13.08.01 – Reading File

March 2000

13.08.01

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 23, 2000

Chris Haney
The Wilderness Society
900 17th Street NW
Washington D.C. 20006-2596

Dear Chris:

Enclosed is a certificate of appreciation from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council for all your work on behalf of the Council. Your efforts as part of our Peer Review team were invaluable. Good luck with your future endeavors and do keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

mmlaw

Certificate of Appreciation

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council members extend our deep appreciation to

Chris Haney

The Wilderness Society

for your outstanding contributions to the restoration of resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill as a peer reviewer for the annual Restoration Work Plan and Final Reports.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Alaska Department of Law

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

U.S. Department of the Interior

U.S. Department of Agriculture

LITHO IN U.S.A.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dede Bohn
DOI-USGS Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Additional Authorization -- Project 00423
Patterns and Process of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators

DATE: March 23, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on the additional objective (surveys of sea otter carcasses) for the above-referenced project, which was approved by the Trustee Council on February 29, 2000. The work must be performed consistent with the memorandum from J. Bodkin and B. Ballachey to M. McCammon and B. Spies dated February 22, 2000 and the detailed budget dated February 21, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater
ADFG Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 00481 / Documentary Film on the Oil Spill Impacts on Subsistence Use of Intertidal Resources

DATE: March 23, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 00481/Documentary Film on the Oil Spill Impacts on Subsistence Use of Intertidal Resources. The work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description and budget dated January 12, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 23, 2000

Robert F. Chenier
P.O. Box 39055
Ninilchik, AK 99639

Dear Mr. Chenier:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Ninilchik parcels currently owned by Seward Seafoods, Inc. The Trustee Council has not pursued these parcels because we never did receive an acquisition nomination form signed by the landowner. The signed form is the initial requirement of the Council's habitat protection program.

However, I understand from Chris Degernes, the Kenai Area Superintendent for Alaska State Parks, that State Parks, the Department of Fish and Game, and Seward Seafood's realtor are now working with the Nature Conservancy to try to arrange purchase of the Ninilchik property. Ms. Degernes said she would be happy to discuss this with you if you would like more detailed information. Her phone number in Soldotna is 262-5581.

I appreciate your interest in the Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Please do not hesitate to contact me again if you have additional questions or comments on the Council's activities.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

To: Trustee Council Members

From: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Date: March 22, 2000

Subj: Trust Funds Financial Statements & Audit

Enclosed you will find a copy of the 1999 financial statements and audit prepared by Elgee Rehfeld and Funk.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to give me a call.

Enclosed

mm/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bruce Wright
NOAA Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization -- Project 00396 / Alaska Salmon Shark Assessment

DATE: March 22, 2000

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 00396/Alaska Salmon Shark Assessment. All work must be performed consistent with the revised Detailed Project Description submitted March 21, 2000 and the revised budget dated March 14, 2000.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

Certificate of Authority

I, Molly McCammon, represent that I am the Executive Director of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and that pursuant to a motion adopted by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council at its meeting of March 16, 2000, have full authority to execute the release contained in the attached letter to the Greenwich Insurance Company and the Affiliated FM Insurance Company dated 3/22/00, and that I do so freely and voluntarily on behalf of the above-named loss payee, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

DATED: 3/22/00 By: Molly McCammon
Molly McCammon

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
Third Judicial District)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that on this 22 day of March, 2000, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska, duly commissioned and sworn as such, personally appeared Molly McCammon, known to me to be the Executive Director of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill Trustee Council, and executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged that she executed said instrument freely and voluntarily on behalf of said entity for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and that she was authorized to execute said instrument.

Cherri Womac

Cherri Womac, Notary Public
State of Alaska
My Commission Expires 10/9/2001

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 22, 2000

Greenwich Insurance Company
c/o Mr. Brian Aston
Primex Insurance Adjusters Limited
595 Burrard Street, Suite 1453
Box 49115
Bentall Tower Three
Vancouver, BC
Canada V7X 1G4

Affiliated FM Insurance Company
c/o Mr. Robert D. stone, ARM
Maxson Young Associates, Inc.
11808 Northup Way, Suite W-320
Bellevue, WA

Hand delivered to Daniel A. Gerety, Delaney, Wiles, Hayes, Gerety, Ellis & Young, Inc.

Re: Policy GIC 2134
DOL: February 15, 1998

Gentlemen:

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council is named as a loss payee pursuant to endorsement of the above policies covering risk of loss occurring to the Alaska SeaLife Center. A claim has been made on the above builders risk policies, coverage pursuant to the policies has been acknowledged by your principals, and we understand that $88,000 in proceeds will be paid.

Please be advised that notwithstanding having been named a loss payee pursuant to endorsement on each policy, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council waives any claim it might have to present or future payments from them, including the above-referenced $88,000, pursuant to the policies identified above.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

mm/raw

I move to authorize the Executive Director of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council to execute a consent form or other appropriate release waiving the Trustee Council from being included as a loss payee with respect to $88,000 in insurance proceeds to be paid by the Greenwich Insurance Company and Affiliated FM Insurance Company on claims made pursuant to builders all risk insurance policies issued in connection with the construction of the Alaska Sea Life Center.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ken Holbrook, USFS Liaison

FROM: Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator

RE: Small Parcel Review

DATE: March 20, 2000

Attached for review by you and the other members of the small parcel review group is a nomination packet and related information on the following parcel:

KEN 275 Alaskan Earth Development Corp. / Anchor Point

Also attached for review by the small parcel review group is information on the following parcels submitted by the USFWS. If additional information is needed on these parcels, please contact Steve Shuck (786-3426) or Catherine Berg (786-3598) at the USFWS.

KEN 282	Gamboa / Homer visitor center
KAP 277	M. Cusack / Sturgeon Lagoon
KAP 278	M. Cusack / Sturgeon Lagoon
KAP 279	A. Zeeder / Kaguyak Bay
KAP 280	J. Zeeder / Kaguyak Bay
KAP 281	I. Shugak / Three Saints Bay
KAP 283	E. Metrokin / Chiniak Bay
KAP 284	J. Knauf / Portage Bay
KAP 285	R. Carlson / Hook Bay
KAP 286	A. Pederson / Hook Bay
KAP 287	P. Phillips / Ivan Bay
KAP 288	Russian Orthodox Church / Portage Bay
KAP 289	Russian Orthodox Church / Wide Bay
KAP 290	Russian Orthodox Church / Mitrofania Bay
KAP 291	Russian Orthodox Church / Cape Kuyuyukak
KAP 292	University of Alaska / Wide Bay

The Trustee Council will again be considering small parcels at a meeting in mid-June. It would be helpful to have your review in hand before that date.

cc (without attachments): Catherine Berg, DOI-USFWS Liaison
Carol Fries, ADNR Liaison
Art Weiner, ADNR
Mark Kuwada, ADFG

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bruce Wright
NOAA Liaison

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization: Project 00320 / Sound Ecosystem Assessment

DATE: March 20, 2000

With recent submittal to the Chief Scientist of the SEA synthesis manuscripts, work is now authorized to proceed on Project 00320/Sound Ecosystem Assessment. The work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description dated April 10, 1999 and the revised budget dated July 14, 1999.

This authorization is provided despite the fact that the video being prepared by the PI, Jennifer Allen, under Project 99361 is overdue. The Trustee Council's policy on overdue reports and products allows authorization to proceed if the Executive Director has agreed to a revised schedule for submittal. I have received a transcript of the video and been assured by Jennifer that production is nearly complete. Recognizing that funding for the *Fisheries Oceanography* guest editor is included in Project 00320, and wanting to ensure that preparation of the *Fisheries Oceanography* volume stays on track, I am authorizing the project to go forward at this time.

cc: Claudia Slater, ADFG Liaison
Jennifer Allen, Project 00320 PI

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Catherine Berg / DOI
Carol Fries / ADNR
Ken Holbrook / USFS
Celia Rozen / ADFG
Marianne See / ADEC
Bruce Wright / NOAA

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

RE: Project Status -- Quarterly Update
DUE MONDAY, April 10, 2000

DATE: March 20, 2000

Please find attached Project Status Update Forms for the quarter ending March 31, 2000. The forms and the instructions for filling them out are the same as they were last quarter. The quarterly report is an opportunity for you to contact each PI to discuss project progress and to report your findings to the Restoration Office. If a PI has an overdue report, please work with the PI to determine when it will be submitted. If other project tasks have been delayed or canceled, please get an explanation from the PI. Also use the update forms to report any issues or other interesting events that have arisen with particular projects.

In addition, three lists that need your attention are attached: (1) reports that are overdue in being submitted to the Chief Scientist, (2) reports that have been accepted by the Chief Scientist but not yet submitted to ARLIS for format review, and (3) reports that have been format-reviewed but that have not yet been copied and provided to ARLIS. Ensuring that reports are at ARLIS and available to the public continues to be a priority of the Trustee Council and the Executive Director.

Also please remind PIs that, for most projects, annual and final reports are due to the Chief Scientist by April 15, 2000. If an extension of the due date is necessary, a written request must be submitted to the Executive Director prior to April 15. The request must explain the reason for the extension and include a specific date by which the report will be submitted.

Please return your completed update forms to me by Monday, April 10, 2000. Thank you for your cooperation.

Overdue Rep[illegible]s (as of 3/20/00)

Agency	Project Number	PI	Final or Annual	Project Title	Status of Report
ADEC	99514	See	Final	Lower Cook Inlet Waste Management Plan	Project schedule delayed. Plan/report originally due 2/28/99; now expected 3/00.
ADFG	FS13	Baker	Final	Effects of hydrocarbons on bivalves	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 11/11/98. Now expected early summer 2000.
ADFG	93033-1	Rothe	Final	Harlequin duck - Afognak habitat assessment/PWS production	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 11/14/95; most recent due date was 7/1/98.
ADFG	93033-2	Rothe	Final	Harlequin restoration	Never submitted; most recent due date was 7/1/98.
ADFG	96258A-1	Tarbox	Final	Sockeye: Kenai	Never submitted; was due 1/1/98 (with manuscript). PI will retire 6/1/00; if report not submitted by that date, a new strategy will need to be devised.
ADFG	96258A-2	Swanton	Final	Sockeye: Kodiak	Never submitted; was due 10/30/97; now expected 3/31/00.
ADFG	97165	Seeb	Final	Herring genetics	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 6/29/99
ADFG	97254	Edmundson	Final	Delight & Desire lakes	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 11/2/98; now expected 3/31/00.
ADFG	98196	Habicht	Final	Pink salmon genetics	Never submitted; was due 4/15/99; now expected 4/30/00.
ADFG	99252-1	L. Seeb	Final	Genetics project: pollock component	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99; now expected 4/30/00.
ADFG	99252-2	L. Seeb	Final	Genetics project: black rockfish component	Never submitted; was due 1/31/00; now expected 6/30/00.
ADFG	99311	Kline	Final	Herring productivity	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99.
ADNR	98180	Weiner	Annual	Kenai River restoration	Peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision 8/23/99
DOI	98286	Henrichs	Final	Elders/Youth Conference	Never submitted; was due 9/30/98
NOAA	99361	Allen	Video	Dynamic graphical techniques	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99
NOAA	99468	Thomas	Final	Acoustic target strength	Never submitted; was due 11/30/99
USFS	98145	Reeves	Final	Cutt/dolly populations	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99; now expected 4/15/00.

Overdue Rep[illegible]s (as of 3/20/00)

USFS	99339-2	Suring	Final	Human use model & recommendations	Never submitted; was due 12/31/99, now expected 4/15/00
USFS	99381	Bishop	Final	Seabird colony status	Never submitted; was due 9/30/99
The following reports were submitted to the Chief Scientist for peer review more than 6 months ago:					
	97139A1	Honnold	Final	Little Waterfall bypass	Submitted for peer review 8/30/99
	98247	McCullough	Annual	Kametolook River	Submitted for peer review 6/29/99
	98347	Heintz	Annual	Diet composition	Submitted for peer review 6/8/99

REPORTS ACCEPTED BY CHIEF SCIENTIST BUT NOT YET SUBMITTED TO ARLIS FOR FORMAT REVIEW

Lead Agency	Project #	Annual or Final	Report Title (Author) - Date Approved by Spies
ADEC	96291-1	Annual	Chenega shoreline oiling (See) - 7/9/98
ADFG	95060	Final	Spruce bark beetle (Albert) - 2/17/99
	96127	Annual	Tatitlek coho (Merrel) - 3/2/00
	97127	Annual	Tatitlek coho (Merrel) - 3/2/00
	97166	Final	Herring natal habitats (Willette) - 3/2/00
	97251	Final	Akalura Lake (Coggins) - 3/2/00
	98162	Final	Herring disease (Marty) - 3/13/00
	98170	Final	Isotope / marine mammals (Scheel) - 12/6/99
	98263	Annual	Port Graham streams (Hall) - 12/6/99
ADNR	None		
DOI	96161	Annual	Harlequin population interchange (Goatcher)
	97169	Annual	Seabird genetics (Friesen) - 8/4/98
	97306	Annual	Sand lance (Piatt) - 8/7/98
	98144	Annual	Common murre (Roseneau) - 6/30/99
	98159	Annual	Boat surveys (Irons/Lance) - 2/18/00
	98169	Annual	Seabird genetics (Friesen) - 6/30/99
	98306	Annual	Sand lance (Robards) - 7/9/99
	98327	Annual	Pigeon guillemot restoration at ASLC (Roby) - 8/13/99
	98338	Annual	Murre and kittiwake survival (Piatt) - 8/13/99
NOAA	98163	Annual	APEX (Duffy, et al) - 3/13/00
	98330-2	Annual	Mass balance model (Pauly) - 12/8/99
USFS	96009D	Final	Octopus (Scheel) - 6/24/98
	97145	Annual	Cutthroat/dolly varden resident/anadromous (Reeves) - 11/2/98
	97302	Final	Cutthroat/dolly inventory (Schelske) - 12/6/99
	98256B	Annual	Solf Lake (Gillikin) - 2/18/00

FORMAT REVIEWED BY ARLIS BUT FINAL COPIES NOT YET PROVIDED TO ARLIS

ADEC	NONE		
ADFG	95279	Final	Food safety testing (Miraglia)
	98139A2	Annual	Port Dick Creek restoration (Bucher)
ADNR	98149	Final	Archaeological site stewardship (Reger)
DOI	R103-4	Annual	Oiled mussels (Irvine)
	94266-1	Final	Shoreline assessment/oil removal (Irvine)
NOAA	NONE		
USFS	93065	Final	PWS recreation (Henning)
	95320Q	Final	Avian predation on herring spawn (Bishop)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ken Holbrook, USFS Liaison

FROM: Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator

RE: Small Parcel Review

DATE: March 20, 2000

Attached for review by you and the other members of the small parcel review group is a nomination packet and related information on the following parcel:

KEN 275 Alaskan Earth Development Corp. / Anchor Point

Also attached for review by the small parcel review group is information on the following parcels submitted by the USFWS. If additional information is needed on these parcels, please contact Steve Shuck (786-3426) or Catherine Berg (786-3598) at the USFWS.

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KAP 292	University of Alaska / Wide Bay

The Trustee Council will again be considering small parcels at a meeting in mid-June. It would be helpful to have your review in hand before that date.

cc (without attachments): Catherine Berg, DOI-USFWS Liaison
Carol Fries, ADNR Liaison
Art Weiner, ADNR
Mark Kuwada, ADFG

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 14, 2000

Mrs. Wilson's Third Grade Class
Niagara Elementary School
700 Jefferson Avenue
Niagara, WI 54151

Mrs. Wilson's Third Grade Class:

First, let me apologize for the time lag between the date of your letter and my response. It appears your letter was sent to the Commissioner's Office of the Department of Natural Resources in Juneau, then to their Anchorage Office and finally to us, just yesterday.

Thank you for your letter and concern for our environment. I have enclosed several of our recent publications that you might find useful. Also, there is a web site that I think you all would enjoy that has great pictures and a diagram of the ship, Exxon Valdez. The address is http://library.thinkquest.org/10867/home.shtml . It is a fabulous web site that is informative, organized, thorough, and extremely well done. This is a must see site. There is information on the law passed because of the spill and pictures of the Trustee Council members. Also, you should check out our web site at **www.oilspill.state.ak.us** .

Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Williams

Rebecca Williams
Administrative Manager

Enclosures

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 13, 2000

Chris Elfring, Director
Polar Research Board (HA 454)
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20418

Dear Chris:

I am writing in response to your recent e-mail regarding background materials for the GEM review committee. Listed below are the documents that I think would be the most useful. I can highlight particular aspects of each of these, as well as answer more specific questions, during the committee's first meeting, if you would like. Please let me know if you would like us to send copies of any of the documents listed below once the committee is announced. Perhaps we could send now a single copy of each for your review. If you find the documents appropriate for the committee's review, we could then send a copy for each committee member.

Restoration Plan (1994)
Provides long-term guidance for restoring the resources and services injured by the spill. Contains policies for making restoration decisions and describes how restoration activities will be implemented. Describes the initial injury to each resource and service and defines recovery objectives for each.

Update to Restoration Plan (1999)
Updates the list of resources and services injured by the spill to reflect what has been learned from scientific studies and other sources of information, such as traditional and local knowledge. Updates the status of injury and recovery for each resource. Updates the recovery objectives, where appropriate.

Status Report (1999)
Published on the 10th anniversary of the spill (March 1999), summarizes the governments' settlement with Exxon, how the settlement funds have been spent, the status of species and services (i.e., human uses) injured by the spill, research and restoration activities, and habitat protection efforts. Also briefly describes the status of oil remaining on the beaches and spill prevention efforts. Briefer status reports have been published each year since 1994, and are also available. The 2000 Status Report is expected to be available March 21, 2000.

FY 00 Invitation, Draft Work Plan, and Work Plan
This set of documents is prepared annually. Invitation describes the work plan process, specifies funding targets for each year's program, identifies current strategies for achieving recovery objectives, invites proposals, and describes the proposal evaluation process. Also includes a list of all projects funded since the spill, with expenditure information. Draft Work Plan, which is prepared for public

review, provides the Chief Scientist's and Executive Director's recommendations on each proposal submitted. Work Plan describes each proposal funded by the Trustee Council, along with a general summary of the year's program. Sections of these documents are arranged by resource cluster, which are simply logical groupings of similar resources (e.g., marine mammals, seabirds). This set of documents is available for each year beginning with 1995. Draft work plans are available for the years 1992 through 1994. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) plans are available for the years 1989 through 1991.

Another source that I would encourage you to use is the Trustee Council's web page: www.oilspill.state.ak.us It contains, among other things:
• a bibliography of peer reviewed publications from Council-funded projects;
• a list of annual and final reports prepared on Council-funded projects (these are comprehensive reports that address all data collected over the course of a study; they have been peer reviewed by the Council's Chief Scientist); copies of the reports are available through the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services and our office;
• abstracts, prepared for the Council's 2000 annual workshop, that summarize FY 99 project results (abstract books for each year beginning with 1995 are available through our office);
• the *Restoration Update*, the Council's quarterly newsletter (issues from 1997 to today are on the web; earlier issues are available through our office);
• the restoration notebook series, which tells the story in greater detail of injury and recovery for a number of injured species; and
• information, including maps, on the Council's habitat protection program.
In addition, some of the documents mentioned on the previous page can be downloaded from the web site.

One item you mentioned in your e-mail, a description of the Trustee Council's public participation process, is not specifically described in the materials noted above. Let me just briefly say that the Restoration Plan, the Update to the Restoration Plan, and each year's Draft Work Plan were circulated for public review and that the web page, the newsletter, and the annual status report are all obvious efforts to keep the public informed of the Council's program. In addition, we have a 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG). All PAG meetings include a public comment period, as do all Council meetings, and our annual workshop is open to the public. Other efforts the Council has made to involve the public include periodic public hearings in communities throughout the spill area, a weekly radio story and newspaper column, community exhibits, a toll-free telephone number, and financial support for the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services which houses all project reports and other materials produced by the restoration program. Please let me know if you would like more information on any of the Council's public outreach activities.

Thank you for your consideration, Chris. I will wait to hear from you before proceeding further on the preparation of background materials for the committee.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 13, 2000

Theresa Nangle Obermeyer, Ph.D.
3000 Dartmouth Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Dear Dr. Obermeyer:

Enclosed, per your request, you will find a copy of your comments to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council during their February 29, 2000 meeting, along with the transcript of David Oesting's talk on February 20, 2000 at the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Williams

Rebecca Williams
Administrative Manager

Enclosures

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TO: Molly McCammon

FROM: Sandra Schubert

RE: Possible Models for PAG

DATE: March 7, 2000

After looking into the public advisory groups of several organizations, I have a few observations. I was unable to locate an organization directly comparable to the Trustee Council (government entity with regional focus and research/stewardship mission) -- if anyone has additional suggestions, I will look into them.

1. The non-profit organizations I contacted, such as Chesapeake Bay Foundation and Santa Catalina Island Conservancy, have public members on their governing boards and no public advisory groups.

2. The government organizations I contacted seem to follow a couple different patterns.
   a) Members are technical experts whose advice is binding. For example, the members of DOI's Subsistence Advisory Board's regional advisory councils and the Marine Mammal Commission's advisory committee are experts and specialists (subsistence users and marine mammal scientists, respectively). The advisory committees' advice can be rejected by the governing board only under certain conditions.

   b) Members are recruited to assist with specific tasks. For example, the San Francisco Estuary Project, a joint state/federal organization, had an advisory board that assisted in development of its restoration plan. Now that the plan has been adopted, the advisory group essentially has been disbanded.

3. The purpose of the advisory group will likely shape its membership and structure, so purpose should be decided first. Possible purposes:
   Exchange information / surface issues
   Monitor program implementation and progress
   Make recommendations to governing board
   Assist in specific task, such as development of a plan

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 13, 2000

Mrs. Neely's 4th Grade Class
Zamorano Elementary School
2655 Casy Street
San Diego, CA 92139

Dear Risa, Simon, Kevin, and Andrea:

First, let me apologize for taking so long to write back to you. Thank you for your letters of praise and concern about the sea otters hurt during the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS) in 1989. We really enjoyed your letters and the awards you made for us.

I have sent your letters to the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, Alaska. They are able to help injured or orphaned sea otters and many other animals. I am also sending you a packet of information about the things we do here in the EVOS Restoration Office.

Risa, you asked what happened to the sea otters who were saved. Unfortunately, not many were saved. Two of the otters rescued, a male and a female, were adopted by Sea World right there in San Diego. I saw them about five years ago. They were with other sea otters and the female had given birth to a pup. There was a plaque on the wall of the tank describing the oil spill and how so many people worked to save the animals and environment. Maybe your class could take a field trip to see them.

Thank you again for your concern and taking the time to write to us.

Sincerely,

Rebecca Williams

Rebecca Williams
Administrative Manager

enclosed

2/28/2000

M-

These letters arrived today. I'd like to respond w/ a letter and packet of info and <u>then</u> send the original letters on to the group who actually worked w/ the animals in '89. What do you think? Ok to let R also see?

M.

Mrs. Neely's Class
[illegible] Elementary
2655 Casey St.
San Diego, CA

SAN DIEGO CA 921 FEB 2000 SAN DIEGO CA 92

PM PM

Otter Rescue Team
c/o Exxon Valdez Oil Spill R
Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Zamorano Elemetary School
2655 Casy Street
San Diego, CA 92139
Feb. 3 2000

Dear Otter Rescue People,

Hi my name is Risa Serrano. I'm 9½ and almost 10 on May and I'm in 4th grade at Zamorano Elementary School in San Diego, California. My class read a story about your work in "Otters Emergency!" I guess it's fun to save the cute otter in Alaska.

I think it's great to do your job for a long long time. but I guess it's very long to do. I learn oil is for sea animal and it's very hard to save them from the oil spill. What happen to the otters that you save? It's so sad that some otter dead. Well I great to write to you!

Sincerely,
Risa S.


Thank you!

Zamorano Elementry School
2655 Cosey Street San Diego, 92139
February 4, 2000

Dear Otter Rescue Team,

my name is Simon Berral and your one of my best heroes, I live in San Diego California I'm in fourth grade Elementry school, Zamorano Fine Arts Academy.

I feel good about you guy saving the otter in the spill. I was I was feeling kind of excited to hear how your dangerous mission to save the otters, so I kept on reading about your mission.

I learn that when you see an animal in great harm, I should look for a medcine, feed the animal well, keep them in a shelter, and tak care of them until they're healed. I learned the types of food the sea otters eat, they eat shrimp, clams, small fish, and other smaller sea creatures. I read an article called "Sea Otter Rescue" about your work in a literature book of many story. I enjoyed this exciting story about your group Valdez, saved as much sea otters you can. I think what you did was very valuble to me because you guys did the best work you can, if it wasn't for you guys the sea otters would be extinct. Now im happy because your amazing job made some otters live and be safe.

I think that if you use an ex-ray machine so you can see that parts of the oil are in the sea otters, so a Dr. can oparate on them or scientists can

think of a strong medicine to heal them.
Thank you for saving these creatures lives
and making me feel glad.

Sincerly,
Simon Bernal

Lamor[illegible] School
2655 Casey Street
San Diego, CA 92139-3916
February 4, 2000

Dear Otter Rescue Team,

My name is Kevin. I am 9 and turn 10 on February 17. I am in 4th grade in San Diego. I read about you in an article in my literature book.

I feel good about your work with the otters. Was it hard to capture and clean all those otters? It probably would be for me. How many otters did you save, or did you not keep count?

I learned a lot about your work. Did you get awards? If not or even if you did, I will make you one.

I think you did a good job with the otters. Did they bite? Did any of you get oiled and die?

I don't have any advice

or ideas for you. You did a good enough job anyway!!

Sincerely,

Kerrn

White

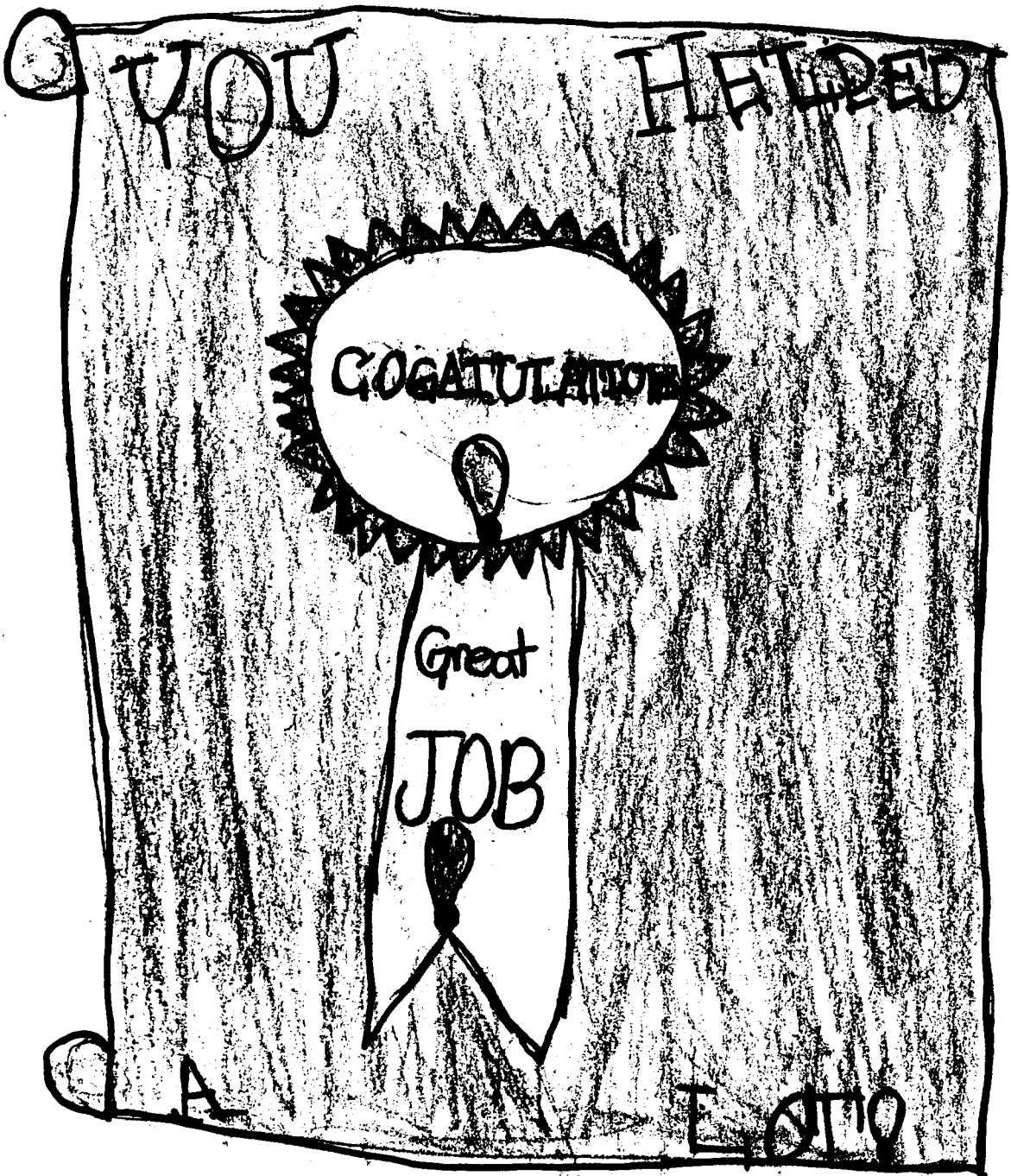
Zamorano Elementary School
2655 Casey Street
San Diego, CA 92139
February 3, 2000

Dear Animal Rescue People,

Hi, My name is Andrea Lynn Antonio I'm 9 year's old in 4th grade. I am a student at Zamorano Elementary School. I read this after rescue in a school book.

This tought me that helping other's make's a big diffrence. If it wasin't for you people the animal's in the sea dead. Well you people did a big, big job because all the time you people use was all hard work Thank Very Much!

Sincerly,
Andrea


YOU
HELPED
GOGATULATION
Great
JOB


A Perfect Beach
For Sea Turtles
Good Job Suparman!
Keep Up The Good
Work!

Rebecca Williams

om: Joe Hunt [Joe_Hunt@oilspill.state.ak.us]
nt: Wednesday, March 01, 2000 10:12 AM
To: Rebecca Williams
Subject: Re: otters

To my knowledge, the Otter Rescue Center was established by volunteers and taken over and funded by Exxon. An Alaska veterinarian was in charge. There was no organized group that came in to care for sea otters.

Rebecca Williams wrote:

> Do you know the name of the group of people that worked with the sea otters
> during the spill? I know a lot of them were volunteers, but it was an
> organization, wasn't it?

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Commissioner Frank Rue
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Late Project Reports

DATE: March 9, 2000

At the recent Trustee Council meeting, the Trustees again raised the issue of late reports. The chronically late reports are ADF&G's, as outlined in the attached table. At my request, Celia Rozen, one of ADF&G's project managers, contacted each of these PIs during the last week. The information Celia provided is noted in the "updated status" column, along with a brief history of each report's status.

As you can see, most of the PIs have identified new dates for submitting their reports and I expect to hear soon from Celia with new dates for the PIs that haven't yet supplied them. Any assistance you and your staff can provide in ensuring that the reports are submitted by the specified dates would be greatly appreciated.

Also, I would like to point out two reports that may need additional attention. In regard to 96258A-1, it is my understanding that Ken Tarbox will be retiring June 1, 2000. If his report is not submitted by the time he retires, ADF&G will need to devise a new strategy for its completion. In regard to 97165, Jim Seeb and Bob Spies need to work to resolve a disagreement over the revisions that Dr. Spies has requested be made.

cc: Claudia Slater, ADF&G Liaison
Celia Rozen, ADF&G Project Manager

ADFG'S OVERDUE REPORTS
(Note: All are final reports)

Number	Project Title	PI	Status of Report
FS13	Effects of hydrocarbons on bivalves	Baker	Revised draft peer reviewed. Returned to PI for further revision; revisions specified in attachments to Spies' letters of 11/11/98 and 12/10/98. Newly revised draft was due 5/31/99, but not submitted. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that revised report will be submitted spring/early summer 2000 (date dependent on other ADFG assignments).
93033-1	Harlequin duck: Afognak habitat assessment/PWS production	Rothe	Peer reviewed. Returned to PI for revision 11/14/95; revisions specified in 3 sets of reviewer comments. New due date of 12/31/97 negotiated by Trustee, but revised report not submitted. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that revised report is in progress; need to identify a new due date.
93033-2	Harlequin duck: blood/tissue and hydrocarbon analyses	Rothe	Never submitted. Delay was due in part to confusion over quantity of NOAA analyses and late receipt of analyses from UC Davis -- these were resolved in 1995 and 1997 respectively. New due date of 12/31/97 negotiated by Trustee, but report not submitted. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that revised report is in progress; need to identify a new due date.
96258A-1	Sockeye: Kenai	Tarbox	Never submitted. Originally due 4/15/97; due date extended to 1/1/98. Tarbox and Swanton (see next entry) took over when Schmidt resigned 9/30/97; additional personnel have since left the project. Most recent due date was 10/1/98, but report not submitted. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that PI is planning to retire 6/1/00 and that recent surgery will affect his work capacity between now and then. If report not submitted by 6/1/00, a new strategy will need to be devised.

96258A-2	Sockeye: Kodiak	Swanton	Never submitted. Originally due 4/15/97. New due date of 10/31/97 negotiated by Trustee, but report not received. Swanton and Tarbox (see previous entry) took over when Schmidt resigned 9/30/97. Swanton has now transferred from Kodiak to Fairbanks. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that revised report will be submitted by 3/31/00.
97165	Herring genetics	J. & L. Seeb	Peer reviewed. Returned to PI for revision 6/29/99. Review consists of 3 separate sets of comments; however, Spies' 6/29/99 letter asks for revision to the overview section only. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that PI does not agree with the revisions requested by Spies. We have advised the project manager that the PI needs to resolve this directly with Spies.
97254	Delight & Desire lakes	Edmundson	Peer reviewed. Returned to PI for revision 11/2/98; specific revisions outlined in 3-page attachment to Spies' 11/2/98 letter. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that revised report will be submitted by 3/31/00.
98196	Genetics: pink salmon	Habicht	Never submitted. Was due 4/15/99. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that report will be submitted by 4/30/00. Delay was due to loss of biometrician.
99252-1	Genetics: pollock	L. Seeb	Never submitted. Was due 9/30/99, per 3/8/99 memo from Seeb on closing out the project. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that report will be submitted by 4/30/00.
99252-2	Genetics: black rockfish	L. Seeb	Never submitted. Was due 1/31/00, per 3/8/99 memo from Seeb on closing out the project. Project manager recently consulted with PI, and reported on 3/8/00 that report is in progress; need to identify a new due date.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 2, 2000

Dr. Elena Bautista Sparrow
317 O'Neill Building
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7200

Dear Dr. Sparrow:

Thank you for your presentation on GLOBE to the Public Advisory Group on February 10, 2000. I have enclosed a copy of the meeting summary that you requested during the meeting. The information you provided was very helpful. The GLOBE program sounds very exciting. In fact, I spoke with Stacy Studebaker about it while in Kodiak, and she thought it could provide a lot of opportunity in the spill area. Again, thank you for participating in our teleconference.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosures

Meeting Summary

A. GROUP: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group (PAG)

B. DATE: February 10, 2000

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Chuck Meacham (Chair)	Science/Academic
Torie Baker*	Commercial Fishing
Chris Beck*	Public-at-Large
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Sheri Buretta	Subsistence
Chip Dennerlein*	Conservation
Dan Hull	Public-at-Large
Jim King	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes*	Public-at-Large
Bruce Bruseth for John Harris*	Alaska State House of Representative (*ex officio*)

*part of meeting

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Dave Cobb	Public-at-Large
Stacy Studebaker	Recreation User
Charles Totemoff	Native Landowners
Ed Zeine	Local Government
Senator Loren Leman	Alaska State Senate (*ex officio*)
vacant	Aquaculture
vacant	Commercial Tourism

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Molly McCammon	Trustee Council, Executive Director
Sandra Schubert	Trustee Council, Project Coordinator
Phil Mundy	Trustee Council, Science Coordinator
Joe Hunt	Trustee Council, Communications Coordinator
Hugh Short	Trustee Council, Community Involvement Coordinator
George Rose	Memorial University of Newfoundland, Marine Institute
Elena Sparrow	University of Alaska Fairbanks
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg	Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Bob Shavelson	Cook Inlet Keeper
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Office, Dept. of Interior
Cherri Womac	Trustee Council Restoration Office Staff

G. SUMMARY:

1. Community Involvement Efforts

George Rose presented the Newfoundland and Labrador Inshore Sentinel Survey, a program of fishers and scientists working together to improve stock assessments. It uses local knowledge and scientific methods to sample designated sites and favored personal fishing sites of local fishermen. Participating fishers are trained at Memorial University in St. Johns. Time series data of catch rates by fishing gear throughout the region are collected (the original target was cod, but other species are also recorded). Oceanographic data is also collected. The data enhances any other data being collected by the Dept. of Fish and Ocean Sciences. The data is entered by the University and discussed with the sentinel fishers before being provided to the Dept. Funding originally came from federal government, but program costs are now offset by selling catches. The program began mid 90's and is designed to continue long term. It is year-round program, even in areas closed to commercial fishing. The initial start up cost was high, but to keep it going is modest.

Two challenges facing the program are overcoming the skepticism of some scientists and ensuring the data is incorporated into the stock assessment process.

1:30 p.m. - Public Comment - none

Dr. Elena Sparrow provided information about the Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) program. The mission of this international program is to enhance individuals' environmental awareness, increase scientific understanding of the earth and improve student achievement in science and math. The program is implemented through primary and secondary schools. Teachers are trained and provided materials (an instrument kit); grant funds support the training and kit purchase. Students collect data near their schools and report their data through the Internet. They are currently doing a study on changes in the length of the growing season. There are 62 GLOBE schools in Alaska, three in the spill area: Kodiak High School, and in Nanwalek and Port Graham.

Bob Shavelson gave an overview of the Cook Inlet Keeper water quality monitoring program. Located in Homer, they are a part of the National Alliance of Keepers. The program began with $200,000 in funds from a legal settlement. They conducted public meetings and looked into a variety of other programs, before settling on a citizen-based water quality monitoring program. The program, which was developed with the advice of a Technical Advisory Committee and a Citizens Advisory Panel, includes strenuous quality control protocols and has been approved by both DEC and EPA. Monitors are required to participate in a four-part training program and an

annual refresher course. Each site is monitored by a team. This allows for coverage during work, vacation, or illness. Sites are located near people's homes in fresh estuaries. The sites must be convenient to get monitors to be consistent in their sampling. Data collected is submitted to EPA and DEC - the data parameters parallel the US Clean Water Act. The program began as a pilot in Kachemak Bay and has now expanded to other locations in the Cook Inlet watershed, including Kenai River, Anchorage bowl, and Mat-Su. Annual cost of the program is roughly $150,000-200,000. The money comes from EPA, DEC and private foundations. They will soon link to Internet and GIS. The program has been in existence for four years.

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg summarized duties and responsibilities of Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) natural resource managers in several communities in the spill area. She also outlined how CRRC is planning to expand the program, including a plan for CRRC to eventually facilitate all the natural resource and environmental programs for the region.

There are seven tribes in the Chugach Region. The Tatitlek program (example provided in a handout) is based on the Lac du Flambeau Tribe's (located in Wisconsin) program. The first steps are a Memorandum of Understanding for management/data collection and a regionwide natural resource plan.

Molly McCammon advised the PAG that the "Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 2001" is at the printer. The Council is seeking proposals to develop conceptual prototypes of community-based marine monitoring programs.

Chris Beck asked if the Council is looking for clarification or just to flush out a concept and how it would take effect.

Dan Hull thinks tour boats and commercial traffic in PWS could collect samples because they go through sound on a regular schedule. Commercial fishermen could count spawners in fall.

Torie Baker agrees marine environment monitoring is needed, and said the challenge is to ensure managers use the data collected.

Chip Dennerlein suggests a partnership with lodge operators interested in eco-tourism for monitoring, e.g., support facilities for people, use commercial guides.

Chuck Meacham encouraged moving ahead with the invitation for community monitoring. The opportunities are limitless.

Beck said the Alaska Wilderness, Recreation and Tourism Association (AWRTA) wants to submit a proposal and coordinate with CRRC to include an education element.

McCammon reminded the PAG the Trustee Council is not thinking in specifics at this point. They are looking at the concept. The concept is a key element in Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring

program (GEM). GEM is in need of partners to make it happen.

Dennerlein said agencies may need to add a science outreach coordinator to assist in program guidance.

2. Update on Trustee Council activities

McCammon gave an update on Trustee Council activities.

- Investments: The Trustee Council is working on transition of funds from court to another entity.
- Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 2001 is due out February 15, 2000.
- Habitat: Discuss future of a habitat program. Koniag, Karluk/Sturgeon negotiations are in progress. The Trustee Council requested a list by June 15 of small parcel commitments over next two years. An updated Habitat Status Report will be sent to the PAG.
- Continue planning for GEM. On March 3, 2000 a new draft will be available on the web. GEM goes to the NRC in April. A draft with recommendations and responses will be out in the fall 2000. The Council will accept comments on GEM anytime. It is an ongoing process.

3. Future public involvement

Doug Mutter provided an overview of documents governing the PAG including the Memorandum of Agreement signed in 1991 which calls for establishment of a PAG, FACA guidelines on public notice, etc., the PAG Charter signed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1997 which anticipates continuation of the PAG to January 2002, and the PAG's Background & Guidelines. Membership nominations and renewal of the charter are due again in October 2000. It will be the last PAG under the current program. Copies of the sections mentioned will be provided to the PAG with the summary.

McCammon offered the following for discussion:

Can you have meaningful public involvement without a PAG? If no, how should PAG be structured in the future? How should it be run?
Is there a need for separate PAGs for habitat and for GEM?
Should it be smaller?
Should the make up change?

Sandra Schubert offered information she had gathered on other organizations' advisory groups. The Marine Mammal Commission has an Alaska Native advisor in addition to a scientific advisory group. The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the Arctic Research Commission also have citizen advisory councils.

McCammon asked whether the PAG should be kept the same for the next two years and change in October 2002.

Pam Brodie feels the role of the PAG has shifted from giving advice to receiving briefings. It would be appropriate to reduce or eliminate the PAG, but maintain an open public process. She thinks the PAG should be eliminated in the next two years or at least reduce the number of seats. If the PAG is kept, it should represent both habitat and science.

Meacham stated that the PAG budget has shrunk.

Dennerlein concurs with Pam. It has been good at scoping. There is a need for oversight, and a group that can provide a check and balance: agencies, peer review scientists, citizens.

Beck agrees with Chip. There are lots of decisions to be made in the next few years and the PAG can help steer the course. He asks that the Council look at other regional groups for a model to follow. Sandra will continue to do research on other advisory groups.

Hull feels a group like the PAG should continue. It may be more important now than ever. Can't advise on composition until know the focus of GEM. Advise the same PAG for both GEM and habitat, the benefits from sharing perspectives as one group are best.

Sheri Buretta thinks the PAG facilitates education among the various interest groups. It is better to meet face-to-face.

Meacham sees possibility for separate PAGs for habitat and science. A role for the PAG under GEM could be to ensure community involvement is more integrated into the process. PAG should be modified to be more effective, though he isn't sure how. Noted the PAG budget reduced from $113,000 in FY 99 to $21,000 FY 00.

Dennerlein thinks the PAG should continue for major decisions, such as GEM, investments, and habitat.

Brenda Schwantes thinks term limits should be set on membership to encourage "new blood" and maybe different interest groups.

Mutter says trends are toward collaboration and inclusion.

Baker suggests staggered terms.

McCammon indicated the PAG is not the only connection to public involvement. The Council and staff have never viewed the PAG as the only meaningful way to have public participation. The Trustees have benefited from using the PAG as a sounding board.

Beck says a formal body forces a more reflective attitude, much better than a forum (such as public hearings) where you simply make your pitch.

Dennerlein says function should come before form. Need to know function of PAG before can debate its structure. Suggests possibly one PAG for both science and habitat, but with specialized committees that would come together at times.

Hull suggested an earlier meeting than April 5, to review GEM before it goes to the National Research Council (NRC).

H. FOLLOW-UP:

The PAG will meet by teleconference March 15, 2000 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. for another GEM review and discussion on possible options for PAG make-up. Sandra Schubert will also explore other advisory group options.

I. NEXT MEETINGS:

February 29, 2000 -1 p.m. Trustee Council teleconference, Restoration Office, Anchorage
March 15, 2000 - 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Public Advisory Group teleconference, Restoration Office, Anchorage
March 16, 2000 - 1 p.m. Trustee Council meeting, NMFS conference room, Juneau
July 19, 2000 - 7 p.m. public comment on FY 2001 Draft Work Plan, Restoration Office, Anchorage
July 20, 2000 - 8:30 a.m. Public Advisory Group meeting, EVOS Office, FY 2001 Draft Work Plan

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Tatitlek Village IRA Council Traditional Natural Resource Management Program
2. Excerpts from MOA, PAG Charter, and PAG Background & Guidelines

K. CERTIFICATION:

_____ _____

PAG Chairperson **Date**

Newfoundland and Labrador
INSHORE
SENTINEL SURVEY

Fishers and Scientists Working Together

What is the Sentinel Survey?

The inshore sentinel survey is a fisheries science program in which experienced, professional inshore fishers work with scientists from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) to gather information on groundfish stocks, particularly cod, off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador. Fishers and scientists have taken on the shared tasks of gathering, analyzing and interpreting data for use in fish stock assessments and other biological and oceanographic studies. Their ultimate goal is to improve understanding of the health and dynamics of fisheries resources. Through the sentinel survey, inshore fishers are trained in scientific data collection methods and work with DFO scientists to gather information from over 110 sites around Newfoundland and Labrador. These data are making a valuable contribution to stock assessments and are helping to monitor cod stock recovery in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) Divisions 2J3KL and 4R and Subdivisions 3Ps and 3Pn.

How did the Sentinel Survey begin?

Since the late 1980s, DFO scientists have held regular consultations with inshore fishers on how to gather and interpret inshore cod fisheries data and incorporate it into fish stock assessments. Prior to this, many fishers had suggested that trends they observed in the inshore fishery might serve as indicators of the overall health of cod stocks. There were, however, few formal ways to collect the detailed catch, fishing effort and biological information from around Newfoundland and Labrador and weave it into DFO's assessment processes.

In 1991, the informal consultations between DFO and fishers developed into a formal working relationship through the Northern Cod Science Program (NCSP). Under the Fisheries Evaluation Project of NCSP, inshore commercial fishers and DFO scientists worked together to develop methods of collecting data and on the actual gathering of information around Newfoundland and Labrador. The declaration of cod fishing moratoria in 1992 and 1993, however, halted the traditional commercial inshore fishery and slowed the growth of this cooperative effort between fishers and scientists.

Contact between the two groups continued after commercial fisheries closed. Fishers and scientists recognized that recovery of cod stocks would require careful monitoring and continued study. For nearly three years, they worked on a plan to implement a monitoring and sampling program. In February 1995, a pilot sentinel survey was implemented in Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization Subdivision 3Ps on the south coast of Newfoundland. In the summer of 1995, the program was expanded into a full-scale network of fishers and scientists throughout Newfoundland and Labrador.

What is the role of inshore fishers in the Sentinel Survey?

Because of their knowledge of fishing grounds and their experience observing the seasonal movements of fish, commercial fishers are the primary data collectors for the sentinel survey. In accordance with historical fishing practices, fishers identify where the fish are found on the fishing grounds and use traditional fishing gear to collect samples. While the entire survey can run throughout the year, individual sentinel crews fish for a maximum period of 15 weeks based on the times they would traditionally fish.

Sentinel survey participants are determined by a random draw of eligible applicants. Those selected for the survey undergo a six-week accredited training program at the Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland. During field and classroom training, sentinel

Training at Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre

fishers cover topics including oceanography, resource management, presentation skills, computer training and survey and sampling methods. These topics assist them in learning the theory and techniques of gathering scientific data. At the same time, participants have the opportunity to teach scientists about many aspects of fishing and the fishery which help in the interpretation of sentinel survey data.

For the sake of scientific data quality, sentinel participants are expected to remain with the survey over a number of years. This is to ensure that, from year to year, survey results reflect what is happening with stocks and are not due to changes in fishing practices from the use of different enterprises. When fish stocks recover to the point where commercial fisheries re-open, the need for accurate data from the fishery will be more important than ever. Fishers and scientists therefore anticipate that most sampling activities will continue once fisheries re-open. Sentinel participants are expected to form a core of fishers who will continue to provide data to DFO once they resume commercial fishing activities.

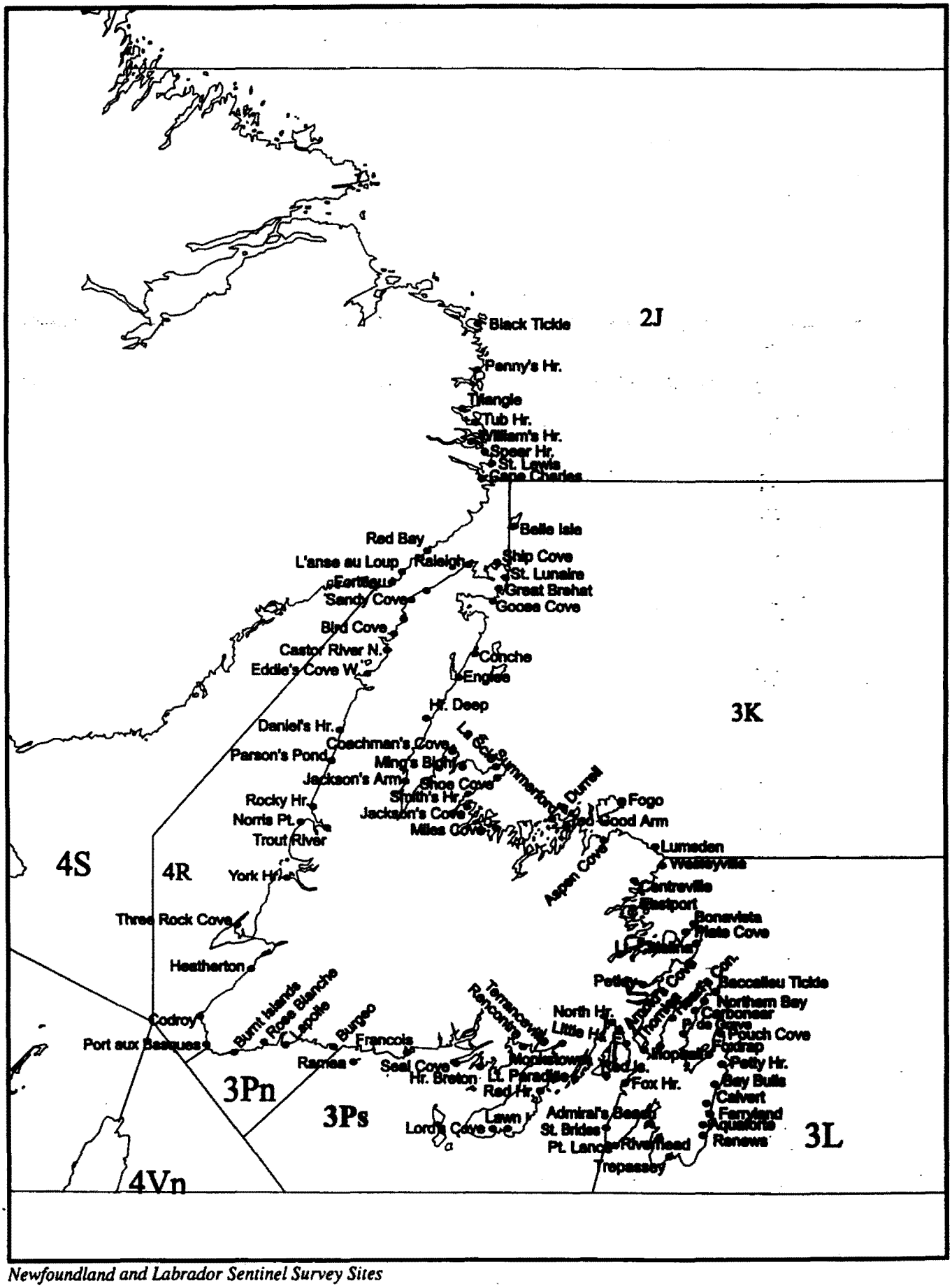
What information is collected in the Sentinel Survey and what happens with these data?

The fish caught in the sentinel survey serve as a source of raw data for stock assessment purposes. When sampling, sentinel fishers note details such as the number of fish caught per day, the time taken to catch those fish, and the location and water depth where the gear was set. Fish lengths are measured and samples of otoliths (ear bones) are collected to help determine their ages.

The sex and maturity of each fish is determined and recorded at the time of measuring. Maturity information allows scientists to plot spawning times and locations. The gills are examined for parasites and stomach contents are described. Examining stomach contents provides information on what fish are eating at different times of the year. When water conditions are favorable, live fish are tagged and returned to the water. Tagging studies increase understanding of fish migration.

Many sentinel crews freeze whole fish and transport them to the DFO laboratory at the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Centre in St. John's for detailed biological analysis. There the fish are dissected and each organ is weighed and analyzed. From this, the physical condition of the fish can be determined.

Throughout the geographic range of the survey, participants use electronic recording equipment called CTDs to measure the depth, temperature and salinity of water. Since these factors can affect the distribution of fish and survival of eggs, it is important to monitor short and long-term trends. Because of their possible influence on cod stocks, environmental data such as wind, tides and the presence of food and predators are also recorded.



Newfoundland and Labrador Sentinel Survey Sites

What types of fishing gear are used in the inshore Sentinel Survey?

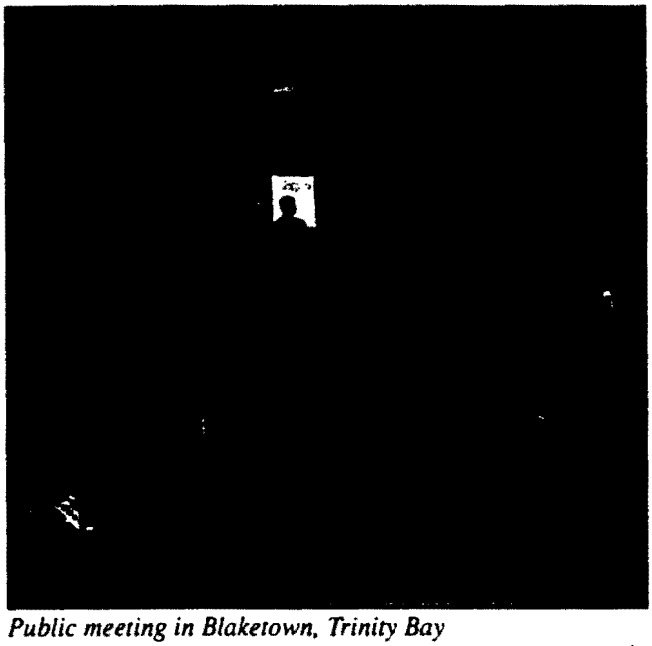
Fishers use cod traps, gill nets, long lines, hand lines or any combination of these depending on what they would normally use during a commercial fishery.

How many fishers and communities are involved in the inshore Sentinel Survey?

More than 200 fishers from approximately 110 communities are involved in the Newfoundland and Labrador inshore sentinel survey.

Is there an opportunity for the public to discuss the results of the Sentinel Survey with DFO?

After the data have been analyzed, public meetings are held around Newfoundland and Labrador. These meetings give DFO, fishers and communities the opportunity to discuss the results and exchange ideas on what has been observed during the course of the survey.



Public meeting in Blaketown, Trinity Bay

Measuring fish

What happens to the fish caught in the Sentinel Survey?

A sample of 100 fish is measured from each cod trap catch. The remaining fish are released. All fish caught with gill nets, long lines and hand lines are landed. The entire catch is measured and examined by the fishers and the data are recorded. The fish are then sold by fishers' organizations to licensed fish buyers or processors. The revenues from fish sales are used to offset project costs.

For information on the sentinel survey call (709) 772-0410 or write:

Communications Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Newfoundland Region
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

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TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL
TRADITIONAL NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Purpose (Mission Statement):

To develop a tribal natural resource management program that provides for the highest possible level of involvement of the Native Village of Tatitlek in the management of the natural resources and environmental that its members have utilized since time immemorial – in a way that recognizes and respects the traditions and values of the community.

Work Plan:

1. Inventory and update existing data relative to:
   a) traditional use areas (specifying crucial habitat areas and prioritize if necessary)
   b) management strategies, listing by resource and by traditional use area
   c) land ownership and regulations or restrictions that may apply
   d) Obtain ALL existing subsistence harvest and use data currently held by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Subsistence Division

2. Provide technical training and education in the following areas:
   a) Computer basics
   b) Geographic Information Systems (installation, development, implementation and maintenance)
   c) Traditional harvest data collection, conducting population assessments, developing comprehensive land use plans, developing natural resource management plans, prioritization of the importance/use of subsistence resources, inventory of existing subsistence resources, development of conservation codes and ordinances, etc.
   d) Integrated Resource Management Planning
   e) Developing cooperative working relationships and MOAs with state and federal agencies and village corporation

3. Develop funding strategy
   a) Identify funding sources
   b) Match funding sources with activities in the work plan
   c) Submit funding proposals to specific funding agencies

4. Develop and implement Memorandums of Agreement with village corporation and state/federal agencies for natural resource management activities in and around Tatitlek's traditional use areas. In initial discussions with landowners, tribal natural resource management personnel should recognize that corporation responsibilities and resource management objectives, and tribal council values differ. Respect must be given to the values and management philosophies of each entity. The Memorandum of Agreement should integrate the tribal natural resource management program's goals and objectives with those of the corporation, where necessary, and negotiate compromises, if possible.

Funding Sources:

1. Bureau of Indian Affairs (P.L. 93-638)
2. Administration for Native Americans
3. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
4. Congressional Appropriations
5. Department of Education
6. $13 million federal subsistence management funding
7. Tatitlek Corporation

Role of Funding Sources:

1. Bureau of Indian Affairs
   a) Training
   b) Geographic Information Systems
   c) Code and Ordinance Development
   d) Traditional data harvest collection

2. Administration for Native Americans
   a) Basic Program Development utilizing information from tribal programs/models already in place
   b) Code and Ordinance Development
   c) Geographic Information Systems

3. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

4. Congressional Appropriations
   a) Development of technical management capabilities of tribal programs in order to actively participate in the management of subsistence resources on public lands
   b) Development of memorandums of agreement for management of subsistence resources on village corporation lands and public lands
   c) Development of internship agreements for natural resource management training

5. Department of Education
   a) Technical training workshops
   b) Vocational technical training

6. $13 Million Federal Subsistence Management Funding
   a) Technical training
   b) Development of memorandums of agreement for management of subsistence resources on public lands
   c) Project specific natural resource management activities

7. Tatitlek Corporation
   a) Management of natural resources on Tatitlek Corporation lands
   b) Development of internship program where tribal natural resource specialists work one-on-one with Tatitlek Corporation land managers to gain technical experience necessary to assist them in developing their management skills.

Identification of Future Needs and Programs:

1. Develop proposals to pertinent state/federal agencies for management of specific resources
2. Closure of traditional harvest areas to commercial and sport harvests where commercial/sport harvests negatively impact traditional harvests through tribal codes and ordinances
3. Provide for subsistence harvests where allowed
4. Co-management of resources with state/federal management agencies.
5. Identification of Resource Use
6. Resource Management and Research

Identification of Future Needs and Programs (continued):

7. Regional Planning and Management
8. Environmental Health and Safety Issues
9. Community Development
10. Community Infrastructure
11. Local Management
12. Conservation Law Enforcement
13. Water and Air Quality Programs

DRAFT

Port Graham Natural Resources Five Year Plan

Prepared by:

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, CRRC and
Paul McCollum

Prepared for:

Port Graham Village Council

November, 1999

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Port Graham Natural Resources Project will work closely with the Port Graham community to further develop and modify as necessary, this comprehensive five year plan. This plan is intended to serve as a living document for the purpose of providing formal goals, objectives and guidelines for the operation of the Natural Resources Program. This important program will be a coordinated effort involving a partnership between the Port Gaham Village Council and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission.

The principle natural resource types are:
Animals

1) Marine Fish, including Salmon, Halibut and various bottom fish;
2) Marine Mammals, including seals, sea lions and sea otters
3) Marine Invertebrates, including Octopus, Chiton (Bidarkis) and Clams;
4) Fresh Water Fish, including dolly varden trout;
5) Land Mammals, including Moose, Black Bear and Goats
6) Birds, including ducks, geese and other marine and migratory birds.

Habitat

1) the *Upland Forest* region, which includes the forests
2) the *Shore* region, including the complete Port Graham water shed's intertidal region and wetlands;
3) the *Bay* region, including all of the Port Graham water body and outer Kachemak Bay;
4) the *Oceanic Influences*, which includes all oceanographic areas/processes which influence the Port Graham, Kachemak Bay/Lower Cook Inlet area.

Recommendation 1:
Initiate a natural resources data inventory collection project to document all local priority subsistence uses and important natural resources. This project will characterize the principle resources, their associated biological communities and habitats, and provide appropriate documentation to ensure the information is useful for future research, monitoring and education programs.

The natural resource data inventory project will provide information useful in identifying and/or establishing priority projects and programs. These might include invertebrate and vegetation communities that reflect pristine or degraded conditions, or bays that serve as nursery areas for pink and sockeye salmon fry and other valuable species. Through this inventory and data collection effort, local and regional natural resource managers can assess resource usage, changes over time and identify resources and areas-at-risk from development or other perturbations. Other applications include management planning, review of proposed resource use or extraction plans and permits, oil spill response and damage assessment.

All local natural resources will be cataloged and assembled in a data base ranked by general and specific resource type, usage, a qualitative state analysis and a quantitative state analysis. Relevant associated behavioral patterns, patterns of use, habitats and

shoreline vegetation, wetlands, substrate type, species use and community composition, and human-made shoreline structures should be documented. Documentation should include a standard form for ease of entry into database as well as simplicity and common sense categorization.

Recommendation 2:

Implement a Port Graham Natural Resources Monitoring Program. The goal for the Port Graham Natural Resource Monitoring Program is "to identify and track short-term variability and long-term changes in the resource quality, quantity, integrity and biodiversity of of each resource type and species. The trending will also include representative terrestrial or estuarine ecosystems and coastal watersheds for the purposes of contributing to effective wholistic natural resource management. This program will provide data necessary for species and site and inter-site specific baseline studies, trend analyses and impact assessment.

Recommendation 3:

Attempt to initiate a five-year study of local pink and sockeye salmon ecology to better understand the near shore and far shore marine and oceanographic influences which effect the survival of these important species. This project would improve existing knowledge of the survival mechanisms of pink, and sockeye salmon in the Port Graham and Nanwalek shore region and additionally the South Eastern Lower Cook Inlet. The main goal of this study will be to sample outmigrating salmon smolts for growth, marks (thermal marks or coded wire tags), stomach contents (for prey species identification) and timing (days since release or outmigration). By sampling these variables the study will document the growth rate and outmigration timing of these two important salmon species. Opportunistic sampling of smolts will occur when feasible with hopes of learning important staging areas and preferred beach habitat for both species. Plankton and sea surface temperature records will be collected for possible future correlation's with observed growth. Both pink and sockeye salmon are essential components of the subsistence and commercial fisheries in the Port Graham and English Bay drainage's (Port Graham Subdistrict). An internship program will be developed from the local schools and the Port Graham Hatchery to facilitate educational and training opportunities on local fisheries and natural resources research activities.

Recommendation 4:

Establish intertidal and subtital monitoring plots and stations for the purpose of evaluating potential shellfish enhancement and possibly mariculture applications.

Recommendation 5:

Develop a local natural resources curriculum with the local village schools. Work with the Port Graham Hatchery and Port Graham Natural Resources Program and village elders with valuable traditional knowledge of local natural resource harvesting, preparation and cultural significance to initiate a study plan including internships, lab practicums for science and biology classes, field trips and education's presentations and [illegible] education, traditional

knowledge of cultural natural resources and vocational training in natural resource management, protection, production or research.

Recommendation 6:
Conduct a modeling project to develop a three-dimensional model linking physical oceanographic processes to biological oceanographic processes such as recruitment and migration.

Recommendation 7:

Example of Other Potential Activities

Upland forests

A. Monitoring

1. Land use changes: Changes in the forest structure due to logging and a slightly increased urbanization in the Port Graham area have led to recent land-use changes. These studies would examine the effects of those changes over the long-term.
2. Paleo-records: By studying paleontological records scientists can determine historic and prehistoric land usage and species composition.
3. Changes in prey base/ecosystem composition: These studies would monitor the composition of the forest ecosystem, so that changes over time can be observed. They would also examine the impacts of change on the ecosystem structure and composition. Specifically, how do changes in the forest structure affect the prey base that is available, and how does this affect the ecosystem structure and composition.
4. Hydrology: The movement of water in the forest areas, such as streamflow and groundwater movement would be monitored.

B. Directed Studies

1. Nutrient/energy flows: These studies would examine how nutrients and energy flow between the organisms of the forests. This type of information is very valuable in understanding the functional composition of a system.
2. Impacts of logging/fire: These are all forces which can cause profound change in the forest structure and land-use patterns. Studies can be conducted to examine the effects of those changes on the forest, the animals that live in the forest, and the intertidal/nearshore habitats through run-off.
3. Impacts of increased urbanization: Studies to examine how increased urbanization impacts the Upland Forest region of Port Graham.
4. Soil transport: Studies the impacts of soil transport and movement on the forests. This can include erosion effects.
5. Stream/nearshore sediments: Studies about what types of sediments are present, what those sediments support, and what their role is in the ecosystem.
6. Water quality/Hydrology: Studies that examine the hydrology of the forests, including the quality of the water present, streamflow, and groundwater.

C. Stakeholder Interactions

1. Urbanization: What impacts do people have on the forests as urbanization increases?
2. Education: How will educating the public have an impact on how the public interacts with the forests?
3. Pollution: What are the effects of pollution on the forests?

Shore

A. Monitoring

1. Permanent intertidal plots: These allow for long-term monitoring of community composition and response to environmental change.
2. Pollution monitoring/Mussel watch: Monitor for the presence of pollution. Can be used to determine long-term changes in pollution amounts and type.
3. Nutrient/energy flows: Monitors food-web interactions and how energy and nutrients are passed through the food-web.

B. Directed Studies

1. Habitat changes: What are the effects of habitat changes on the organisms of the intertidal region?
2. Recruitment studies: How does recruitment occur, what are the annual/inter-annual recruitment rates, how does recruitment change, and how does this affect populations?
3. Competition/ Predation studies: How does competition and/or predation effect intertidal community structure?
4. Human encroachment effects: What is the effect of increasing human activities on the intertidal areas?
5. Winter die-off: What are the effects of winter cold spells on the intertidal communities?
6. Biological/physical factors of shore areas: What are the biological and physical factors present in the intertidal areas and how do they affect intertidal structure and populations?
7. Food webs: How do energy and nutrients flow through the intertidal system?
8. PSP research: Studies on Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning; what causes it, how to know if it is present, is there any way to prevent it.
9. Archeological/Anthropological studies: Studies about historic and pre-historic conditions in the intertidal region and how humans utilized the region.

C. Stakeholder interactions

1. Public relations: How does a public relations campaign effect the way stakeholders regard and use the intertidal region?
2. Health and human safety: What is needed to insure the health and safety of the public when interacting with the intertidal region?
3. Two-way interaction/Link between natural resource managers or aides and the public: Two-way communication is needed between the public and natural resource program to determine what the priority needs of the public are. This communication will also help to ensure that the public knows and understands the natural resource activities and trending, quantitative or qualitative status of general and specific animals and or habitats that are being assessed or conducted in the region.

Bay

A. Monitoring

1. Inner Bay vs. Outer Bay monitoring: Port Graham consists of an inner and an outer bay region. The two regions require separate monitoring systems.
2. Pollution: How much and what types of natural resource are present in the Bay and how do they change annually and inter-annually?
3. Monitor the influence of the ocean on:
    A. Inner/outer bay:
    B. Currents/transport/nutrients
    C. Zooplankton
    D. Phytoplankton/chlorophyll
4. Inorganic/Organic suspended solids: What is suspended in the waters of the bay and how does this effect physical and biological processes in the bay?
5. What is the spatial scale for these studies? This is important because local patterns may be quite different from the patterns that persist on a larger scale in the bay.

B. Directed Studies

1. Seasonal phytoplankton productivity and coupling to benthic/pelagic communities: How does the phytoplankton/benthic coupling process work in Port Graham?
2. Marine/Terrestrial nutrient exchange: What kind of nutrient exchange is occurring between the marine and terrestrial environments; what role does this exchange play in the ecosystem of the bay?
3. Studies to examine the different populations of the bay, including:
    A. Crab/Shrimp
    B. Flatfish/halibut
    C. Seabirds/prey fish
    D. Marine mammals
    E. Predator/prey interactions: How the different populations interact in predator/prey relationships.
    F. Recruitment and population dynamics
4. Freshwater input: What is the freshwater input to the bay from glaciers and streams and what effects do they have on the ecosystem of the bay?
5. Chemical composition of sediments: Testing is needed to determine the chemical composition of the sediments of the bay.
6. Circulation study: A fundamental and very important study is needed to determine circulation patterns in the bay.
7. Biophysical model formulation: Information should be gathered so that a model can be developed to study biophysical factors from a modeling standpoint.
8. Geology: Background levels of heavy metals should be determined so that it is possible to know if changes are occurring.

C. Stakeholder Interactions

1. Vessel traffic: How do boat traffic, fishing activities, and other on-the-water activities influence the Port Graham?
2. Pollution: What is pollution like within Port Graham and how is this related to stakeholder use?

Oceanic Influence

A. Monitoring

1. Current meters: Devices that are deployed over the long-term to monitor currents and provide data for models. This is an essential tool for assessing current patterns that influence Port Graham. Understanding such patterns is a first step in understanding the environment of Port Graham.
2. Remote sensing: Using satellites and other remote sensing tools to monitor weather, phytoplankton blooms, sea surface temperature, and other oceanographic processes. Understanding basic oceanographic processes in the region is an essential background for other scientific studies.
3. Nutrients/Phytoplankton/Zooplankton: Concentrations and abundance monitored to determine when, where, and amounts in the ocean areas that influence food webs in Port Graham.
6. Sea surface temperature: Monitored by remote sensing and by physical measurements.

B. Directed Studies

1. 3-D modeling link to biological model: Information would be gathered to develop a 3-dimensional model linking physical oceanographic processes to biological processes such as recruitment and migrations.
2. Fresh water inflows: What are the effects of freshwater inflows from glaciers and streams?
3. Local circulation studies: Studies to determine the local circulation patterns, including tidal driven currents and gyres.
4. Historical data: What does the historical record show about the effects of the ocean on local weather and ocean patterns?
5. Paleoclimatology: Can be used to examine long-term changes in climate and ocean patterns.

Potential Funding Sources

1. EVOS/Trustees
2. CRRC
3. ANA
4. LTER/LMER proposals: long-term ecological/marine research. Once a LTER/LMER station is established it is often possible to renew grants and to attract related grants for further research. These proposals are for large research projects, often with collaboration between several researchers.
5. GLOBEC
6. OSRI
   - student internships
   - small grants in ecology
   - graduate fellowships
   - small grants for oil spill education and restoration program
   - community education program: 12 to 20 thousand per year
   - science planning workshops
   - ocean circulation studies
7. North Pacific Research Board: will fund research involving the Gulf of Alaska to the Arctic. It will probably become available during the 1999 fiscal year and has a $160 million endowment.
8. National Oceanographic Partnership Program: requires that proposals be a cooperative effort involving academia/industry/government agencies. A clear partnership must be shown between at least two of these parties. It can be used to develop/demonstrate coastal and open ocean observational technology and to develop regional scale coastal and open ocean prediction systems that integrate existing systems. Monitoring is an important aspect of research conducted under this program and the research must show some practical use.
9. NOAA: Funding is available through several NOAA programs including:
   - NERR
   - CEMES
   - NURP
   - NOPP
   - Sea Grant
   - Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology
10. Coastal Marine Institute/Mineral Management Service: requires matching funds and cannot use federal funds as the match. MMS also has a shared resources program
11. US Geological Service Biological Resources Division
12. Cook Inlet RCAC
13. Forest Service
14. US Fish and Wildlife Service
15. Environmental Protection Agency
16. Native corporations
17. Alaska Department of Fish and Game
18. Student opportunities/interships
    - Pratt Museum in Homer

Port Graham Natural Resources Program Goals and Objectives

The Port Graham Natural Resources Program emphasizes its natural resources as being an inseparable part of our traditional and cultural heritage. Building on the foundation of our historical perspective with new science, the natural resources program seeks to preserve and enhance the historical healthy attitude of respect and responsible stewardship of our natural resources. By continuing to respect each other and recognizing that each village resident brings strength to this program as well as the community, the natural resources program seeks to facilitate and promote individual and community involvement in the management, responsible development and understanding of the natural resources in and around the Port Graham area.

- Assess community natural resource priority issues.
- Develop and implement a structured process to document, follow through and report on community priority issues and concerns.
- Create and develop open channels of input and information sharing from village residents, elders and others who are interested in natural resource issues or local traditional ecological knowledge.
- Facilitate and promote individual and village involvement in natural resource issues and management.
- Analyze and summarize all available local natural resource data.
- Help protect and defend the natural resources in and around the Port Graham watershed and surrounding marine waters.
- Promote environmentally sound use of natural resource species and their associated habitats.
- Provide education, public information and community outreach to local citizens on natural resource issues and information.
- Provide education for local children and others about our traditional ways and the nature of our dependence on our natural resources.
- Utilize local traditional ecological knowledge and cultural traditions to help develop a natural resource program that is meaningful and efficient for our subsistence lifestyle.

[redacted]

- Conduct community meetings and presentations to provide program updates and information as well as solicit and document input from all participants.
- Record community input on flip charts at meetings or on community natural resource survey forms, summarize and enter into the tribal natural resources data base.
- Develop a local natural resource management plan (NRMP)and coordinate with other natural resource agencies and CRRC to assist in the development of a region wide NRMP and land use plan.
- Summarize and distribute natural resource information to the council and the community including population estimates, subsistence and resource use inventories and scientific data.
- Provide education on important natural resources of the area.
- Work with the school and provide monthly classroom presentations and projects.
- Develop a comprehensive record of traditional ecological knowledge regarding each species and resource of interest including each contributor's comments on historic populations and characteristics over time.
- Contribute information to the village newsletter about the natural resources and the salmon hatchery program.

[redacted]

- Improved community awareness
- Passing on traditions
- Improves potential for self government
- Better education of opportunities for younger generation in natural resource issues
- Long term employment opportunities
- A cleaner and healthier environment
- Better collaboration with other stakeholders
  - Exercise of sovereignty and self determination
  - Promotes community allegiance
  - Helps enable sustainable community development
  - BIA
  - National Marine Fisheries Service
  - Village Corporation
  - Native American Fish and Wildlife Association (Alaska Chapter)

- Conduct wildlife, fish and subsistence inventories and habitat assessments

POSITION DESCRIPTION

TITLE: Port Graham Natural Resource Specialist

DEPARTMENT: Natural Resources

SUPERVISOR: Tribal Administrator, Port Graham Village Council/ CRRC Executive Director

CLASSIFICATION: Non-exempt

NATURE OF WORK:
This position is established to perform duties of a skilled natural resource technician in a variety of tasks that support the village natural resources program. Primary duties include data collection, contract and lease monitoring, reconnaissance, property line location, review, preparation, implementation, coordination, and development of the village natural resource and environmental programs. This position requires some travel, and widely varied work environments, including remote physical areas, high altitudes, dangerous animals, and some degree of physical danger. Assignments will be performed with direct supervision and guidance. The incumbent will require the use of initiative and creativity in accomplishing tasks. This position requires the operation of a motor vehicle. Applicants must have a valid state driver's license.

SPECIALIZED EXPERIENCE:
Candidates must have some specialized experience or the ability to obtain experience that is directly related to the described duties or other experience and education that has equipped the incumbent with particular knowledge, skills, and abilities identified to successfully perform the work.

MAJOR RESPONSIBILIES:
- Assess community natural resource priority issues and follow through on those concerns.
- Create and develop open channels of input and information sharing from village residents, elders and others who have local traditional ecological knowledge.
- Analyze all available natural resource data including population estimates, public use inventories and pollution data and record on a data base format and summarize so that local people can understand and provide input.
- Follow village policies and procedures
- Complete appropriate training programs as assigned
- Collect data and report findings to village council
- Conduct traditional harvest surveys
- Assist in the implementation of natural resource and environmental management policy and operating procedures for the village
- Develop tribal capabilities to conduct natural resource management activities
- Follow safety procedures and work safely
- Assess field situation related to natural resources and environmental health activities
- Contribute and maintain a positive and safe work attitude

- Assist village council and lands committee in developing and expanding comprehensive land use plans, codes, and ordinances
- Coordinates tribal resource management efforts with other agencies
- Serve as principle coordinator and contact person for all tribal environmental programs
- Administer village contract, leases and permits for compliance

QUALIFICATIONS:

Knowledge of federal and state regulations. Skill and ability to communicate effectively bothe in writing and orally. Ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships. Knowledge of personnel, fiscal, property and purchasing guidelines and procedures. Knowledge of safe work procedures. Experience or ability to learn computers and other office machines. Ability to work in a small office working environment.

SUPERVISORY CONTROLS:

Position functions under the direct supervision of the Chief.

GUIDELINES:

Written and oral guidelines provide specific instruction for processing field and office data. General guidelines are provided by Port Graham Village Council and land committee adopted policies and manuals. Grant and contract requirements. While these guidelines are general, the supervisor may adopt a new design or methods to comply with village needs.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS:

Incumbent must be in good physical condition. Field work involves rigorous outdoor climbing, boating, and flying under adverse weather conditions. Work may involve exposure to rigorous outdoor conditions, exposure to smoke and extreme environmental hazards.

COMPLEXITY:

The work may be performed on a small project up to highly complex projects involving large acreage, multiple agencies and numerous people.

WORK CONDITIONS:

Position will be part-time on a twelve-month appointment. Core hours of work are Monday to Friday from 9 AM to 3 PM with a one hour break period.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Work Force

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

RE: Addendum to Binders of FY 00 DPDs and Budgets

DATE: March 1, 2000

- Attached are Detailed Project Descriptions and budgets for deferred projects approved by the Trustee Council in December 1999 and January and February 2000. These should be added to the FY 00 binders that you were provided earlier. A couple items are still outstanding and will be forwarded to you as soon as they are available:

00396/Shark assessment	Revised DPD and budget not yet submitted
00478/Testing satellite tags	Revised DPD and budget not yet submitted

- Also attached are 3 copies of the final FY 00 Work Plan. Please let us know if you would like additional copies.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Work Force

FROM: Sandra Schubert
Project Coordinator

RE: FY 00 Work Plan -- Addendum and Additional Authorization

DATE: March 1, 2000

At its February 29, 2000 meeting, the Trustee Council approved an additional $100,800 for the FY 00 Work Plan:

- $86,000 for Project 00396/Shark Assessment
- an additional $14,800 as an amendment to Project 00423/Population Change in Nearshore Vertebrate Predators

Neither of these projects is included in the document entitled *Fiscal Year 2000 Work Plan.* A copy of the Council's action on these two projects is attached, along with a new summary spreadsheet showing total funding for the FY 00 work plan of $8,408,700. You may want to staple these pages into the front of your copy of the *Fiscal Year 2000 Work Plan* for future reference.

Regarding authorization of these additional funds, as in the past, a letter of authorization from the Executive Director will be required before spending can occur. The Council's project approval was subject to the following conditions: timely completion of late reports, NEPA compliance, and any additional conditions specified in the individual project recommendations. Letters will be sent to the PIs of each of these projects notifying them of the Council's action and explaining the conditions for Executive Director authorization. Agency liaisons will be copied on these letters.

Attachments: Trustee Council Action spreadsheet

00act3.rwf

ADDITIO FUNDING APPROVED (2/29/00): FY 00 WORK PL

Proj. No.	Project Title	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	**Approved FY 00**	FY 01 Estimate	FY 02 Estimate	Total FY00-02	Trustee Council Action
00396	Shark Assessment	NOAA	New	**$86.0**		$0.0	$86.0	Fund contingent
00423	Population Change in Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI	Cont'd	**$200.2**	$265.0	$265.0	$730.2	Fund
	Total:			**$286.2**	$265.0	$265.0	$816.2	

Total shown in FY 00 Work Plan: $8,307.9 *(includes all but $14.8 of the amount shown above for 00423)*

NEW TOTAL: $8,408.7

DESC TION OF PROJECTS AND TRUSTEE COUN ACTION (2/29/00): FY 00 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY00 Approved	FY01 Estimate	FY02 Estimate	Total FY00-02
00396	Alaska Shark Assessment	L. Hulbert/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	$86.0		$0.0	$86.0

Project Abstract

This project will assess the role of the predominant shark species as sentinels of change in the dynamic ocean climate and trophic structures in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. The revised proposal will investigate shark abundance indices, movements, demographics, and trophic interactions relative to ocean climate and trophic regimes. Existing fishery survey platforms for Pacific sleeper shark and spiny dogfish sampling will be used in conjunction with a directed salmon shark study to provide inexpensive sampling opportunities with broad spatial and temporal resolution. Acoustic telemetry and satellite tags will be employed to describe salmon shark and Pacific sleeper shark movements and migrations and critical feeding areas and depths. A long-term, multi-agency (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and International Pacific Halibut Commission) tagging and sampling program will yield mark-recapture, demographic, and diet data.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal addresses several shark species in the Gulf of Alaska. Relatively little is known about sharks, which appear to be of growing ecological importance in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, and some work on these species is probably warranted. However, although the current proposal is greatly improved over previous versions, it is very broad and ambitious such that the work may not be able to be completed in the time available. Its proposed objectives cannot be achieved without a long-term commitment of significant resources. Recommend funding for FY 00 contingent on submittal and approval of a revised proposal that (a) reduces the scope to salmon sharks only, (b) focuses on Hypothesis #7, which is related to increased abundance of salmon sharks relative to a shift in their primary prey to the north with ocean warming, (c) adds an objective to estimate whether the salmon shark population in the Gulf of Alaska is sufficiently large to exert a significant influence on any prey fish population, and (d) is otherwise limited to Overall Objective #1 (collect and analyze salmon shark abundance data) and Short-Term Objective #1 (improve salmon shark bycatch records, sampling, and data sharing among agencies), along with the biotelemetry data objectives and directed salmon shark field sampling objectives contained in the current proposal. Objectives should be written to explicitly state what will be estimated or achieved rather than to describe the field method. Funding for FY 01 should be dependent on a review of the results of the FY 00 effort.

Trustee Council Action 2/29/00

Fund FY 00 only contingent on submission and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget as recommended by the Chief Scientist (reduce scope to salmon sharks only, with focus on abundance relative to ocean warming and added objective related to prey fish populations). Funding for continued work in FY 01 may be considered following review of results from the FY 00 effort. Sharks appear to be of growing ecological importance in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. However, it is premature to consider any long-term study of sharks until a decision is made on which top-level predators will be a part of GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring), the Trustee Council's long-term research and monitoring program currently under development.

DESCI TION OF PROJECTS AND TRUSTEE COUN ACTION (2/29/00): FY 00 WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY00 Approved	FY01 Estimate	FY02 Estimate	Total FY00-02
00423	Patterns and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	J. Bodkin, D. Esler/USGS-BRD, T. Dean/CRA, Inc.	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	$200.2	$265.0	$265.0	$730.2

Project Abstract

Sea otters and harlequin ducks have not fully recovered from the oil spill. This project will explore links between oil exposure and the lack of population recovery, with the intent of understanding constraints to recovery of these species and the nearshore environment. Sea otter work will include aerial surveys of distribution and abundance, estimation of abundance and size of green sea urchins, and sea otter carcass surveys. Harlequin duck work will include field and captive bird components. Harlequin field studies will examine the relationship between survival and CYP1A; captive experiments will examine the relationships between oil exposure and CYP1A induction, and metabolic and behavioral consequences of exposure.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the second year of a four-year project to investigate evidence of ongoing injury to harlequin ducks and sea otters as follow-up on important findings of the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025). Results of recently completed analyses indicate that the spill has continued to have an impact on sea otter populations in Prince William Sound. The supplementary funding request ($14.8) is to collect sea otter carcasses once again and to determine their age at death. Modeling using carcass data, i.e., time and age of death, needs to be continued in order to track recovery of sea otter populations and the hopeful return of adult survival to pre-spill conditions. The Department of the Interior will provide matching funds for the carcass component of the project. Fund.

Trustee Council Action 2/29/00

Fund revised proposal, including funds requested in February 2000 ($14.8) to continue sea otter carcass surveys. Recent modeling efforts based on age-at-death data from sea otter carcasses suggest that these surveys may be one of the most efficient tools for monitoring recovery of sea otters. The revised proposal eliminates two new objectives related to sea otter field studies (CYP1A and mark-resighting). This project is an important extension of the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (Project /025) work on two still-injured species, sea otters and harlequin ducks. [NOTE: Funding includes $36.8 for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees.]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 1, 2000

Jim Bodkin
USGS
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6119

Dan Esler
USGS
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6119

Thomas Dean Ph.D.
Coastal Resources Assoc
1185 Park Center Drive, Suite A
Vista, California 92083-8304

RE: Project 00423 / Patterns and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators

Dear Messrs Bodkin, Esler and Dr. Dean:

I am pleased to inform you that the Trustee Council approved an additional $14,800 for Project 00423/Patterns and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators at its February 29 meeting. This includes $14,100 in direct project funds and $700 in agency administrative costs. A copy of the Council's action on your project is enclosed.

Before you will be authorized to spend these additional funds, documentation must be provided to the Executive Director showing that the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have been met. This could be simply a written statement that the activities to be carried out with these funds are consistent with the NEPA documentation (a categorical exclusion) currently on file for this project. If you have any questions, please contact Catherine Berg, the EVOS NEPA coordinator for your agency.

Thank you for your participation in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program. We appreciate your continued interest, and look forward to working with you this coming year.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

cc: Dede Bohn, USGS Liaison
Catherine Berg, DOI NEPA Coordinator

mm/raw

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY00 Approved	FY01 Estimate	FY02 Estimate	Total FY00-02
00423	Patterns and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	J. Bodkin, D. Esler/USGS-BRD, T. Dean/CRA, Inc.	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	$200.2	$265.0	$265.0	$730.2

Project Abstract

Sea otters and harlequin ducks have not fully recovered from the oil spill. This project will explore links between oil exposure and the lack of population recovery, with the intent of understanding constraints to recovery of these species and the nearshore environment. Sea otter work will include aerial surveys of distribution and abundance, estimation of abundance and size of green sea urchins, and sea otter carcass surveys. Harlequin duck work will include field and captive bird components. Harlequin field studies will examine the relationship between survival and CYP1A; captive experiments will examine the relationships between oil exposure and CYP1A induction, and metabolic and behavioral consequences of exposure.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the second year of a four-year project to investigate evidence of ongoing injury to harlequin ducks and sea otters as follow-up on important findings of the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025). Results of recently completed analyses indicate that the spill has continued to have an impact on sea otter populations in Prince William Sound. The supplementary funding request ($14.8) is to collect sea otter carcasses once again and to determine their age at death. Modeling using carcass data, i.e., time and age of death, needs to be continued in order to track recovery of sea otter populations and the hopeful return of adult survival to pre-spill conditions. The Department of the Interior will provide matching funds for the carcass component of the project. Fund.

Trustee Council Action

Fund revised proposal, including funds requested in February 2000 ($14.8) to continue sea otter carcass surveys. Recent modeling efforts based on age-at-death data from sea otter carcasses suggest that these surveys may be one of the most efficient tools for monitoring recovery of sea otters. The revised proposal eliminates two new objectives related to sea otter field studies (CYP1A and mark-resighting). This project is an important extension of the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (Project /025) work on two still-injured species, sea otters and harlequin ducks. [NOTE: Funding includes $36.8 for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees.]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

March 1, 2000

Lee Hulbert
Auke Bay Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service
11305 Glacier Highway
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Project 00396 / Alaska Shark Assessment

Dear Mr. Hulbert:

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council acted on additional projects for the Fiscal Year 2000 Work Plan at its meeting February 29, 2000. I am pleased to inform you that the Council approved funding in the amount of $86,000 for Project 00396/Alaska Shark Assessment contingent on submission and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget as recommended by the Chief Scientist (see attached). Please note that funding is for FY 00 only. Funding for continued work in FY 01 may be considered following a review of results from the FY 00 effort.

In addition to satisfying the condition specified above, before a project may begin the lead agency for the project must provide documentation to the Executive Director showing that the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have been met. If you have any questions, please contact Bruce Wright, the Trustee Council liaison for your agency.

Thank you for your participation in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program. We appreciate your interest, and look forward to working with you this coming year.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Enclosure

cc: Bruce Wright, NOAA Liaison

mm/raw

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY00 Approved	FY01 Estimate	FY02 Estimate	Total FY00-02
00396	Alaska Shark Assessment	L. Hulbert/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	$86.0		$0.0	$86.0

Project Abstract

This project will assess the role of the predominant shark species as sentinels of change in the dynamic ocean climate and trophic structures in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. The revised proposal will investigate shark abundance indices, movements, demographics, and trophic interactions relative to ocean climate and trophic regimes. Existing fishery survey platforms for Pacific sleeper shark and spiny dogfish sampling will be used in conjunction with a directed salmon shark study to provide inexpensive sampling opportunities with broad spatial and temporal resolution. Acoustic telemetry and satellite tags will be employed to describe salmon shark and Pacific sleeper shark movements and migrations and critical feeding areas and depths. A long-term, multi-agency (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, and International Pacific Halibut Commission) tagging and sampling program will yield mark-recapture, demographic, and diet data.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal addresses several shark species in the Gulf of Alaska. Relatively little is known about sharks, which appear to be of growing ecological importance in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, and some work on these species is probably warranted. However, although the current proposal is greatly improved over previous versions, it is very broad and ambitious such that the work may not be able to be completed in the time available. Its proposed objectives cannot be achieved without a long-term commitment of significant resources. Recommend funding for FY 00 contingent on submittal and approval of a revised proposal that (a) reduces the scope to salmon sharks only, (b) focuses on Hypothesis #7, which is related to increased abundance of salmon sharks relative to a shift in their primary prey to the north with ocean warming, (c) adds an objective to estimate whether the salmon shark population in the Gulf of Alaska is sufficiently large to exert a significant influence on any prey fish population, and (d) is otherwise limited to Overall Objective #1 (collect and analyze salmon shark abundance data) and Short-Term Objective #1 (improve salmon shark bycatch records, sampling, and data sharing among agencies), along with the biotelemetry data objectives and directed salmon shark field sampling objectives contained in the current proposal. Objectives should be written to explicitly state what will be estimated or achieved rather than to describe the field method. Funding for FY 01 should be dependent on a review of the results of the FY 00 effort.

Trustee Council Action

Fund FY 00 only contingent on submission and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget as recommended by the Chief Scientist (reduce scope to salmon sharks only, with focus on abundance relative to ocean warming and added objective related to prey fish populations). Funding for continued work in FY 01 may be considered following review of results from the FY 00 effort. Sharks appear to be of growing ecological importance in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. However, it is premature to consider any long-term study of sharks until a decision is made on which top-level predators will be a part of GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring), the Trustee Council's long-term research and monitoring program currently under development.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

Restoration Office Tentative Meeting Schedule

March 2000
9 Restoration Work Force on GEM
15 Public Advisory Group Teleconference on GEM 9 a.m. - 1 p.m.
16 Trustee Council meeting on asset allocation investments & GEM (Juneau)

April 2000
TBD Trustee Council meeting, investments

May 2000
21-23 Peer Reviewers Meeting on FY 2001 Detailed Project Descriptions
TBD Trustee Council meeting, investments

June 2000
7 RWF finalize draft recommendation on Draft FY01 Work Plan
TBD Trustee Council meeting, investments

July 2000
19 Public meeting on Draft FY01 Work Plan, 7 p.m.
20 Public Advisory Group - Draft FY01 Work Plan
21 RWF, Draft FY01 Work Plan

August 2000
3 Trustee Council meeting on Draft FY01 Work Plan

September 2000

January 2001
16-26 Two days will be Annual Workshop

* tentative meeting dates

For more information on any of the above meetings, please contact the Restoration Office.

3/2/00 F:\MOLLY\MTGSCHED.RWF

0030

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

FAX COMPLETE

FAX COVER SHEET

To: **Restoration Work Force** Date: 2-2-00

From: Cherri Total Pages: 2

Comments:

EVOS TC Restoration Office
tentative mtg schedule

RESTORATION WORK FOR

Bruce Wright
Carol Fries
Catherine Berg
Bonnie MacElmurry

ROUTING & REQUEST

Please...
- ☐ Read
- ☑ Handle
- ☐ Approve

To: Cherri - let's try this again. The PAG mtg. on April 5 was deleted. THANK YOU c-herri

And...
- ☐ Forward
- ☑ Return orig. to me
- ☐ Keep or Toss
- ☐ Review with Me

From: Rebecca

Date: 3/2/2000

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9/29/99pdb

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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FAX COMPLETE

FAX COVER SHEET

To: **Restoration Work Force** Date: 2-2-00

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EVOS TC Restoration Office
tentative mtg schedule

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Bruce Wright
Carol Fries
Catherine Berg
Bonnie MacElmurry
Bill Hauser
Claudia Slater
Bob Spies
Bud Rice
Dede Bohn
Marianne See
GINA

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9/29/99pdb

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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INCOMPLETE TX/RX

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	[13] 19077896608	BRUCE WRIGHT
	[15] 2698918	CAROL FRIES
	[16] 2672450	RITA MIRAGLIA
	[17] 2713992	GIBBONS/HOLBROOK
	[18] 2672464	C.SLATER
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[21] 2572517	B.RICE
	[22] 7863636	D.BOHN
	[26] 2697508	MARIANNE SEE
	[35] 19253737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

ERROR