5 to 10 m. When stratified, dissolved oxygen levels average ~8 mg L⁻¹ within the hypolimnion which is equivalent to ~70% saturation.

Water samples were collected from 1981 to 1985 and from 1989 to 1991. Data from the sample years prior to 1990 have not yet been entered into our computerized database; therefore, the attached data summary (Table 1) and the ensuing discussion regarding water chemistry are based upon the 1990 and 1991 data. However, it is unlikely that water chemistry (nutrient concentration) has significantly changed from the earlier years. Eshamy Lake is a very soft-water lake as evidenced by low alkalinity (mean <3 mg L⁻¹) as well as calcium and magnesium levels which ranged around 2.0 and 0.5 mg L⁻¹, respectively. Conductivity, averages about 12 umhos cm⁻¹ which is also quite low. The pH is consistently below neutrality and centers about 6 units. There is little apparent vertical variability among the general water chemistry parameters. Both total phosphorus (TP) and filterable reactive phosphorus (FRP) or orthophosphate concentrations are very low averaging 4 and 2 ug L⁻¹,

respectively. For the 1-m depth, inorganic nitrogen shows a seasonal cycle where nitrate is rapidly assimilated by phytoplankton in the spring and remains depleted until fall turnover. Ammonia does not exhibit any temporal trend, but concentrations are extremely low (mean 5 ug L^{-1}). Thus, the nutrient concentrations are characteristic of a highly oligotrophic (nutrient poor) lake system.

During 1990-1991, chlorophyll a (chl *a*) concentration (an index of algal biomass) at the 1-m depth averaged 0.4 ug L^{-1} which is also indicative of an oligotrophic lake. There was no obvious temporal trend in chl *a* levels. Concentrations at the 25-m depth were slightly lower (mean 0.3 ug L^{-1}). The low algal cell densities coupled with the lack of appreciable turbidity and color result in relatively deep light penetration. Eshamy Lake is highly transparent as the Secchi depth (SD) averaged 7 m (Table 2). In addition, estimates of the 1% light penetration depth or euphotic zone depth (EZD) derived from submarine photometer measurements averaged 15 m. Thus, the euphotic volume (EV) or the volume of water capable of photosynthesis is estimated at $54 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ or 54 EV units.

The macrozooplankton community in Eshamy Lake consists of the cladocerans *Bosmina*, *Daphnia*, and *Holopedium* and the copepod *Cyclops*. Numerically, *Bosmina* and *Cyclops* are the most important species. Zooplankton sampling at Eshamy Lake has been conducted since 1981, but was somewhat sporadic (Figure 2). That is, samples were not collected on a monthly basis (May - October) in each year. In addition, sampling in recent years was conducted primarily in August and September during peak zooplankton densities. Hence, between-year comparisons of seasonal mean biomass levels or densities are not appropriate. However, we have summarized cladoceran and copepod biomass by month (May-October) for each of the sampled years (Figure 2). Biomass estimates for August, the month sampled most consistently, reveal cladocerans and copepods comprise 65% (mean $1,650 \text{ mg m}^{-2}$) and 34% (870 mg m^{-2}) of the total biomass, respectively. For any single month, it appears that cladoceran and copepod biomass have not undergone any substantial increase or decrease nor has there been any shift in the community structure. In addition, analysis of the most recent zooplankton samples indicated the lack of size selectivity as individual body sizes were relatively large and not characteristic of over-exploitation by rearing fry.

Over the past three decades, sockeye escapement into Eshamy Lake averaged 23,670 (Figure 3A). Since the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) event (1989) the escapement has averaged 40,400 and the highest escapement on record (64,660) occurred in 1994. However, the recent higher escapements include hatchery-produced fish which were released as smolts into saltwater. Apparently, many of these fish passed through the weir, but are very ripe and do not migrate into the lake. Hence, the actual average escapement into Eshamy Lake in recent years is presumably somewhat less than 40,000. Nonetheless, there is no apparent decreasing (or increasing) trend in escapement since the EVOS. Sockeye total return over the past 30 years ranged from <10,000 (1975) to nearly 210,000 (1984) and averaged 70,000 (Figure 3B). Based on the euphotic volume model, Eshamy Lake has the potential to produce ~130,000 sockeye which is about twice the average production (70,000). Sockeye production in Eshamy Lake has approached or exceeded this level as recently as 1988. Since 1989, the total return has averaged 59,000 and with the exception of the 1995 return (24,000) it has been relatively consistent. Although the 1995 return was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range and we do not interpret this as a trend in decrease sockeye production. Available smolt data (1982-86) indicate that Eshamy Lake produces predominantly (75%) age-1 smolt. Mean age-1 smolt sizes ranged from 3.2 to 3.7 g and are ~50% larger than that considered to be of 'threshold' size.

In summary, there is no strong evidence that Eshamy Lake sockeye production has decreased since the EVOS. Escapements are in fact somewhat higher in recent years, but this is somewhat confounded by the addition of the hatchery component to the weir counts. Moreover, the current forage base (zooplankton) does not reflect excessive grazing by sockeye juvenile. Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes. That is not to say that supplemental nutrient additions to Eshamy Lake via lake fertilization could not increase the amount of available forage, but rather that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base.

cc Slim Morstad
Dana Schmidt
James Brady

Table 1. Summary of general water chemistry parameters, nutrient concentration and algal pigments for Eshamy Lake, 1990-91.

Date	Sta.	Depth	Sp. Cond.	pH	Alkalinity	Turbidity	Color	Calcium	Magnesium	Iron	Total - P	Total filter- able - P	Filterable reactive - P	Total Kjehl-Ammonia dahl - N	Nitrate + nitrite - N	Reactive silicon	Particulate organic - C	Chloro- phylla	Phaeo- phyth	
		(m)	(umhos cm ⁻¹)	(Units)	(mg L ⁻¹)	(NTU)	(Pt Units)	(mg L ⁻¹)	(mg L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	(ug L ⁻¹)	
6/12/90	A	1	11	6.3	3.0	0.4	5	0.8	0.7	62	5.2	2.5	1.2	65	10.4	35	1,618	236	0.53	0.33
6/12/90	B	1	10	6.3	2.5	0.3	9	0.8	0.7	67	3.9	2.6	1.2	48	NA	18	1,445	144	0.33	0.23
7/12/90	A	1	11	6.4	2.0	0.3	5	1.8	0.1	12	3.9	1.5	0.7	58	NA	4	998	110	0.11	0.20
7/12/90	B	1	10	6.3	2.5	0.3	4	1.8	0.1	12	2.6	1.7	1.0	42	1.0	1	998	113	0.14	0.14
8/15/90	A	1	11	6.2	2.5	0.2	4	1.0	0.7	15	4.0	2.8	1.2	54	1.0	4	1,176	287	0.25	0.13
8/15/90	B	1	10	6.2	2.5	0.3	6	1.0	0.7	28	2.7	1.7	0.9	46	0.5	4	1,199	152	0.21	0.12
9/20/90	A	1	11	5.9	2.0	0.2	9	1.0	0.8	20	4.4	2.8	1.2	63	2.1	7	940	132	0.59	0.35
9/20/90	B	1	11	5.9	2.0	0.3	12	1.0	0.3	19	4.0	2.3	1.4	68	1.2	7	912	138	0.58	0.31
10/24/90	A	1	13	6.9	2.5	0.3	10	1.6	0.3	14	3.9	2.4	1.2	55	2.9	80	1,060	310	0.57	0.40
10/24/90	B	1	13	5.9	2.5	0.3	14	1.6	0.3	20	3.8	2.5	1.8	61	3.6	29	1,130	245	0.34	0.36
Mean			11	6.1	2.4	0.3	8	1.2	0.4	26	5.5	2.3	1.2	56	2.8	17	1,148	187	0.27	0.25
6/29/91	A	1	12	6.4	3.5	0.3	6	1.7	0.2	44	3.0	2.2	1.5	46	9.5	24	1,042	93	0.32	0.19
6/29/91	B	1	12	6.4	3.0	0.3	9	2.6	0.2	46	2.2	2.3	1.9	36	2.1	22	1,083	42	0.19	0.11
06/02/91	A	1	13	6.3	2.0	0.5	9	1.4	0.2	3	3.1	3.1	1.9	50	3.1	4	1,027	81	0.30	0.22
08/02/91	B	1	NA	6.4	2.0	0.4	9	3.5	1.7	3	3.0	1.9	2.0	59	2.1	8	1,092	47	0.33	0.24
10/12/91	A	1	13	6.1	3.0	0.4	9	1.0	0.7	3	4.7	2.3	1.8	56	11.5	25	1,087	81	0.68	0.28
10/12/91	B	1	13	6.1	3.0	0.4	10	2.0	0.2	8	4.0	1.5	1.2	60	12.0	17	1,132	129	0.80	0.37
Mean			13	6.2	2.8	0.4	9	2.0	0.5	18	3.3	2.2	1.8	53	6.7	17	1,077	79	0.45	0.24
6/12/90	A	25	12	6.1	2.5	0.3	9	0.8	0.7	73	5.9	2.9	1.9	46	NA	78	1,879	104	0.32	0.40
6/12/90	B	25	13	6.2	3.0	0.3	9	0.8	1.4	16	3.4	1.7	1.0	43	NA	44	1,727	82	0.19	0.16
7/12/90	A	25	12	6.0	2.0	1.0	4	1.8	0.1	106	8.2	1.8	1.2	65	0.8	71	1,146	228	0.50	0.54
7/12/90	B	25	13	6.1	2.5	0.3	8	1.8	0.1	15	3.7	1.7	1.0	51	2.8	42	1,159	107	0.57	0.35
8/15/90	A	25	13	5.9	2.5	0.2	6	1.9	0.7	13	4.4	2.2	1.4	46	6.2	74	1,285	149	0.20	0.52
8/15/90	B	25	14	5.9	3.0	0.2	8	1.9	0.7	13	3.1	2.4	1.5	50	3.6	46	1,322	101	0.12	0.48
9/20/90	A	25	14	5.8	2.5	0.2	10	1.9	0.3	17	2.3	3.1	1.8	51	8.2	81	1,030	149	0.16	0.51
9/20/90	B	25	13	5.8	2.0	0.2	11	1.9	0.3	18	4.1	2.1	1.6	55	5.0	43	1,018	63	0.10	0.35
10/24/90	A	25	12	5.9	2.5	0.3	18	1.6	0.3	22	5.6	3.4	4.3	61	3.3	58	1,078	279	0.53	0.44
10/24/90	B	25	14	5.9	3.0	0.3	13	1.6	0.3	22	NA	1.4	0.8	NA	2.9	27	1,078	208	0.29	0.38
Mean			13	6.0	2.6	0.3	10	1.6	0.5	32	4.5	2.5	1.6	52	3.9	55	1,252	145	0.31	0.45
6/29/91	A	25	13	6.1	3.0	0.3	10	2.5	0.2	40	4.1	3.5	3.2	34	10.5	77	1,164	115	0.30	0.40
6/29/91	B	25	13	6.1	3.0	0.3	11	1.7	NA	50	2.4	2.0	2.0	38	4.1	38	1,118	42	0.07	0.30
08/02/91	A	25	15	5.9	2.0	0.4	9	1.4	0.2	3	14.0	3.6	3.1	124	7.0	56	1,157	30	0.01	0.11
06/02/91	B	25	16	6.0	2.0	0.4	9	2.4	0.2	3	2.9	2.2	2.1	46	4.1	32	1,110	53	0.52	0.60
10/12/91	A	25	14	5.9	3.0	0.3	8	2.0	0.2	3	3.4	1.6	1.5	45	10.0	47	1,170	110	0.15	0.59
10/12/91	B	25	15	5.9	3.0	0.4	11	2.0	0.2	10	2.7	1.4	1.2	45	17.0	36	1,176	127	0.19	0.49
Mean			14	6.0	2.7	0.4	10	2.0	0.2	19	4.9	2.4	2.2	56	8.8	49	1,148	80	0.21	0.47

NA indicates not available.

Table 2. Seasonal changes in euphotic depth and secchi disk transparency at two stations at Eshamy Lake, 1989-91.

Date	Euphotic Depth (m)		Secchi Depth (m)	
	A	B	A	B
06/29/91	15.4	16.7	6.0	7.0
08/02/91	15.7	15.3	9.5	6.5
10/12/91	14.6	15.6	6.5	6.0
06/12/90	15.5	—	6.0	10.5
07/12/90	9.0	—	7.5	8.5
08/15/90	17.2	15.7	6.0	7.5
09/20/90	21.2	23.0	8.0	8.0
10/24/90	17.6	11.8	7.0	8.0
06/05/89	11.5	11.1	5.5	—
07/14/89	—	17.9	8.5	9.0
08/22/89	17.7	15.9	9.0	8.5
10/03/89	11.3	10.6	5.0	4.5
10/26/89	—	8.7	7.5	7.0
Mean	15.2	14.8	7.1	7.6

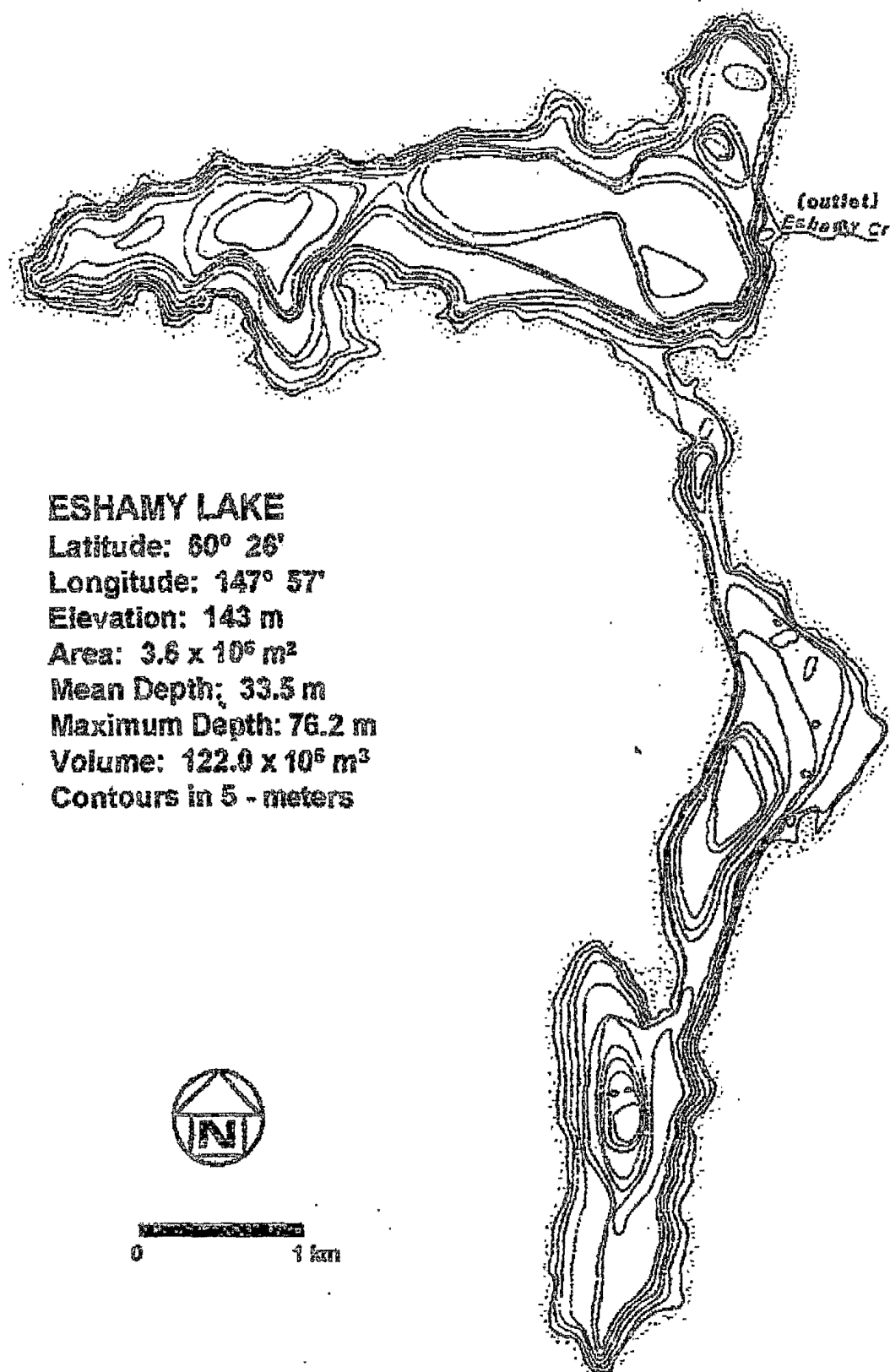


Figure 1. Morphometric map of Eshamy Lake.

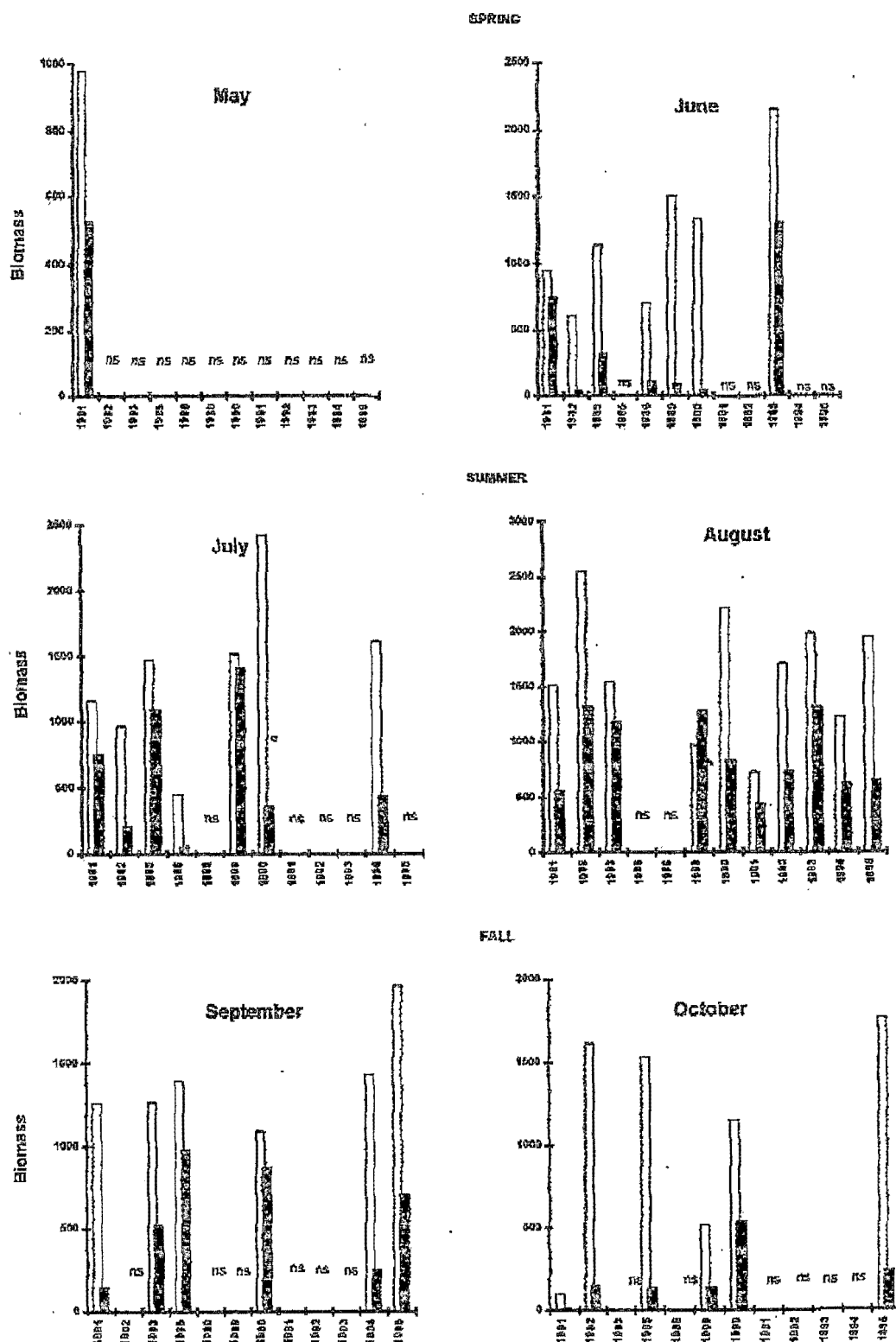


Figure 2. Cladoceran and copepod biomass (mg m⁻²) by month in Eshamy Lake, 1991-1995. Solid bars are cladocerans; open bars are copepods. ns indicates not sampled.

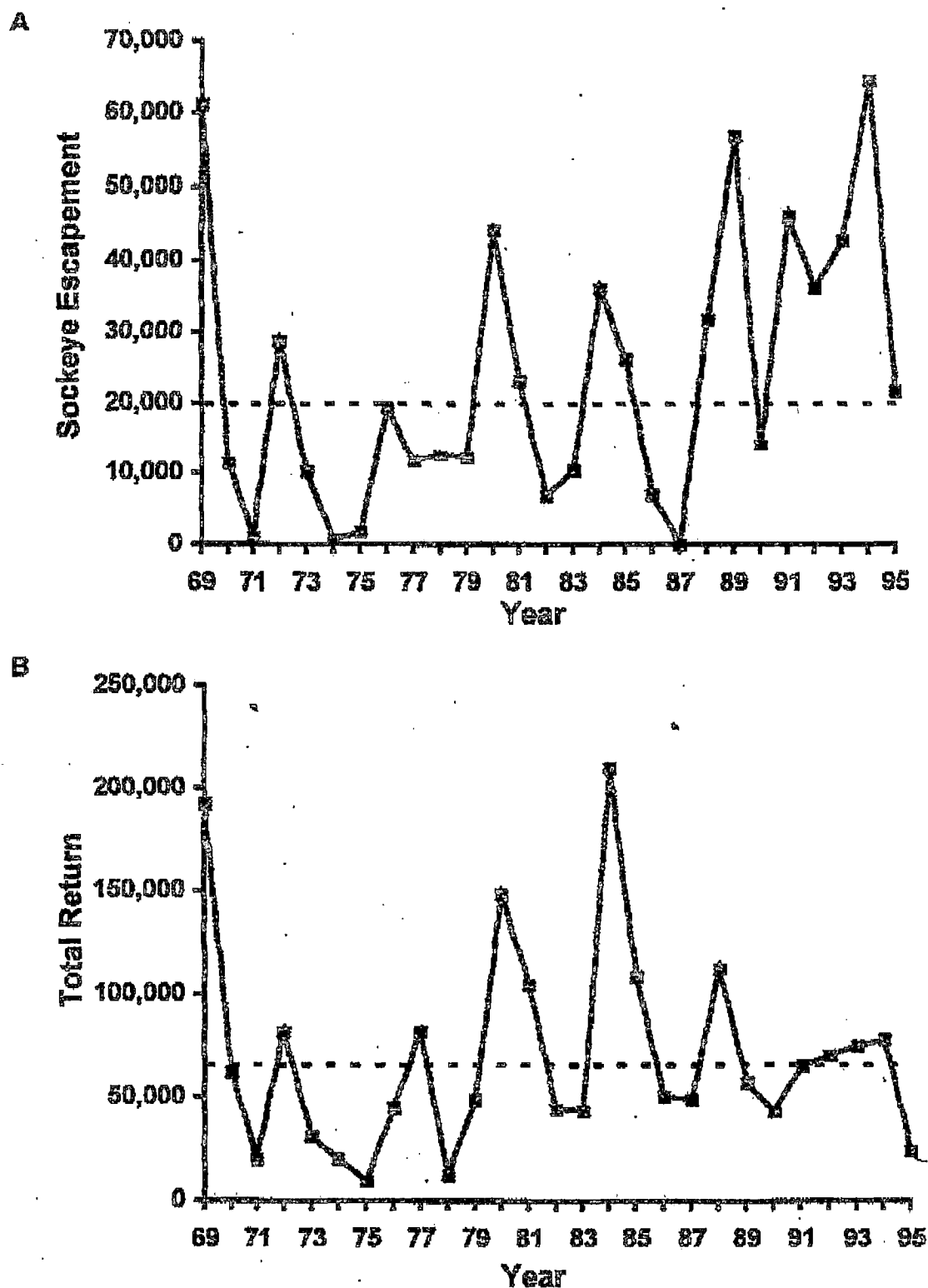


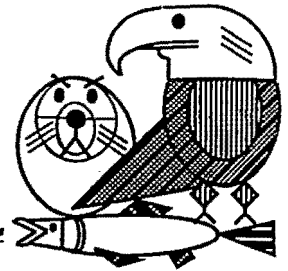
Figure 3. Sockeye escapement (A) and total return (B) for Eshamy Lake, 1969-95. Dashed lines represent the 27-yr average.

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



August 6, 1996

Lauren E. Moss
POB 869
Girdwood, Alaska 99587

Dear Ms. Moss:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS).

Enhancement of the Eshamy Lake sockeye system is the type of project that would be eligible for consideration as an EVOS restoration project as a means of replacing sockeye salmon injured by the oil spill. However, it is not clear that fertilization would enhance the run, especially since ADF&G data indicates that the current forage base is underutilized. In addition, prior to being submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration, a project of this nature would need to be reviewed by the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team.

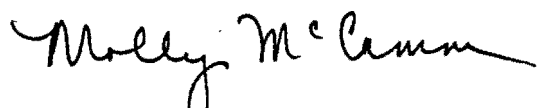
In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

Trustee Agencies

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

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/raw

05/15/1996 12:27

907-783-1312

L MOSS & E DUPRE

PAGE 01

Yan
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL
RESTORATION OFFICE
645 G. ST., SUITE 401
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501-3451

5-15-96
P.O. Box 869
GIRDWOOD, AK.
99587

DEAR COUNCIL MEMBERS,

AS A SET GILLNET PERMIT HOLDER IN PRINCE
WILLIAM SOUND, I FEEL THE NEGATIVE LONG
TERM EFFECTS OF THE 1989 EXXON TANKER
SPILL ARE STILL HAVING GREAT IMPACTS OF
THE ESHAMT. FISHERY SOCKEYE RUNS.

ONE ALARMING TREND IS A PROGRESSIVELY
LATER ANNUAL RUN TIMING OF THE HISTORIC
ESHAMT LAKE SOCKEYE STOCK. ESHAMT
DISTRICT FISHERMAN ARE CONCERNED THAT
THE STAFF AND OPERATION OF THE ESHAMT
FISH WEIR FUNDED BY A.D.F. + G. IS
OFTEN REMOVED BEFORE ALL THE FISH
HAVE ESCAPED TO ESHAMT LAKE, DUE TO
THIS LATER AND LATER RUN TIMING.

WHEN APPROACHED TO REQUEST THE WEIR BE
LEFT IN PLACE LONGER, A.D.F. + G. MANAGERS
STATE THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE, DUE TO LACK
OF BUDGETED FUNDS.

ESHAMT DISTRICT FISHERS ARE CONCERNED
THAT UNDOCUMENTED OVERESCAPMENT
COULD BE THE RESULT. IN BOTH PAST AND

-2-

FUTURE YEARS.

OUR SECOND CONCERN REVOLVES ON THE ISSUE OF DOCUMENTED HISTORICAL CARRYING CAPACITIES OF ESHAMT LAKE, AND WHETHER OUTMIGRATING SMOLT LEVELS HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED.

WE FEEL THE ONLY WAY TO DETERMINE THIS IS TO FIND OUT IF THE PLANKTON LEVELS AND BIOMASS ARE BEING MAINTAINED AT OPTIMUM LEVELS. IF NOT, THERE NEEDS TO BE RESEARCH DONE EXPLORING THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS OF ESHAMT LAKE FERTILIZATION.

MY REQUEST CENTERS UPON THE SUPPORT FOR FUNDING OF EXTENDED WEIR OPERATION SCHEDULES AT ESHAMT LAGOON, AND FUNDING OF ESHAMT LAKE CARRYING CAPACITY AND THE POSSIBLE FERTILIZATION RESEARCH. I SUPPORT FUNDING OF EITHER OF THESE OR BOTH; WITH THE PRIORITY ON FUNDING OF OPERATION OF THE ESHAMT WEIR EXTENDED SCHEDULE.

WITH THE CURRENT ALASKA STATE BUDGET SHRINKING, COMES THE THREAT OF A D F + G MANAGERS

-3-

JUST NOT FINDING THE MONEY TO OPERATE
THE WEIR AT ALL, SO THIS IS A VERY
GRAVE CONCERN FOR ALL COMMERCIAL
SEINERS, GILLNETTERS, & SETNETERS WHICH HAVE
HISTORICALLY TARGETED ESHPMT STOCKS.

FOLLOWING TRUSTEE COUNCIL'S CAREFUL
CONSIDERATION OF THIS ISSUE, I WOULD
APPRECIATE A WRITTEN REPLY.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONCERN.

RESPECTFULLY,

Lauren E. Moss

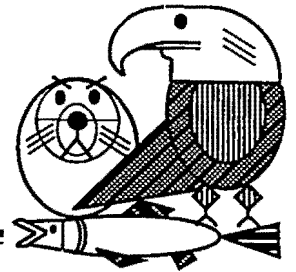
LAUREN E. MOSS

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



August 7, 1996

Jim Preston
POB 394
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mr. Preston:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

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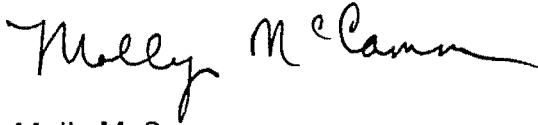
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Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Molly" and last name "McCammon" clearly distinguishable.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/raw

May 17, 1996
Homer, Alaska

Jim Preston
PWS Setnetter
Bx 394
Homer, AK 99603

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration office
645 G. St., Ste 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Please support funding for the Eshamy Weir and a fertilization project at Eshamy lake. This particular fish stock needs help! The Eshamy red salmon is one of the finest natural run reds in Alaska. I cannot think of a more direct benefit for the Sound than to use EVOS funding for the Eshamy Reds. Historically, it was the Eshamy Red that "caused" the P.W.S. setnetter to really become established - many years ago.

Sincerely,
Jim Preston
Bx 394
Homer, AK 99603

cc: Paul Owecke
Tom Aberle

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MAY 24 1996

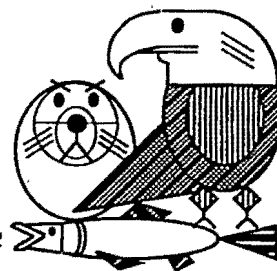
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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



August 7, 1996

Byron and Patricia Jones
POB 544
Cordova, Alaska 99574-0544

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Jones:

Thank you for your letter expressing support for a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake and requesting that the Trustee Council fund extended operation of the Eshamy weir.

As you may know, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has collected water samples at Eshamy Lake dating as far back as 1981. Zooplankton sampling also has been conducted off and on since 1981. According to ADF&G, the data indicate that Eshamy Lake is in the upper range in terms of zooplankton biomass compared to other sockeye producing lakes, and that the current zooplankton biomass reflects an underutilized forage base. Although the 1995 return to Eshamy Lake was the lowest since 1978, it is within the historical range of returns for that system. In addition, the highest escapement on record occurred in 1994, and there is no apparent decreasing trend in escapement since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS).

Enhancement of the Eshamy Lake sockeye system is the type of project that would be eligible for consideration as an EVOS restoration project as a means of replacing sockeye salmon injured by the oil spill. However, it is not clear that fertilization would enhance the run, especially since ADF&G data indicates that the current forage base is underutilized. In addition, prior to being submitted to the Trustee Council for consideration, a project of this nature would need to be reviewed by the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team.

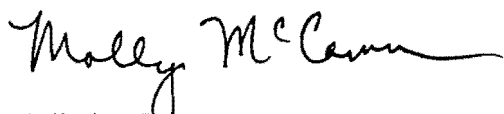
In regard to operation of the Eshamy weir, this is a normal management function of ADF&G. It is the policy of the Trustee Council that government agencies be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the oil spill not occurred. I am aware of the impact that declining state budgets have had on ADF&G, but the Trustee Council is not in a position to take over funding activities of this nature.

Trustee Agencies

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

Thank you for taking the time to let me know of your interests. I have provided a copy of your letter to ADF&G as well as to each of the Trustees.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, EVOS Project Manager, ADF&G
James Brady, Regional Management Biologist, ADF&G

mm/ra

P. O. Box 544
Cordova, Alaska 99574-0544
June 5, 1996

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JUN 12 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council:

We would like to request that the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOS) support the funding of the Eshamy weir and promote a fertilization project at Eshamy Lake.

The Trustee Council (EVOS) is congratulated for participating in the fertilization project of Coghill Lake in Prince William Sound. The positive benefits of that project are apparent and it is beginning to show an immediate response for the injured sockeye stock damaged by the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill.

The Coghill Project demonstrates that the knowledge and techniques could be expanded to benefit other injured sockeye stocks in Prince William Sound. Since the 1989 Oil Spill the Eshamy sockeye have been adversely affected. The sockeye run numbers and the run timing have been badly disrupted. The set gillnet and the drift gillnet fishery have been severely impacted by the disrupted returns. The time and the area closures have increased since the 1989 Oil Spill.

The seine fleet has also been affected by the area closures in Prince William Sound. All commercial salmon fishers of every gear type have suffered in some degree by the impacts of the Oil Spill on the Eshamy sockeye stocks.

The setnet fishery, in which we participate, has been based on the health of the Eshamy sockeye stocks. Participants in the setnet fishery are only allowed to fish in the Eshamy District of Prince William Sound. The health of the Eshamy sockeye is on the verge of collapse. With the help of the EVOS Council, this collapse could be turned around as it was in the Coghill District.

A fertilization project similar to the one conducted at Coghill Lake has excellent prospects at Eshamy Lake. The Alaska Department of Fish & Game has studies and information available, as well as new data available from Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation which could help set the parameters for a fertilization program for Eshamy Lake.

Your immediate response to this project request will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Byron L. Jones & Patricia L. Jones

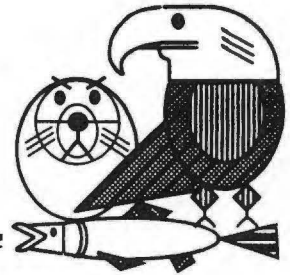
Byron L. Jones & Patricia L. Jones

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: August 6, 1996
SUBJ: RWF Meeting — August 7, 1996

Please note:

Restoration Work Force Meeting Thursday — August 15, 1996 — 8:30 am

In Anchorage: Restoration Office (4th floor meeting room)
In Juneau: Executive Director's Office

DRAFT AGENDA

1. Final RWF Review of the Draft FY 97 Work Plan *
2. Planning for the 1999 Restoration Symposium
3. Review of Revised Draft Trustee Council *Policies and Procedures* *
4. Review of Draft "Chapter 5" - *Update on Injured Resources and Services* *
5. Other items on the Trustee Council August 29th meeting agenda

[* Note: Action item at August 29, 1996 Trustee Council meeting.]

Most, if not all of the issues concerning the 97 Work Plan have already been identified so I don't expect this meeting to go all day. However, you should plan for a half day (until 12:30 pm).

Please let me or Eric Myers know if there are additional items that you think should be included on the agenda.

Trustee Agencies

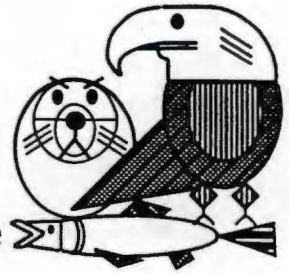
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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: Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon Date: August 7, 1996

Comments: _____ Total Pages: 2

FAXED

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Belt, Gina
Berg, Catherine
Fries, Carol
Gibbons, Dave
Joe Sullivan/Bill Hauser
Bartels, Leslie/Lisa Thomas
Miraglia, Rita

Morris, Byron
Piper, Ernie
Rice, Bud
Spies, Bob
Thompson, Ray
Wright, Bruce
Slater, Claudia

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW NO

FAX SENT BY: tami

3/27/96

Trustee Agencies

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

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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JUNEAU OFFICE

[10] 19075867555

D.GIBBONS

[13] 19077896608

MORRIS-WRIGHT

[15] 2698918

CAROL FRIES

[16] 2672450

RITA MIRAGLIA

[17] 2713992

R.THOMPSON

[18] 2672474

J.SULLIVAN

[19] 7863636

L.BARTELS

[20] 7863350

C.BERG

[21] 2572517

B.RICE

[24] 2697652

E.PIPER

[35] 15103737834

B.SPIES

[38] 2715827

G.BELT

[50] 2672464

CLAUDIA-SUNDBERG

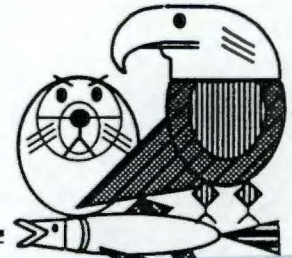
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



August 6, 1996

Janet Kowalski, Director
Division of Habitat and Restoration
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Janet,

This is a follow up of our conversation several weeks back regarding funding for the trustee agency Liaison position (recently filled by Claudia Slater), Project Management support, and the general administration funding needs of ADF&G for implementation of the restoration program. I wanted to keep you informed of my current thinking and also to ask for your consideration of two specific issues.

As we discussed, for the 97 Work Plan it is my intent to recommend funding for ADF&G Project Management at 3.5 FTE positions (42 months) with Liaison support at six months plus necessary travel/expenses for that individual and \$5,000 budgeted for trustee member travel. This would be funding apart from the general administration (GA) funding provided for each project administered by ADF&G. I have been working with Claudia Slater to prepare the details of the Project Management and Liaison budgets for final consideration and action by the Trustee Council at the next meeting scheduled for August 29.

With regard to the GA funding that ADF&G will receive, I want to raise two issues for your further consideration. The first involves support for the Subsistence Division's continuing involvement with the restoration program and the second concerns the GA costs associated with a specific ADF&G restoration project (97320E/Salmon Predation). As you know, each restoration project has a GA component for the implementing agency. The GA is provided to offset general administration costs and calculated on the basis of a formula (15% of personnel costs plus 7% of contract costs up to \$250,000 and 2% of contract costs above that level). Although the final GA figure will not be determined until all FY 97 Work Plan decisions are made by the Trustee Council, given the large number of ADF&G projects, I anticipate that total GA for ADF&G will be approximately \$900,000.

Respecting the Subsistence Division's involvement with the restoration program, I have had discussions with Jim Fall concerning his staff's role in project management for

Janet KOWALSKI - JNO-ADF+G-HR
465-4105 f-465-4759
Claudia Slater ADF+G-Anch
267-2336 f-267-2464
Mary Pete - ADF+G-Jno
Director of Subsistence
465-4147 f-465-2066

Trustee Agencies

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

several of the projects anticipated as part of the 97 Work Plan. These projects include the following:

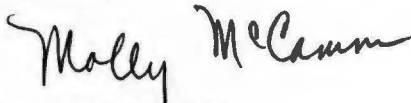
Project 97052 - Community Involvement Project
Project 97352 - Traditional Ecological Knowledge: A Consolidated Approach
Project 97244 - Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
Project 97214 - Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS

In light of the Subsistence Division's involvement with oversight and monitoring of these projects and their contracts, it appears justified that GA funds from these projects be used to support 3 months staff time at a cost of about \$18,000. I encourage your support for this proposal. (Although final budgets for these projects are not complete, GA for the four projects together can be estimated at approximately \$25,000 - \$30,000).

With respect to Project 97320E/Salmon Predation (part of the SEA program), I would like to bring to your attention another matter regarding GA. 97320E involves extensive fieldwork aboard ship and personnel costs are substantial (\$335,300) due in large part to overtime 'sea duty' costs (\$130,704). Under the current formula, GA for 97320E would be \$60,200. This is a peculiar case because GA is driven by personnel costs and, in this case, exceptionally large 'sea duty' costs. The GA from the 'sea duty' fraction of the budget is \$19,605 (15% of \$130,704). I question whether this is justifiable. It seems to me that, because of a large 'sea duty' payroll that does not add significantly to administrative costs, the GA for this project is disproportionately large. I would propose to reduce the 97320E project budget to \$40,695 and I'd like your consideration of this as well. (Please note that this proposal to reduce GA is in no way a criticism of the project or the work of Mark Willette as the Principal Investigator who has provided excellent leadership in the SEA project effort.)

I would appreciate your review of these issues and would like to schedule a meeting with you as soon as possible to discuss these items. Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

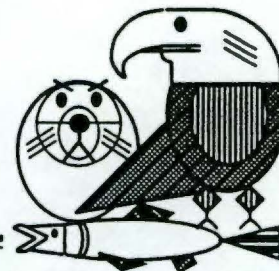
cc: Claudia Slater
Bill Hauser
Mary Pete
Byron Morris

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: Janet Kowalski Number: 1-907-465-4759 ✓

From: Molly McCammon Date: August 7, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 3

Please distribute to CCs:

✓ Claudia Slater 267-2464

✓ Bill Hauser 267-2474

✓ Mary Pete 465-2066

✓ Byron Morris 789-6608

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW yes

Document Sent By: Jami

3/27/96

Trustee Agencies

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

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

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MORRIS-WRIGHT

TRANSACTION OK [18] 2672474

J. SULLIVAN

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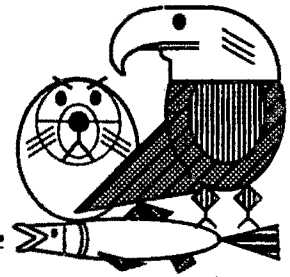
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office


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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons

FROM: Molly McCannan 

DATE: August 6, 1996

SUBJ: FY 97 Budgets for Liaison Function and Project Management

After receiving all the revised budgets for 97100/Restoration Work Force-Agency Liaison and 97250/Project Management, I have prepared the attached summary spreadsheet that reflects my intended recommendation for the FY 97 Work Plan. These figures reflect the on-going effort to ensure that:

- each agency has adequate funding to support necessary administration and management of the restoration program;
- the various agencies receive a reasonable and equitable level of funding while also taking into account differing roles and responsibilities; and
- costs for administration and management are in keeping with the Trustee Council's guidance to scale the program down over time.

Project 97100/Restoration Work Force - Liaison Budget

The attached figures generally track the proposals as submitted by agencies with some modifications. More specificity has been provided so that actual monthly costs of positions are reflected which has changed some personnel costs and the associated GA. In order to provide equitable support for all agencies regarding commodities, all budgets reflect a consistent funding in the amount of \$1,500.

With respect to travel, the budgets reflect \$5,000 for Trustee member travel consistent with FY 96. The attached figures also recognize that liaison travel costs for agencies based in Juneau can be higher than those in Anchorage (because most meetings are in Anchorage). Accordingly, I intend to

Trustee Agencies

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

recommend travel for Juneau-based liaisons (USFS, NOAA) at \$5,000 and travel for Anchorage-based liaisons (ADNR, ADEC, ADFG) at \$3,000. In the case of USDOl, a travel budget of \$5,000 is warranted because two separate individuals (FWS, NPS) have liaison responsibilities. (Please note that even with this incremental travel cost, the USDOl Liaison budget is the lowest of all six agencies due to the low per month cost of personnel.)

Project 97250/Project Management

The 96250/Project Management budgets also generally track agency proposals with minor modifications. I have reviewed these budget figures in light of the anticipated on-going and new projects to be funded in FY 97 and plan to recommend them to the Council.

Please review this information and let me know if you have additional comments or questions as soon as possible. I intend to incorporate these figures into the detailed budgets and other information that will be presented to the Trustee Council for action at the meeting scheduled for August 29, 1996.

Please call me if you have questions or would like to discuss this further.

attachments

- Project 97100/RWF - Liaison Budget (spreadsheet dated 8/6/96)
- Project 97250/Project Management Budget (spreadsheet dated 8/6/96)

DRAFT

8/6/96

97100 - Liaisons (6 month FTE)

	Liaison	\$/month	Budget
USDOJ	Berg (3.6 mo.)	\$5.7	\$20.5
	Rice (2.4 mo.)	\$5.5	\$13.2
	Travel (Williams 5.0, Liaisons 5.0)		\$10.0
	Commodities		\$1.5
	GA		\$5.1
			\$50.3
NOAA	Morris (6 mo.)	\$8.0	\$48.0
	Travel (Pennoyer 5.0, Liaison 5.0)		\$10.0
	Commodities		\$1.5
	GA		\$7.2
			\$66.7
USFS	Gibbons (6 mo.)	\$8.3	\$49.8
	Travel (Janik 5.0, Liaison 5.0)		\$10.0
	Commodities		\$1.5
	GA		\$7.5
			\$68.8
ADEC	Piper (6 mo.)	\$7.2	\$43.2
	Travel (Brown 5.0, Liaison 3.0)		\$8.0
	Commodities		\$1.5
	GA		\$6.5
			\$59.2
ADNR	Fries (6 mo.)	\$7.2	\$43.2
	Travel (Liaison 3.0)		\$3.0
	Commodities		\$1.5
	GA		\$6.5
			\$54.2
ADFG	Slater (6 mo.)	\$6.6	\$39.6
	Travel (Rue 5.0, Liaison 3.0)		\$8.0
	Commodities		\$1.5
	GA		\$5.9
			\$55.0

TOTAL \$354.2

DRAFT

8/6/96

97250 - Project Management

	Project Manager	\$/month	Budget	Budget
ADFG	VACANT/R18K (12)	\$6.123	\$73.5	
	Moore (12)	\$6.123	\$73.5	
	Hauser (12)	\$7.166	\$86.0	
	Rozen (6)	\$5.352	\$32.1	
	Subtotal/personnel:		\$265.1	
	GA:		\$39.8	
42 months	TOTAL		\$304.8	3.5 FTE

DEC (none requested)

ADNR	Fries NRMgr II (3)	\$7.200	\$21.6	
	Blittner (2)	\$7.400	\$14.8	
	Subtotal/personnel:		\$36.4	
	GA:		\$5.5	
5 months	TOTAL		\$41.9	0.4 FTE

USFS	ProgrMgrGS13 (7)	\$6.400	\$44.8	
	Subtotal/personnel:		\$44.8	
	GA:		\$6.7	
7 months	TOTAL		\$51.5	0.6 FTE

USDOJ	Irons (5)	\$6.300	\$31.5	
	Thomas (6)	\$4.000	\$24.0	
	Berg (3)	\$5.700	\$17.1	
	Rice (1)	\$5.600	\$5.6	
	Subtotal/personnel:		\$78.2	
	GA:		\$11.7	
15 months	TOTAL		\$89.9	1.3 FTE

NOAA	Wright (12)	\$7.117	\$85.4	
	Morris (6)	\$8.000	\$48.0	
	Subtotal/personnel:		\$133.4	
	GA:		\$20.0	
18 months	TOTAL		\$153.4	1.5 FTE

Total months: 87

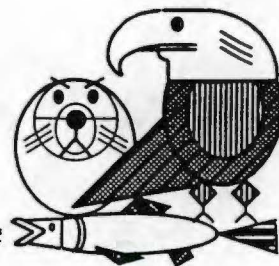
TOTAL COST **\$641.5** 7.3 FTE

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



FAXED

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Agency Liaisons

From: Molly McCammon Date: August 7, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 5

Please distribute to the following list
including CCs.

AGENCY LIAISON MEMBERS INCLUDE:

✓ Berg, Catherine ✓ Morris, Byron
✓ Gibbons, Dave ✓ Spies, Bob
✓ Christman, Veronica ✓ Piper, Ernie

✓ Fries, Carol
✓ Slater, Claudia ✓
✓ Rice, Bud
CC: Melanie Bosch ✓
Janet Kowalski ✓

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW yes

Document Sent By: Jami

5/28/96

Trustee Agencies

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

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D.GIBBONS

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MORRIS-WRIGHT

[15] 2698918

CAROL FRIES

[20] 7863350

C.BERG

[24] 2697652

E.PIPER

[35] 15103737834

B.SPIES

[50] 2672464

CLAUDIA-SUNDBERG

19074654759

ERROR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

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AUG 5 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Date 8/1/96

To Mary E McCammon
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Per your request, the following accountable documents(s) are being sent to you.

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST NO. _____

BILL OF LADING _____

FIELD IDENTIFICATION CARD AND BUILDING PASS CD 128a _____

TELEPHONE CREDIT CARD NO. _____

OTHER (SPECIFY) Key 225

Please acknowledge receipt of the above document(s) by signing on the original and return to F/AKOX1.

BY Meredith E. Johnson
Title Admin Support Asst.

Above listed document(s) received:

By Mary E. McCammon

Date 8/6/96





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

RECEIVED
AUG 5 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Date 8/2/96

To Eric Myers
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Per your request, the following accountable documents(s) are being sent to you.

TRANSPORTATION REQUEST NO. _____

BILL OF LADING _____

FIELD IDENTIFICATION CARD AND BUILDING PASS CD 128a _____

TELEPHONE CREDIT CARD NO. _____

OTHER (SPECIFY) Key 225

Please acknowledge receipt of the above document(s) by signing on the original and return to F/AKOX1.

BY Meredith E. Simonson
Title Admin. Support Asst.

Above listed document(s) received:

By [Signature]

Date 8/5/96

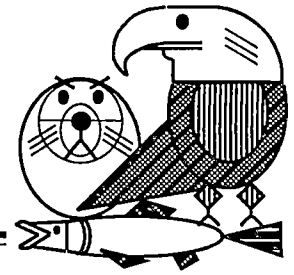


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

To: Dave Gibbons
U.S. Forest Service

From: Rebecca Williams *RMW*
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office

Date: August 2, 1996

Subj: Binders

We are shipping to you eight boxes containing your binders from the Restoration Office. Each box is marked one of eight, two of eight, etc. If you come across anything you feel should be in OSPIC, I'm sure they'd be happy to receive it.

Trustee Agencies

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

Knowles applauds Kenai River protections



Trustees voted during their June 28 meeting to offer to buy this 76-acre parcel on the Kenai River. Executive Director Molly McCammon, Department of Law Trustee Alternate Craig Tillery and Assistant Attorney General Alex Swiderski check out the property before making their recommendations to the Council.

vital components of a wide-ranging effort to protect the Kenai River, Governor Tony Knowles said recently in dedicating the new Kenai River Center. "This dedication marks the culmination of a great deal of effort by many people to respond to the need for protection and enhancement of the Kenai

River," Knowles said.

He pointed out that the Trustee Council has dedicated more than \$11 million to purchase nearly 17,000 acres of land important to keeping the Kenai River healthy. The first two Kenai River parcels, valued at more than \$2.4 million, were recently concluded. Offers are pending on several other parcels.

The Council also funded a key study to identify sockeye salmon using genetics. This information will allow fisheries managers to accurately identify salmon stocks by river system, therefore allowing better management of the

commercial catch to ensure proper escapement to each system.

Another Council-funded science project is looking at the relationship between over-escapement and the effect on survival of salmon fry.

The Kenai River Center, located on the Kenai Spur Highway in Soldotna, provides visitors with information about the river and need for habitat protection and restoration. The center also houses state, federal and borough agencies and provides residents with a single location where they can get projects reviewed and assistance in complying with needed permits.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council *Restoration Update* August 1996 Vol 3 No. 3

Council offers to purchase, protect high-value land in western PWS

The Offer

Cost	\$34 Million
Fee Simple	38,000 acres
Conservation Easement	23,000 acres
Shoreline	100+ miles
Exclusions	Old Chenega Village site, small development sites & land on Evans and Latouche Islands

Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay have long been known as the most valuable salmon producing systems in western Prince William Sound. Together they contain 22 anadromous streams producing wild sockeye and pink salmon.

These areas, valuable for commercial, sport, subsistence and recreational uses, are targeted for permanent protection if a \$34 million land deal offered by the Trustee Council is approved by the Native shareholders of Chenega Corporation.

The Trustee Council formally made the offer May 31 to purchase conservation easements and fee-simple land totalling 61,000 acres, including more than 100

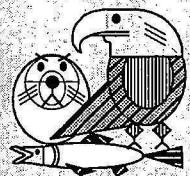
miles of shoreline, much of it once covered by oil from the Exxon Valdez. The Chenega Corporation board of directors unanimously endorsed the deal, but it must also be approved by two-thirds of the village corporation's shareholders.

"Western Prince William Sound was hardest hit by the oil and continues to suffer lingering effects from the original injuries," said Molly McCammon, the Trustee Council's executive director. "This is valuable habitat for many of the species injured by the spill and it will go a long way toward long-term recovery in this area."

Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay are

Continued on page 5

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council



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FY 97 Draft Work Plan

The Trustee Council Restoration Office received 120 proposals requesting \$33 million in funding for research, monitoring and general restoration projects during the next fiscal year. The Council has targeted approximately \$16 million for these projects during Fiscal Year 1997.

The FY97 Draft Work Plan, released June 25, provides an abstract of each proposal, along with draft recommendations from Executive Director Molly McCammon and Chief Scientist Dr. Robert Spies.

McCammon has recommended that 71 projects totalling \$16.7 million be given further consideration at the late August Council meeting. Of those, 48 are continuing projects and 23 are new.

Communities from the spill area submitted 35 proposals, in part due to an outreach program initiated by the Council. Nearly two-thirds of those proposed projects were recommended for further consideration.

In addition to project proposals, the FY97 Draft Work Plan includes

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Oil removal to boost confidence in subsistence, recreational uses



Oil residues remain on popular subsistence beaches like this one on Evans Island. Above, ADEC's Diane Munson, Department of Interior Trustee Alternate Deborah Williams, Larry Evanoff of Chenega Bay and ADEC's Mark Broderson check the beach for oil during a 1994 survey. Below is a small sample of asphalt-like oil found on the beach.



More than 7 years after the *Exxon Valdez* spilled its cargo in Prince William Sound, restoration crews will be returning to selected beaches in a final effort to remove tar-like pockets of oil.

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council approved expenditures up to \$1.9 million to conduct a targeted cleanup near the Village of Chenega Bay in western Prince William Sound. Detailed plans for the cleanup are due to be finalized by the end of this year with the actual work scheduled to begin next summer.

Residents of Chenega Bay, which is centered in the area of the Sound hardest-hit by the spill, requested the cleanup, saying the presence of residual oil is a significant problem for the community. Residents told the Trustee Council that remaining oil affects the recovery of injured resources and confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines.

The residual oiling is not considered a high environmental risk to the resources, but the Council endorsed the plan in an effort to boost public

confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

For Chenega villagers, the tar-like remains have been compared to litter in a food-gathering area or patches of asphalt and mousse in a garden.

"It's clear that the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the Trustee Council.

"We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches," she said. "However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and make significant improvements."

A 1993 shoreline survey of Prince William Sound identified 225 locations with residual surface oiling, asphalt or mousse. The Chenega-area cleanup will target surface oil found at eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Those shorelines are covered with heavy boulders which hide the oil and protect it from the natural cleaning action of waves.

Tentative plans call for using all available cleaning methods on the selected beaches, including intensive manual cleanup, use of cleaning agents, cold-water flushing and bioremediation. One possibility could be to spread a commercial product known as PES-51 over some areas to help break up the oil. Cold water would be used to flush the oil and the surfactant to the tideline where both would be trapped by booms and scooped up. The advantage of PES-51 over other chemicals is that it can easily be removed from the water.

The Department of Environmental Conservation will oversee the cleanup. The Prince William Sound Economic Development Corporation will coordinate contracting for the cleanup, using local companies and local labor. The corporation is the Alaska Regional Development Organization for the area.

New In Print

These documents and reports are available at the Oil Spill Public Information Center, 645 G St, Anchorage, AK 99501, or by calling 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 800/478-7745, or toll-free outside Alaska at 800/283-7745.

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Northwestern Gulf of Alaska, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, O'Clair, C.E. et al.

Assessment of oil spill impacts on fishery resources: measurement of hydrocarbons and their metabolites, and their effects, in important species, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Varanasi, U., et al. 1995.

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Assessment of injuries to killer whales in Prince William Sound, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Dahlheim, M.E. and C. O. Matkin. 1993.

Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on the abundance and distribution of humpback whales in Prince William Sound, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Dahlheim, M.E. and O. von Ziegesar, 1993.

Calendar

August 6, 7 p.m.

Public Meeting to comment on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan. To participate via teleconference, contact your local Legislative Information Office or Rebecca Williams at the Restoration Office at 278-8012 or 800/478-7745.

August 7

Public Advisory Group will meet to discuss FY 97 Draft Work Plan. Contact Doug Mutter at 907/271-5011 for more information.

August 29*

Trustee Council meeting on FY97 Final Work Plan. Contact Rebecca Williams for more information at 907/278-8012.

* Tentative date

September 18-19

Public Advisory Group field trip to Port Graham and Lower Cook Inlet area. Open houses are tentatively scheduled as follows:

September 18

Port Graham Community Center 11 am
Seldovia Multi-Purpose Room 6:30 pm

September 19

Homer City Council Chambers 11 am

The Restoration Update is published approximately six times a year by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. Its purpose is to update interested members of the public about actions, policies and plans of the Trustee Council to restore resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

For more information, mailing address correction or to request future articles on specific subjects, contact:

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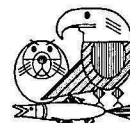
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Virginia Aleck
Chignik Lake
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Scientists and researchers have come to understand that traditional knowledge is a valuable tool in studying the ecosystems damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. But how do researchers go about tapping into the wealth of insights from local residents?

In April, that question was discussed during a two-day workshop on how to best use Traditional Ecological Knowledge. The workshop resulted in development of draft protocols, which included the following statement:

"Working in, around, and with communities requires sensitivity to their cultures, customs, and traditions. Successful working relationships are built on mutual respect and trust. These protocols describe major elements of a research partnership, but their application depends on using common sense and acting with common courtesy."

The draft protocols were circulated in the spring. A revised version incorporating comments received will be circulated later this summer.

Executive Director Molly McCammon and community coordinator Martha Vlasoff visited Kodiak Island villages in March to hold informational meetings about ongoing restoration efforts.

The overriding concern expressed by



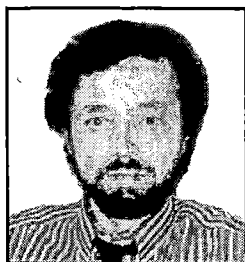
Taking a break during a visit to Kodiak Island communities, from left to right, Executive Director Molly McCammon, Kodiak-area Community Involvement Facilitator Hank Eaton, PAG member Brenda Schwantes, Community Coordinator Martha Vlasoff and ADF&G biologist Dan Moore.

the communities was their concern to be prepared for the next oil spill. The lifting of the oil export ban means oil tankers will be passing by Kodiak on their way to North Pacific Rim countries and villagers said they are incapable of protecting themselves from another spill. Linda Freed, of the Kodiak Island Borough, has been working on acquiring oil spill response equipment to help villagers protect subsistence resources.

Crab enhancement was another big concern. Several villagers wanted to know if aquaculture programs could help bring crab populations back to pre-spill levels. Crab populations were on the decline before the spill, but completely disappeared after the spill, they said. They wondered why crab and shrimp have not been put on the list of injured resources. McCammon directed Science Coordinator Stan Senner to work with ADF&G to prepare a report on the status of crab populations in the oil spill area.

environmental issues. He served as lead reporter for the Exxon Valdez oil spill before moving to Kenai to open the Times' Kenai Peninsula Bureau. Most recently, Hunt served as public information officer and constituent relations assistant for Governor Tony Knowles.

As communications coordinator, Hunt will oversee development of publications and work with media representatives worldwide to provide information on restoration efforts.



Joe Hunt

Hunt joins Council staff

Joe Hunt, a former reporter with the Anchorage Times and the Peninsula Clarion, has joined the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council as communications coordinator.

While writing for the Anchorage Times, Hunt spent three years reporting on Alaska's natural resources and

A significant number of Pacific herring sampled from one spawn-on-kelp pound fishery in Southeast Alaska have been shown to carry the same deadly and contagious virus associated with the 1993 crash of the herring fishery in Prince William Sound.

After the Prince William Sound herring fishery crashed, it was determined that Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV) exists at background levels in many populations of herring. But what caused the sudden spread of the disease?

Gary Marty, of the University of California—Davis, looked to stress as a major contributing factor.

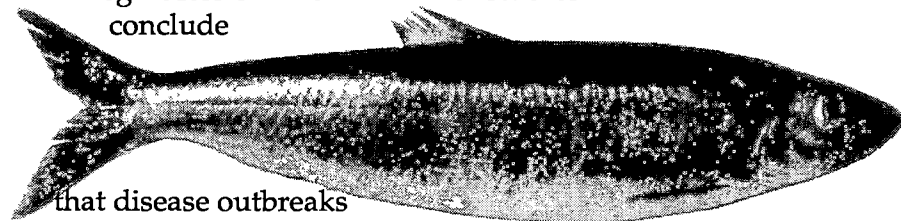
"It's like cold sores in humans," he said. "We carry around the herpes virus with no troubles, but under stress we exhibit cold sores. When the herring are stressed, they begin to exhibit lesions from VHSV and they die."

Stress can be caused in several ways, such as lack of food, pollution, and crowded conditions. Marty, in a study funded by the Trustee Council, decided to look for stress in the high-density environment of a pound fishery, in which several tons of herring are captured and placed in cages to spawn on a limited supply of kelp. The herring are then released back to the general population.

Marty sampled herring from the pound fishery in Craig and estimated that approximately 15 percent of the herring being released may have had the virus. "In my opinion, VHSV prevalence of 15 percent in released fish would be a serious threat to the fishery," he said.

Marty cautioned that the results are preliminary. The data demonstrate a strong need for further study, but no real conclusions, he said.

Regardless of whether further studies conclude



that disease outbreaks associated with pounds is a problem, it should not be considered a threat to the pound fishery, Marty said. According to John Wilcock, ADF&G research biologist, there are management alternatives that would allow permit holders to continue the fishery, including open pounding, in which the kelp is moved to the fish instead of the fish moved to the kelp.

In managing the herring, ADF&G already assumes 100 percent mortality from the pound fishery, so another alternative is to not release the fish placed in the pounds.

Draft Work Plan

Continued from Page 1

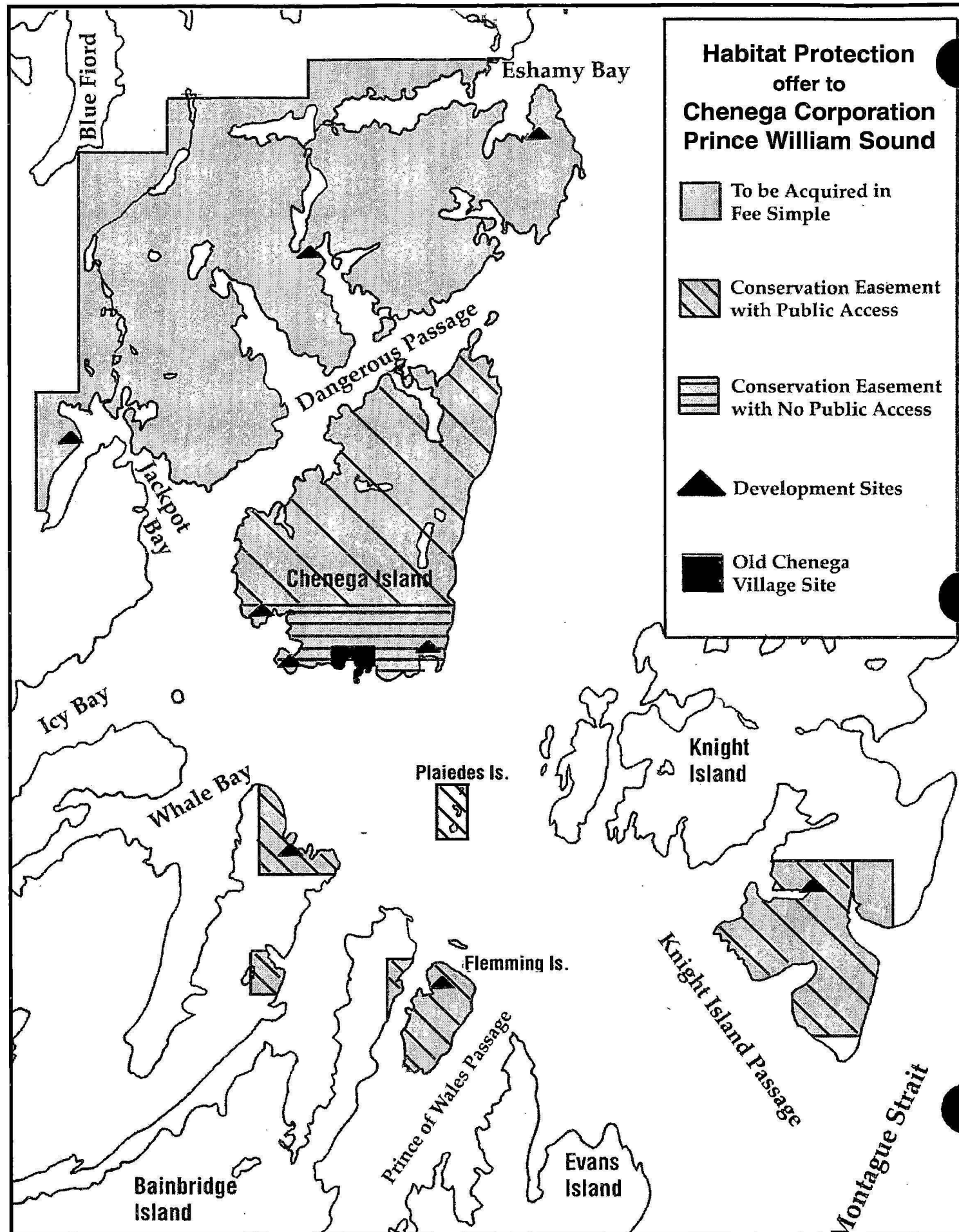
information regarding proposals for archeological repositories, reduction of marine pollution, support for the habitat protection program and public information, science management and administration.

Comments on the draft work plan should be received at the Restoration Office by the end of the day August 9, 1996. A public meeting on the work plan will be held at 7 p.m. August 6 at the Oil Spill Public Information Office, 645 G Street in Anchorage. The public can participate via teleconference through local Legislative Information Offices or by calling Rebecca Williams at the Council office (278-8012).

Virus found in herring pound fishery

Category	Explanation	No. of Projects	FY96 Cost
Fund	Project has high technical merit with significant contribution toward achieving restoration objectives.	13	\$1,882,400
Fund Contingent	Same as above except that certain issues need to be resolved. Project recommended for approval if these issue can be resolved.	43	\$12,732,800
Defer Decision	A decision on funding cannot be made without more information. Defer decision until November or December 1996.	15	\$2,129,000
TOTAL		71	\$16,744,200
Do Not Fund	Project is not legally permissible, has technical problems, or would not significantly contribute to restoration objectives.	49	\$13,978,200

This table summarizes the executive director's preliminary recommendations on the research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.



The formal groundbreaking for the Near Island Research Facility in Kodiak was part ceremony and part celebration.

Construction on the \$18 million salt-water research facility was made possible through a cooperative effort between seven federal, state and local agencies. About half of the funds will come from criminal and civil fines levied against Exxon after the 1989 oil spill.

Deborah Williams, assistant to Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt, said the event illustrated the resurrection occurring throughout the spill area. "We've been able to turn this disaster into remarkable things," she said. "We've taken a death and made something alive."

Williams noted that the trustees have focused strongly on protecting the habitat of the Kodiak area. So far, the trustees have spent \$170 million protecting 279,000 acres of land on Kodiak, Afognak and Shuyak Islands. "And we're not done yet," she said.

The research facility will house offices and laboratories for the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, University of Alaska, and the National Park Service.

The Trustee Council's purchase of 26,665 acres on Shuyak Island from the Kodiak Island Borough included an agreement that \$6 million of the purchase price would be contributed to the research facility.

The Alaska Legislature appropriated \$3 million using money from the criminal settlement with Exxon. The remaining \$9 million will be financed through revenue bonds to be paid from the long-term lease with the NMFS.



Photo by Cecil Ranney, Kodiak Daily Mirror

Construction of the Near Island Research Facility officially began with ceremonial shoveling by, from left, Don Collinsworth, Senator Ted Stevens, Borough Mayor Jerome Selby, Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer, University President Jerome Komisar, Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue and Katmai National Park Superintendent Bill Pierce.

Near Island Research Facility Underway

Chenega

Cont. from Page 1

among the highest ranked parcels in the oil spill area for restoration of injured resources. The area has important restoration value for many of the species hit hardest by the spill, including harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout. The lands include most of Chenega Island, Flemming Island, the northern half of Evans Island and the southern tip of Knight Island.

The habitat package would include the outright purchase of nearly 38,000 acres, a portion of which would be managed as part of the Chugach National Forest. Other portions would be managed by the State of Alaska as a marine park. Conservation easements would protect

another 23,000 acres.

The Native village corporation would keep the original village site of Chenega, which was destroyed in the 1964 earthquake. The rest of Chenega Island would be protected through conservation easements with the southern quarter of the island being off limits to the public. Chenega Corporation would also keep several small development sites ranging in size from 30 acres to 1.5 acres, with any future development consistent with restoration objectives.

If approved, the purchase will be the seventh in a series of large habitat protection agreements stemming from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council has already purchased title, conservation easements or timber rights to 361,790 acres in the Kodiak, Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound regions.

The area has important restoration value for many of the species hit hardest by the spill, including harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.