13.08.01 August 1994

13.08.01 - Reading File

August 1994

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

August 31, 1994

Mr. Larry Landry
Landry & Associates
Renaissance Square
Two North Central, Suite 1950
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Dear Mr. Landry:

I have received your letter of July 26, 1994, regarding the appraisal process and a related statement by Ms. Maria Lisowski.

I have reviewed the transcript of the referenced meeting and am not able to discern the statement by Ms. Lisowski. However, I have inquired of Ms. Lisowski regarding her opinion of the two appraisal issue.

I am enclosing a copy of Ms. Lisowski's response. If you have further questions or observations please contact me.

Sincerely,

James R. Ayers
Executive Director

JRA/mir

Enclosure

C:\WPDOCS\LANDRY.LTR

RECEIVED
OCT 03 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Office of
General
Counsel

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

P.O.Box 21628
Juneau, Alaska
99802-1628
(907) 586-8826

August 19, 1994

James Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Response to Landry letter of July 26, 1994

Dear Jim:

Please consider this a response to your request to reply to Mr. Landry's letter of July 26, 1994, regarding remarks I made at the Trustee Council meeting of May 31, 1994. You have also forwarded the transcript of that meeting, which identifies my remarks as being "inaudible."

While I do not recall my remarks verbatim, I believe I did state that if two appraisals were received that both met federal and state standards and both methodologies used to conduct the appraisals were correct, that the higher value appraisal could be accepted. I take this opportunity to further expand on those comments, however, because I recognize that I did not adequately articulate my meaning. This became clear to me during informal and off the record discussions following the exchange described in the transcript with Mr. Tillery, who had initially asked the question regarding two appraisals.

Under the appraisal process being used for potential acquisitions authorized by the Trustee Council for purposes of restoration, a landowner may submit an appraisal it conducted for review by the State and Federal Review Appraisers. However, only one appraisal can be considered the final, approved appraisal used to determine fair market value. Although two appraisals may be submitted that meet state and federal standards, upon review by the State and Federal Review Appraisers, the appraisal that best supports its determination of value will be identified as the final, approved appraisal, which may be the higher value appraisal.

I regret any misinterpretation that may have resulted from my

remarks at the Council meeting and I thank you for the opportunity to clarify the record.

Sincerely,

Maria Lisowski
Attorney

cc: P.Janik, RF
J.Wolfe, EAM
D.Gibbons, EAM
R.Goossens, LMW
A.Swiderski, ADOL
B.Roth, DOI/SOL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bruce Wright, Program Manager
Office of Oil Spill Damage Assessment & Restoration
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 31, 1994

RE: Coordination of Hydroacoustics - Your Memo Dated August 17

Thank you and those working with you for your efforts in moving forward with coordinating hydroacoustic projects. I realize that there is a wide variety of hydroacoustic equipment being used for several different projects at different times. I believe that it is imperative and prudent for us to ensure that these efforts are coordinated so that we are not duplicating energies or purchases in our efforts. Further, it would be irresponsible for us to allow projects to move forward without coordination.

JRA/mir

C:\WPDOCS\WRIGHT.MEM

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

August 31, 1994

Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director
Cordova District Fishermen United
PO Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Dear Ms. Hawxhurst:

Last week in Cordova, you asked Mark Brodersen and Bob Loeffler if they could supply information concerning the number and amount of projects that have been approved for different regions of the spill area. That information is enclosed.

For the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan, I have enclosed a spreadsheet that shows projects submitted for the 1995 Work Plan. (Funding decisions for the 1995 Work Plan are expected to be made by the Trustee Council in late October, 1994.) The spreadsheet lists all projects submitted for 1995 and is summarized in the table below. The cost of proposed projects and their location may change as projects are revised and reviewed.

Region	Number of Projects Submitted	Cost of Projects Submitted
Kenai	14	$3,894,600
Kodiak	3	$818,700
Prince William Sound	115	$42,838,300
Spill Area	37	$23,563,100
Outside Spill Area	3	$266,400
Total	**172**	**$71,381**

Two additional spreadsheets show regions and amounts for projects approved in the 1994 and 1993 work plans. Finally, as requested, the Summary of Public Comment prepared for last year's restoration brochure (i.e., the newsprint publication with alternatives), is also enclosed.

If you have any further questions, don't hesitate to call myself or anyone in the restoration office.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

Enclosures

time & charges

Meeting Request Form

Meeting

Group: IMS **Requestor:** Kim Sundberg

Date: August 30, 1994 **Time:** 1:15 **End:**

Teleconference Operator 1-800-770-2121 GCI
1-800-235-0684 ALASCOM
278-8012 ext. 266 - 4th Flr Lg Conf Rm
278-8012 ext. - 1st Flr Lg Conf Rm

Participants

	Names	Numbers	Confirmed Attendance Yes / No
1	Jim Ayers	586-7238	X /
2	Kim Sundberg	267-2334	X /
3	Leif Selkregg	312-245-1505	X /
4	Darryl Shaefermeyer	224-~~3597~~ 3080 (called OP w/ new) **	X /
5	Alex Swirderski	269-5274	X /
6	Nancy Swanton	271-6622	X /
7			/
8	Molly ?	278-8012	Y /
9			/
10			/

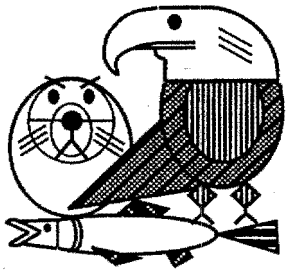
Equipment **Teleconference:** X **White Board:** ____ **Overhead:** ____

Slide Projector: ____ **Screen:** ____ **TV/VCR:** ____ **Flip Chart:** ____

Conference Room Requested **Large:** ____ **Small:** ____ **RPWG:** ____ **1st Floor:** ____

Submit completed form to Rebecca.

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: See Distribution Number: 30

From: Kim Sundberg Date: August 29, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 12

Pls forward to the individuals listed below:

Jim Ayers

Leif Selkregg 312-245-1489

Darryl Shaefermeyer 224-3597

Alex Swiderski

Nancy Swanton 271-6507

Document Sent By: Rebecca

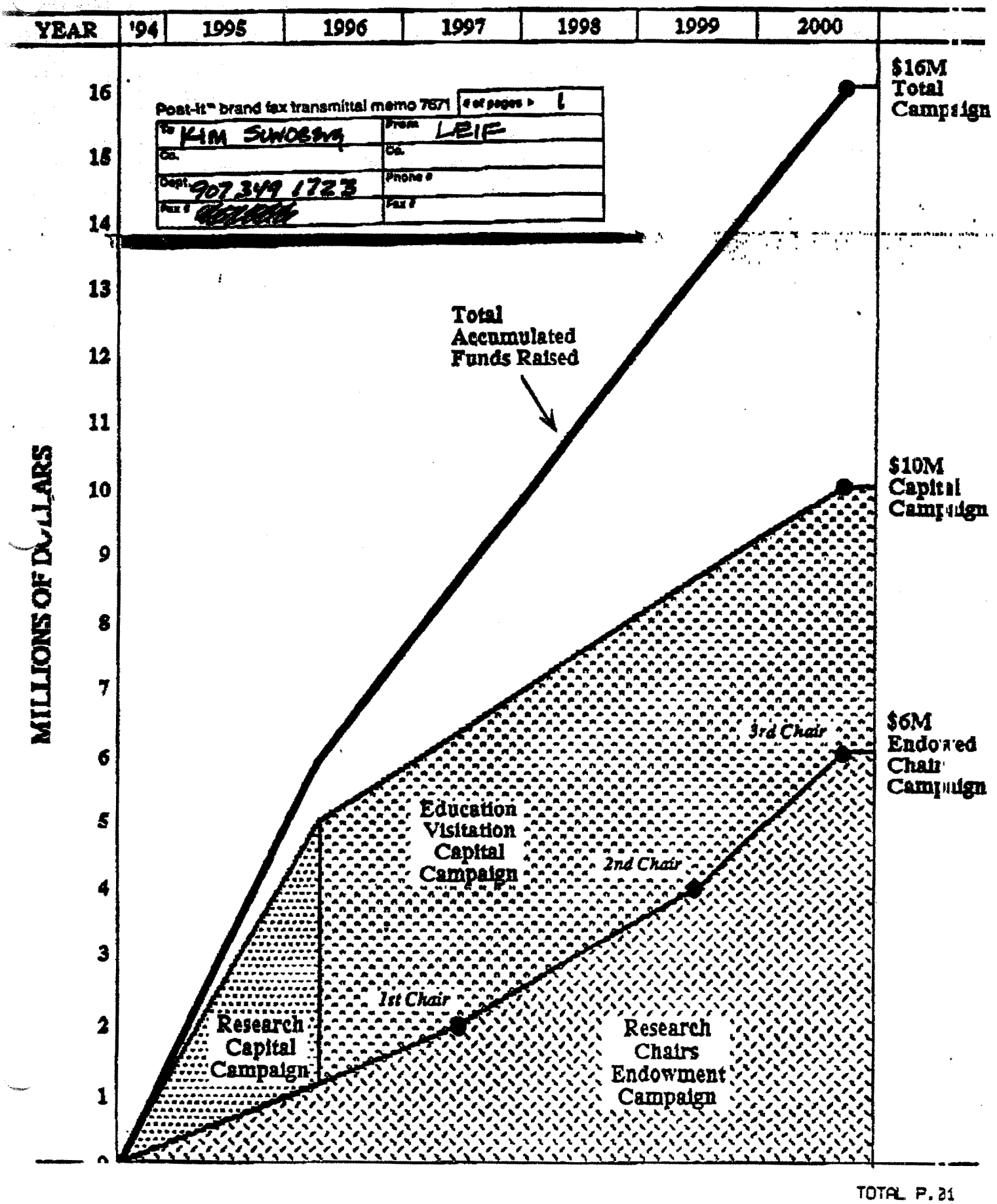
IMS TELECONFERENCE
1:15P, 30 August 1994

Jim Ayers	586-7238
Kim Sundberg	267-2334
Leif Selkregg	312-245-1505
Darryl Shaefermeyer	224-3597
Alex Swiderski	269-5274
Nancy Swanton	271-6622

AGENDA

1. Revised (Final) Project Description and Funding Request Schedule
2. Integrated Funding Approach
3. SAAMS Ownership/Operation of Facility
4. University & ADF&G Letters of Commitment
5. Barry Roth Memo
6. Need for Additional Project Briefings (Pennoyer, Liaisons, Regents, others)
7. FEIS Issues (parking, SHPO, ferry) & Schedule
8. Permitting Issues (land transfer, zoning, CUP, COE) & Schedule
9. Other

IMS Infrastructure Improvements Project
Fund Raising Plan
8/26/94 Draft



Integrated Funding Strategy

Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvements

Project #94199

Draft 8/23/94

Project Component / Fund Source	State Criminal Settlement $12.5 M	Joint Funds $25 M	Private Fund Raising $10M		Total Project $47.5 M	Private Fund Raising Endowed Chairs
RESEARCH	$ 7.5 M	$ 25 M	$ 5 M *		$ 37.5 M	
EDUCATION / VISITATION	$ 5 M	Ø		$ 5 M **	$ 10 M	
ENDOWED CHAIRS	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø		$ 6 M ***

* *$5M Campaign over 15 months beginning November 1994 complete January 1996*

** *$5M Campaign over 48-60 month beginning 1995 complete 1999-2000*

*** *$6M Campaign over 36-48 months beginning January 1996 complete 1999/2000*

- Limit initial focus of major fund raising to research
- Conduct a 15 month campaign to raise $5M for research
  - Foundations
  - Corporations
  - Major donors - Alaska-Northwest-National-International
- Recruit leadership (limited numbers - significant access)
- Begin major donor cultivation program
- Identify/recruit development officer 1996
- Introduce concept of endowed chairs (3) @ $2M
- Implement national membership/donor program
  - 1995-96 Major national mail program
  - 1997 Active on-site program (visitation)
  - 1996-97 All-Alaska membership thrust

AUG 29 '94 03:26PM ADF&G/HABITAT DIVISION

description to the team reflecting these changes on July 20th.

If you need to reach me, I am in the Dames & Moore office (206/728-0744) or at my home (206/282-0362). I will be returning to the Anchorage office on Monday morning, July 25th.

REVISED SCHEDULE FOR FINAL DEIS

Draft EIS

Distribution of Draft EIS to Public	6/17
Public Review Period	6/17-8/8
Public Hearings on Draft EIS	7/26 (Seward) 7/28 (Anchorage)

Final EIS

Distribute Draft EIS Public Comments to Analysts	6/24-8/11
Distribute Internal Team Comments to Analysts	7/20
Final Revised Project Description to Analysts	7/20
Analyst Revisions and Corrections to Draft Due	7/22
Public Hearings	7/26 (Seward) 7/28 (Anchorage)
Public Hearing Comments to Analysts	8/1-8/5
Prepare Responses to Public Comments and Revise Draft EIS	6/24-8/17
Analyst Revisions Due	8/17
Internal Review and Editing	8/22-8/26
DOI Internal Review of Preliminary Final EIS	8/31-9/2
Revise Preliminary Final EIS	9/5-9/9
Print Final EIS	9/10-9/11
Final EIS to DOI in Wash., D.C.	9/12-9/13

Complete Coordination within DOI	**9/14-9/15**
Transmittal to EPA	**9/16**
DOI Notice of Availability	**9/21**
EPA Notice of Availability	**9/23**
Mail EIS to Public	**9/12-9/13**
30-Day Wait Period	
Prepare Record of Decision (ROD)	**9/27-10/7**
Agency/Legal Review of ROD	**10/11-10/19**
ROD	**10/28**

DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT DRAFT 8/22/94

Memorandum

To:

From: Barry N. Roth, Senior Attorney
Division of Conservation & Wildlife
Office of the Solicitor
Department of the Interior

Subject: Consistency of Proposed IMS Infrastructure Improvements Project (94199) with MOA controlling the use of the EVOS settlement funds

You have requested that I review the current plans for the IMS infrastructure improvements to determine whether the proposed commitment of up to $25 million of joint Federal-State settlement funds is in accordance with the legal requirements imposed by the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and Consent Decree, entered August 28, 1991. As further discussed below, and after reviewing the project description and other materials currently available that relate to this project, I believe that the decision to proceed with funding is essentially a question of policy and that use of these funds would be permissible under the MOA.

Despite this general legal blessing for the possible use of the settlement funds, the FEIS/ROD and §106 consultation process under the Historic Preservation Act for this project have not been completed, nor has the FEIS/ROD for the Final Restoration Plan. Moreover, a number of issues remain to be resolved which themselves have legal ramifications, including but by no means limited to, identification of the State granting agency for this project, the terms and conditions under which the grantee is to construct and operate the facility, the interrelationship of the Trustee Council and the grantee, interrelationship of operations of the non-EVOS related facilities and projects to those funded by the Council, and identification of the specific EVOS research projects to be performed at this facility. It will thus be necessary for Federal and State legal counsel to continue to work closely as the project proceeds through the funding and implementation stages.

Use of Settlement Funds

Under the relevant provisions of the MOA, the U.S. and the State are to "jointly use all natural resource damage recoveries for purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the Oil Spill...." [MOA, ¶VI.A., p.12] The Consent Decree between Exxon, the U.S. and the State, entered by the U.S. District

Court on October 8, 1991, specifically referenced and incorporated the MOA, and also provided that the Governments could use such funds:

> (5) to reimburse or pay costs incurred by the United States or the State or both after March 12, 1991 to assess injury resulting from the Oil Spill and to plan, implement, and monitor the restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement of Natural Resources, natural resource services, or archaeological sites and artifacts injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill, or the acquisition of equivalent resources or services.... [Consent Decree, ¶10, p.11]

Under these decrees, construction of a facility for the purpose of conducting research and monitoring activities is not in an of itself a restoration activity for which settlement funds may be expended. Unlike that portion of the State's restitution funds which the Legislature appropriated to the IMS project and which may be used for "long-term environmental monitoring and research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup and amelioration of oil spills", the MOA does not authorize the expenditure of joint settlement funds on oil spill research that is unrelated to the EVOS restoration program.

As such construction is not explicitly included in the MOA definition of restoration, the question of its legality turns on a demonstration of the necessity of such facilities in support of qualified restoration activities. Necessity can be determined by the Council based primarily on the resolution of the following factual issues:

> --to what extent and for what purposes are long-term monitoring and research projects necessary to support the restoration program;
>
> --in order to conduct such necessary research, are adequate facilities readily available at this time to the Trustee Council agencies;
>
> --if adequate facilities are not currently available, is it prudent for the Council by grant or otherwise to provide funding for their construction in support of otherwise necessary restoration activities.

My understanding from the materials assembled by staff with respect to each of these factual issues is discussed below. In view of the public comments concerning the legality of this project [see, e.g., comments on the DEIS for the IMS improvements submitted by the Sierra Club], in any final approval for this project, I renew the past recommendations of the Department of Justice that the Council make formal findings in support of its final decision in this regard. A substantial and clear administrative record in support

of the Council's final decision would serve to deflect any future criticism.

Discussion

1. Long-term needs for research and monitoring projects do exist.

The Council has taken a number of actions premised upon the necessity for continuing monitoring and research projects to support restoration activities after the last Exxon payment is received in 2001. This was, for instance, the Council's explicit basis for its decision to cause the establishment of a restoration reserve within the Joint Trust Fund for which the principal deposited and interest earned would both be available for research, monitoring and implementing restoration activities after 2001. See also the Draft Restoration Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

The June 29, 1994, staff report to the Trustee Council identified various areas for which long-term monitoring and research needs are now known to exist [pages 4-9] and for which there is a reasonable belief that research will be needed when the IMS improvements are scheduled to be completed in 1997. While it is no doubt preferable for a legal review to consider first the particular research projects that would be conducted at this proposed facility, the fact remains that any project identified now will no doubt be modified substantially over the three year period required to complete construction. Waiting until 1997 to assess what facility needs then exist would simply produce a cycle of inevitable postponement of the project since the new facilities would not then be available for the 1997 work. Such a narrow legal approach to interpreting the court decrees would also thwart fulfilling legitimate restoration needs in the research area.

I do not believe that the MOA was intended, nor must it be interpreted, to require identification with such specificity of the research to be conducted in the future in order to determine whether this project may proceed. In order to proceed with funding, the Council would need to find, based on the record now available to it, that long-term monitoring and research needs will continue for some significant period of time following completion of the construction of these new facilities and that they are approving the funding of facilities sized and equipped to handle those reasonably anticipated requirements.

While there is already substantial information in the current record on the need for such a facility, my understanding is that the Chief Scientist and the assembled team of peer reviewers will also be reporting in September on their individual analyses of the proposed project and the future research requirements it would fulfill. Subject to a review of those reports prior to the Council actually taking any action, it appears from the current record that

a reasonable basis does exist for the Council to formally find that long term research and monitoring is necessary.

2. Inadequacy of available facilities.

The January 31, 1994, presentation to the Trustee Council identified the other coastal marine research facilities in Alaska [pages 28-31] and the scientific missions which they each perform at the present time, and concluded [page 1, 3] that the research capabilities intended to be housed at IMS do not currently exist elsewhere in Alaska. The staff report to the Council dated June 29, 1994, also contained this same conclusion [see page 1].

That conclusion is also consistent with the comments provided by the Acting Director, National Biological Survey, on the IMS DEIS, in which he stated:

> We believe that the IMS project will provide a needed site to facilitate research on marine mammal and bird health issues. In addition, its unique abilities to maintain marine animals because of its saltwater system will provide facilities and opportunities for research that do not presently exist. These two aspects of the proposed action will have a positive impact on the marine resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska.

While I am not aware that the Council has examined in detail the options of dividing up these improvements among the various marine research facilities in Alaska or locating them instead at one of these other sites, in the present circumstances that does not invalidate the Council's process.

The Alaska Legislature has appropriated $12.5 million for this project from the $50 million paid by Exxon to the State in restitution. It is within the Council's discretion to optimize the use of the joint settlement funds by combining its needs for future research with the Legislature's appropriation for this project. In fact, most of the funds expended for planning related to this project are provided from this State appropriation. This coordinated effort is very similar to the prior decision of the State Trustees and the Council to purchase inholding within Kachemak Bay State Park using joint settlement funds, State restitution funds and funds from the State's settlement with Alyeska.

There appears to be a sufficient basis in the record for the Council to find that facilities in Alaska are not now available to conduct this research as planned.

3. Prudency of funding the construction of research facilities.

Design of this project was based on facility and equipment needs projected by a team of scientists assembled by the Council among

the Federal and State agencies, together with general assumptions of future EVOS research needs. I assume that this element of the project will also be the subject of review by the Chief Scientist and the peer reviewers and that the Council will have an opportunity to examine their recommendations prior to any final funding decision. The fact that State restitution funds are also being committed to this project will provide some flexibility in the future to permit the conduct of oil spill research that is not necessarily limited to that necessary for restoration resulting from EVOS.

In view of the past criticism from several former members of the Council and the public that research and other projects have been sought which are part of the trustee agencies normal missions, a Council requirement that such projects be conducted at the IMS facility may even serve as a useful check on whether that research is really needed for the EVOS effort. Similarly, once the funds have been committed for this project, funding of other construction projects to meet research needs will be difficult to justify.

Much of the criticism surrounding this project resulted from original conceptual proposals for a public aquarium. While public concerns are an important factor in the EVOS restoration process [see MOA, ¶V.A.4.], the question of legality of the expenditure must be based on the description and record supporting the project as now structured. That record demonstrates that the project is intended to provide bona fide research facilities, and that the expenditures of joint settlement funds will be limited to those anticipated to be required for that purpose.

[INSERT correct numbers] The facility is sized to house up to 150 marine birds, 2-4 sea lions, 2-4 harbor seals and 4-8 sea otters. The sizing of these habitat facilities, although subject to viewing by the public, appears on its face to be consistent with research needs, rather than levels associates with a tourist/visitation facility. Moreover, the cost analyses and assumptions prepared by staff and project consultants indicate that a substantial effort has been undertaken to assure that joint settlement funds are not used to support the visitation elements of the facility [see, Construction Cost and Budget Review, July 26, 1994].

Although it appears that an adequate record exists for the Council to make the findings necessary to approve this project, there is a need for additional staff and legal work to be completed. The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Sciences (SAAMS) appears to be the intended grantee for this project. The precise funding vehicle for this grant needs to be finalized, together with grant terms and conditions needed to limit the joint expenditure of funds to EVOS related research, as well as terms for preferential use of the facility for EVOS purposes. An initial, but somewhat simpler, model for this purpose may be found in the Council's grant of funding for the construction of the Aluutiq Museum, under which

the grantee guaranteed to construct and operate the Museum for a stated period of years without additional Council funding. Of particular concern, these conditions must fully insulate the joint funds from any obligation to maintain the visitation components of the project in the event that the current revenue/visitor projections are not met.

Conclusion

Based on my review of the existing record, it appears that the Trustee Council is in a position to make the formal findings necessary to support funding of this project under the guidelines of the court decrees. It remains necessary for Federal and State legal counsel to continue to work closely with Council and project staff as the project proceeds through final approval and implementation stages.

Concur: [DOJ, USDA and NOAA and Alaska Attorney General lawyers would need to concur in these conclusions before Council action].

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

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	1983
CONNECTION TEL	2243597
CONNECTION ID	
START TIME	08/30 08:47
USAGE TIME	03'50
PAGES	5
RESULT	OK

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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TX/RX NO. 1981

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK 3122451489

ERROR 2243597

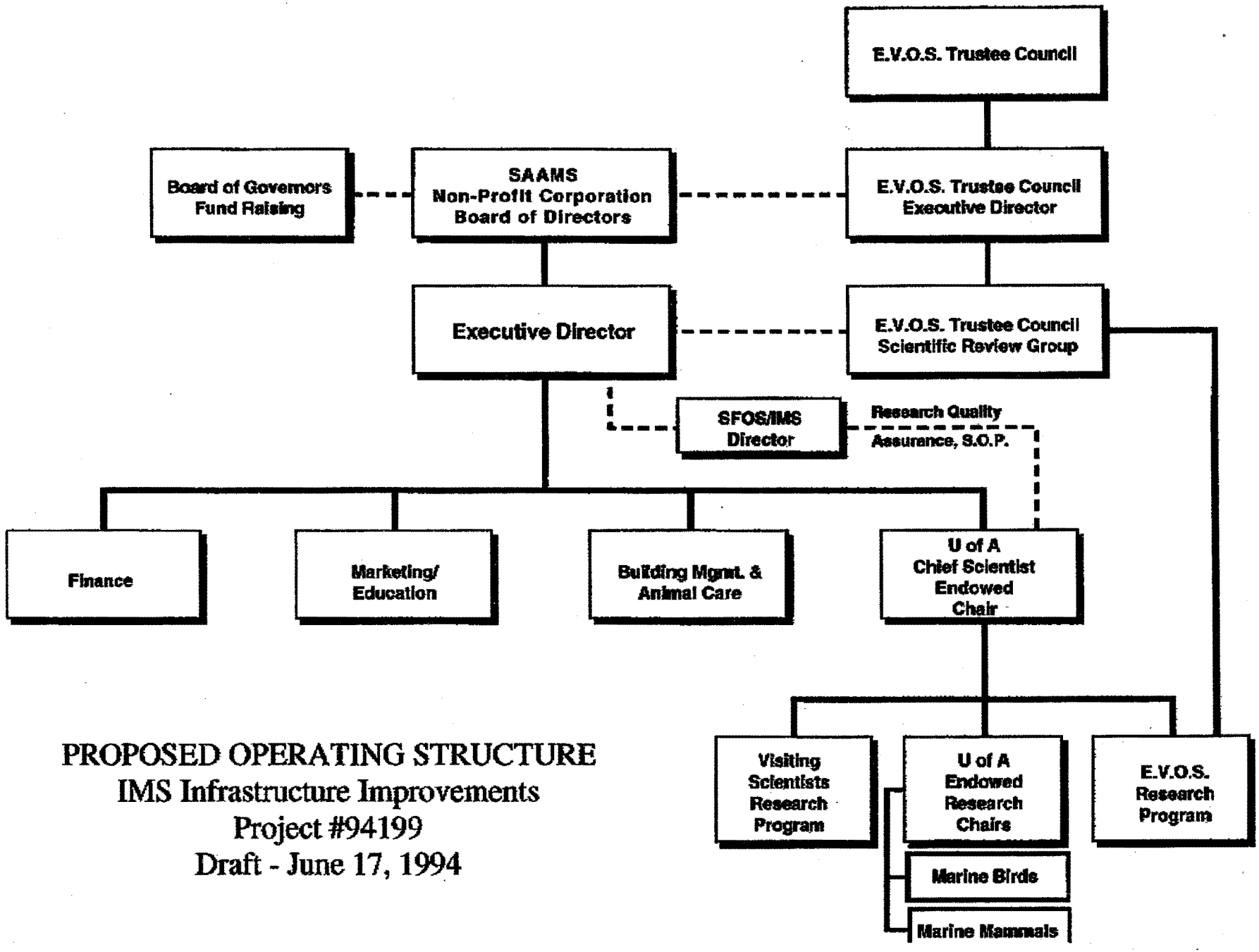
OUTLINE AND ASSIGNMENTS FOR IMS FINAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION TO TRUSTEE COUNCIL

COMPONENTS DUE NLT 9/9/94 FOR TENTATIVE 9/12 MAIL OUT TO TC

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & FUNDING REQUEST	KS, JA
2.	BACKGROUND	KS
3.	PURPOSE & NEED - RESEARCH JUSTIFICATION	KS
4.	NEPA COMPLIANCE	NS, MS
5.	FACILITY PROGRAMMING PROCESS	KS, DH
6.	SCHEMATIC DESIGN BY FUNCTION	DH
7.	OPERATING STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION	LS
8.	INTEGRATED FUNDING APPROACH	LS, KS
9.	CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGET	LS
10.	PROJECT SCHEDULE	LS
11.	VESSEL AND SUBMERSIBLE	KS
12.	APPENDICES/REFERENCES	ALL

KS-SUNDBERG, LS-SELKREGG, NS-SWANTON, DH-HANKINSON, JA-AYERS, MS-SIMS

8/24/94



PROPOSED OPERATING STRUCTURE
IMS Infrastructure Improvements
Project #94199
Draft - June 17, 1994

AUG-30-1994 13:08 FROM SCHAL BOVIS, INC. TO 9190727678178 P.02
TOTAL P.02

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

TX/RX NO. 1996

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

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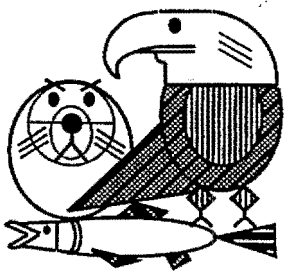
	2243597	
	2716507	

ERROR

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: See distribution Number:

From: Kim Sundberg Date: August 30, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 3

PS forward to the individuals in your ofc. listed below:

Jim Ayers

Leif Selkregg 312-245-1489

Darryl Shaefermeyer 224-3597

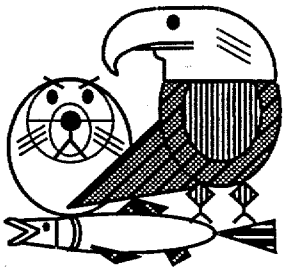
Alex Swiderski

Nancy Swanton 271-6507

Additional information re: todays 1:45 teleconference

Document Sent By: Rebecca

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



FAX COVER SHEET

FAX COMPLETE

To: See distribution Number:

From: Kim Sundberg Date: August 30, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 3

PS forward to the individuals in your ofc. listed below:

Jim Ayers

Leif Selkregg 312-245-1489

Darryl Shaefermeyer 224-3597

Alex Swiderski

Nancy Swanton 271-6507

Additional information re: todays 1:45 teleconference

Document Sent By: Rebecca

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE (907) 344-0541
FAX (907) 349-1723

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Rebecca
276-7178

DATE: 8/30

NO. PAGES: 2
(including this one)

FROM: Kim
267-2334

MESSAGE:

Please fax to ISP teleconference participants w/ org. chart that Leif will be faxing to you later this morning. Thanks.

printed on recycled paper by C.D.

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE (907) 344-0541
FAX (907) 349-1723

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Rebecca
276-7178

DATE: 8/29

NO. PAGES: 6
(including this one)

FROM: Kim
267-2334

MESSAGE:

Please fax the attached agenda + background materials along w/ Barry Roth's memo (Molly has copy) to participants prior to tomorrow's 1:15 P teleconference. Thanks.

printed on recycled paper

907 276 7178

REBECCA

Please FAX TO 1:15 PM TELECON PARTICIPANTS per KIM SUNBERG.

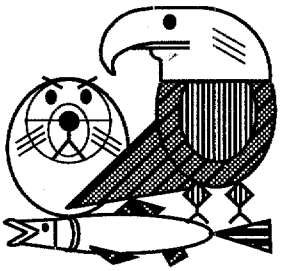
Also Darryl Schaefermeyer will be at 2243080 Number for meetg.

Thanks

Cey

AUG-30-1994 13:08 FROM SCHAL BOVIS, INC. TO 9190727767178 P.01

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons

FROM: Molly McCammon, Director of Operations

DATE: 8/30/94

SUBJ: Draft Quarterly Project Status Report — June 30, 1994

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with a current working draft of the "Quarterly Project Status Report for June 30, 1994" and to ask for your review.

The Trustee Council has asked that an analysis be prepared of the status of projects that have been funded 1992 - 1994, with particular regard for 1992 projects that have been delayed or not yet been completed. We have been working to update the "Quarterly Status Report for June 30 1994." Attached you will find a printout of the current database for 1992 projects. This is a working draft. [Note: For ease of reference, the attached printout is sorted to show only those projects with which your respective agency is involved. If you would like the entire database printout, please let me know. A similar printout for 1993 and 1994 projects will be forthcoming in the near future.]

In addition to "Project Status" and "Results and References" a new "Project Status Code" (or simply "Code") has been added to the database. All of the 1992 projects have been coded in one of the following categories:

Code 1 = final report accepted by Chief Scientist, report on file at OSPIC
Code 2 = final report accepted by Chief Scientist, report not yet at OSPIC
Code 3 = report in peer review/revision process (i.e., either the report is under peer review of the Chief Scientist or it has been returned to the Principle Investigator for revision)
Code 4 = no report has yet been submitted to Chief Scientist for peer review
Code 5 = no report required for project

Please note that, in a few cases, a single "project" involves multiple agencies and multiple individual reports. Accordingly, in these cases, a "project" can be assigned more than a single status code. [For example, Project R103/Oiled Mussels, is a project that involves ADFG, NOAA and DOI. NOAA's report has been accepted by the Chief Scientist; however, reports from ADFG and DOI are still in the peer review and revision process. Accordingly, this project was coded as both 2 (report accepted, not at OSPIC) and 3 (report still in peer review).]

A summary analysis of the working draft "Quarterly Project Status Report for June 30, 1994" for 1992 projects is presented below.

Status of 1992 Work Plan Projects

Sixty (60) individual 1992 Work Plan "projects" are identified in the 1992 Work Plan "Quarterly Project Status Report" database.

All 1992 projects (according to status code):

Code 1 = 5 projects
Code 2 = 15 projects
Code 3 = 32 projects
Code 4 = 7 projects
Code 5 = 5 projects

Note: The sum of the coded projects is greater than 60 because some projects are coded in more than one way.

1992 projects (by agency):

ADNR (total of 4 projects)
Code 2 = 1 project
Code 3 = 1 project
Code 5 = 2 projects

ADEC (total of 3 projects)
Code 2 = 1 project
Code 3 = 1 project
Code 4 = 1 project

ADFG (total of 29 projects)
Code 1 = 5 project
Code 2 = 2 projects
Code 3 = 20 projects
Code 4 = 3 projects
Code 5 = 5 projects

NOAA (total of 12 projects)
Code 2 = 4 projects
Code 3 = 6 projects
Code 4 = 3 projects

DOI (total of 16 projects)
Code 2 = 8 projects
Code 3 = 9 projects
Code 5 = 2 projects

USFS (total of 2 projects)
Code 3 = 2 projects

Again, please note that this is a working draft analysis. Please also note that this is an analysis of project status *as of June 30, 1994.* It is recognized that the status of projects is dynamic and may have changed since this report was initially drafted. In several cases, there are notations acknowledging these changes included in the "Project Status" remarks.

Any changes in the status of these projects will likely not be reflected until the September 30, 1994 quarterly report.

The next step will be for each agency to review this draft. I would like to schedule meetings and/or teleconference calls with each agency during the week of September 6-9. Please let Rebecca Williams in the Anchorage Restoration Office know what dates/times would be convenient for you.

attachment

distribution:
Byron Morris
Dave Gibbons
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Jerome Montague
James R. Ayers (w/o attachment)

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
AW1	Surface Oil Maps	ADEC	Report drafted but not yet submitted to Chief Scientist. Maps are being edited.	Maps have been developed depicting the spread of oil on a daily basis for the first three months following the spill.	None	4
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	ADEC	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	The numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments periodically for two years after the oil spill. Populations of oil-degrading microorganisms were significantly higher in sediments collected at oiled sites relative to reference sites. This information is useful in establishing the extent of contamination of the oil with time and also provides evidence that biodegradation is occurring naturally in Prince William Sound.	93047	2
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	ADEC	No report yet submitted to Chief Scientist. [Note: Expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist August 1994. Draft was sent to two outside authors last year to obtain assistance with interpreting chemistry and sedimentary results. The authors contributed their time for free, which resulted in their help being spread out over several months. Their contributions have been edited into one report which has been returned to all three authors for review.]	The subtidal sediment trap study demonstrated that oiled particulate matter derived from oil-impacted beaches in Prince William Sound contaminated adjacent subtidal sediments. The study further showed that the transfer rate of oil from beach to subtidal sediment was highest the year following the spill, and declined steadily thereafter.	ST3A and ST4.	4-3

Ward - doing maps
150-160 maps. try to complete by 9/30

has this been submitted -

Jeff Short * were Jim Gibeaut 2 additional authors.

* David Sale -

ADEC

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B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment Closeout	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Report accepted by Chief Scientist on 7/25/94. Not yet at OSPIC.]	Petroleum exposure confirmed in four species of sea ducks. Hydrocarbons in food, liver and bile. Diverse intertidal prey used by ducks. Blue mussels are a key contaminated prey. 1990-1992 low harlequin breeding densities and negligible harlequin stream activity and production in western PWS. A compendium of information on oiled harlequin coast and stream habitats is produced in a supplement to the report as a resource for future studies.	Evolved into R71 and continued as 93033. Also related to B2 (status of populations), CH1B (contaminated prey), TS1 (hydrocarbon analysis of food/tissues), R103 (mussels), and 93036.	3
FS01	Spawning Area Injury	ADFG	Intensive field schedule precluded any work on report during this field season. Expect to begin work on report in mid-September 1994, and to submit to Chief Scientist by 8/23/94.	Documented oil contamination of Prince William Sound pink salmon spawning area. Improved current and historic pink salmon escapement estimates which are necessary for accurate estimates of total wild returns. For preliminary results, see 1989, 1990 and 1991 NRDA Drafts Status Reports.	Continued as R60B. Also related to 93012, 93015 and 94255. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	4
FS02	Pre-emergent Fry	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Measured higher embryo mortalities in oil-contaminated streams than in unoiled streams.	Continued as R60C, 93002, and 94191. Also related to R60AB, 93012, 93015 and 94255. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	3

ADFG
This goes w/ the Quarterly Status Report

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
FS03	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	ADFG	Report was peer reviewed, and PI has made revisions. Revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist.	Unable to detect significant differences in survival to adults from fry emerging from oiled and control streams. Also unable to detect significant difference in survival of hatchery fish reared in oiled versus unoiled areas of Prince William Sound.	Continued as R60A, 93067, 93068, 94185 (report preparation), and 94320B. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	3
FS04A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Integrating peer reviewer comments on manuscript of proceedings for Oil Spill Symposium. Expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1994.	Detected reduced growth and survival of fry rearing in oiled areas in 1989. No significant differences in growth and survival between oiled and nonoiled areas in subsequent years. Rate of adult returns to unoiled hatcheries twice that of oiled hatcheries in 1990.	Related to most projects in 94320 (PWS System Investigation). FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	3
FS05	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	ADFG	Findings have been prepared for inclusion in the proceedings of the EVOS Symposium. PI has requested of Chief Scientist that this also serve as the final report.	See R90.	Combined with R90.	3

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FS11	Herring Injury	ADFG	Findings have been prepared for inclusion in the proceedings of the EVOS Symposium. PI has requested of Chief Scientist that this also serve as the final report.	Adult herring migrating to the spawning grounds in 1989 were exposed to oil. Exposure to oil continued throughout 1989 and into 1990. Internal tissues were damaged but the short- and long-term effects are speculative. There may have been a short-term effect which inhibited egg deposition and a long-term reproductive impairment (reduced survival of offspring). Eggs were deposited in oiled areas in 1989. Larvae hatched from exposed embryos suffered reduced survival.	Similar to 94166 (Herring Spawn Deposition). Also related to 94165 and 94320.	3
FS13	Effects of Hydrocarbons on Bivalves	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	This study needs more extensive analyses of the data on which the conclusions are based and proper interpretation of the results.	Clams are important prey for ducks, sea otters, river otters, and bears. This study is related to studies of these species and to 93017.	2

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FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	Approximately ten to fifteenfold reduction in Kenai River smolt when compared to brood year 1987. Reduced smolt production from Akalura and Red Lakes, Kodiak Island. Reduced harvests for the Kenai are forecast for 1994 with returns below escapement levels possible for 1995 and 1996. Minimal harvests of Kenai River sockeye salmon are likely. Reduced harvest are forecast for Red and Akalura Lakes for 1994 through 1996. See Schmidt, D.C. and K.E. Tarbox. 1993. Sockeye Salmon Overescapement. State/Federal Natural Resource Damage assessment Status Report. FRED Technical Report 136. 65 pp. See also Schmidt, D.C., J.P. Koenings, and G.B. Kyle. Predator induced changes in diet vertical migration of copepods in Skilak Lake, Alaska; a hypothesis to explain the decrease in overwinter survival of juvenile sockeye salmon (Onchorhynchus nerka).	Continued as 93002 and 94258. R53 acquired new information to facilitate management of anticipated reduced future runs. R113 examined potential for hatchery-reared fry in Red Lake, but forecasted returns make the project unfeasible.	1
FS28	Run Reconstruction	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Estimated losses to adult populations from oil damages to early life stages at 2 to 3 million in 1990, and 40 to 70 thousand in 1991. Projected losses of 100 to 200 thousand adults in 1993 and 1994.	Through this project, results from FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A and FS4B were incorporated into a model to estimate population level damage.	3

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FS30	Database Management	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	Software was written to provide access to fish harvest database using the ADFG commercial fisheries Wide-Area Network (WAN). Procedures were implemented to provide reports in numerous database, spreadsheet, and statistical formats. Documentation and guidelines for using the harvest database were completed. WAN capability is now available between Juneau, Cordova, Anchorage, Kodiak, Soldotna, and Homer. See DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database Management. Final Report, State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment. 14 pp.	This database provides a repository for all NRDA and restoration projects information.	1
R047	Stream Habitat Assessment	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	About 250 km of shoreline and 260 km2 of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on Afognak Island, resulting in discovery of 167 anadromous streams totaling about 56 km. Stream habitat parameters and upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented, and streams were mapped by GPS. Kuwada, M. and K. Sundet. 1993. Stream Habitat Assessment Project: Afognak Island. Habitat and Restoration Division Technical Report No. 93-3, Exxon Valdez Restoration and Habitat Protection Planning. 104 pp.	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout). Supported evaluation of land for habitat protection.	1
R053	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Successful collection of baseline and fishery samples for genetic stock identification. Unsuccessful in choosing new adult inriver hydroacoustic equipment. Successful hydroacoustic enumeration of returning adult salmon in Upper Cook Inlet.	R59 analyzed genetic samples collected by this project.	3

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R059	Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Expect revisions to draft to be completed by 7/15/94.]	Genetic data were collected during 1992 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvests of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data can be used to estimate the presence of Kenai River stocks in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.	R53 collected spawning samples.	3
R060A/B	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	Consists of two reports: (1) R060A draft report has been peer reviewed, the PI has revised, and the revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist; and (2) R060B report is being drafted.	The CWT program (R60A) helped reduce the commercial harvest on damaged pink salmon populations by providing fishery managers with timely inseason fishery stock composition estimates. The escapement project (R60B) provided improved pink salmon escapement information which was essential for the precise fisheries management required to protect damaged wild stocks.	Continued as 93067, 94185 (report preparation) and 94320B. Also related to R60C, which monitors and investigates mechanisms for oil damage to early life stages of pink salmon populations.	3 4
R060C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	ADFG NOAA	Consists of two reports: (1) ADFG report has been peer reviewed, PI has revised, and revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist; and (2) NOAA activity report has been submitted (a final report will be prepared, under a future project number, when project is complete).	Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. Persistence of elevated mortalities among embryos in oiled streams versus those in nonoiled streams suggests genetic damage. Spawning of surviving adults is scheduled for September 1994 with possible long-term genetic damage and survival of progeny to be determined in early 1995.	Continued as 93003 and 94191. Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R60AB, R103, and 93036.	3

Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R071	Harlequin Duck Restoration and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Expect to submit to Chief Scientist by 8/1/94.]	Comparative harlequin data in eastern Prince William Sound for B11. 1991-1992 harlequin production in eastern Prince William Sound similar to prespill. Techniques devised to capture and track harlequins. Breeding stream parameters and nest sites described. Additional oiled mussel beds identified. Description and analysis of harlequin breeding stream habitat in eastern PWS produced in an M.S. Thesis, Oregon State University (Crowley 1994).	B2 corroborated harlequin status in Prince William Sound. R103 documented continued oiled prey.	3
R073	Harbor Seals	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Harbor seals continued to use heavily oiled haulouts even when unoiled sites were available nearby. They were observed to give birth and care for their pups on these sites. The pelage of both pups and adults became oiled when they used these sites or contacted oil in the water. However, the pelage became cleaner with time if they did not continue to use oiled sites. Many carcasses recovered were either stillborn or died shortly after birth. Observations suggest that stress and/or toxic effects of oil resulted in abortions, premature births, and increased mortalities in heavily oiled areas. Four book chapters prepared and in press detailing results of MM5 study. See T.R. Loughlin (ed.), Marine Mannals and the Exxon Valdez, Academic Press.	Started in 1989 as MM5. Continued as 93064 and 94064.	3

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R090	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Two populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout emigrated from lakes into the wake of the spill. Growth from 1989-1990 was 24% and 22% slower for recaptured subadult and adult Dolly Varden and 36% to 43% slower for subadult and adult populations of cutthroat trout in populations associated with the oil. This difference persisted through 1991 for cutthroat trout but not for Dolly Varden. Chronic starvation and direct exposure to petrogenic hydrocarbons were hypothesized as effects leading to reduced growth and accelerated mortality of both Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.	R90 and R106 provide information on populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout for 94320 (Ecosystem Study Plan).	3
R102	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Study	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	Cover of the dominant intertidal alga, *Fucus gardneri*, was reduced at oiled/cleaned sites. *Fucus* recruitment was poor in the mid- to upper intertidal, probably due to lack of shelter from desiccation and heating by adult plants. Limpet densities continued to be lower in the upper intertidal. Recovery appeared to be occurring in the lower intertidal zone in 1990-1991 and in the upper intertidal in 1993. Results have been incorporated into an interaction web to elucidate potential oil spill effects on community dynamics.	Continued as 93039 and 94086. Also related to B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.	1

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R103	Oiled Mussels	ADFG NOAA DOI	Consists of four reports: (1) NOAA report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); (2) DOI/NPS report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); (3) ADFG redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist; and (4) DOI/FWS report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.	Identified 27 mussel beds within Prince William Sound with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 mg/g wet weight. Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Black oystercatchers fed in oiled mussel beds. Chicks raised on oiled sites grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled sites. Differences in levels of blood haptoglobin and Interleukin-6 ir, which were previously found to be elevated in river otters inhabiting oiled compared to nonoiled areas in Prince William Sound, were not observed in Summer 1992. Additionally, river otters from oiled areas continued to regain body size from levels noted in 1990. This suggests that river otters may be recovering from chronic effects that were observed in 1990 and 1991. Consequently, no adverse effects in 1992 could be attributed to oiled mussel beds from areas where river otters were captured. Forty-one segments were evaluated in 1992 on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, and in Katmai National Park and Preserve; 13 mussel beds were sampled and 9 of these beds along the Kenai Peninsula showed sediment total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 1700 mg/g wet weight. More detailed chemical results for the 1992 Gulf of Alaska sites are being analyzed at this time.	Continued as 93036 and 94090. Other related projects include B11, B12, CH1B, R7, TM3, and 93035.	2 3

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R105	Instream Survey Restoration Implementation Planning	ADFG USFS	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Completion of report delayed due to intensive field sampling in SEA program. Work on report will resume after end of field season (7/20/94).]	Cost:benefit analyses are positive for an improved barrier bypass for Little Waterfall Creek on Afognak Island and the Lowe River spawning channel. However, the cost:benefit analysis for the Port Dick spawning channel is negative.	Continued as 93063. Related projects include FS1, R47, 93024, 93032, and 94139.	3
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration	ADFG	Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist.	The nature and extent of injury to Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout was documented in FS5. The goal of R106 was to provide information for developing a management plan to protect impacted stocks, while allowing for continued recreational fishing for sport anglers where stocks could support fisheries. Sixty-one streams were surveyed to provide this information.	FS5 and 94139.	3
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Project canceled based on findings of FS27.	Red Lake does not need restoration effort but Akalura does. This project was funded in anticipation of poorer returns of sockeye salmon to Red Lake than actually occurred.	Related to FS27. NEPA compliance for Red Lake restoration project was funded through 93030, which was cancelled when the project was dropped.	5
ST2A	Shallow Benthic	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	At oiled sites there was a decrease in some subtidal organisms relative to unoiled sites. Partial recovery observed in 1991.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.	1

Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
ST2B	Deep Water Benthic	ADFG	Consists of three reports: (1) draft report for 1992 peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision (proceeding with multivariate analyses as suggested by peer reviewers); and (2) 1990 and 1991 reports that have not been submitted to Chief Scientist, as no funds available for data analysis and report writing.	No indication of oil-related damage to deep benthic environment. No oil fractions appear related to unusual benthic faunal composition. Differences between stations wtihin and outside of oil trajectory were mainly related to sedient differences. No oil effects demonstrated.	CH1A, ST1B, ST2A, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7, ST8, and TS1.	3 4
ST5	Shrimp	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Hydrocarbon analyses did not detect oil contamination with sampled spot shrimp. Shrimp collected in unoiled areas had more inflammatory gill lesions than did shrimp from the oiled area. These results indicate that oil contamination had little or no effect on spot shrimp.	Relates to all other fish studies. Shrimp are a principal food source for fish and some whales.	2
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note : Revisions will be made following this summer field season (mid-September 1994).]	Oil was determined to be the cause of death for a small number of demersal rockfish in Prince William Sound. Dead and dying rockfish were reported from the spill area. Of the five fish that were fresh enough to be necropsied, exposure to crude oil was found to be the cause of death. These results prompted additional testing for hydrocarbons in live fish. These tests showed at least 11 of 36 rockfish tested from oiled sites had been exposed to oil within 2 weeks prior to testing. None of the 13 fish from unoiled sites were exposed to oil. Subsequent studies showed some indications of sublethal injuries to rockfish from exposure to oil.	ST2A and ST2B.	3

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
TM3	River Otter and Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	The results indicate that differences in home range, habitat selection, and latrine site abandonment, as well as changes in food habits, occurred in river otters.	CH1B and R103.	3

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ARC1	Archeological Survey	ADNR	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	See Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahon, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of Crude Oil Contamination on Some Archaeological Sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 Investigations.	None.	2
R092	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Restoration	ADNR DOI	Project completed. No report necessary.	Provided mapping and database support for restoration projects. Developed timber harvest database and land status and parcel maps for imminent threat parcels. Contributed to a 3-volume data dictionary produced for the Trustee Council by the Nature Conservancy.	Supported numerous restoration projects.	5
R104A	Site Stewardship	DOI ADNR	Peer review complete; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Funding not available from Trustee Council to finalize report; agencies hope to achieve through other funding.]	Increased public knowledge of archaeological sites following the spill led to increased vandalism. A stewardship program to train local residents to protect cultural resources was developed. The report for this project consists of a site stewardship manual and field notebook.	None.	3
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Damage Assessment	ADNR DOI	Project completed. No report necessary.	Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment projects.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including FS 4, FS13, CH1A and R47.	5

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B02	Boat Surveys	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OPSIC.	Populations of 9 species or species groups (black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot, cormorants, harlequin duck, loons, scoters, newgull, arctic tern, northwestern crow) declined more than expected in the oiled zone of Prince William Sound suggesting an oil effect. Most injured species were ecologically tied to intertidal or nearshore areas. See Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. 1994. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Continued as 93045 and 94159.	2
B03	Murres Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Numbers were reduced, nesting was delayed, and productivity rates were far below normal at major colonies within the spill trajectory. Reproductive success improved slightly in 1991. See Nysewander, D.R., C.H. Dippel, G.U. Byrd and E.P. Knudtson. 1993. Effects of the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill on murres: A perspective from observations at breeding colonies. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.	Related to R11, 93022 and 94039.	2

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B04	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Reproductive success of Prince William Sound bald eagles was significantly impaired in 1989, and nest failures were correlated with the distribution of crude oil on beaches. Although estimated direct mortality throughout the spill area was relatively large (about 300 - 900 eagles), no change in the population could be detected due to wide variation in population counts. The Prince William Sound eagle population was expected to return to its prespill level by 1993. See Bauman, T.D., P.F. Schempf, and J.A. Bernatowicz. 1994. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on bald eagles. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	None.	3
B06	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	The marbled murrelet population at a site within the path of the oil (Naked Island) was lower in 1989 than in prespill years, but returned to normal in 1990. Murrelet numbers in Kachemak Bay where oiling was minimal did not change following the spill. See Kuletz, K.J. 1994. Marbled murrelet abundance and breeding activity at Naked Island, Prince William Sound, and Kachemak Bay, Alaska, before and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Related to R15, 93051B and 94102.	3

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
B07	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	At the largest storm-petrel colony within the spill trajectory (Barren Islands), no evidence of adverse effects to breeding petrels was found. Burrow occupancy rates were above average, nesting chronology was not delayed, and productivity was normal. See Nishimoto, M. and G.U. Byrd. 1994. Effects of oil from the T/V exxon Valdez spill on fork-tailed storm petrels breeding in the Barren Islands, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.	None.	2
B08	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revisions.	The number of breeding pairs did not decline at colonies in the oiled area of Prince William Sound but reproductive success in 1989 was less than expected, apparently due to low hatching success. Reproductive success did not recover by 1992 but whether the decline was due to the spill is unknown. See Irons, D.B. 1994. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on black-legged kittiwake colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	None.	3

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
B09	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	The population at a major breeding site within the spill trajectory (Naked Island) declined by 50% compared to 1972-1973 levels. A long-term decline within Prince William Sound predated the spill and, therefore, the decline at naked Island could not be attributed totally to the spill. Reproduction was largely normal following the spill. See Oakley, K.L. and K.J. Kuletz. 1994. Population, reproduction and foraging of pigeon guillemots at Naked Island, Alaska, before and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	Related to 93034 and 94173.	2
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Results will be presented in two reports: (1) report on migrant shorebirds has been accepted by Chief Scientist but is not yet available at OSPIC; and (2) report on black oystercatchers has been peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.	Spring migrant shorebirds (surfbirds and black turnstones) escaped impacts because shorelines used by these species (particularly around Montague Island) were largely unoiled. Black oystercatcher breeding was disrupted and hatching success reduced. Chicks raised on oiled beaches grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled beaches, perhaps due to ingestion of contaminated food. See Martin, P.D. 1993. Effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on migrant shorebirds using rocky intertidal habitats of Prince William Sound, Alaska, during Spring 1989. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. See also Andres, B.A. 1994. The effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on black oystercatchers breeding in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	Related to R17, R103 and 93035.	2 3

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
MM6 (1 of 3)	Sea Otters Damage Assessment	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in 19 reports -- 9 reports have been accepted by the Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); 8 reports have been peer reviewed and returned to PIs for revision; and 2 reports are undergoing peer review.	Direct mortality probably 4000 sea otters; majority probably occurred within PWS. Late 1991 patterns of mortality, as reflected in relatively high number of prime-age carcasses, abnormal compared to prespill patterns. Surveys showed no increase in abundance, and juvenile survival was low in oiled areas of western PWS. Preliminary data from 1992-1993 indicate some improvement in survival of juvenile and middle-aged sea otters. See Ballachey, B.E. Biomarkers of damage to sea otters in PWS following potential exposure to oil spilled from the T/V Exxon Valdez. Ballachey, B.E. and D.M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris)* collected from southeast Alaska. Ballachey, B.E. and D.M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbons in hair, liver and intestine of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) found dead along the path of the EVOS. Bodkin, J.L., D.M.Mulcahy and C. Lensink. 1993. Age-specific reproduction in female sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) from southcentral Alaska: analysis of reproductive tracts. Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. An intersection model for estimating sea otter mortality from the EVOS along the Kenai Peninsula. Burn, D.M. Boat-based population surveys of sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) in PWS, in response to the EVOS. DeGange, A.R., D.C. Douglas, D.H. Monson and C. Robbins. Surveys of sea otters in the Gulf of Alaska in response to	93043	2 3

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
MM6 (2 of 3)		DOI	See MM6 (1 of 3).	EVOS. Doroff, A.M. and J.L. Bodkin. 1993. Sea otter foraging behavior and hydrocarbon levels in prey following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in PWS. Doroff, A.M. and A.R. DeGange. Experiments to determine drift patterns and rates of recovery of sea otter carcasses following EVOS. Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, R.B. Moeller, J.M. Pletcher, R.J. Haebler and B.E. Ballachy. 1993. Histopathologic lesions associated with crude oil exposure in sea otters. Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, A.H. Rebar, B.E. Ballachey and R.J. Haebler. 1993. Pathological studies of sea otters. Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Movements of weanling and adult female sea otters in PWS after EVOS. Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of female sea otters in PWS. Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of sea otters oiled and treated as a result of EVOS. Monson, D.H. Age distributions and sex ratios of sea otters found dead in PWS following EVOS. Mulcahy, D.M. and B.E. Ballachey. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of ten oiles sea otters (*Enhydra lutris*) recovered from PWS following EVOS. Rebar, A.H., B.E. Ballachey, D.L. Bruden and K.A. Kloecker. 1993. Hematology and clinical chemistry of sea otters captured in PWS following EVOS. Rotterman, L.M. and C. Monnett. Mortality of sea		

Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
MM6 (3 of 3)		DOI	See MM6 (1 of 3).	otter weanlings in eastern and western PWS during the winter of 1990-91. Udevitz, M.S., J.L. Bodkin and D.P. Costa. Sea otter detectability in boat-based surveys of PWS.		
R011	Murre Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Numbers of murres breeding at major colonies within the trajectory remained lower in 1992. Breeding chronology was delayed. Productivity at the Barren Islands was higher than in other postspill years, but still lower than normal. Productivity at Puale Bay was normal. See Dragoo, D.E., G.U. Byrd, D.G. Roseneau, D.A. Dewhurst, J.A. Cooper, and J.H. McCarthy. 1993. Effects of the T/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on murres: A perspective from observations at breeding colonies four years after the spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer	Continued as 93022 and 94039. Also related to B3.	3
R015	Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Using ground search techniques, 10 tree nests were found on Naked Island in 1991 and 1992. Nest trees were in stands of high volume and size class trees, and upland activity of murrelets throughout Prince William Sound was highest in such stands. See Kuletz, K.J., D.K. Marks, and N.L. Naslund. 1994. At-sea abundance and distribution of marbled murrelets in the Naked Island area, Prince William Sound, Alaska, in Summer, 1991 and 1992. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. See also Kuletz, K.J., N.L. Naslund, and S.K. Marks. 1994. Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill zone. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout).	2

Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R092	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Restoration	ADNR DOI	Project completed. No report necessary.	Provided mapping and database support for restoration projects. Developed timber harvest database and land status and parcel maps for imminent threat parcels. Contributed to a 3-volume data dictionary produced for the Trustee Council by the Nature Conservancy.	Supported numerous restoration projects.	5

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R103	Oiled Mussels	ADFG NOAA DOI	Consists of four reports: (1) NOAA report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); (2) DOI/NPS report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); (3) ADFG redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist; and (4) DOI/FWS report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.	Identified 27 mussel beds within Prince William Sound with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 mg/g wet weight. Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Black oystercatchers fed in oiled mussel beds. Chicks raised on oiled sites grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled sites. Differences in levels of blood haptoglobin and Interleukin-6 ir, which were previously found to be elevated in river otters inhabiting oiled compared to nonoiled areas in Prince William Sound, were not observed in Summer 1992. Additionally, river otters from oiled areas continued to regain body size from levels noted in 1990. This suggests that river otters may be recovering from chronic effects that were observed in 1990 and 1991. Consequently, no adverse effects in 1992 could be attributed to oiled mussel beds from areas where river otters were captured. Forty-one segments were evaluated in 1992 on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, and in Katmai National Park and Preserve; 13 mussel beds were sampled and 9 of these beds along the Kenai Peninsula showed sediment total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 1700 mg/g wet weight. More detailed chemical results for the 1992 Gulf of Alaska sites are being analyzed at this time.	Continued as 93036 and 94090. Other related projects include B11, B12, CH1B, R7, TM3, and 93035.	2 3

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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R104A	Site Stewardship	DOI ADNR	Peer review complete; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Funding not available from Trustee Council to finalize report; agencies hope to achieve through other funding.]	Increased public knowledge of archaeological sites following the spill led to increased vandalism. A stewardship program to train local residents to protect cultural resources was developed. The report for this project consists of a site stewardship manual and field notebook.	None.	3
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	NOAA DOI	Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.	Coordinated the chemical analysis of all samples collected by damage assessment studies to develop a single set of analytical data comparable across projects.	ST8 and TS3.	3
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Damage Assessment	ADNR DOI	Project completed. No report necessary.	Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment projects.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including FS 4, FS13, CH1A and R47.	5

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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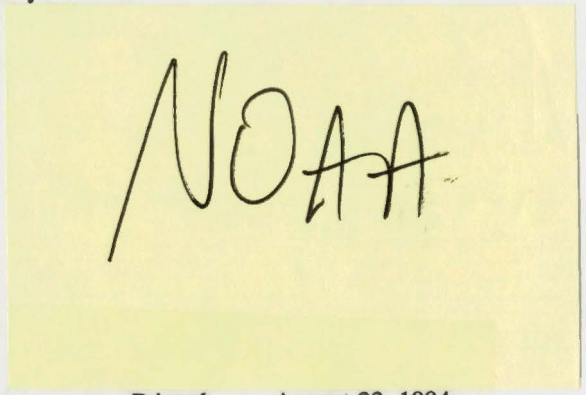
Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels	NOAA	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by July 31, 1994.	*Exxon Valdez* oil is located in oiled mussel beds. Mussels are concentrating the oil.	Continued as 93036. Related to B11, R71, and R103.	4
FS04B	Juvenile Pinks	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Documented exposure and contamination of juvenile salmon in Prince William Sound. Contamination was associated with reduced growth. Ingestion of oil or oiled prey was route of contamination.	FS4A, AW3, and ST3A.	2
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	No documented injury.	None.	2
MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Whales missing from AB and AT pods. A total of 14 AB pod members lost from 1988-1990 due to unknown causes.	None.	2
R060C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	ADFG NOAA	Consists of two reports: (1) ADFG report has been peer reviewed, PI has revised, and revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist; and (2) NOAA activity report has been submitted (a final report will be prepared, under a future project number, when project is complete).	Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. Persistence of elevated mortalities among embryos in oiled streams versus those in nonoiled streams suggests genetic damage. Spawning of surviving adults is scheduled for September 1994 with possible long-term genetic damage and survival of progeny to be determined in early 1995.	Continued as 93003 and 94191. Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R60AB, R103, and 93036.	3



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Printed: August 22, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
R103	Oiled Mussels	ADFG NOAA DOI	Consists of four reports: (1) NOAA report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); (2) DOI/NPS report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); (3) ADFG redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist; and (4) DOI/FWS report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.	Identified 27 mussel beds within Prince William Sound with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 mg/g wet weight. Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Black oystercatchers fed in oiled mussel beds. Chicks raised on oiled sites grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled sites. Differences in levels of blood haptoglobin and Interleukin-6 ir, which were previously found to be elevated in river otters inhabiting oiled compared to nonoiled areas in Prince William Sound, were not observed in Summer 1992. Additionally, river otters from oiled areas continued to regain body size from levels noted in 1990. This suggests that river otters may be recovering from chronic effects that were observed in 1990 and 1991. Consequently, no adverse effects in 1992 could be attributed to oiled mussel beds from areas where river otters were captured. Forty-one segments were evaluated in 1992 on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, and in Katmai National Park and Preserve; 13 mussel beds were sampled and 9 of these beds along the Kenai Peninsula showed sediment total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 1700 mg/g wet weight. More detailed chemical results for the 1992 Gulf of Alaska sites are being analyzed at this time.	Continued as 93036 and 94090. Other related projects include B11, B12, CH1B, R7, TM3, and 93035.	2 3

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
ST1A	Subtidal Sediments	NOAA	No report yet submitted to Chief Scientist. [Note: Report (covering 1989-91 activity) being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by 7/31/94.]	Subtidal sediments have been found to be contaminated at no fewer than 15 sites within Prince William Sound by June 1990. Contamination had reached at least 20 meters at some sites. Evidence of hydrocarbon movement downslope into subtidal sediments was detected by 1991.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include ST1B	4
ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Mussels transplanted along spill trajectory accumulated particulated oil at concentrations that decreased with depth, elapsed time, and distance from heavily oiled beaches. In 1990 and 1991, low concentrations of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons were sporadically detected at locations adjacent to heavily oiled beaches. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected only sporadically in mussels deployed in locations outside Prince William Sound in 1989.	ST3B	3
ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Results indicate that some toxicity was still associated in 1990 and 1991 with sediments from lower intertidal zones of heavily oiled sites. The fate of Exxon Valdez oil will include transformation of most constituents (through biodegradation and photooxidation) mainly into carbon dioxide and water, although some constituents may persist indefinitely.	AW4, ST1, ST2, ST3A, ST3B, ST7, TS1 and response studies.	3

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1992 Work Plan
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.	Results show continuing exposure of several benthic fish species and pollock, suggesting continuing petroleum contamination of subtidal sediments, water and food in 1990 and 1991 at sites up to 400 miles from the spill origin.	ST1A	3
ST8	Sediment Data Synthesis	NOAA	Note: Reporting procedures for this project under discussion between NOAA and Chief Scientist.	Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of *Exxon Valdez* oil.	TS1, TS3, and 93053.	4
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	NOAA DOI	Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.	Coordinated the chemical analysis of all samples collected by damage assessment studies to develop a single set of analytical data comparable across projects.	ST8 and TS3.	3

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
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Proj. No.	Proj. Title	Agencies	Project Status	Results and References	Related Projects	Code
CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	USFS	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Serious and long-term lasting effects on intertidal algae. Recovery occurring but slow to none in upper intertidal habitat. Full recovery expected. Intertidal invertebrates indicate negative effects from spill. Intertidal fish findings were inconclusive.	continued as R102, 93039 and 94086. Also related to B11, FS13, R102, MM6, R71, ST3A, TM3, and TS1.	3
R105	Instream Survey Restoration Implementation Planning	ADFG USFS	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Completion of report delayed due to intensive field sampling in SEA program. Work on report will resume after end of field season (7/20/94).]	Cost:benefit analyses are positive for an improved barrier bypass for Little Waterfall Creek on Afognak Island and the Lowe River spawning channel. However, the cost:benefit analysis for the Port Dick spawning channel is negative.	Continued as 93063. Related projects include FS1, R47, 93024, 93032, and 94139.	3

USFS

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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
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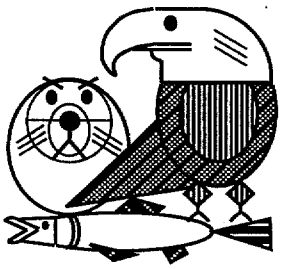
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



August 30, 1994

Mr. Liam D. Ingram, Commodore
Kenai Fjords Yacht Club
POB 2505
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Mr. Ingram:

I read with interest your letter in support of the Lowell Point Small Boat Harbor. Because the project is for a recreational amenity in the spill area, I have referred your letter to Jeff Johnson, Alaska State Parks. Mr. Johnson agreed to send you an application form for the Marine Recreation Project, which provides financial support "for construction of recreational amenities and for the acquisition of sites and access rights for amenities, that will restore or enhance recreational services lost or diminished by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill." Applications must be received by Alaska State Parks by October 31, 1994. I encourage you to contact Mr. Johnson at 762-2610 for further information about the program.

I wish you luck in securing financial support for the small boat harbor.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

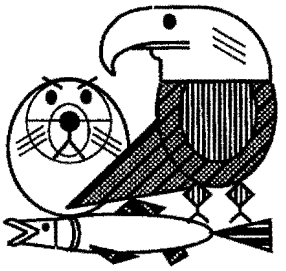
Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

cc: Kevin Walker, Seward Engineering
Frank Irick
Jeff Johnson, Alaska State Parks

mm/raw

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Work Force

FROM: Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

DATE: August 30, 1994

RE: Agency comments on draft EIS responses
August 31 Work Force meeting

REMINDER! Agency comments on the Draft Responses to the Public Comments on the DEIS are due as soon as possible, and absolutely no later than the close of business Wednesday, August 31. It is imperative that this deadline be met if the FEIS is to get to the printer next week.

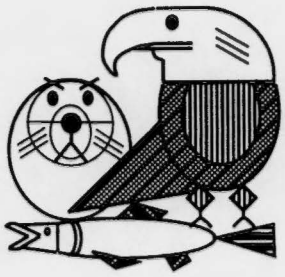
The Restoration Work Force's weekly Wednesday meeting is August 31 at 9 a.m. The Juneau location is the USFS conference room.

The agenda includes:

- Globec conference in Japan - Bruce Wright
- Coastal Zone 95 - Byron Morris
- Mini-review sessions of project groups - Bob Spies
- Habitat timelines - Jim Ayers
- 95 Work Plan - Molly McCammon
- Restoration Plan - Veronica Gilbert, Bob Loeffler, Sandy Rabinowitch

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon Date: Aug. 30, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 2

FAX COMPLETE

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Ayers, Jim
Bartels, Leslie
Berg, Catherine
Brodersen, Mark
Bruce, David
Fries, Carol
Gibbons, Dave
Gilbert, Veronica✓
Loeffler, Bob✓
Montague, Jerome
Morris, Byron
Rabinowitch, Sandy
Spies, Bob
Sullivan, Joe
Thompson, Ray
Wright, Bruce

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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[14] 2572510	S.RABINOWITCH
	[15] 5624871	C.FRIES
	[18] 5223148	J.SULLIVAN
	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
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RESULT	OK

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark Brodersen
Carol Fries
Molly McCammon
Jerome Montague

FROM: June Arnoulis-Sinclair
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 30, 1994

RE: Revised Program

Please find the following attached:

1) Copy of RPL submitted to OMB. Jim and Traci Cramer (OMB) have both reviewed. Their comments and revisions are reflected.

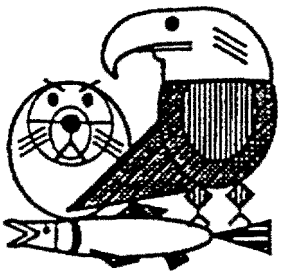
2) Spreadsheet provided to OMB for accounting purposes only which breaks down information by line item. **This spreadsheet should be used by your accounting people as supporting documentation when they prepare the AKSAS 'AB' for the RPL. Please provide them with a copy of the RPL and this spreadsheet. OMB would like to have the AB online at the time the RPL is approved. Please have your accounting people submit the AB document directly to this office and we will get it to OMB. Please have them submit this as soon as is practical.**

An LB&A meeting date has not been set yet, but we expect it will be the second or third week in September.

Attachments

rplrwf.jas

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Mark Brodersen
Carol Fries
Molly McCammon
Jerome Montague

FROM: June Arkoulis-Sinclair
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 30, 1994

RE: Revised Program

Please find the following attached:

1) Copy of RPL submitted to OMB. Jim and Traci Cramer (OMB) have both reviewed. Their comments and revisions are reflected.

2) Spreadsheet provided to OMB for accounting purposes only which breaks down information by line item. **This spreadsheet should be used by your accounting people as supporting documentation when they prepare the AKSAS 'AB' for the RPL. Please provide them with a copy of the RPL and this spreadsheet. OMB would like to have the AB online at the time the RPL is approved. Please have your accounting people submit the AB document directly to this office and we will get it to OMB. Please have them submit this as soon as is practical.**

An LB&A meeting date has not been set yet, but we expect it will be the second or third week in September.

Attachments

rplrwf.jas

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Nancy Slagle
Director
Division of Budget Review
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 29, 1994

RE: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Projects - RPL 11-5-9990

In accordance with Chapter 1, FSSLA 1992, the Departments of Fish and Game, Environmental Conservation, and Natural Resources request authority to receive and expend $7,141,000 from *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement trust funds to implement the approved federal fiscal year 1995 project approved by the Trustee Council at its August 23, 1994 meeting.

The Trustee Council has endorsed a comprehensive, balanced approach to the restoration of injured resources and services in the spill area. This approach recognizes the importance of research to determine why resources are not recovering, or are recovering only slowly, reflects the need for monitoring to track the status of recovery, and provides for cost-effective general restoration activities and habitat protection actions, especially those that help the resources upon which communities and industries depend.

The Trustee Council took action on August 23, 1994 to approve project funding for implementation in 1995. This interim funding is necessary for several major efforts in 1995: 1) sample/data analysis and report writing for 1994 field work; (2) projects needing to do a limited amount of field work in the first federal quarter (October 1 - December 31); 3) a full year's funding for the Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management (this budget amount of $3.6 million reflects a 30% reduction from the FY 94 budget that was authorized last year) and Oil Spill Public Information Center projects. 4) reauthorization of 1994 projects that were unable to be completed in 1994, but have sufficient lapsed funds to complete the project (the related costs

reauthorized by the Trustee Council on August 23 have not been included in the RPL request amount since FY 94 funds were carried forward).

These projects, as well as those which do not require funding at this time, are included in the Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan document which is currently out for public review. The Trustee Council will take action on a final work plan and related budgets in late October and shortly thereafter additional authority to receive and expend will be requested.

Authorization to receive and expend funds is requested in the amount of $7,141,000 allocated to the agencies as follows:

Fish and Game	4,945.7
Environmental Conservation	1,136.0
Natural Resources	1,059.3
Total	7,141.0

Attachments

cc: Mark Brodersen, Agency Liaison, Department of Environmental Conservation
Carol Fries, Agency Liaison, Department of Natural Resources
Molly McCammon, Director of Operations, EVOS
Jerome Montague, Agency Liaison, Department of Fish and Game

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Fiscal Year 1995
State of Alaska Approved Interim Project Budgets
October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

Project Number	Project Title	ADFG	ADEC	ADNR	Total Budget
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	0.0	0.0	191.7	191.7
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	114.7	0.0	0.0	114.7
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Experimental Study	327.3	0.0	0.0	327.3
95089	Information Management System	184.2	120.6	0.0	304.8
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	0.0	38.9	0.0	38.9
95100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	1,414.1	937.6	692.9	3,044.6
95110-CLO*	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition Support	22.8	0.0	84.0	106.8
95126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	29.3	0.0	174.7	204.0
95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	55.8	0.0	0.0	55.8
95139A*	Salmon Instream Restoration: Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass	90.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
95139C*	Small Instream Restoration: Lowe River	170.1	0.0	0.0	170.1
95163	Abundance Distribution of Forage Fish their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	102.2	0.0	0.0	102.2
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	238.6	0.0	0.0	238.6
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	68.4	0.0	0.0	68.4
95199	Institute of Marine Science and Seward Improvement	29.1	0.0	0.0	29.1
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	52.6	0.0	0.0	52.6
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Stocks	372.4	0.0	0.0	372.4
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	485.1	0.0	0.0	485.1
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocks	86.6	0.0	0.0	86.6
95266	Shoreline Restoration	0.0	38.9	0.0	38.9
95279	Subsistence Foods Testing Project	68.6	0.0	0.0	68.6
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	48.7	0.0	0.0	48.7

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Fiscal Year 1995
State of Alaska Approved Interim Project Budgets
October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

Project Number	Project Title	ADFG	ADEC	ADNR	Total Budget
95320B	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon Closeout	84.3	0.0	0.0	84.3
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
95320D	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Genetics	56.5	0.0	0.0	56.5
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	98.0	0.0	0.0	98.0
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	88.5	0.0	0.0	88.5
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	51.9	0.0	0.0	51.9
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	30.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	185.4	0.0	0.0	185.4
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	138.7	0.0	0.0	138.7
95320N	Nearshore Fish	413.1	0.0	0.0	413.1
95417*	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	0.0	232.2	0.0	232.2
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3
95428-CLO	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	79.6	0.0	0.0	79.6
	Total	5,205.8	1,368.2	1,143.3	7,717.3
	*Less carryforward funding	(260.1)	(232.2)	(84.0)	(576.3)
	Total RPL request	4,945.7	1,136.0	1,059.3	7,141.0

DRAFT

FY 95 Project Interim Budget Request
Trustee Council Action
August 23, 1994

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	INTERIM FUNDS REQUESTED	ANALYSIS FUNDS REQUESTED	INTERIM FUNDS APPROVED	ANALYSIS FUNDS APPROVED	TOTAL APPROVED
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR		191.7		191.7	191.7
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	ADFG		114.7		114.7	114.7
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Experimental Study	ADFG		327.3		327.3	327.3
95089	Information Management System	ADFG,ADEC	304.8		304.8		304.8
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	ADEC		38.9		38.9	38.9
95100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	ALL	3,044.6		3,044.6		3,044.6
95110-CLO	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition Support	ADNR,ADFG		106.8		106.8	106.8
95126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	ADNR,ADFG	204.0		204.0		204.0
95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG		55.8		55.8	55.8
95163	Abundance Distribution of Forage Fish their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	ADFG		102.2		102.2	102.2
95166	Herring Natal Habitats Guillemot Recoveries	ADFG	17.8	220.8	17.8	220.8	238.6
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG		68.4		68.4	68.4
95199	Institute of Marine Science and Seward Improvement	ADF&G	29.1		29.1		29.1
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	4.0	48.6	4.0	48.6	52.6
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Stocks	ADFG	29.3	343.1	29.3	343.1	372.4
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	140.2	344.9	140.2	344.9	485.1
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocks	ADFG	7.8	78.8	7.8	78.8	86.6
95266	Shoreline Restoration	ADEC		38.9		38.9	38.9
95279	Subsistence Foods Testing Project	ADFG	14.2	54.4	14.2	54.4	68.6
95320A	Prince Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG		48.7		48.7	48.7
95320B	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon Closeout	ADFG		84.3		84.3	84.3
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG		1.9		1.9	1.9
95320D	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG		56.5		56.5	56.5
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG	16.0	98.0	0.0	98.0	98.0
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	12.8	75.7	12.8	75.7	88.5
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG		51.9		51.9	51.9
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	ADFG	2.0	28.0	2.0	28.0	30.0

DRAFT

FY 95 Project Interim Budget Request
Trustee Council Action
August 23, 1994

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	INTERIM FUNDS REQUESTED	ANALYSIS FUNDS REQUESTED	INTERIM FUNDS APPROVED	ANALYSIS FUNDS APPROVED	TOTAL APPROVED
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	94.9	170.8	14.6	170.8	185.4
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	34.3	104.4	34.3	104.4	138.7
95320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	200.0	213.1	200.0	213.1	413.1
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG		17.3		17.3	17.3
95428-CLO	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	23.1	56.5	23.1	56.5	79.6
Carry Forward Funding (See Note 2)							
95139A	Salmon Instream Restoration: Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass	ADFG	90.0		90.0		90.0
95139C	Small Instream Restoration: Lowe River	ADFG	170.1		170.1		170.1
95417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	232.2		232.2		232.2
Total			4,671.2	3,142.4	4,574.9	3,142.4	7,717.3

Note (1): All 95320 projects need policy clarification with respect to travel, travel rates, and tuition.

Note (2): Projects with carryforward funding have not been included in the RPL request. These projects are continuing into FY 95 and FY 94 lapse is anticipated. Project 95110CLO also has $84.0 of carryforward funding. The amount of receive and expend authority is lower than the total requested to take these previous authorizations into account

Total Approved	7,717.3
Carryforward funding	(576.3)
RPL request amount	7,141.0

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Fiscal Year 1995
State of Alaska Approved Interim Projects - Line Item Detail
October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

DRAFT

Project Number	Agency	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Commodities	Equipment	Capital Outlay	General Admin.	FY 95 Total	FTEs
95007A	ADNR	80.7	1.5	90.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	191.7	1.2
95064	ADFG	76.9	4.0	17.0	2.7	1.4	0.0	12.7	114.7	1.1
95086C	ADFG	0.0	0.0	308.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	327.3	4.9
95089	ADFG	159.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	184.2	3.0
	ADEC	0.0	0.0	97.8	15.5	0.5	0.0	6.8	120.6	0.0
95090	ADEC	28.8	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	38.9	0.4
95100	ADFG	1,091.4	181.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	141.2	1,414.1	14.2
	ADEC	224.5	30.0	539.3	50.6	30.5	0.0	62.7	937.6	2.5
	ADNR	139.3	5.9	494.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	45.5	692.9	1.7
95110-CLO	ADFG	18.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	22.8	0.3
	ADNR	24.5	3.0	48.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	84.0	0.3
95126	ADNR	28.0	3.0	129.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.2	174.7	0.3
	ADFG	18.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	29.3	0.3
95137	ADFG	39.5	6.0	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	55.8	0.7
95139A	ADFG	10.7	0.3	71.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.6	90.0	0.2
95139C	ADFG	24.6	2.1	129.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	170.1	0.6
95163	ADFG	14.6	1.6	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	102.2	0.2
95166	ADFG	83.6	2.0	131.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.7	238.6	1.3
95191A	ADFG	51.0	2.3	3.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	7.9	68.4	0.9
95199	ADFG	18.8	4.8	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	29.1	0.2
95244	ADFG	32.2	14.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	52.6	5.0
95255	ADFG	260.0	8.8	16.0	33.5	14.0	0.0	40.1	372.4	5.9
95258	ADFG	325.2	11.3	46.1	22.5	28.0	0.0	52.0	485.1	4.5

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Fiscal Year 1995
State of Alaska Approved Interim Projects - Line Item Detail
October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

DRAFT

Project Number	Agency	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Commodities	Equipment	Capital Outlay	General Admin.	FY 95 Total	FTEs
95259	ADFG	65.6	1.6	6.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.3	86.6	1.2
95266	ADEC	28.8	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	38.9	0.4
95279	ADFG	39.3	16.6	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.2	68.6	0.7
95320A	ADFG	39.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.9	48.7	0.8
95320B	ADFG	68.1	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	84.3	1.2
95320C	ADFG	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
95320D	ADFG	33.5	3.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	56.5	0.8
95320E	ADFG	76.9	0.0	0.0	7.8	1.8	0.0	11.5	98.0	1.6
95320G	ADFG	3.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	88.5	0.0
95320H	ADFG	0.0	0.0	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	51.9	0.0
95320I(2)	ADFG	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	30.0	0.0
95320J	ADFG	0.0	0.0	181.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	185.4	0.0
95320M	ADFG	0.0	0.0	134.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	138.7	0.0
95320N	ADFG	3.0	0.0	399.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	413.1	3.8
95417	ADEC	49.6	19.9	142.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	17.4	232.2	0.7
95427	ADFG	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	17.3	0.2
95428-CLO	ADFG	57.6	10.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	79.6	1.1
Total		3,229.9	350.5	3,249.7	178.5	80.2	0.0	628.5	7,717.3	62.2

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: See Distribution

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 26, 1994

RE: Appraisal & Negotiations

It is imperative that we immediately develop a specific critical path analysis (timeline) for each respective appraisal and negotiation. I am hereby requesting that lead agency negotiators contact the Forest Service through Mr. Rich Goossens (phone #: 586-7874) and develop a clear understanding of the process and timeline remaining to complete the appraisal. The appraisal timeline information should be incorporated into your negotiations plan and final date objective.

Please, provide me with this detailed timeline including the specific dates you expect to provide a draft proposal for acquisition of the respective parcels. I would appreciate it if you provide this detailed timeline to me no later than September 6. If for any reason you do not have a plan and a timeline, please provide an explanation by the same date, September 6.

Thank you for your cooperation and continued hard work.

JRA/mir

Distribution:	State Negotiator(s)	Federal Negotiator(s)
Afognak Joint Ventures	Alex Swiderski/ Craig Tillery, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Bob Rice, USFWS Fax #: 786-3635
Akhiok-Kaguyak Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Robert Putz, USFWS Fax #: 304-876-0739 Glenn Elison, USFWS Fax #: 786-3640

	State Negotiator(s)	Federal Negotiator(s)
Chenega Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	John Harmening, USFS Fax #: 586-7843
Chugach Alaska Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	John Harmening, USFS Fax #: 586-7843
English Bay Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Charles Gilbert, NPS Fax #: 257-2510 Cordell Roy, NPS Fax #: 257-2510 Sandy Rabinowitch, NPS Fax #: 257-2510
Eyak Corporation	Alex Swiderski/ Craig Tillery, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Walt Sheridan, USFS Fax #: 586-7840 Bruce Van Zee, USFS Fax #: 271-3992
Kodiak Island Borough	Alex Swiderski/ Craig Tillery, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Charles Gilbert, NPS Fax #: 257-2510
Koniag, Incorporated	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Robert Putz, USFWS Fax #: 304-876-0739 Glenn Elison, USFWS Fax #: 786-3640
Old Harbor Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Robert Putz, USFWS Fax #: 304-876-0739 Glenn Elison, USFWS Fax #: 786-3640

	State Negotiator(s)	Federal Negotiator(s)
Port Graham Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	Charles Gilbert, NPS Fax #: 257-2510 Cordell Roy, NPS Fax #: 257-2510 Sandy Rabinowitch, NPS Fax #: 257-2510
Tatitlek Corporation	Alex Swiderski, ADOL Fax #: 278-7022	John Harmening, USFS Fax #: 586-7843

cc: Dave Gibbons, Agency Liaison, USFS

OIL SPILL COORDINATION OFFICE

Alaska Region

TO: Barbara / Rebecca FAX: _____

UNIT: _____ Verification No. _____

FROM: Dave Gibbons FAX: _____

REMARKS: Carol Fries & I have revised the Appraisal process flowchart and text at the urging of several Negotiators and Jim Ayers. Please review steps 5a & 5b and send me any comments by 9/2/94. Thank you

Pls. FAX this note & enclosure to:

1. Dennis Lattery
2. Judy Robinson
3. Carol Fries
4. Alex Swiderski
5. Chuck Gilbert
6. Glen Ellison
7. Jim Ayers
8. Barry Roth
9. Bob Rice
10. Marla Lisowski
11. John Harmening
12. Rich Goossens

Total number of pages (including cover): 4

Date Sent: 8/29 Time: _____

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

DRAFT

August 26, 1994

12 STEP PROCESS FOR APPRAISAL/APPRAISAL REVIEW/APPROVAL

1. Lead Negotiating Agency advises Landowner that with Landowner Consent, the Trustee Council is prepared to authorize an appraisal. The Landowner is advised that it should provide all information it believe's is important in determining the value of its interests. The Lead Negotiating Agency informs the Landowner that it may, at its option and expense, procure its own market value appraisal but that it must comply with USPAP and UASFLA in order to be considered by the governments. It is preferable that any such appraisal be completed and submitted in the same time frame as that of the Trustee Council contract appraisal to provide for concurrent review.

2. Lead Negotiating Agency, through the Executive Director, requests that the Forest Service task the Contract Appraiser to conduct an appraisal of Landowner's interests.

3. The Forest Service issues a task order to the Contract Appraiser identifying the scope of work to be conducted. A copy of the standardized appraisal specifications is attached.

4. The Contract Appraiser and representatives of the Lead Negotiating Agency hold a Pre-Work Conference with representatives of the Landowner. If applicable, the Landowner's Appraiser should attend the conference. Purposes of the conference are to: (1) discuss the conduct of the appraisal; (2) establish target dates for completion of the Contract Appraisal and any Landowner Appraisal; and (3) establish an appropriate procedure for the Landowner to provide to the Contract Appraiser all information it believes is important or relevant to determing the value of its property.

5. A site visit of the subject property by the Contract Appraiser is conducted. Representatives from the Lead Negotiating Agency, the Landowner and Landowner Appraiser are encouraged to attend and provide further pertinent information. Timber cruise, if required, is ordered.

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a. Timber cruise completed. Check cruise and verification are done. Timber appraisal and/or mineral report prepared by contractor . Report submitted to primary contractor.

b. Preliminary timber appraisal is reviewed by lead agency and Contracting Officer's Representative for compliance with contract specifications. If inadequacies found during review, resubmit to contractor. Preliminary reviewed timber appraisal distributed to review appraisers.

6. The Contract and Landowner Appraisers (if a landowner appraisal is expected to be prepared) submit Draft Appraisal Reports, which the Forest Service distributes to the Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser and the State and Federal Review Appraisers for review and comment (Landowner Appraisal Report is reviewed by Landowner prior to submission). The Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser and State and Federal Review Appraisers review the draft Appraisals .

7. State and Federal Review Appraisers submit comments to Lead Review Appraiser and Forest Service Contract Officer. The Forest Service then provides comments to the respective Contract and Landowner Appraisers (Landowner is copied with comments regarding the Landowner Appraisal).

8. The Contract and Landowner Appraisers consider review comments received and modify their respective Draft Appraisal Reports where considered appropriate. The Contract and Landowner Appraisers submit final Appraisal Reports to the Forest Service, which then distributes them to the Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser and the State and Federal Review Appraisers. The review appraisers cannot modify the Contract or Landowner Appraisers value determinations, but can request further documentation and clarification as they determine. It is possible that this review process may be repeated.

9. State and Federal Review Appraisers submit comments to the Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser who issues a Review Statement, designating an approved Appraisal or rejecting both Appraisals.

10. The Lead Negotiating Agency submits the Approved Appraisal Report and Review Statement (or the Review Statement for the rejected Appraisal's) to the Landowner for review and the opportunity to comment.

11. Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser receives and transmits Landowner's comments concerning the Approved Appraisal Report and Review Statement to the Appraiser and State and Federal Review Appraisers for consideration.

DRAFT

12 Once all appropriate modifications are made, the Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser specifies the Final Approved Appraisal and issues a Final Review Statement.

Appraisal Process

8/26/94

DRAFT

(Shadowed boxes indicate landowner involvement)

1
Lead negotiating agency advises Landowner that, with Landowner's consent, TC is prepared to undertake an appraisal. Landowner is advised to provide all information important to determining value of its lands. Landowner may, at its own expense, procure its own appraisal, which must comply with USPAP and UASFLA to be considered by the governments.

2
Lead Negotiating Agency requests that USFS have the Contract Appraiser conduct an appraisal.

3
USFS issues task order to Contract Appraiser.

4
PreWork Conference with Contract Appraiser, Landowner Appraiser, if any, Lead Negotiating Agency, and representatives of Landowner.
(Opportunity for Landowner to provide any and all pertinent information to ensure a thorough appraisal.)

5
Site visit conducted by Contract Appraiser and Landowner Appraiser, if any. Representatives from Lead Negotiating Agency and Landowner are encouraged to attend and provide further pertinent information. Timber cruise if required is ordered.

5a
Timber Appraisal Prepared

5b
Prelim. Timber appraisal reviewed and distributed to review appraiser

6
Contractor and Landowner submit draft appraisal reports for review by Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser and State and Federal Review Appraisers.

7
State and Federal Review Appraisers submit comments to lead review and USFS Review Appraisers. USFS provides comments to respective Contract and Landowner Appraisers.

8
Comments considered by Contract and Landowner Appraisers. Modify draft appraisal where appropriate. Final appraisal reports submitted to USFS for distribution to Review Appraisers. This step may be repeated.

9
State and Federal Review Appraisers submit comments. Lead Negotiating Review Appraiser issues Review Statement designating an approved or rejected appraisal.

10
Lead Negotiating Agency submits approved Appraisal Report and Review Statement, or review statement for rejected appraisal, to Landowner for review/comment.

11
Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser transmits landowner comments to the Contract Appraiser and Federal and State Review Appraisers for consideration.

12
Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser identifies Final Approved Appraisal and issues Final Review Statement.

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

TX/RX NO. 1958

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

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	[36] 2787022	ALEX-CRAIG
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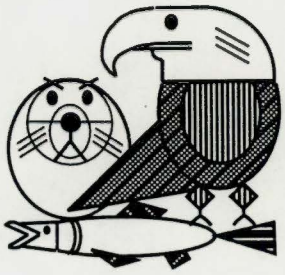
	5867251	
	2022083877	

ERROR

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



FAX COVER SHEET

FAX COMPLETE

To: See distribution Number:

From: Dave Gibbons Date: August 29, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 5

Pls distribute to the following individuals:

Dennis Lattery 561-5807 · Jim Ayers - spd dial

Pls copy for Judy { Judy Robinson 561-5807 · Barry Roth 202-208-3877 ·

Carol Fries - spd dial · Bob Rice 786-3635

Alex Swiderski - spd dial · Maria Lisowski 586-7251 ·

Chuck Gilbert 257-2516 · John Harmening 586-7843;

Pls copy for Bob - Glen Elison 786-3635 Rich Goossens 586-7843 } Pls Copy for Rich

Document Sent By: Rebecca

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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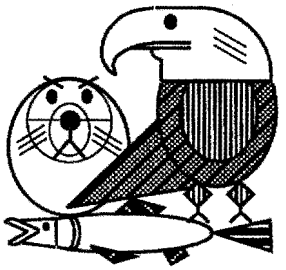

MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Work Force

FROM: Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

DATE: August 24, 1994

RE: Weekly meeting

The Restoration Work Force's weekly meeting is scheduled for Thursday, August 25 at 9 a.m. The Juneau location is the US Forest Service conference room. The agenda includes a de-briefing following the August 23 Trustee Council meeting.

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[15] 5624871	C.FRIES
	[17] 2713992	R.THOMPSON
	[18] 5223148	J.SULLIVAN
	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[35] 5103737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

ERROR

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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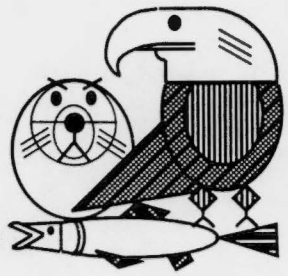


FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force Number: _____

From: Molly McCammon Date: Aug. 24, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 2

FAX COMPLETE

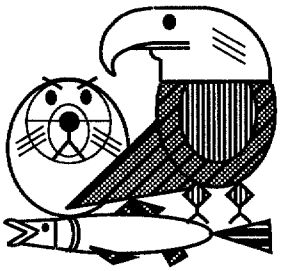
RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Ayers, Jim	Loeffler, Bob
Bartels, Leslie	Montague, Jerome
Berg, Catherine	Morris, Byron
Brodersen, Mark	Rabinowitch, Sandy
Bruce, David	Spies, Bob
Fries, Carol	Sullivan, Joe
Gibbons, Dave	Thompson, Ray
Gilbert, Veronica	Wright, Bruce

Document Sent By: Jami

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



August 22, 1994

Patricia Jones
Deputy City Clerk
City of Seward
P.O. Box 167
Seward, AK 99664

Re: Institute of Marine Science Conditional Use Permit

Dear Ms. Jones:

I have been advised that the Seward Planning and Zoning Commission, at its August 3, 1994 meeting, approved a Conditional Use Permit for the Institute of Marine Science improvement project that includes a condition that tracts 5 and 6 be returned to the City of Seward within ten years (Condition 17). Condition 17 must be removed from the Conditional Use Permit or the Trustee Council may be forced to reassess its decision to fund the construction of a research marine institute at this location.

This project has been designed with a research component and an adjacent visitation component. The proposal reflects the plan to have the visitation component generate revenues to pay the operating expenses of the facility. Tracts 5 and 6 are designated as public parking for the facility and are an important component of the visitation function. Although the visitation is not a part of the Trustee Council funding, it is an integral part of the overall plan and will affect the success of the project. There is not other identifiable land adjacent to the facility which can be substituted for tracts 5 and 6.

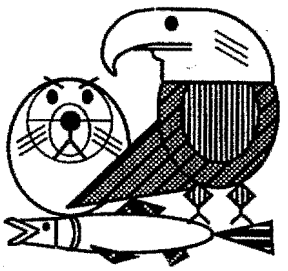
When the Trustee Council committed to funding the expansion of the research infrastructure of the institute, it was with the understanding that the visitation component would generate revenues for the operating expenses of the facility. Condition 17 significantly jeopardizes the viability of visitation as a source of future revenues for the project. Please reconsider Condition 17 of the Conditional Use Permit that would require returning tracts 5 and 6 to other use.

Sincerely,

James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Restoration Work Force

FROM: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

DATE: August 18, 1994

RE: Meeting on August 19

First of all, we would like to thank all of you for your great response in getting the sections of the draft work plan and interim budgets reviewed and comments back. You were given some very short review times, but your comments and suggestions were very helpful. The draft work plan is now at the printer and should be available to the public by August 29 or sooner. You will be receiving a xerox copy of the draft by Friday.

Again, thank you for all your efforts. We are making progress. We will do everything possible during this next year to make this review process more sane.

As you know, this week's Restoration Work Force meeting is scheduled for Friday, August 19, beginning at 9 a.m. The Juneau location is the NMFS Conference Room. A number of items need further discussion:

- The August 23 meeting. Please note in your briefing packet a few changes to the agenda.

- Action that needs to be taken at the Trustee meeting on moving forward with the Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Restoration Plan. We've talked with Rod Kuhn about what the Trustees need to do and will have a draft motion and timeline for you to review at Friday's meeting. We also want to talk about how we proceed with drafting the Final Restoration Plan.

- Molly has put together a calendar of events between now and October 31. A draft is attached. Please let her know if there are other items that should be calendared on this. She has also been working on an itemized list of all the miscellaneous follow-up needed before a final recommendation is developed on the 95 Work Plan.

It has been a tremendous effort to get to where we are today. There is still a lot of work ahead of us, but we are hopeful that beginning in November, we can get onto a more reasonable schedule. In the meantime, please let either one of us know if you have suggestions or recommendations on how to improve the process.

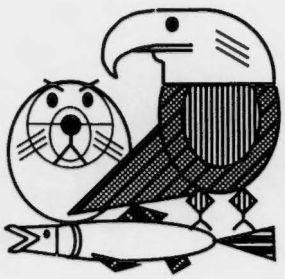
1995 WORK PLAN SCHEDULE and misc. other dates

8/18/94 Draft

Summary and Vol I BPDs to printer	8/17
Summary and Vol I mailed out	8/29
Vol II BPDs & Budgets mailed to LIOS & libraries Vol II BPDs gathered 8/24 Detailed budgets gathered 8/24 50 copies made 8/26	8/29
Revised & newl BPDs mailed to reviewers (including attorneys)	8/26
Public comment period	8/29 - 10/3
Institute of Marine Science scientific work group	9/14
Forage fish coordination session (tentative)	9/19 & 20
Teleconference public hearing	9/28
Herring review	mid-Sept.
Chief Scientist recommendations due (except 95320 & sockeye)	10/1(tentative)
Project 95320 Review	10/4-6
Salmon genetics review	10/7
Sockeye review	10/10-12
PAG briefing packet	10/4
PAG meeting	10/12-13
ED and RWF develop recommendations	10/14 - 17 ????
ED recommendation & packet to Trustee Council	10/21
Trustee Council action	10/31

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force Number: _____

From: Molly McCammon Date: August 19

Comments: Total Pages: 4

FAX COMPLETE

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Ayers, Jim
Bartels, Leslie
Berg, Catherine
Brodersen, Mark
Bruce, David
Fries, Carol
Gibbons, Dave
Gilbert, Veronica
Loeffler, Bob
Montague, Jerome
Morris, Byron
Rabinowitch, Sandy
Spies, Bob
Sullivan, Joe
Thompson, Ray
Wright, Bruce

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

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	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[35] 5103737834	B.SPIES
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

ERROR

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Gibbons
U.S. Forest Service

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 16, 1994

RE: Appraisal Authorization

Upon receipt of a letter from Tatitlek Corporation (attached) requesting an appraisal of certain of their lands, you are hereby authorized to undertake such an appraisal. The parcels to be appraised are listed in the July 25, 1994 letter from Alex Swiderski and John Harmening (attached). The parcels include Fee title interest to lands on Heather Island - Columbia Bay and Sawmill Bay, and Commercial Timber Rights and Development Rights on all of Bligh Island, Busby Island and Reef Island.

JRA/mir

Attachments

cc: Alex Swiderski, Assistant Attorney, Department of Law
John Harmening, U.S. Forest Service

C:\WPDOCS\ASJH816.MEM

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION
P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777 • Fax (907) 424-3773

August 5, 1994

VIA FACSIMILE
Alex Swiderski, Assistant Attorney General
State of Alaska
1031 West 4th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

VIA FACSIMILE
John Harmoning, Realty Specialist, Alaska Region
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Federal Building
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

RE: THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

Dear Sirs:

Further to the discussions between representatives of The Tatitlek Corporation and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, this is authorization to appraise the corporation's land holdings at Sawmill Bay and Heather Island/Emerald Cove, as well as the corporation's timber interests on Bligh Island in connection with negotiating a possible acquisition of interest in the corporation's land.

Very truly yours,

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

By: Carroll Kompkoff
Carroll Kompkoff
Its:President

REF 94-105
CK/pkm

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Alaska Region
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reply to: 5420

Date: JUL 25 1994

Mr. James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Negotiations have progressed with Tatitlek Corporation to the point where specific interests have been identified that require an appraisal. We request that the following interests be scheduled for appraisal as soon as practical:

Fee title interest

Heather Island - Columbia Bay

T. 10 S., R. 10 W., Copper River Meridian (CRM)
Sec. 15, lots 1 to 6, inclusive;
Sec. 16, lots 1 to 10, inclusive;
Secs. 20 and 21 (Fractional), all;
Sec. 22, lots 1 to 5, inclusive;
Sec. 23, lots 1 to 5, inclusive;
Sec. 27, lots 1, 2, and 3;
Sec. 28 to 32 (Fractional), inclusive, all;
Sec. 33.

Sawmill Bay

T. 9 S., R. 9 W., CRM
Sec. 26, lot 5;
Sec. 27, lots 1 to 7, inclusive;
SW1/4NE1/4, NW1/4, NE1/4, SW1/4, W1/2, SW1/4;
Sec. 33, E1/2, E1/2W1/2, SW1/4SW1/4;
Sec. 34, lots 1 to 8, inclusive;
W1/2NW1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, SW1/4;
Sec. 35, lot 2.

Commercial Timber Rights and Development Rights

All of Bligh Island, Busby Island, and Reef Island

The land described is for surface estate only. The subsurface is owned by the Regional Corporation, Chugach Inc. As with other EVOS appraisals for acquisition, we request a subsurface Mineral report.

It is anticipated that additional interests for acquisition, both fee title interest and partial interests, will be identified on the remaining Tatitlek land. Identifications of these parcels are pending recommendations from the Habitat Protection work group following their field trip to the area. After identification of the Highest valued lands, further refining of the remaining lands selection, will be completed. Negotiations along with the Habitat Protection work groups data will provide the identification of parcels requiring additional appraisal requests. This is scheduled for mid August.

In the meantime, we feel it is important to schedule the lands agreed upon to date to insure a completed package will be available in a timely basis. Available timber data and information on Tatitlek Lands have been forwarded to Tim Manley, Timber appraiser/cruiser contractor for his use.

Additional data as requested will be forwarded to Rich Goossens.

Sincerely,

JOHN HARMENING
Realty Specialist

for ALEX SWIDERSKI
Assistant Attorney General

cc:
A.Swiderski
J.Wolfe
D.Gibbons
R.Goossens
Habitat Protection Work Group
B.VanZee

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Alex Swiderski
Assistant Attorney General

John Harmening
U.S. Forest Service

FROM: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 16, 1994

RE: Appraisal Authorization

Rebecca -
get final copy
from Mary
and file.

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Replace

cc: Dave Gibbons, USFS

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION
P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777 • Fax (907) 424-3773

August 5, 1994

VIA FACSIMILE
Alex Swiderski, Assistant Attorney General
State of Alaska
1031 West 4th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

VIA FACSIMILE
John Harmoning, Realty Specialist, Alaska Region
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Federal Building
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

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Very truly yours,

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

By: Carroll Komakoff
Carroll Kompkoff
Its: President

REF 94-105
CK/pkm

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Alaska Region
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

RECEIVED
JUL 28 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reply to: 5420

Date: JUL 25 1994

Mr. James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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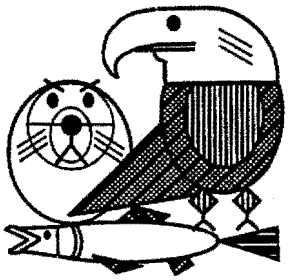
JOHN HARMENING
Realty Specialist

for ALEX SWIDERSKI
Assistant Attorney General

cc:
A.Swiderski
J.Wolfe
D.Gibbons
R.Goossens
Habitat Protection Work Group
B.VanZee

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Mary Number:

From: Molly Date: 8/15/94

Comments: Total Pages: 8 9

Mary - Could you make sure Jim gets these first thing in the morning.

Document Sent By:

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION
P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777 • Fax (907) 424-3773

August 5, 1994

VIA FACSIMILE
Alex Swiderski, Assistant Attorney General
State of Alaska
1031 West 4th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

VIA FACSIMILE
John Harmoning, Realty Specialist, Alaska Region
United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service, Federal Building
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, Alaska 99802

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THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

By: Carroll Kompkoff
Carroll Kompkoff
Its: President

REF 94-105
CK/pkm

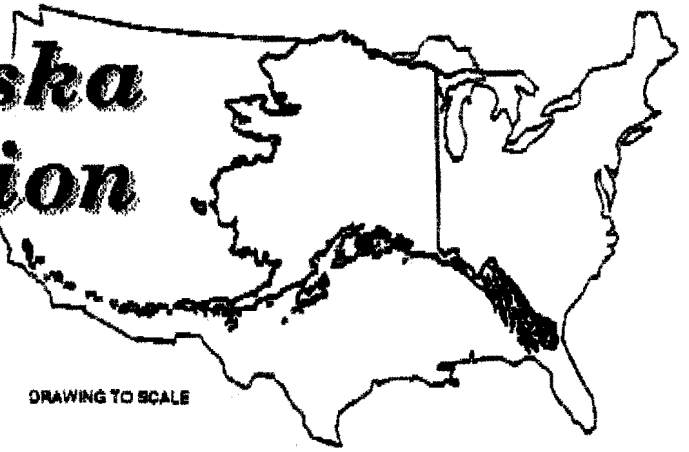
John Harmoning
586-7871

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Alaska Region

Alaska Region



USDA Forest Service, Regional Office, P.O. Box 21628, Juneau, AK 99802

Cover Page

To: JAMES R. AYERS **Fax No.:** 907-276-7178

Unit: _____ **Verification No.:** _____

From: JOHN HARMENING **Fax No.:** 907-586-7843

Unit: LMW **Verification No.:** _____

Remarks:

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

Total number of pages (excluding cover): 1

Date Sent: 8/8/94 **Time:** 1317

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Alaska Region | P.O. Box 21628 Juneau, AK 99802-1628

Reply to: 5420/5410

Date: AUG 0 8 1994

Mr. James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers:

This is in response to your phone request last week regarding a letter you recieved from this office dated July 25. Enclosed is a letter from the Tatitlek Corporation authorizing the appraisal of the corporation's land holdings at Sawmill Bay and Heather Island/Emerald Cove, as well as the corporation's timber interests on Bligh Island.

Sincerely,

JOHN HARMENING
Realty Specialist

for ALEX SWIDERSKI
Assistant Attorney General

cc:
A.Swiderski

enclosure

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Alaska Region | P.O. Box 21628 Juneau, AK 99802-1628

Reply to: 5420/5410

Date: AUG 0 8 1994

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Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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Sincerely,

JOHN HARMENING
Realty Specialist

per ALEX SWIDERSKI
Assistant Attorney General

cc:
A.Swiderski

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE - ALASKA REGION
REGIONAL OFFICE
P.O. BOX 21628
JUNEAU AK 99802-1628

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Mr. James Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marty Rutherford
Deputy Commissioner
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

FROM: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 15, 1994

RE: Extension of Chief Scientist Contract

It is very important that the Trustee Council have continuous scientific support throughout development of the FY95 Work Plan. The Trustees will not be taking action on that plan until October 31, 1994 at the earliest. In order to provide for that continuity, I would appreciate if you could take the steps necessary to extend the current Chief Scientist and peer review contracts with Dr. Robert Spies until November 30, 1994. If you have any questions regarding this, I would be happy to discuss them with you.

cc: Veronica Gilbert, ADNR
Carol Fries, ADNR

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Marty Rutherford
Deputy Commissioner
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

FROM: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: August 15, 1994

RE: Extension of Chief Scientist Contract

It is very important that the Trustee Council have continuous scientific support throughout development of the FY95 Work Plan. The Trustees will not be taking action on that plan until October 31, 1994 at the earliest. In order to provide for that continuity, I would appreciate if you could take the steps necessary to extend the current Chief Scientist and peer review contracts with Dr. Robert Spies until November 15, 1994. If you have any questions regarding this, I would be happy to discuss them with you.

cc: Veronica Gilbert, ADNR
Carol Fries, ADNR

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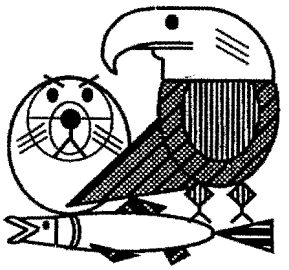

August 16, 1994

Sharon Macklin
2220 Northstar #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Sharon,

Per our recent discussion, please find information concerning the Prince William Sound System Investigation Project (referred to variously as "Project 95320" or also popularly known as the Sound Ecosystem Assement project or "SEA"). In particular, I have included an "overview" document prepared by Dr. Ted Cooney/UAF, the overall lead scientist for the project.

Collectively, the PWS System Investigation "project" consists of about a dozen major "sub-projects" — some of which are regarded as "core" and others that are either "new requested core" (in federal FY 95) or simply affiliated projects. As you know, the project was initiated in FY 94 (then as Project 94320).

A working draft of the budget figures for the various sub-projects is also attached (these numbers are somewhat in flux and no formal authorizations have yet been made for 1995 by the Trustee Council). In aggregate, the proposed FY 95 "core/new requested core" package totals about $4.5 million.

There is more detailed information for each of the individual sub-projects in so-called "brief project descriptions" (or BPDs). The total package amounts to a large three ring binder worth of material.

Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Eric

Eric F. Myers

enclosures

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

Rebecca:
8/2-3 PAG Summary
your copy

MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group

FROM: Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

DATE: August 12, 1994

RE: Update on activities

Attached are a number of items for your review:

- August 2-3 PAG Meeting Summary prepared by Doug Mutter
- Draft July 11 and 18 Trustee Council Meeting Summaries (not yet adopted)
- Draft agenda for August 23 Trustee Council meeting

PAG COMMENTS. At the August 2-3 meeting, the PAG agreed that members would compile a list of restoration and related issues they believe are important, along with alternative solutions, and submit them to me by **September 1, 1994**. I will compile those and send them out to you for your review and discussion.

NEXT MEETING. The next scheduled meeting of the PAG is **October 12-13, 1994**.

You will be receiving a copy of the FY95 Draft Work Plan at the end of August. I will also be putting together another packet of briefing materials and an update on activities in early September.

If you have any questions about these or any other issues, don't hesitate to contact me at 278-8012.

Meeting Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: August 2-3, 1994

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Name	Principal Interest
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Kim Benton (for Sturgeon)	Forest Products
Jim Cloud	Public-at-Large
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
Donna Fischer, Vice-Chair	Local Government
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Conservation
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Gerald McCune	Commercial Fishing
Brad Phillips, Chair (8-3)	Commercial Tourism
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners
Lew Williams	Public-at-Large
(McCorkle alt. for Eliason)	Public-at-Large
(McCune alt. for McMullen)	Aquaculture

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Name	Principal Interest
Cliff Davidson (*ex officio*)	Alaska State House
Richard Knecht	Subsistence
Don McCumby (alternate)	Public-at-Large
Drue Pearce (*ex officio*)	Alaska State Senate

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Name	Organization
Jim Ayers (via telecon 8-2)	Executive Director, EVOS Restoration Office
Mark Broderson	AK Dept. Envir. Conservation
David Bruce	AK Dept. Envir. Conservation
Dan Hull	Cordova Dist. Fishermen United
Bob Loeffler	AK Dept. Envir. Conservation
Mary McBurney	Alternate for McCune
Molly McCammon	Director of Operations, EVOS Restoration Office
Charles McKee	Self
Jerome Montague	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer Dept. of the Interior
Eric Myers	Project Coordinator
Joan Ostercamp	Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks
Sandy Rabinowitch	National Park Service

Walt Sheridan	U.S. Forest Service
Bob Spies	Chief Scientist
Kim Sundberg	AK Dept. of Fish and Game
Craig Tillery	AK Dept. of Law
Ray Thompson	U.S. Forest Service

Federal Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force (8-3):

Jim Pipkin	DOI Office of Secretary
Diane Gelburd	Soil Conserv. Service
Roger Griffis	Nat. Oceanic Atmos. Admin
Sean Furniss	Fish & Wildlife Service
Louise Milkman	Dept. of Justice
Andrea Ray	Nat. Oceanic Atmos. Admin
Susan Hute	Soil Conserv. Service

G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened August 2 at 9:45 a.m. by Vice-Chairperson Donna Fischer. The June 28, 1994 meeting summary was accepted.

Vern McCorkle and Mary McBurney presented recommendations for changing the structure of PAG meetings and for the FY 1995 PAG budget (see attachment #1). **The recommendations were discussed, amended, and unanimously passed (motion by Jim Cloud, second by John French).** Molly McCammon noted that the budget assumes full attendance at meetings, which does not usually occur leaving additional funds to support incidental PAG travel. Rupert Andrews suggested scheduling all meetings for the year in advance, but since the PAG meetings revolve around Trustee Council meetings and they are not set, this would be difficult at this time. Chuck Totemoff invited the PAG to meet in Chenega.

Jim Ayers gave the Executive Director's report. He noted that the Trustee Council was supportive in general of the recommendations to improve PAG meetings. He stated that the Trustee Council wished the PAG to be a deliberative body, and not just tally votes. He explained the FY 1995 work plan materials and the aims for the budget reserve. An ecosystem approach to restoration is what the Trustee Council desires, which means combining projects and grouping them in logical ways.

Public comment was accepted at 11:30 a.m. Dan Hull spoke in support of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation's revised FY 1995 project proposal for salmon restoration. Charles McKee offered his comments.

Craig Tillery briefed the PAG on the issue of endowments/restoration reserve (see attachment #2). Tillery explained that since the Trustee Council must maintain its discretion for the use of funds and cannot turn them over to an independent body, as might be required with an endowment, a reserve was preferred to an endowment. The Trustee Council is trying to obtain a better interest rate on money

held in the Federal Court, and wants to keep interest income within the restoration fund. A $12 million per year deposit is anticipated for the reserve (totaling $120 to $150 million by 2001). PAG comments are solicited regarding what level of long-term support should be provided by the reserve funds (e.g., a declining balance, inflation proofing, a permanent reserve, etc.) as well as what the reserve should be used for. McCorkle recommended on page 5, second line of the draft resolution, changing the term "showing" to "finding". Jim King stated that the Trustee Council should listen to the public comment in support of creating an endowment and explore ways to get this accomplished. Lew Williams called for additional funds to be put aside each year and a method to protect the reserve against "raids". Pam Brodie stated that the reserve should be available for all types of authorized restoration work. **French moved (second by McCorkle) to endorse the draft Resolution of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council on the budget reserve, with modifications to strengthen the reserve against raids and to make a minimum of $12 million in deposits per year (passed by 9 to 5, Brodie, Diehl, McCune, McMullen (proxy with McCune), and Benton opposed).**

Walt Sheridan discussed the "less than fee" and "public access" draft policies (see attachment #3). Kim Benton, Chuck Totemoff, Jim Cloud, and Pam Brodie participated in work sessions on the policies. Benton suggested this be called an advisory statement or guideline, not a hard and fast policy, so that the Trustee Council can be flexible in dealing with individual situations. In addition, the PAG wanted to make it clear that the issue of public access not be "make or break" for negotiations. **Brodie moved (second by Andrews) that the discussion draft be adopted as "guidelines" not as "policy" and that the comments of the PAG be passed on to the Trustee Council (passed unanimously).**

McCammon provided a status report on the Restoration Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Public comments were due August 1. The Trustee Council will choose a final alternative at their August 23, 1994 meeting. The Record of Decision will be issued around the end of October.

King suggested that PAG members each compile a list of issues of concern to them and their constituents, along with alternatives to resolve them, and submit the list to McCammon by September 1, 1994 who will compile the issues for PAG discussion at their October meeting. This could serve as a "final" report for this term of the PAG. **Williams made the motion to adopt this suggestion (second by French) (passed unanimously).**

McCammon opened discussions of the FY 1995 Work Plan (see attachment #8). She mentioned the "Five-year Status Report" and the "Invitation for Proposals" as the places to begin Work Plan review. 178 proposals totalling $68 million were

received. Recommendations from the PAG, Executive Director and Chief Scientist are expected in mid October--after which the Trustee Council will make their decisions. She explained the categories under which the proposed projects were classified. French noted that the ecosystem approach was a major shift in the direction for approving restoration projects. It was suggested that the PAG focus on category one projects and any other projects of member interest for consideration and action at the October meeting. McCammon recommended considering sustainability and the need for continued funding as well as what makes sense to do when deliberating on projects. Special workshops will be held in September-October to discuss projects and directions for sockeye salmon, herring, public outreach, and the Prince William Sound System Investigation.

Bob Spies reviewed Table 1--Research Projects. Kim Sundberg summarized and responded to questions about the Seward Institute of Marine Sciences project. Jerome Montague provided an overview of the fisheries situation in the spill area. Spies reviewed Table 3--Monitoring Projects. McCammon reviewed Table 2--General Restoration Projects, Table 4--Habitat Protection and Acquisition Projects, and Table 5--Administration and Public Information Projects. Mark Broderson discussed the status of oiled beaches. Some of the points raised were: the validity of Kenai sockeye salmon studies, the relationship of the University and the Seward Center, why resources are not recovering, the study of the many bird species in the area that could be injured but have not been studied, do not overextend money on projects at this time, why no recreation/tourism projects are in category 1, ask lawyers "how to do it" not "whether it can be done", and reducing administrative costs.

Jim Pipkin provided an overview of the Federal Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force (see attachment #9) and had each member introduce themselves. They are looking at Prince William Sound as an ecosystem study area. The Task Force asked several questions of the PAG.

The meeting adjourned at 11:50 a.m. on August 3, 1994.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. Brad Phillips will present a summary of PAG actions at the August 23, 1994 Trustee Council meeting.

2. McCammon will determine the number of requests and Trustee Council desire for transcripts of PAG meetings.

3. Ayers will distribute to the PAG a spreadsheet on the status of habitat protection activities.

4. McCammon will attach the section of the PAG meeting transcript with comments on the restoration reserve resolution to be presented to the Trustee Council.

McCammon will also attach the section of the PAG meeting transcript on the "less than fee" and "public access" guidelines to be presented to the Trustee Council.

5. PAG members will compile a list of restoration and related issues they believe are important, along with alternative solutions, and submit them to McCammon by September 1, 1994. She will compile the list for discussion at the October PAG meeting.

6. McCammon will provide the PAG with a report on the information requests received at the Oil Spill Public Information Center.

I. NEXT MEETING: October 12-13, 1994 in Anchorage.

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Recommendations for improving PAG meetings and for the FY 1995 budget

Reference to previously distributed PAG packet:

2. Draft Resolution of the Trustee Council on the Restoration Reserve
3. Draft policies for "Less than fee" and "public access"
4. PAG comments on the Environmental Impact Statement
5. Update on Draft FY 1995 Work Plan
6. Tables of Proposed FY 1995 Projects
7. Third Supplement: FY 1995 Brief Project Descriptions

For those not in attendance:

8. FY 1995 Work Plan Agenda
9. Federal Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force

K. CERTIFICATION:

_____ _____

PAG Chairperson **Date**

Recommendations: Improving PAG Meetings and FY 1995 Budget

I. Meetings

A. Change meeting format to provide more meeting time

1. Start meetings at 8:30 a.m.
2. Provide refreshments and sack lunches to allow PAG to work through the lunch hour and reduce time spent on breaks
3. Streamline public input

a. encourage the public to submit written comments ahead of time for incorporation into the PAG agenda
b. holding the public comment period as the last agenda item of day one of the meeting
c. limiting the time allowed for public presentations
d. limiting comments to agenda topics or subjects requested by PAG members
e. informing the public of rules and time for comments ahead of time
f. allowing PAG members to request a specific topic or persons be placed on the agenda

B. Schedule six regular PAG meetings per year

1. Four quarterly two-day duration meetings in Anchorage

a. first day to review agenda items, hear reports from staff, ask questions, take public comment
b. second day to conduct formal deliberation and decision-making

2. Two one or two-day duration meetings in spill-affected communities

a. send PAG chair and/or staff person to set up meeting and make local contacts
b. conduct public meeting including updates on research of local interest or take a field trip to project site(s)

II. Staff

A. Prepare materials for PAG members

1. Provide a synopsis of Trustee Council meetings

2. Deliver copies of PAG minutes not less than ten days before the next scheduled meeting
3. Prepare a weekly or bi-weekly calendar of other meetings which PAG members may attend on a drop-in basis

B. PAG public relations

1. Include a section in the *Restoration Update* newsletter to report on PAG meetings and activities

III. Budget

A. Currently proposed PAG budget for FY 1995:

Per meeting:	travel/per diem	$ 10,000
	printing/copying	800
	postage/courier	250
	transcription services	2,500
	advertising	1,500
	ADA compliance	200
	total:	$ 15,250
Four PAG meetings:		$ 61,000
Staff support:	ADF&G (1.0 FTE)	46,100
	DOI (0.1 FTE)	6,000
General & administrative:		9,300
Total current:		$ 122,400

B. Proposed budget additions for FY 1995:

Four two-day PAG meetings in Anchorage no additional

Drinks/snacks and working lunch on day one (@ $400/mtg x 4 mtgs): $ 1,600

Two one or two-day PAG community-based meetings/field visits: 37,300

@ $18,650 each: (e.g., $9,200 added for 20 people Anchorage to Cordova: travel @ $4,500, two nights per diem @ $ 4,600, room cost @ $100; plus travel for 9 people to Anchorage @ $4,200; plus other per meeting costs from above)

Travel for PAG members to attend working groups and other EVOS-related meetings 12,000

Staff support/supplies for synopses/regular communication: no additional

Total additional: $ 50,900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

July 26, 1994

Ms. Deborah Williams
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior
1689 C Street Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99501-5151

Dear Ms. Williams:

The White House has established a Federal Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force to implement the ecosystem management recommendation in the Report of the Vice President's National Performance Review. As a part of its initiative, the Task Force has identified seven ecosystems where mature interagency ecosystem-based activities are ongoing and may provide valuable lessons for broader application. These ecosystems are referred to as "Survey and Assist" case studies because they allow the Task Force to learn more about how such efforts can best be initiated and implemented by the federal government. Prince William Sound will serve as one of these case studies.

The Task Force has established a small survey team to visit Alaska and Prince William Sound the week of August 1 - 5, and talk with both federal and non-federal parties involved in this effort about their work. The survey team will seek answers to two basic questions:

- what can we learn from the experience of the parties, and
- what can the Task Force do to support efforts in the field and facilitate more effective performance by the federal agencies in the future?

The Survey Team is <u>not</u> looking at the merits of specific proposals but is focusing on structural and process issues, such as how to achieve more effective collaboration among federal and state agencies and how to facilitate public participation in ecosystem management initiatives. The survey team will make recommendations to the Task Force on how to remove or lessen barriers to effective regional action and how to otherwise assist and encourage their work.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, as a member of the Interagency Ecosystem Management Task Force, is serving as the coordinator of the Task Force's contacts and work within Prince William Sound.

The Survey Team would like to meet with you and/or other appropriate representatives of your office in Anchorage, at 10 am on Wednesday, the 3rd of August. The location of the meeting is the EVOS Trustee Council 4th Floor Conference Room Rm.
For your information, the Survey Team consists of the following individuals:

Jim Pipkin	Counselor to the Secretary of the Interior Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior
Diane Gelburd	Associate Deputy Chief for Programs Dept. of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service
Roger Griffis	Assistant to the Director Ecology and Conservation Office Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Sean Furniss	Refuge Program Specialist Dept. of the Interior/Fish & Wildlife Service
Louise Milkman	Environment and Natural Resources Division Department of Justice
Andrea Ray	Oceanographer Office of Policy and Strategic Planning Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Susan Hute	Special Assistant to the Associate Deputy USDA/ Soil Conservation Service

The itinerary for the Survey Team's trip is attached. Please confirm that you or your representative can attend the meeting at the suggested time by notifying Dr. Byron Morris or his Secretary, Karen Sager, at (907)-789-6600 by Friday, July 29.

Sincerely,

Byron Morris for:

Steven Pennoyer,
Director, Alaska Region

cc. S. Rabinowitch

DRAFT TRAVEL SCHEDULE AND ITINERARY
AUGUST 1- 6, 1994

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE
SURVEY AND ASSIST TEAM

MONDAY, AUGUST 1

Arrive Juneau in evening

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2 - Juneau

Meetings with Federal and State Agencies
Location: National Marine Fisheries Service Conference
Rm. 424, U.S. Federal Building & Courthouse
Phone (907)-586-7221
Fax (907)-586-7249
Local Contact - Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

9AM - NOON Meetings with Federal Agencies
National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Forest Service
Auke Bay Laboratory, NMFS

1PM - 5PM Meetings with State Agencies
Alaska Dept. Fish & Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs
Alaska Dept. Commerce & Economic Development

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3 - Anchorage

Meetings with Agencies and Interest Groups
Location - EVOS Trustee Council Restoration Office
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone (907)-278-8012
Fax (907)-276-7178

830AM - 10AM Meeting with EVOS Public Advisory Group (1st Floor)
10AM - NOON Meeting with Federal Agencies
U.S. Dept. Interior
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Army Corp of Engineers
U.S. Environemtal Protection Agency

1PM - 5PM Meetings with other Groups
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Groups

Native Groups

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4 - Anchorage, Valdez
Same meeting location - 4th Floor Conference Room

800AM - Meeting with EVOS Trustee Council Executive Director

1100 Travel to Valdez

1PM - 3PM Tour Alyeska Pipeline Terminal and SERVS
Tour Solomon Gulch Hatchery (PWSAC)

Meetings with Local Groups - Location, Valdez City Council Chambers, Franklin St.

3PM - 6PM Meeting with Local Groups
U.S. Coast Guard
PWSRCAC.
Prince William Sound Environmental Coalition
Others to be determined

650PM Depart Valdez

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5 - Cordova

700AM Depart Anchorage to Cordova
Local Contact - Dorne Hawxhurst, CDFU
Meeting location Cordova City Library Conference Room

10AM - 12NOON Tour of Cordova Area
1PM - 6PM Meetings with Local Groups
Prince William Sound Science Center/Oil Spill Recovery Institute
Alaska Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program
PWS Aquaculture Corporation
Cordova District Fishermen United
Alaska Dept. Fish & Game
Copper River Delta Institute (U.S. Forest Service)
Other interested parties to be determined from
Local Government
Eyak Corporation
Tatitlek Native Village (?)
Environmental Groups

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6

1245AM Depart Cordova M/V Bartlett via Valdez to Whittier

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

July 11, 1994 @ 1:00 p.m.
Reconvened from May 31, 1994 Meeting

DRAFT

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS	Carl Rosier, ADF&G
•Deborah Williams, USDOI	*John Sandor, ADEC
•Don Collinsworth, NMFS	•Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair
• Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.
Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.
Don Collinsworth served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

APPROVED MOTION: Approved May 31, 1994 Meeting Notes. (Attachment B)

2. Publication Policy

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted Publication Policy as recommended. (Attachment C) Motion by Deborah Williams, seconded by Phil Janik. Deborah Williams clarified that in lieu of the disclaimer language, in some cases it would be possible to seek Trustee Council and/or Chief Scientist endorsement of an article for publication. No action on other issue.

3. Peterson Resolution

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted resolution honoring Dr. Charles Peterson. Motion by Carl Rosier, seconded by Deborah Williams. (Attachment D)

4. Outline of Draft FY95 Work Plan

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted, with changes, a general outline for structure of the Draft FY95 Work Plan. Motion by Deborah Williams, seconded by Carl Rosier. (Attachment E)

Meeting recessed until July 18, 1994 @ 3:00 p.m.

raw

ATTACHMENT A

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
CONTINUATION OF MAY 31, 1994 MEETING
ANCHORAGE
JULY 11, 1994 @ 1:00 P.M.

Trustee Council Members:

PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester, Alaska Region
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

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

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER/DON
Director/COLLINSWORTH
Alaska Region/Trustee Representative
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Steven Pennoyer, Chair
Juneau - LIO 130 Seward Street -- Anchorage - 645 G Street First Floor

1. Call to Order 1:00 p.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day
   - Approval of May 31, 1994 Trustee Council Meeting Notes

2. Public Comment - 1:15 - 2:00 p.m.

3. Public Advisory Group Report (Brad Phillips) 2:00 p.m.

4. Executive Director's Report (Jim Ayers) 2:30 p.m.
   - Restoration Plan Update
     - Implementation - Management Structure
     - Organizational Structure
   - EIS Proposed Action

- Science Review Board Policy Review
- Chief Scientist Contract
- Institute of Marine Science Improvements Update
- Habitat Protection & Acquisition Update
- Financial Report

5. Action Items
   - Publications Policy
   - Peterson Resolution
   - Outline of Draft FY95 Work Plan

6. Future Meeting Schedule

5:00 p.m. Adjourn

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

May 31, 1994 @ 1:00 p.m. Juneau, Alaska
Reconvened from May 3, 1994 meeting

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

* Steve Pennoyer, NMFS
John Sandor, ADEC
• Craig Tillery, DOL
Carl Rosier, ADF&G
• Jim Wolfe, USFS
• Deborah Williams, USDOI

* Chair
• Note:
— Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Attorney General Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.
— Jim Wolfe served as a representative for the USFS for the entire meeting.
— Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Teleconference sites included the Anchorage Restoration Office and the Fairbanks LIO.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

2. Resolution Honoring Michael Barton

APPROVED MOTION: Approved a resolution honoring the work of Michael Barton as a Trustee Council member (Attachment B).

3. Analysis of Options Available to Maximize Earnings on Settlement Funds

APPROVED MOTION: Directed the Executive Director to prepare an analysis of options available to the Trustee Council to maximize the interest earned on EVOS civil settlement funds.

4. Tatitlek and Chugach Habitat Evaluation and Ranking

APPROVED MOTION: Authorized the Executive Director, subject to a formal determination of a willing seller, to

proceed with the habitat evaluation and ranking of large parcels that have not been evaluated and ranked in the past.

5. Transfer of Funds from Herring Project to Harlequin Duck Project

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the transfer of $20.0 thousand from Project #94165/Herring Genetic Stock Identification to Project #94427/Harlequin Duck Boat Survey to provide funds to conduct additional harlequin brood surveys.

6. Trustee Council Policy on Less Than Fee Simple Habitat Acquisitions

APPROVED MOTION: Directed the Executive Director to, first, develop a draft process and policy statement on less than fee simple habitat acquisition which will examine public access and canopy protection, among other issues and, second, bring the policy statement and process to the Trustee Council by resolution at the next Trustee Council meeting.

The meeting was recessed. The next meeting of the Trustee Council was tentatively scheduled for some time in late June.

Attachment A Agenda
Attachment B Resolution Honoring Michael Barton

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
CONTINUATION OF APRIL 28, 1994 MEETING
TELECONFERENCE
MAY 31, 1994 @ 1:00 P.M.

5/27/94
11:12 am
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

JAMES A. WOLFE/Trustee Representative
Director, Engineering & Aviation Management
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

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

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Steven Pennoyer, Chair
Juneau location - U.S. Forest Service Conference Room 541A
Anchorage location - 645 G Street Fourth Floor

1. Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day
   - Approval of Meeting Notes from April 11 & 28, May 2 & 3

2. Executive Director's Report (Jim Ayers)
   - Financial Report (June Sinclair)
   - Project Status (Eric Myers)
   - Restoration Plan EIS (Rod Kuhn)
   - Institute of Marine Science (Kim Sundberg)
   - Public Information and Communication (Molly McCammon)
   - FY95 Work Plan Process (Molly McCammon)
   - Habitat Protection and Acquisition Status (Dave Gibbons)

3. New Business

* Authorization for Ranking and Negotiations:
  1) Tatitlek
  2) Chugach
  3) Other

* Transfer of $20,000 from Project 94165 (Prince William Sound Herring Genetic Stock Identification) to Project 94427 (Harlequin Duck Boat Surveys & Methodology Testing)[1].

4. 2:30 p.m. Executive Session on Habitat Protection and Acquisition Strategies
   Trustee Council and Appropriate Staff Only.

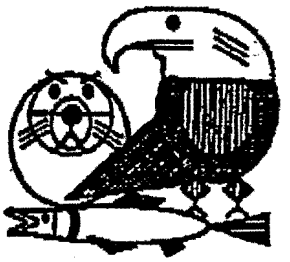
Tentative Meeting Schedule:
1) Between August 24 & 31 (May require 2 days)
2) Last week of September
3) October 31

Adjourn

* Action Items

[1] The $20K in Project 94165 is available because poor herring returns this spring did not allow for a full-scale testing of the hypothesis of several spawning stocks in Prince William Sound. A full-scale project will be considered again for FY95.

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



Resolution of Appreciation for Michael A. Barton
Recognizing His Outstanding Leadership and Dedication
as
Trustee Council Member for the
U.S. Department of Agriculture on the
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council expresses its profound appreciation to **Michael A. Barton** for his extraordinary leadership and stewardship as the Trustee Council Member for the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. From the time of the spill, during response and damage assessment, as well as subsequent planning and implementation of restoration activities, **Michael Barton** always brought exceptional judgment and insight to the process of formulating policy for the restoration of the injured natural resources and the services they provide. **Michael Barton's** dedication to service and his composure under pressure contributed significantly to the Trustee Council's design of a balanced approach to restoration of the spill affected area. The Trustee Council unanimously commends **Michael Barton** for his professionalism and friendship and wish Michael Barton well in future endeavors.

James Wolfe
Regional Forester
USDA Forest Service

Bruce Botelho
Attorney General
State of Alaska

George T. Frampton, Jr.
Assistant Secretary
U.S. Department of Interior

John A.Sandor
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

Steve Pennoyer
Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

ATTACHMENT C

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
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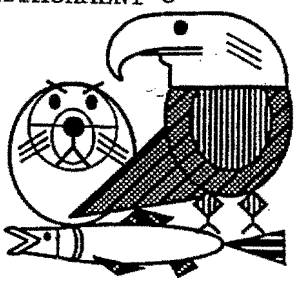

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: James R. Ayers, Executive Director

DATE: July 9, 1994

SUBJ: Policies Regarding Publications and Reference to Trustee Council Funded Research

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The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that the Trustee Council adopt a policy that addresses the need for a "disclaimer" when Trustee Council funded research is published in articles or other submissions for publication.

Additionally, as discussed below, a separate question has emerged regarding whether the Trustee Council should reserve the opportunity to participate in the peer review process of materials submitted for publication (in books, journals, etc.) that are supported with civil settlement funds.

Reference to Trustee Council Funded Research in Articles or Other Literature

Researchers who have worked on various damage assessment or restoration projects funded by the Trustee Council sometimes seek to have their work published as articles in scientific journals or other professional literature. While this is appropriate and even to be encouraged, it is also important to ensure that the views and positions of the Trustee Council are not inadvertently misconstrued as a result of these publication efforts. The conclusions of individual investigators using data or information from Trustee Council funded projects should be clearly identified as their own unless and until the Trustee Council takes specific action to endorse a particular interpretation or conclusion. It is my understanding from the Chief Scientist, that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains a policy along these lines as indicated by the attached excerpt from an article

published in the *Marine Ecology Progress Series* by Dr. Spies, et. al. (see attachment, last page).

Recommendation: Investigators working on projects sponsored by the Trustee Council that are the subject of a journal article or other submission for publication should be directed to include a statement with all such submissions stating:

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

Peer Review of Materials Included in Trustee Council Supported Publications

A related policy issue has also emerged regarding what opportunity, if any, the Trustee Council should have to participate in the peer review of materials published as a result of direct funding support from the civil settlement (e.g., a book of papers or journal articles for which civil settlement funds are used to pay page charges). This question was brought to light by the difference of scientific interpretation that has arisen regarding a paper to be included in the marine mammal book that will be published with funding support from the Trustee Council (*Effects of the* Exxon Valdez *on Marine Mammals*).

One possible means of addressing this issue would be for the Trustee Council to adopt a policy providing that if civil settlement funds are used to support the cost of printing a book or other publication, the Trustee Council would expressly reserve the opportunity to participate in the peer review process for the materials to be published as a result of that Trustee Council funding support.

At this point, there is a spectrum of opinion on the need for a policy that addresses this issue. Some agency liaisons are supportive of the concept while others object. There is no consensus of opinion and this is an issue that warrants further discussion. I do not have a recommendation at this time. I did, however, want to bring the issue to your attention.

attachment

Vol. 54: 157-170, 1989 | MARINE ECOLOGY PROGRESS SERIES Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser. | Published June 8

Stable isotope ratios and contaminant concentrations in a sewage-distorted food web

Robert B. Spies[1], Harold Kruger[2], Robert Ireland[1], David W. Rice, Jr[1]

[1] Environmental Sciences Division, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, University of California, Box 5507, Livermore, California 94550, USA

[2] Kruger Laboratories, 24 Blackstone Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139, USA

ABSTRACT: Concentrations of selected neutral organic contaminants and stable isotope ratios of carbon, nitrogen and deuterium/hydrogen in invertebrates and fish were compared from near a large, 60 m deep municipal waste outfall near Los Angeles, California, where waste has a measurable influence on the structure of the marine food web, and from a reference area off Santa Barbara, California. Objectives were to investigate (1) the degree of utilization of sewage organic matter in the food web, especially by 3 species of fish, (2) differences in contaminant accumulation between these benthophagous fish and (3) the behavior of organic contaminants relative to each other and to organic matter through several trophic levels. Isotopically lighter carbon and nitrogen and higher concentrations of most chlorinated hydrocarbons were found in tissues of organisms from near the outfall. On the basis of the $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ of the fishes, the estimated contribution of nitrogen and carbon from sewage was about 15 to 20% of their requirements for these elements. The $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ values increased in the fishes in the order of *Microstomus pacificus*, *Citharichthys sordidus* and *Zaniolepis latipinnis*. The Cs/K ratio of the latter species was also significantly higher than the former 2 species, also indicating its higher trophic position. *C. sordidus* had the highest wet-weight concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons and phthalic acid esters; intermediate concentrations of these compounds were found in *Z. latipinnis* and the lowest concentrations were found in *M. pacificus*. Concentrations of chlorinated hydrocarbons on a lipid-weight basis changed this order so that it more closely resembled the trophic structure revealed by the stable isotope ratio and Cs/K ratio data. Increases of both ΣDDT and Aroclor 1254, from deposit-feeding invertebrates through fish, were evident in foodwebs of the outfall and reference areas as positive correlations with $\delta^{13}C$. A large degree of correlation was evident between contaminants in *Z. latipinnis* but not in the other 2 fish species. These correlations were apparently not a function of liver lipid concentration, but the strengths of the correlations were dependent on the similarities of log K_{ow} values of the correlated compounds.

INTRODUCTION

Over 2×10^5 metric tons of sewage particulate matter are discharged into the Southern California Bight each year (Schafer 1984). Associated with these particles are a variety of xenobiotic contaminants, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, phthalic acid esters, heterocycles and chlorophenols (Young & Gossett 1980, Eganhouse & Kaplan 1982, Gossett et al. 1982, Schafer 1984). The sewage particles are about 60% organic matter, compared to ca 2% in endogenous marine particulate matter (Sweeney & Kaplan 1980).

As a result of particulate matter settling, sediments have accumulated at the rate of 0.6 to 1.7 g cm^{-2} yr^{-1} (dry) during the 1970's near the Los Angeles County Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) outfall (Stull et al. 1986a). This deposition of particles with a high organic content has had a marked effect on the food web, changing microbial and invertebrate populations in accordance with effects expected from organic enrichment (Pearson & Rosenberg 1978, Stanley et al. 1978, Stull et al. 1986b). The general effect evident in the invertebrate populations was a stimulation of selected species of deposit-feeding infauna, especially polychaetes, while crustaceans, particularly amphipods, became less numerous (Smith & Green 1976, Word & Striplin 1980).

Changes in populations of benthophagous fish were also noted near the JWPCP outfall during the 1970's (Cross et al. 1985; see Spies 1984 for review). One species in particular, the Dover sole (American appella-

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0171-8630/89/0054/0157/$ 03.00

ascribe size-related differences in $\delta^{15}N$ in *M. pacificus* mainly to changing diet with size rather than an isotope effect due to metabolism, the specimens analysed from Santa Barbara were much smaller (ca 8 g each) than those from the JWPCP outfall area (from 42 to 110 g each). Therefore, if there were really a relationship between size and $\delta^{15}N$ due to an isotope effect, the use of larger fish from the control area would have resulted in an even greater difference in $\delta^{15}N$ than observed.

The local movement of *Citharichthys sordidus* in and out of the outfall area is a behavior pattern consistent with the ecological data that indicate there is not a strong attraction of this species for the outfall area (Cross et al. 1985). This behavior pattern would be expected to result in both a greater accumulation of those contaminants that were elevated near the outfall and in isotope ratio shifts that were different in the outfall area in some individuals. Therefore, it might be expected that contaminant concentrations and shifts in stable isotope ratios might be correlated. Indeed, Aroclor 1254 and ΣDDT are elevated in these species relative to the SB reference site (Table 7) and their concentrations correlate with $\delta^{15}N$ (Fig. 4). An alternative explanation is that the switch from partly benthic to wholly pelagic prey in larger specimens (Allen 1982) would result in greater contaminant concentrations along with isotopic shifts toward lighter carbon and nitrogen. However, size did not correlate with either of these measures in this species.

It has now been well established that $\delta^{13}C$ increases slightly with each trophic transfer (DeNiro & Epstein 1978, Teeri & Schoeller 1979, Stephenson et al. 1986). This phenomenon has been utilized to interpret the structure of complex food webs where it is not entirely clear that the trophic level assignments should be for animals that feed on organisms from various trophic levels (Haines & Montague 1979, McConnaughey & McRoy 1979a, b, Rau et al. 1983). Data presented here indicate that a combination of $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ predicts trophic level better than Cs/K. However, we used about 20 of each species for the isotope ratio analyses and only 5 of each species for the Cs and K analyses. Perhaps with more Cs/K values clearer separations between species, such as those observed from the isotope ratio data, would be evident.

The data support the following conclusions: (1) the 3 species of fish collected in the outfall area obtained about 15 to 20% of their carbon and nitrogen from sewage and this varied little between species; (2) carbon and nitrogen became isotopically heavier and Cs/K increased in the 3 species in the order of: *Microstomus pacificus*, *Citharichthys sordidus* and *Zaniolepis latipinnis*, which suggests strongly that trophic levels increase in this order; (3) *M. pacificus*, a species that apparently occupies a lower trophic level than the other 2 species, accumulated the lowest concentrations of ΣDDT and PCBs; (4) Aroclor 1254 and ΣDDT bioaccumulate through the food web, from invertebrate detritus feeders to predatory fish, although for ΣDDT in fish this may related to lipid content; (5) contaminants tend to correlate positively between individuals of a fish species with increasing trophic level, and the reason for this remains unclear.

Acknowledgements. We are grateful to I. Haydock of the Los Angeles County Sanitation District for making the 'Sea-S-Dee' available for sampling and for the sample of sewage particulate matter. Willard Bascom, director of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) at the time of this study, graciously made laboratory space available for processing field samples. Jeff Cross of SCCWRP was particularly helpful in our field work. Don Baumgartner, Bruce Boese and Henry Lee of EPA's Marine Laboratory, Newport, Oregon have given us support and many helpful suggestions. We thank D. Young, from the same laboratory, for invaluable discussions of the Cs and K data. This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) under Contract No. W-7405-ENG-48. Although the research described in this paper was funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency through Interagency Agreement AD-89-E2A267 to LLNL, it has not been subjected to the Agency's required peer and policy review and therefore does not necessarily reflect the views of the Agency.

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ATTACHMENT D

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Dr. Charles H. Peterson has served as one of the Trustee Council's most highly regarded scientific peer reviewers; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Peterson has been extremely diligent in his efforts to provide the Trustee Council and the public with sound information and advice; and

WHEREAS, Dr. Peterson has made an important contribution to the Trustee Council's efforts to develop an ecosystem approach to the restoration of resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the Pew Scholars Program in Conservation and the Environment recently recognized Dr. Peterson's exceptional professional contribution to the conservation of biological diversity and related environmental issues,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council commends Dr. Peterson for the receipt of this prestigious award from the Pew Charitable Trusts.

Craig O. Tillery Dated 7/11/94
for BRUCE M. BOTELHO
Attorney General
State of Alaska

Dated 7/11/94
for GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.
Assistant Secretary for Fish,
Wildlife & Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

Dated 7/11/94
PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service

Dated 7.11.94
for STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

Dated 7/11/94
CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Dated 7/11/94
JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

ATTACHMENT E

Outline of Draft FY 95 Work Plan

Note: The following outline represents a proposal by staff to organize information about the Draft FY 95 Work Plan in order to provide an opportunity for meaningful public review and comment. The proposal to identify various project categories in no way reflects an action or decision on the part of the Trustee Council regarding any specific project or proposal to be funded in FY 95. Budgets for continuing administrative costs and closeout/report writing for FY 94 projects will require action by the Trustee Council in late August. It is intended that a Draft FY 95 Work Plan will be published for public review and comment in late August/early September. Based on comment received as a result of the PAG and public review, the Executive Director will present a formal recommendation for consideration and action by the Trustee Council at a meeting in late October.

Summary: Draft FY 95 Work Plan

This document would consist of:

— an introduction and several tables that identify Category 1 projects[1] (number, title, sponsor, lead agency, cost) organized according to category (General Restoration, Monitoring, Research, Habitat Protection and Administration) together with a narrative that puts the set of Category 1 projects into the context of the overall restoration goals, objectives and strategies drawing on the guidance provided in the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for FY 95* and the *Draft Restoration Plan*

— a listing of Category 2[2] projects; Category 3[3] projects; Category 4[4] projects as well as identify "closeout" and "carry-forward" projects[5]

Note: this document would receive wide circulation to the Trustee Council mailing list.

Draft FY 95 Work Plan — Supplement Volume I

This document would consist of Brief Project Descriptions for Category 1 and Category 2 projects and information on how to obtain BPDs for other projects

Note: this document would receive limited mail circulation, but be widely noticed as available upon request.

Draft FY 95 Work Plan — Supplement Volume II

This document would consist of Brief Project Descriptions for all other projects.

Note: this document would be prepared as a three ring binder and widely noticed as available for review in Legislative Information Offices and Public Libraries. Individual BPDs would be available upon request.

Draft FY 95 Work Plan — Supplement Volume III

This document would consist of detailed budget forms for Category 1 and Category 2 projects.

Note: this document would be prepared as a three ring binder and widely noticed as available for review in Legislative Information Offices and Public Libraries. Individual budgets and additional information about budgets would be available upon request.

---

(1) This set of projects will reflect a comprehensive, balanced set of priority FY 95 projects identified by the Executive Director in consultation with the Chief Scientist, Trustee Council agency liaisons, the PAG representatives and the Coordinating Committee on the basis of information available at this time. This set of projects will include General Restoration, Monitoring, Research, Habitat Protection and Administration/Public Information projects of a high priority that are responsive to the guidance (objectives and strategies) provided by the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for FY 95.*

(2) This set of projects will include General Restoration, Monitoring, Research, Habitat Protection and Administration/Public Information projects identified as permissible under the terms of the civil settlement, but of a lower priority in FY 95, together with a statement of the rationale for their designation as Category 2 projects.

(3) This set of projects will include General Restoration, Monitoring, Research, Habitat Protection and Administration/Public Information projects that have been proposed to the Trustee Council that are identified as being incomplete, lacking a clear relationship to restoration or otherwise of low priority, together with a statement of the rationale for their designation as Category 3 projects.

(4) This set of projects will include General Restoration, Monitoring, Research, Habitat Protection and Administration/Public Information projects raising significant legal or policy issues. A specific rationale for why a particular project is proposed for this category will be provided for each project (e.g., not legally permissible under the civil settlement, the proposal would fund a normal agency responsibility).

(5) Closeout projects are those projects from a prior year that will be concluded in FY 95. Carry-forward projects are those projects that were not completed in FY 94, that are to be continued but need reauthorization.

ATTACHMENT A

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
CONTINUATION OF JULY 11, 1994 MEETING
TELECONFERENCE
JULY 18, 1994 @ 3:00 P.M.

Trustee Council Members:

PHIL JANIK/JIM WOLFE
Regional Forester/Trustee
Alaska Region/Representative
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

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

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

John Sandor, Chair
Juneau - Forest Service Conference Room 541A
Anchorage - 645 G Street Fourth Floor

1. Call to Order 3:00 p.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day

2. Habitat Acquisition Update (Dave Gibbons)
   - Appraisal Schedule & Cost Estimate

3. Future Meeting Schedule
   - August 23, 1994 @ 7:30 or 8:00 a.m. (Simpson Building)
   Tentative Topics to be Discussed
   - Final Restoration Plan
   - EIS Preferred Alternative
   - FY95 Interim Budget
   - Habitat Update

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

July 18, 1994 @ 3:00 p.m.
Reconvened from July 11, 1994 Meeting

DRAFT

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

- Jim Wolfe, USFS
- Deborah Williams, USDOI
- Don Collinsworth, NMFS
- Carl Rosier, ADF&G
- *John Sandor, ADEC
- Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair
• Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.
Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.
Don Collinsworth served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.
Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik for the entire meeting.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

2. Habitat Acquisition Update

APPROVED MOTION: Trustee Council authorized an additional $1,500,000 to accommodate the U.S. Forest Service's proposed Appraisal Schedule & Cost Estimates. This is to include a timber cruise for Tatitlek @ $200,000 and an expedited Eyak timber cruise and report (mid-September) @ $600,000. Akhiok, Old Harbor and Koniag report due date to change from mid-September to late August. Also, requested was a written explanation from the contractor for the cost difference regarding the report due dates. Motion by Deborah Williams, seconded by Jim

Wolfe.

3. Upcoming Meeting Dates

APPROVED MOTION: The next Trustee Council meeting will be in Anchorage on August 23, 1994 @ 10:30 a.m.

Meeting adjourned

raw

DRAFT

U.S. Forest Service contract for the procurement of appraisal services would be used to appraise all interests in land proposed to be acquired for purposes of restoration. The responsibility for the overall administration of the appraisal services contract remains with the Forest Service. The parties executed the MOU on March 21, 1994.

Second, in March, 1994, the Executive Director began a process to develop standardized appraisal instructions. The appraisal instructions utilized in the existing Forest Service contract were the basis for development of the standardized instructions. The Executive Director solicited comments on these instructions from landowners interested in participating in the restoration acquisition program and incorporated appropriate comments in the final version. The Department of Justice Chief Appraiser also reviewed the standardized instructions and concurred that the standards met the requirements of UASFLA. The standardized appraisal instructions were finalized on April 21, 1994.

Third, the Executive Director also requested that the appropriate staff develop a framework for the appraisal process that could be shared with landowners and the public. Throughout April, 1994, agency negotiators, appraisers, and attorneys formulated a twelve step process for conducting appraisals, reviewing appraisals, and approving appraisals. The draft twelve step process was also submitted to interested landowners for comment and was endorsed by the Council on May 31, 1994. The final twelve step process was issued June 3, 1994.

B. Initiation of Appraisals and Current Schedule.

At the same time the above initiatives detailing the standards and process to be used in conducting appraisals was taking place, negotiations with landowners were occurring. Receipt of permission from the landowners to proceed with an appraisal has varied with each parcel and remains dependent upon the progress of on-going negotiations. The progress of negotiations and thereby the number of parcels to be appraised within the assumed deadline of mid-September has made the confirmation of the completion of any given appraisal difficult. In fact, the Executive Director informed the Council at its April 11, 1994, meeting that the schedule for completion of appraisals was not definitive and that the appraisers were expecting appraisals to be prepared by July, August, or maybe even early September. Transcript at p. 16.

In addition, two issues have been problematic with respect to the scheduling of appraisals, although it does not appear either issue has caused significant delays in the current appraisal schedule. First, the May 6, 1994, purchase agreement with the Eyak Corporation and Sherstone, Inc. for the purchase of approximately

DRAFT

July 18, 1994

FOREST SERVICE STATUS REPORT REGARDING APPRAISAL SERVICES AND APPRAISAL SCHEDULE

At its July 11, 1994, meeting, the Trustee Council requested both a status report regarding the Forest Service contract to conduct appraisals in support of the restoration acquisition program and a current appraisal schedule.

I. Background

The status of the appraisal contract and current appraisal schedule cannot be fully appreciated without a consideration of the historical context in which the Trustee Council's appraisal process has evolved.

A. Standardized Appraisal Process and Appraisal Services Contract.

On November 30, 1993, the HPWG issued its comprehensive habitat protection evaluation and ranking of large parcels, which were evaluated, scored and ranked as high, moderate, or low to represent the degree to which protection of a parcel would benefit the recovery of linked resources and services that occur on the parcel.

At its January 31, 1994, meeting, the Trustee Council approved a resolution proposed by Commissioner Sandor to proceed with a habitat protection program. Among other things, the resolution directed the Executive Director to work with the lead negotiators to develop a standardized appraisal process, including standardized appraisal instructions, to be used to appraise the parcels under consideration for protection. This Council direction launched several initiatives.

First, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding the appraisal process to be used to appraise interests in land under consideration for acquisition and habitat protection as part of the Trustee Council restoration process. The parties entered into the MOU to ensure that all appraisals are conducted and reviewed in an efficient and uniform manner. The MOU provides that standard appraisal instructions will be developed and applied to each appraisal of interests in land proposed for acquisition, and that all appraisals will comply with State of Alaska appraisal standards and the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions* (UASFLA), 1992. In addition, the parties agreed that an existing

inventory. In addition, physical risks for the individuals performing the timber inventory work increases as the end of the field season nears.

If the draft completion date for each appraisal requested is to be by mid-September, an increase in contract personnel and cost will certainly occur. Based on discussions with Pacific Forest Consultants, the Forest Service estimate for completing the timber cruises for the Afognak and Eyak large parcels by September 15 is approximately $800,000. This is based on an increase in personnel to approximately 100 people to cruise the estimated 163,000 acres to be appraised, and considers current costs for labor, transportation, overhead, and expenses. It is estimated that if the September 15 draft completion date is not required, and the deadline to complete the timber cruise is late October, the estimate for Eyak is $250,000, assuming that good timber inventory data is available for Afognak. In addition, it must be noted that Pacific Forest Consultants indicates there is only a 50-50 chance that it could meet the September 15 deadline.

The incurred costs associated with the conduct of appraisals currently exceeds the amount authorized by the Council at its May 31st meeting to conduct appraisals. The Council allocated $515,000 to conduct appraisals. The cost of performing the five appraisals authorized at the time of the May 31st meeting, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Chenega, Eyak-Orca Narrows Sub-parcel, Shuyak, and Old Harbor, is $992,617. This does not include the $53,043 that the Federal trustees authorized to be expended from federal restitution funds to conduct an appraisal of the Chenega parcel. The worst case analysis regarding completion of Afognak, Eyak large parcel and Koniag by September 15th brings the estimated total to conduct all appraisals to $1,827,617. This total cost exceeds the $515,000 allocated by the Council by $1,312,617. This estimate does NOT include any appraisal of Tatitlek lands that may be requested for draft completion by September 15.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the attached appraisal schedule provides for an expected date of completion of the draft appraisal report and the cost estimates are based on the September 15 completion date. For acquisitions involving partial interests, significant issues continue to remain undefined, which affect the appraiser's ability to meet this draft completion date. Where less than fee acquisitions are proposed, negotiators must resolve issues such as public access, subsistence rights, ANILCA 22(g), and defining development rights retained by the landowner before a defined partial interest to be acquired is presented to the appraiser for a determination of value of the less than fee interest.

two thousand acres of commercial timber rights required that an appraisal be conducted as soon as possible to meet the 90 day closing requirement stated in the purchase agreement. This required a shift in focus from the Shuyak and Chenega parcels to the Eyak/Sherstone parcel with respect to the performance of the timber appraisal. Second, locating a subcontractor to perform timber appraisals was troublesome. No timber appraisal firm with experience in Alaska was acceptable to the State and/or the private landowners. This results from a potential appearance of a conflict for the Alaska firms because no qualified firm was identified that was not already associated with either the private parties or with Exxon Corporation in the remaining oil spill litigation. Not until mid-May was the Forest Service contract appraiser, Black-Smith and Richards of Anchorage, able to subcontract with Pacific Forest Consultants of Portland, Oregon to perform timber appraisal services under the Forest Service contract.

An appraisal schedule prepared for the Council for its May 31, 1994 meeting indicates that of the five appraisals authorized to be conducted as of that date, the draft appraisal completion date for two was mid-July, one in August, and two in mid-September. The chart attached details, among other things, the expected completion date of the draft appraisal reports for these five parcels, which effectively remain on schedule as reported to the Council in May.

Since the May Council meeting, however, three additional requests have been made by the Executive Director to prepare appraisals, with a presumed target for completion of the draft appraisal report of September 15, along with the other parcels already being appraised. Completion of these draft reports by this target date significantly raises the cost of conducting the appraisals and also may raise the perception that the Council's appraisal process is not reliable.

With respect to costs, several factors affect the estimated cost of conducting an appraisal, including the deadline established for completion of the appraisal. Large parcels containing timber may increase appraisal costs substantially. This results, in part, from deficient or non-existent timber inventory data, which then requires a significant amount of field work to inventory the timber. A significant number of additional timber cruisers may be required to complete the groundwork during this field season in order to meet a September 15 timeframe. There may be substantial risks involved in performing timber appraisals for an estimated 200,000 acres during the remaining 1994 field season. First, the margin for error increases in the timber inventory and grade, which calls into question the validity of the appraisal. This factor therefore requires that the accountability level increase substantially. Timber check cruisers must be available from the lead negotiating agency to ensure the validity of the timber

DRAFT

July 18, 1994

APPRAISAL SCHEDULE & COST ESTIMATES

PARCEL OWNERSHIP	REQUEST FROM E.D.	ACRES TO BE APPRAISED	INTEREST APPRAISED	DRAFT REPORT DATE	ESTIMATED COST
EYAK	5/5/94	2,025	TIMBER	LATE-JULY	$60,320
CHENEGA	9/93*	76,000	FEE/PAR/TIM	LATE-JULY	$450,000
SHUYAK	4/29/94	27,900	FEE/TIMBER	MID-AUGUST	$391,603
AKHIOK	5/6/94	119,885	FEE	MID-SEPT	$63,401
OLD HARBOR	5/6/94	34,134	FEE/PARTIAL	MID-SEPT	$27,291
KONIAG	7/11/94	100,000	FEE	MID-SEPT	$35,000**
AJV	6/23/94	112,658	FEE/TIMBER	MID-SEPT	$200,000**
EYAK	6/17/94	50,000**	FEE/PAR/TIM	MID-SEPT	$600,000**
				LATE-OCT	$250,000**
TATITLEK	not ordered				
CHUGACH	not ordered				
PORT GRAHAM	4/29/94	CANCELLED 5/17 AFTER PRELIMINARY WORK WAS INITIATED			
ENGLISH BAY	not ordered				

ESTIMATED TOTAL	$1,827,617
APPRAISAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL ON 1/31/94	$515,000
ADDITIONAL FUNDS NEEDED	$1,312,617

*Landowner permission given thru 9/93 agreement with Forest Service

**Estimate

DRAFT

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

DRAFT

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

AUGUST 23, 1994 @ 10:30 A.M.

8/16/94
3:18 pm
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

PHIL JANIK/JIM WOLFE
Regional Forester/Trustee
Alaska Region/Representative
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

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

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

, Chair
Anchorage - 645 G Street Fourth Floor

1. Call to Order 10:30 a.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day
   - Approval of July 11 and 18, 1994 Meeting Notes

2. Public Advisory Group Report (Brad Phillips) and
   Public Comment Period 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.

3. Restoration Plan Update (Jim Ayers) 11:30 a.m.
   - Summary of Public Comments on EIS (Rod Kuhn)
   - Adoption of Preferred Alternative for EIS*
   - Implementation/Final Restoration Plan

4. Habitat Protection and Acquisition
   - Update on Activities
     (Possible Executive Session for Strategy Discussion)

- "Less than fee" and "Public Access" Policies*

5. Proposed Interim Budget*
   - Administrative Budget
   - Project Interim Budgets

6. Executive Director's Report (Jim Ayers)
   - Financial Report
   - Court Request
   - Investment Options
   - Chief Scientist Contract (Possible Executive Session)
   - Institute of Marine Science Improvements Update
   - FY95 Draft Work Plan

7. Future Meeting Schedule

***Action Items**

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME
HABITAT AND RESTORATION DIVISION
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599
FAX: (907) 522-3148

RAPIFAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

courier Service

TO: Staff - EVOS.

FROM: SHEILA WESTFALL
Administrative Assistant
(907) 267-2112

DATE: August 12, 1994

No. Pages: 1 (Including this page)

MESSAGE:

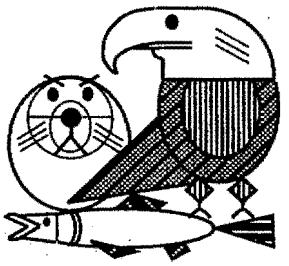
We have set up a direct billing for our new courier service.

Alaska Pony Express Inc
720 West 58th Avenue
Phone number: 562-7333. FAX number: 561-7281.

If you have any comments or suggestions, please call me.

Thanks. Sheila.

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Jerome Montague/ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCammon, Director of Operations

DATE: August 11, 1994

SUBJ: Project 95139A1/Little Waterfall Creek Instream Restoration — Authorization

---

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize sub-project 95139A1/Little Waterfall Creek Instream Restoration.

As you know, the Trustee Council's approval of Project 94139 was specifically conditioned by 1) the need to assure NEPA compliance, and 2) a review of the benefit/cost analysis for the various sub-projects with 95139 (see "FY 94 Work Plan Projects as approved by the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council January 31, 1994").

It is my understanding from Ken Chalk, that a Categorical Exclusion (CE) for this sub-project has been obtained from the United States Forest Service and that we will receive a copy of that CE later today. Additionally, the benefits and costs of this sub-project were addressed as part of the analysis done by Hartman and Richardson, *Applying Cost-benefit analysis to Salmon Restoration Projects studied in the "Restoration Survey" of the EVOS Restoration Program* (November 1993). While recognizing the explicitly stated limitations of that analysis, Table X1 from that report indicates a Benefit/Cost ratio for this project of 1.62:1.

cc: Joe Sullivan
Ray Thompson
Ken Chalk
Steve Honnold/ADF&G
James R. Ayers

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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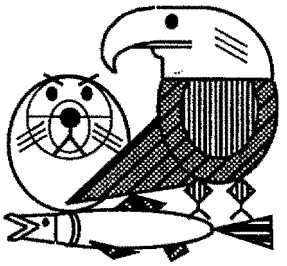

MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon, Director of Operations
June Arkoulis-Sinclair, Director of Finance

FROM: Eric F. Myers, Project Coordinator

DATE: August 11, 1994

SUBJ: Renumbering of Certain Proposed FY 95 Instream Salmon Restoration Projects

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The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that certain proposed FY 95 instream salmon restoration projects be *renumbered* in order to accurately reflect the relationship these FY 95 proposals have to FY 94 projects:

Old No.	Project Title	New No.	BPD?	Budget?	FY 95[1]	Cat.
95054	**Montague Riparian Rehabilitation**	**95139C**	Yes	Yes	46.2	2
95139	**Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Reports**	**95139B**	NO	Yes	5.2	5
95139B	**Spawning Channel- Port Dick**	**95139A**	Yes	Yes	33.2	2
95139C	**Pink Creek and Horse Marine**	**95139D**	Yes	Yes	61.5	3

[1] FY 95 budget figures from FY 95 detailed budget forms submitted as of 8/11.

Discussion

In FY 94, Project 94139/Salmon Instream Restoration was approved by the Trustee Council. This project consisted of six separate sub-projects that each were assigned individual tracking numbers as shown in Table 1. During the initial review and assignment of FY 95 project numbers, the relationship between certain FY 95 project proposals and prior instream restoration projects was not apparent. In order to properly relate FY 95 project proposals to prior, on-going FY 94 projects, certain proposed FY project numbers should be changed.

Montague Riparian Rehabilitation — The FY 95 proposal was initially assigned the number 95054. It should be changed to 95139C because it is a continuation of the sub-project initiated in FY 94 as 94139C1.

Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Reports — This is a proposed FY 95 work activity for which there is a detailed budget, but no Brief Project Description (BPD). The detailed budget has the number 95139. This should be changed to 95139B to reflect that work on Otter Creek and Shrode Creek was initiated in FY 94 as sub-projects 94139B1 (Otter) and 94139B2 (Shrode).

Spawning Channel at Port Dick — This proposed FY 95 project was initially authorized in FY 94 as 94139A2 but deferred pending further review of the cost-benefit ratio. The project number should be 95139A to properly reflect its relationship to the prior FY 94 authorization.

Pink Creek and Horse Marine Bypass Developments — These two specific instream restoration sub-projects are new and were *not* previously authorized as part of FY 94 project 94139 (Table 1). They are, however, functionally equivalent to the various sub-projects authorized in FY 94 as part of 94139. Accordingly, in order to reflect that these two sub-projects are similar to the FY 94 projects — but new in FY 95 — they should be identified with the project number 95139D (i.e., there was no "D" in FY 94.)

cc: Dave Gibbons
Ray Thompson
Joe Sullivan
Dean Hughes
Sandra Shubert
James R. Ayers

TABLE 1

FY 94 PROJECT 94139 SUB-PROJECTS

Agency Lead and Sub-project Name	Lead	FY 94	FY 95 [1]
ADF&G —			
94139A1 Little Waterfall Creek bypass	ADF&G	90.1	15.1
94139A2 Port Dick Spawning Channel [2]	ADF&G	131.0	41.9
Glacier Ranger District —			
94139B1 Otter Creek bypass	USFS	72.2	3.5
94139B2 Shrode Creek bypass	USFS	22.3	1.7
Cordova Ranger District —			
94139C1 Montague Island restoration	USFS	86.9	75.5
94139C2 Lowe River (6.5 Mile)	USFS	170.1	64.5
TOTAL		$ 572.6	202.2

[1] Budget figures from FY 94 detailed budget forms.

[2] The Port Dick Spawning Channel project was deferred pending further review of the B/C ratio. Funds in the amount of 25.0 from this sub-project were reallocated to Project 94320S/Herring Disease.

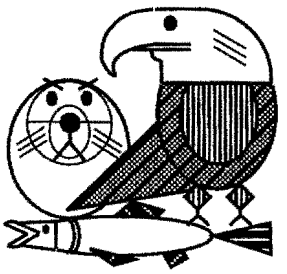
Subsistence Restoration Planning
List of Project Proposals
July 1994

Community	Project Name	Community Priority	Cost (FY 95)	Preparer
Tatitlek	Community Store	1	300.0	G. Kompkoff
Tatitlek	Mariculture Development Project	2	109.5	D. Daisy
Tatitlek	Mariculture Devleopment Project; Capital Outlay	2	405.0	D. Daisy
Tatitlek	Sockeye Salmon Release	3	36.0	G. Kompkoff
Tatitlek	Coho Salmon Release	4	36.0	G. Kompkoff
Tatitlek	Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values	6	69.0	NPS
Tatitlek	Subsistence Processing Facility	7	500.0 (approx)	DCRA
Tatitlek	Mental Health Center	10	100.0	M. Vlasoff
Tatitlek &	Clam Restoration	5	447.5	D. Daisy
Port Graham &		2		
Nanwalek		2		
Port Graham &	Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline	3	488.0	ADF&G
Nanwalek		3		
Port Graham	Salmon Enhancement	1	587.9	D. Daisy (95017)
Nanwalek	English Bay River Sockeye Salmon	1	129.8	D. Daisy
Chenega Bay	Mariculture Development	1	184.3	D. Daisy
Chenega Bay	Subsistence Harvest Support	2	50.0	DCRA
Cordova &	Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration	2	29.9	NPS
Chenega Bay &		3		
Tatitlek &		8		
Port Graham[1]		4		
Chenega Bay &	Elders/Youth Conference	4	77.7	ADF&G
Tatitlek[2]		9		
Cordova	Wild Salmon Stock Enhancement	1	685.0	Eyak (95024)
Valdez	Subsistence Skills Programs	1	35.0 (approx)	ADF&G/VNA

[1] Project proposed in these communities. Project would include Cordova, Valdez, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Nanwalek, and Port Graham.
[2] Project proposed in Chenega Bay and Tatitlek. Project would include all communities of the oil spill area.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

To: David Bruce
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

From: Rebecca Williams
Exxon Valdez Restoration Office

Date: August 9, 1994

Subj: July 26/27, 1994 Simpson Building Break-in

Per your request, the following is a detailed list of the items stolen or destroyed during the break-in and robbery that occurred late July 26 or early July 27, 1994 in the Simpson Building.

First Floor:

1) Broken ceiling tiles
2) broken glass at exterior back door
3) wheel on chair broken off
4) small pouch containing $15.00 in change stolen
5) Aiwa walkman stolen
6) one bag of M&M's.

Fourth Floor:

1) Reception area door kicked in, lock broken
2) window blinds pulled down on window into computer room
3) 57 personal compact disks from one office
4) a Texas Instrument Laptop 486 DX-25, TM-4000 WIN/DX with 1028 x 768 external resolution, with an additional 4 meg memory modules installed, carrying case which included mouse, battery pack and electrical outlet converter was stolen from same office as CDs
5) a Marantz field recorder and case were taken from another office
6) a glass panel to the small conference room was smashed, inside we found a destroyed napkin dispenser from the kitchen
7) a jar containing coins, mostly pennies, was destroyed
8) mustard was squirted around one office, on a chair and on the floor in the large conference room
9) graffiti was scratched into the inside of the elevator doors.

MEMORANDUM

TO: David Bruce, ADEC

FROM: Carrie Holba, OSPIC

COPY: Molly McCammon, Director of Operations, EVRO

DATE: July 27, 1994

SUBJECT: Simpson Building Break-in

As you requested, information on the first floor portion of the break-in follows:

Case #94-128623
Officer F. Patrick O'Brien
Anchorage Police Department
4501 S. Bragaw St.
Anchorage, AK 99507

APD: 786-8500
Mobile: 244-5191
Digital Pager: 268-4174

Beverly Hayes arrived at the Simpson Building on Wednesday, July 27, 1994 at 7:45 a.m. to find the door to the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) unlocked. Upon entering the library, she found the back door open and broken ceiling tiles on the floor. Beverly called the Anchorage Police Department.

The exterior door at the back of the Simpson Building has a vertical row of small windows right next to the door. The window at the level of the door knob was broken. It appeared that the burglar let himself in that way. He or she then tore out ceiling tiles above the back door to the OSPIC and climbed in over the door and into the library.

Two chairs and a box of documents were knocked over along the back wall. A wheel was broken off one of the chairs. The wheel was later found five aisles over in the library stacks.

Desk drawers in Carrie Holba's office had been opened and some of the contents dumped onto the floor. A small rust colored pouch containing $15.00 in change was missing.

At least one desk drawer in Karen Klinge's office had been opened. An Aiwa walkman was missing.

Desk drawers in Rod Kuhn's office were opened and some papers were dumped onto the floor. A bag of M&M's candies was missing.

An Officer Sands dusted some objects and doors for finger prints. L.J. Evans took photographs to document the damage.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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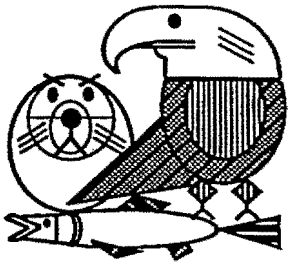
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TO: David Bruce

FROM: Cherri Womac

DATE: July 29, 1994

SUBJECT: July 27 break-in and vandalism

Per your request, following is a short summary of the break-in and vandalism that occurred on July 27, 1994, at the Simpson Building, located at 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska.

The vandals entered the reception area on the fourth floor by kicking or prying the locked door open. Once in that area they were able to enter the computer room (Ward's office) through the sliding glass window. Nothing appeared to be missing. The window blinds over the sliding glass window were removed and flung on the floor. The vandals rifled through all the desks and ransacked several offices.

They removed several personal CDs from Rebecca Williams office and the TI 400 WIN/DEX 25 laptop computer with 400 meg memory board, mouse, battery pack, electrical outlet converter, and carrying case (The case belonged to Ward Lane).

They also ransacked L.J. Evans' office, from which they removed a Marantz field recorder and case.

The glass in the door to the small conference area was smashed. It appeared that they used a napkin dispenser from the kitchen to destroy the window. This door is always kept locked. The room is utilized daily to conduct sensitive habitat analysis.

Bob Loeffler's penny jar was found smashed in the hall in front of the small conference room. There was also mustard squirted on his chair and one in the large conference room.

Veronica Gilbert, Tami Yockey and then myself were the first people to arrive on our floor. Tami contacted the police at approximately 7:45 a.m.

Another incident occurred yesterday afternoon (7/28/94). Around 4:30 p.m. Rebecca was at the outer doors of the building. Three youths pushed past her and entered the elevator. One youth carried a suspicious bundle under the front of his T-shirt.

Rebecca called the fourth floor from the OSPIC to have us keep watch for them coming off the elevator. Barbara Iseah and myself did not see them.

Shortly after the youths entered the building a security guard and police officer arrived. After inquiring about another exit, the police officer went to the alley door. There he apprehended two of the youths. Rebecca and Beverly Hayes heard noises at the back stairwell door off of OSPIC. When they investigated, there was a youth hiding behind the door. He dropped several gold nugget initial pins. He was apprehended by the police officer when he exited the building through the alley door.

04/02/93
12:29:31

Invoice-NI
3385(

CHARGE SALE

SHIMEK'S AUDIO

530 EAST BENSON BLVD.
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503
(907) 276-2525

SOLD TO:	SHIP TO:
. STATE OF ALASKA	STATE OF ALASKA
. 645 G. STREET	645 G. STREET
. ANCHORAGE, AK 99501	ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
. (907) 278-8008	(907) 278-8008

Code	P.O. Number	Sales Tax%	Installer/Tech	SalesPerson	Status
1	CACI 041-93	0.000	- -	STEVE -	CHARGE

Product Code Number	Product Description	Quantity	Price	Amoun
MAR-PMD201	MARANTZ FIELD RECORDERS	1	319.00	319.0

Deposit	0.00	Sub-Total	319.0
Bal. Due	319.00	Sales Tax	0.0
		Total	319.0
		Tendered	0.0
		Change	0.0

SER NO MZ029304920329

SHIMEKS....45 YEARS OF MAKING THE CUSTOMERS NEEDS NUMBER ONE

This is a CHARGE INVOICE
TERMS: Net 30_ Days
Picked Up x_____

(c) 1987/92 - SBS, Inc. Palm Harbor, Fl.

CHARGE SALE
-Original-

DELIVERY ORDER

FROM: STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Environmental Conservation
410 Willoughby Ave - Juneau, Ak 99811-1795

DELIVERY ORDER NUMBER
D.O. 277838

SHIP TO:
Department of Environmental Conservation
Exxon Valdez Trustees
645 G. Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, AK 99501
ATTN. Mark Broderson DO 277858

DATE DELIVERY REQUIRED AT DESTINATION: 12/30/92
DATE OF ORDER: 11/30/92
F.O.B. POINT: Final Destination
AGENCY REQUISITION NO./STOCK REQUEST NO.:
ORDER ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH: CA# Written Exp. Date Dated 11/27/92

CONTRACTOR:
COMPANY CONTACT NAME: Bryan Brown
TELEPHONE NUMBER: 344-7070
GSS Vendor Code:

Alaska Computer Brokers
551 W. Dimond
Anchorage, AK 99515

Order is Based On Shipment Via: ☐ Air Parcel Post ☐ Air Freight ☐ Surface Parcel Post ☐ Surface Freight ☐ Other - See Text ☐ Vendor's Choice

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE - State of Alaska DO. number must be prominent on all cartons or packing slip(s and invoice(s) or shipment will be refused.

ITEM NO.	COMMODITY CODE	QUANTITY ORDERED	UNIT OF MEASURE	DESCRIPTION (Note: Include C.A. Item number if appropriate)	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
1		1	ea	Texas Instrument Laptop 486 DX-25, TM-4000 WIN/DX with 1028 x 768 external resolution		2,780.00
2		2	ea	# IMD-186628, 4 meg memory modules, installed in item number 1	203.00	406.00
3		1	ea	Texas Instrument Laptop 486 DX-25, TM-4000 WIN/DX with 1028 x 768 external resolution		2,780.00
4		2	ea	# IMD-186628, 4 meg memory modules, installed in item number 3	203.00	406.00
5		1	ea	# 2617772-0002, 9600 Baud FAX modem installed in item number 3		505.00

PROPERTY
INSTALLED IN TAG NO. _____
RR NO. 93101 TAG NO. 100967 SERIAL NO.

PAYMENT OF INVOICES WILL NOT BE MADE UNTIL GOODS OR SERVICES ARE RECEIVED

93102 100968

SEND INVOICE IN DUPLICATE TO: 410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105 SUPPLY Juneau, AK 99801-1795

PAGE 1 OF PAGES TOTAL OF ALL PAGES $ 6,877.00

REF	TYPE	NUMBER	AMOUNT	DATE	COMMENTS
1	PVN				
2	DO	277838	6,877.00	11/30/92	
3	UDR				
4	SR	CACT 01393	6,877.00	11/30/92	

FIN	AMOUNT	SY	CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	FY	NRP DIST	NRP LIN
1	3,691.00	93	18707002		48000012	75796			
2	3,186.00	93	18707001		48000023	75796			
3									
4									

COPY

PURCHASING AUTHORITY NAME: MaryAnn Henriques
TITLE: Procurement Spec II
PURCHASING AUTHORITY'S SIGNATURE: MaryAnn Henriques
TELEPHONE NUMBER: (907) 465-5030

Y - Supply
p - David Bruce

02-801 (Rev. 5/87)

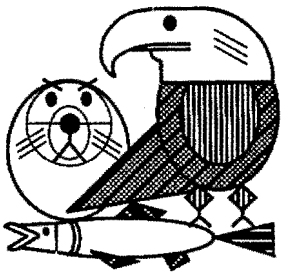
FISCAL OR SUSPENSE

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

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	1542
CONNECTION TEL	4655375
CONNECTION ID	M.BRODERSEN
START TIME	08/09 16:18
USAGE TIME	03'10
PAGES	7
RESULT	OK

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



FAX COVER SHEET

To: David Bruce Number:

From: Rebecca Date: 8/9/94

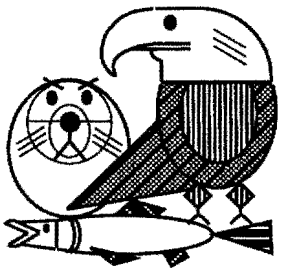
Comments: Total Pages: 7

Here's that memo you requested on the break in. It's pretty much what you received before. See ya!

Document Sent By: Rebecca

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

To: Agency Liaisons &
Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

Date: August 9, 1994

Subj: Tomorrow's RWF Meeting

The agenda for the weekly Restoration Work Force meeting tomorrow will include a review of interim budget requests. Please bring all budget materials for your agency with you, and be prepared to discuss them in detail. I anticipate tomorrow's worksession could last the entire morning. The Juneau meeting location is the Forest Service conference room.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
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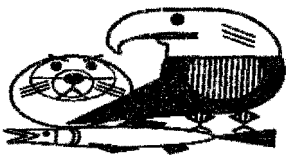
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force Number: _____

From: Molly McCammon Date: August 9, 1994

Comments: Total Pages: 2

PIS forward to the Agency Liaison - Restoration Work Force member in your Ofc. Thank you

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Ayers, Jim
Bartels, Leslie
Berg, Catherine
Brodersen, Mark
Bruce, David
Fries, Carol
Gibbons, Dave
Gilbert, Veronica
Loeffler, Bob
McCammon, Molly
Montague, Jerome
Morris, Byron
Myers, Eric
Rabinowitch, Sandy
Spies, Bob
Sullivan, Joe
Thompson, Ray
Wright, Bruce

Document Sent By: Rebecca

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[14] 2572510	S.RABINOWITCH ok
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	[17] 2713992	R.THOMPSON
	[18] 5223148	J.SULLIVAN
	[19] 7863636	L.BARTELS
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

ERROR

1 person from every agency @ mtg to discuss interim budget marthals

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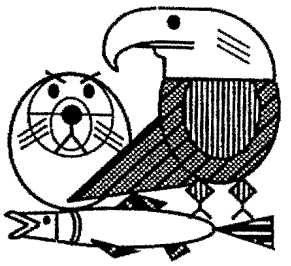

MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons/Restoration Work Force

FROM: Eric F. Myers, Project Coordinator

DATE: 8/8/94

SUBJ: Review of "Abstracts" for Draft FY 95 Work Plan

Attached you will find portions of the working draft of the table "FY 95 Project Proposals — Summary Information" that will be published as part of the Draft FY 95 Work Plan. This table includes an abstract (summary information) about all projects that have been proposed for the FY 95 Work Plan. For purposes of this review, this table is sorted according to LEAD AGENCY and then PROJECT NUMBER.

Please review the "Abstract" description for each of the projects for which your agency is the lead and provide Eric Myers your comments or corrections by the end of business Thursday, August 11th (sooner, if at all possible).

Only those projects for which your agency is the lead are attached:

ADEC	pages 1 - 3	(Brodersen)
ADFG	pages 3 - 34	(Montague)
ADNR	pages 34 - 38	(Gilbert)
USDOI	pages 39 - 52	(Rabinowitch)
NOAA	pages 53 - 62	(Morris)
USFS	pages 62 - 68	(Gibbons)

PLEASE NOTE: Many of the FY 95 budget figures in this draft are known to be in error. We have only just received many of the detailed budget forms and will be using those budgets as the source for information regarding FY 95 costs. Also, if you would like the balance of this draft, I would be happy to provide it to you but wanted to avoid jamming the fax with numerous 68 page transmissions.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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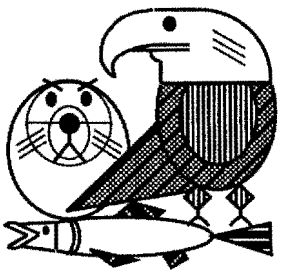

MEMORANDUM

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Molly McCammon
Director of Operations

Date: August 4, 1994

Subj: August 23 Trustee Council Meeting

Enclosed for your review is a draft copy of the agenda for the August 23, 1994 Trustee Council meeting and a copy of an article that appeared in the New York Times on July 31. The agenda will be discussed at the August 10 Restoration Work Force meeting. Comments on how best to respond to the Times article should be received in Anchorage by Monday. The next two Work Force meetings are scheduled for 9:00 a.m. Wednesday, August 10 and **Friday**, August 19.

Attachments: New York Times Article
Draft TC Agenda

SENT BY:ASST. SECRETARY FWP ; 8- 1-94 ; 7:53PM ; INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-
907 276 7178:# 2/ 2

NYT 7/31/94

Exxon Is Right. Alas.

By Jeff Wheelwright

MORRO BAY, Calif.

Five years after the Exxon Valdez spill, the oil company is paying its final bills for the destruction its tanker caused in Prince William Sound, Alaska.

On Monday, Exxon agreed to pay $20 million to native villagers whose fish and game were injured by the oil. The company settled just before a Federal jury in Anchorage was to hear the natives' claims.

Twenty million dollars is small change compared to the commercial fishermen's demands. The jury has been deliberating their claims, which total $895 million.

And because the same jury has already found Exxon reckless in causing the spill, it will deliver a punitive award. Lawyers for the villagers and the fishermen are asking $15 billion, the largest environmental fine in history.

As one who has not fed his car a drop of Exxon gasoline in five years, I ought to be cheered. The images of the oil spill still cause the familiar juices to flow, feelings of outrage over the assault on the sound.

Shouldn't Exxon pay through the nose for ruining the sound's fishing?

Jeff Wheelwright is author of "Degrees of Disaster: Prince William Sound: How Nature Reels and Rebounds."

Not only was there a lost harvest of pink salmon and herring in 1989, when the oil was fresh, and not only did the value of fish decline afterward, in part because of the perception of tainting, but also there has been long-term damage to the fish stocks and the ecosystem in general.

Or so the jury has been told.

The plaintiffs are wrong, however, about the long-term ecological damage — wrong for the right reason. And environmentalists are wrong, too, their right reason being concern for a beautiful and unspoiled place.

Exxon, though I choke to admit it, is correct in maintaining that the sound has recovered from the spill. Still, if Exxon is right, it is for the wrong reason — corporate self-interest, the same self-interest that led to the negligent shipping of the oil.

I studied the sound for five years, visiting often and reviewing the scientific work undertaken to assess the damages. The most important thing I learned is that an environmental assault like an oil spill has acute and chronic effects.

The acute effects (the blackened carcasses of sea birds and otters) were shockingly obvious, but the chronic effects, as alleged by the plaintiffs, were drowned out by ecological "noise."

By noise, scientists mean the competition of competing disturbances. The numerous and overlapping factors that cause long-term biological change usually cannot be sorted out. Whipsawed by shifts in the weather, ocean temperature, food supply, predation and disease, fish populations naturally rise and fall. For salmon and herring, inconsistent spawning runs are the rule. Then an oil spill hits the system. After reverberating for a year or so, the ecosystem returns to its normal Babel.

The Exxon Valdez accident can be compared to the much larger Amoco Cadiz spill off Brittany in 1978. There, a bottom fish called plaice was hurt for several years, and oysters were tainted for longer, but the ecosystem overall appeared to be [illegible]. In 1993, the Braer dumped [illegible] barrels of crude (about twice as much as the Exxon Valdez) on the Shetland Islands. Because of fierce cleansing by waves, the oil disappeared in a few months and its effects on marine creatures were not measurable.

Prince William Sound has already recovered.

Of course, to say that effects on fish are not measurable is not to say that effects don't occur. But they have to be subtle. Testifying in court, Exxon's experts emphasized the great uncertainties. No salmon or herring were found dead in 1989, and the company's scientific studies did not turn up any chronic effect that could be tied to the oil. The fishermen's lawyers replied that Exxon hadn't looked hard enough.

The plaintiffs' problem is that in the years after the oil spill, the salmon and herring returned strongly. Pink salmon catches broke records in 1990 and 1991, and herring catches broke records in 1991 and 1992. The last two seasons were very poor — the herring season never even opened — as populations of both species fell sharply.

So if there was harm from the oil, it would have to be delayed harm. Yet marine science cannot account for a delayed response from an oil spill; the plaintiffs' experts had no proof to explain the broad swings that occurred.

On the face of it, Exxon wins. But the proceeding is not a criminal trial, where guilt must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt, nor a scientific inquiry, where hypotheses are rigorously tested.

Instead, the jury has been instructed to decide on a preponderance of the evidence. The principal attorney for the fishermen appealed to the jury's common sense: it made sense, did it not, that a lot of oil spilled should cause salmon and herring to collapse years later?

The real loser is not Exxon but science.

This just in from Prince William Sound: pink salmon are running heavily to Port Valdez. Fishery managers have doubled their forecasts. It looks like the catch will be good. □

DRAFT

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

8/2/94
9:23 am
DRAFT

AUGUST 23, 1994 @ 10:30 A.M.

Trustee Council Members:

PHIL JANIK/JIM WOLFE
Regional Forester/Trustee
Alaska Region/Representative
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

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

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

, Chair
Anchorage - 645 G Street Fourth Floor

1. Call to Order 10:30 a.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Order of the Day
   - Approval of July 18, 1994 Meeting Notes

2. Public Advisory Group Report (Brad Phillips) and
   Public Comment Period 10:30 - 11:30 a.m.

3. Restoration Plan Update (Jim Ayers) 11:30 a.m.
   - Summary of Public Comments on EIS (Rod Kuhn)
   - Final Alternative for EIS*
   - Implementation/Final Restoration Plan*

4. Proposed Interim Budget*
   - Administrative Budget
   - Information Management System

- Project Interim Budgets

5. Executive Director's Report (Jim Ayers)
   - Quarterly Budget and Project Status Report
   - Investment Options
   - Chief Scientist Contract
   - Institute of Marine Science Improvements
   - Habitat Protection & Acquisition Update
   - FY95 Draft Work Plan

***Action Items**

DRAFT

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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	[38] 2715827	G.BELT

ERROR

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
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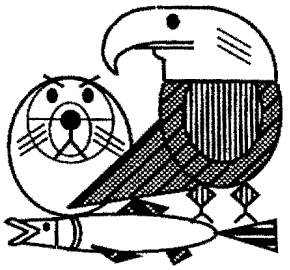

August 3, 1994

Mary Forbes
Conservation Chair
Kodiak Audubon Society
POB 1756
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Forbes:

Thank you for your letter in support of acquiring the Termination Point property. This parcel is now being reviewed for its benefit to restoration of the resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Your comments will be forwarded to the Trustee Council as the review process goes forward.

Thank you very much for sending us your comments.

Sincerely,

James R. Ayers
Executive Director

jra/raw

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Kodiak Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1756
Kodiak, AK 99615

July 25, 1994

Dear Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,

I am writing on behalf of the Kodiak Audubon Society. It has come to our attention that a piece of property called Termination Point owned by the Lesnoi Native Corporation is slated for logging in 1995. Because of its beauty and access to the town of Kodiak, this area is one of the most popular, heavily used recreation areas on the island. It is also habitat for Common Murres, one of the species injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. This area would make an excellent small parcel for habitat acquisition and we urge you to consider this area in your small parcel ranking process.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely,

Mary Forbes

Mary Forbes
Conservation Chair
Kodiak Audubon Society

Kodiak Audubon Society
P.O. Box 1756
Kodiak AK 99615

KODIAK, AK
JUL 25
1994

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage AK 99501

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig Tillery

FROM: June Arkoulis-Sinclair
Administrative Officer

DATE: 8/1/94

RE: Settlement Fund Investments

Jim asked that I give you a call before the PAG meeting tomorrow and update you on the information I have gathered regarding the investment of settlement funds. I was unable to reach you so I thought I would provide you with the following information:

1. I spoke with Michael Milby (Clerk of the Court) again and he will not be able to attend the August 23 meeting but can come to an October meeting. He held a teleconference with the Court System Registry Committee (has general oversight authority) and they agreed that a long term reserve is something that ought to be offered to us.

   Michael is pulling an outline together of what they are proposing. He will send that for us to review and offer input. He will then try to fine tune so we have a document for Trustee Council review before the August 23 meeting and give him additional feed back. The next steps would be the mechanics of getting the account set up and us doing a court request.

   Regarding the type of investments, the Court Registry is required to have funds on deposit with the Treasury or in a financial institution.

2. I spoke with Bob Storer, Chief Investment Officer for the State of Alaska. I have had several conversations with him. I sent him a memo last week requesting his input and any information he could provide regarding investment strategies, asset allocation, etc. for those funds invested by the State of Alaska and the proposed reserve fund.

He said he would be unable to attend the meeting on August 23 but would put something together for the meeting and have a senior staff member attend.

tillery.wpd

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TO: Work Plan Reviewers

FROM: Eric Myers, Project Coordinator

SUBJECT: Work Plan Supplement #3: 19 Proposals

DATE: August 1, 1994

For your reference, please find attached the following Brief Project Descriptions. Almost all of these projects were developed through the Subsistence Planning Project, working with local communities in the spill area to identify priority subsistence related projects for consideration by the Trustee Council.

95122 - Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in PWS Using Habitat Models Linked to Geographic Databases. FY95 $167,500. Robert L. DeVelice.

95123 - Native Village of Tatitlek Community Village. FY95 $300,000. Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

94124A - Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project. FY95 $109,500. David Daisy.

94124B - Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project. FY95 $405,000. David Daisy.

95125 - Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release Program. FY95 $39,000. Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

95127 - Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program. FY95 $39,000. Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

95128 - Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values. FY95 $69,000. Don Callaway, NPS

95129 - Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Center/Smokery. FY95 $515,500. Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek IRA Village Council.

95130 - Long Range Planning of and Training for a Healing Center. FY95 $106,100. Martha Vlasoff, Copper Mountain Foundation.

95131 - Nanwalek/Port Graham/Tatitlek Clam Restoration Project. FY95 $447,500. David Daisy.

95132 - Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline. FY95 $488,200. Pat Norman, Port Graham Corporation.

95133 - English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project. FY95 $128,800. David Daisy.

95134 - Chenega Bay Mariculture Development Project. FY95 $184,300. David Daisy.

95135 - Provide Funds to Offset the Increased Cost of Subsistence Hunting and Fishing. FY95 $50,000. Gail Evanoff, Chenega Corporation.

95136 - Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration Project. FY95 $29,900. Don Callaway, NPS.

95138 - Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill. FY95 $77,700. James Fall, ADFG.

95140 - Subsistence Skills Program. FY95 $36,700. Helmer Olson, Valdez Native Association.

95141 - Afognak Island State Park Interim Support. FY95 $21,500. Neil Johannsen, ADNR.

In addition to these BPDs, you will also find attached a copy of a Brief Project Description from PWSAC: Restoration of PWS Wild Stock Salmon Resource and Services - An Integrated Approach. FY95 $1,690,331. This proposal should *replace* the earlier proposal submitted by PWSAC (95093).

Attachments

95122

Brief Project Description - DeVelice

MAPPING POTENTIAL NESTING HABITAT OF THE MARBLED MURRELET IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND USING HABITAT MODELS LINKED TO GEOGRAPHIC DATABASES

Project Number: 95XXX

Project Leader: Robert L. DeVelice, Ph.D.

Lead Agency: USDA Forest Service

Cost of Project: $167,500

Project Start-up Date: 1 October 1994

Project Completion Date: 31 December 1995

Project Duration: 1.25 years

Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, Alaska

Contact Person: Robert L. DeVelice
Chugach National Forest
3301 C Street, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
907-271-2500

B. Introduction

Marbled murrelets were injured by oil contamination from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill of March, 1989. Between 9,500 and 14,000 marbled murrelets died from the direct effects of oiling (Ford et al. 1991). This estimated mortality represents approximately 10% of the present total population size within the spill area (Klosiewski and Laing, MS). Presently, there is no known evidence of population recovery within the spill area (Klosiewski and Laing, MS; Kuletz, MS).

Habitat modifications (such as logging) both within and outside the spill area may pose additional threats to the area's marbled murrelet populations. Protection of nesting habitat areas through acquisition and stewardship may reduce the extent of future disturbance so that population recovery may proceed.

This study represents an extension of previous work conducted by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service and the USDA Forest Service as Restoration Project 93051 Part B (DeVelice et al. 1994; Kuletz et al. 1994). These studies characterize the nesting habitat of marbled murrelets throughout the spill area. The currently proposed work would be an operational application of the conceptual and quantitative models described in DeVelice et

al. (1994) and Kuletz et al. (1994). The models would be linked to geographic databases of vegetation and physical site characteristics in the identification of potential nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet in Prince William Sound. The map outputs from this project will provide a state-of-science means for evaluating habitat protection or acquisition options in reference to marbled murrelets (or other species whose potential habitat can be specified based on vegetation and landscape features).

C. Need for the Project -- Why the Project will Help Restoration

Marbled murrelet populations in Prince William Sound are reportedly not yet recovering from the spill and from the pre-spill population decline (*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council 1994). However, protection of habitat is thought to be an important strategy for assisting in population recovery (*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council 1994). Using the best available scientific information, the proposed work would provide a digital map of potential nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet. Land protection/acquisition personnel could directly use this map product in selecting alternative sites with the greatest potential towards ensuring population recovery.

D. Project Design -- Objectives, Methods, Schedule and Location

1. Objectives

Potential habitat of the marbled murrelet in Prince William Sound would be mapped by linking models described in DeVelice et al. (1994) and Kuletz et al. (1994) to spatial databases of vegetation and physical site characteristics. To meet this objective, a spatial database of vegetation types based on satellite imagery would need to be completed as part of this project. A DRAFT version of this digital map (developed by USGS EROS Alaska Field Office and USDA Forest Service Forest Sciences Laboratory personnel, in cooperation with the Chugach National Forest) is currently available for Prince William Sound. This project would verify and refine this vegetation database.

2. Methods

DeVelice et al. (1994) and Kuletz et al. (1994) describe both conceptual and statistical models that relate marbled murrelet occurrences to vegetation and physical site attributes. For example, both reports highlight a preference of marbled murrelets for forested habitats, particularly older forests with numerous mossy platforms (potential nest sites) in the trees. Additionally, DeVelice et al. (1994) indicates that marbled murrelet sightings increase with the proportion of coniferous forest in an area. Both reports show a higher occurrence of marbled murrelets in more sheltered landscape positions (e.g., heads of bays; aspects protected from major storms). Models described in these and other studies relating marbled murrelet occurrences to vegetation type and landscape features would be applied in queries of the digital vegetation type and digital elevation model databases. Ultimately, this process will result in a digital map of potential marbled murrelet habitat in Prince William Sound. The proposed steps involved in this process are as follows:

- The Chugach National Forests DRAFT digital vegetation type map (based on satellite imagery) must be verified and refined before the habitat models can be effectively applied. Existing survey data will be used for initial refinement. Currently, almost 800 detailed sample plots spanning the range of vegetation types are available in the Chugach National Forest vegetation ecology database for Prince William Sound. These plots, 40 randomly-located 1-km radius digital vegetation maps from Prince William Sound, and a digital vegetation map covering Naked, Storey, and Peak islands will be the primary input to the initial supervised classification of the digital vegetation map. All of these plot and polygon coverages reside in digital databases on the Chugach National Forest.

- The marble murrelet habitat models based on vegetation type and landscape features will be linked (via GIS technology) to the digital vegetation map and digital elevation model (basically, a computerized topographical map) covering Prince William Sound.

- During the summer of 1995, field surveys throughout Prince William Sound will be conducted to fill in gaps in the database of vegetation and physical sites for use in verification and refinement of the digital vegetation type map. The survey crews will be directed to sites that, in the aggregate, represent the full range of vegetation and physical site combinations present within Prince William Sound (however, ice fields will not be surveyed). These sample sites will be complementary to those sites already in the Chugach National Forest databases. The vegetation type classification developed by DeVelice et al. (1994) will be used in the identification of vegetation types at each verification site. The precise location of each site will be quantified using a geographical positioning system (GPS).

- Use the data from the summer of 1995 for the supervised classification of the digital vegetation map of Prince William Sound. The marbled murrelet habitat models would then be reapplied to this database (and the digital elevation model) to produce a digital map of potential marbled murrelet habitat. Although the digital vegetation map will initially by applied towards mapping potential habitat of the marbled murrelet, the potential applications of the digital map are vast. Among these applications are: mapping potential habitat for brown bear; assessing biodiversity patterns at the landscape level; assessing the ecological representativeness of alternative networks of nature preserves.

3. Schedule

1994 October	provide GIS/remote sensing analyst with vegetation plot and polygon data for initial verification of digital vegetation map based on satellite imagery
Nov.- Dec.	revise vegetation map based on plot and polygon data
1995 January	create models of marbled murrelet potential habitat that can be linked to the digital vegetation map and the digital elevation model
Feb.-April	apply the models to the digital vegetation and elevation coverages and make initial assessments of their validity
March	secure charter vessel for use in vegetation map verification advertise for field personnel
April	hire field personnel (two biotechnicians) prepare for field work (e.g., organize training for field crew; acquire maps and aerial photographs; order necessary equipment; generate sufficient copies of field forms)

May	safety training vegetation/characterization training identification of locations of field verification sites
June-Aug.	Prince William Sound vegetation map verification surveys
Sept.-Oct.	data entry and refinement of digital vegetation map
Nov.-Dec.	final analysis and report writing
Dec. 31	final report submitted

4. Technical Support

This project will require 18.5 person months of effort. Ecological support will be provided by R.L. DeVelice (six months; Chugach NF) and C. Hubbard (two months; Chugach NF). Habitat capability modeling support will be provided by L. Suring (one month; Chugach NF). GIS/remote sensing analysis will provided by K. Winterberger (three months; Forest Sciences Laboratory). Field work will largely be accomplished by two biotechnicians (total of six months).

Computational, analytic, and data archiving support will be provided by the USDA Chugach National Forest and Forest Sciences Laboratory, and USGS EROS Alaska Field Office (including the extensive use of personal computers and GIS workstations that will be required).

5. Location

The study area includes all of Prince William Sound.

E. Project Implementation -- Who Should Implement the Project

This project would be conducted by ecology and geographic information system personnel of the USDA Forest Service, Chugach National Forest and Forest Sciences Laboratory, and USGS EROS Alaska Field Office (Anchorage, Alaska). Chugach National Forest and Forest Sciences Laboratory personnel have been actively developing geographic databases of vegetation and physical site characteristics in Prince William Sound over the past eight years. Extensive ecological survey in the area has provided Chugach National Forest personnel with unparalleled familiarity with the ecological characteristics present. This experience is necessary for efficient verification of the map products generated by this study. Additionally, Chugach National Forest personnel (in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service) have developed models relating vegetation and physical site characteristics to marbled murrelet occurrences in Prince William Sound (study entitled "Characterization of Upland Nesting Habitat of the Marbled

Murrelet in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Area (Project 93051 Part B)" completed in April of 1994). The personnel involved in developing these models would be best qualified towards applying them operationally, as proposed.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort

This project will be independent of other known restoration projects proposed for fiscal year 1995.

G. Public Process

Map outputs from this project (showing potential nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet) would be made available for review by the public and scientific community late in calendar year 1995.

H. Personnel Qualifications

Project Leader: Robert L. DeVelice received his Ph.D. in plant ecology from New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, in 1983. His dissertation involved the development of a vegetation type classification in the southern Rocky Mountains. Robert was a post-doctoral fellow in New Zealand from 1984 - 1987 where he conducted preserves selection and design research. From 1987 - 1989 Robert worked as a contract scientist working on global climatic change research for the US Environmental Protection Agency. Prior to joining the staff of the Chugach National Forest in 1992, Robert worked as the Montana state ecologist for The Nature Conservancy. The focus of much of Robert's work and experience is field vegetation ecology and quantitative plant community analysis. Robert was a co-leader of the study entitled "Characterization of Upland Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Area (Project 93051 Part B)" completed in April of 1994.

Project Scientist: Connie Hubbard received her M.S. in forest science from Oregon State University. Her thesis involved developing a plant association classification for the College of Forestry's research forest lands. Connie has worked for the USDA Forest Service as Forester, Silviculturalist, and Ecologist. She has also worked for both state and private resource management agencies in Idaho and Montana. Connie is currently the District Ecologist for the Glacier Ranger District of the Chugach National Forest. The emphasis of this position is the development and application of community classifications for the Forest, including plant association classification in Prince William Sound. Connie was a co-leader of the study entitled "Characterization of Upland Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Area (Project 93051 Part B)" completed in April of 1994.

Brief Project Description - DeVelice

Project Scientist: Lowell H. Suring received his M.S. in wildlife science from Oregon State University, Corvallis, in 1974. His thesis involved assessing habitat use and activity patterns of Columbian white-tailed deer along the lower Columbia River. Lowell was a leader of the Endangered Species and Wildlife Biometrics units in New York State between 1974 and 1977. From 1977 - 1978 he conducted research on secondary succession in pinyon-juniper woodlands in northwest Colorado. From 1978 - 1984 Lowell held biologist positions with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service and USDA Forest Service in New Mexico and Minnesota. Since 1984 Lowell has been a major player in the development of wildlife habitat relationships models in the Alaska Region of the USDA Forest Service (this included chairing an interagency effort to assess viability concerns for wildlife species associated with old-growth forests in southeast Alaska). Lowell's professional expertise and interests focus on analyzing habitat use patterns of wildlife and the development/application of habitat assessment techniques. Currently, Lowell is employed by the Chugach National Forest where he is developing and implementing analytic techniques and tools that may be used to evaluate the capability of habitats to support wildlife and the effects of land management activities on habitat capability.

Project Scientist: Kenneth C. Winterberger has done graduate work at the University of Idaho studying remote sensing and it's use in forest mensuration. Ken has worked for the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, in Alaska, as a remote sensing and inventory specialist since 1976. He has been responsible for land cover classification and inventory projects throughout the state of Alaska; a current project involves the development of a land cover classification derived from Landsat TM and SPOT data. Ken is presently working with a group from the International Boreal Forest Research Association defining and delineating the boreal forest zone on a worldwide basis. Ken is also working with scientists from the Sukachev Institute of Forests in Kasnoyarsk, Russia to develop a methodology to use NOAA AVHRR data to detect and monitor catastrophic forest damage over large areas.

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I. Budget ($K)

Personnel	$83.5
Travel	5.0
Contractual Services	60.0
Commodities	1.0
Equipment	3.0
Capital Outlay	0.0
subtotal	$152.5
General Administration	$16.7
total	**$169.2**

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title: Native Village of Tatitlek Community Store
Project Leader: Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Cost of Project: FY 95 $300.0
Start-up/Completion Dates: June 1, 1995 through November 1, 1995
Project Duration: Ongoing
Geographic Area: Native Village of Tatitlek
Contact Person:

Gary P. Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council
P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, Alaska 99677
Phone: (907) 325-2311
Fax: (907) 325-2298

INTRODUCTION

" The disruption in the lives of the people in the subsistence based villages was one of the most drastic and damaging of the entire oil spill. The effects are probably among the most lingering--and measurable of the spill".

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Final Report, State of Alaska Response

For many generations, the residents of the Native Village of Tatitlek have been able to rely on the subsistence resources from the land and sea for their sustenence and lifestyles; for many generations the residents have been able to harvest adequate subsistence resources to provide for their families and elders. Because of the dramatic effects that the Exxon Valdez oil spill has had on subsistence resources, the availability of subsistence resources has declined continuously since March 24, 1989 to a point where Tatitlek residents are not able to sustain adequate harvest levels to fill the needs of their families and elders and are forced to rely, to a much higher degree, on "store bought" goods for their sustenence.

The residents of the Native Village of Tatitlek are very aware of the strain that the oil spill has put on the subsistence resources and proposes a community store to alleviate the continual decline of those resources. This project would provide an avenue for replacing resources no longer available in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the residents of the Native Village of Tatitlek, and more importantly, will lessen the impact that continued subsistence harvests at the present level may have on the already depleted resource base, until it becomes feasible to resume pre-oil spill harvest levels.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Most subsistence resources were severely damaged as a result of the EVOS. Availability of subsistence resources in th spill impacted areas continue to decline much more noticeably with each passing yeat. The percentages of normal harvests for the last year (1993) were down drastically.

Harbor Seals	25% of normal harvest levels
Sea Lions	10% of normal harvest levels
Salmon	30% of normal harvest levels
Ducks	10% of normal harvest levels
Shellfish	20% of normal harvest levels
Herring	0% of normal harvest levels
Herring Spawn	0% of normal harvest levels

The community store would contribute greatly to the restoration of subsistence resources by providing an avenue for lessening the impacts that continued subsistence harvests may have on an already depleted resource base. Tatitlek residents are very sensitive to the status of the resources that have provided for their lifestyles for thousands of years and are aware that decreased harvest levels may be necessary in order for the resources to respond favorably. The EVOS also created a much greater awareness of Prince William Sound, making visitors to the village a much greater issue, the store would provide access to supplies for the visitors.

PROJECT DESIGN

I. Objectives

a) Develop a long-range business plan for the development of a small, rural general store that will ensure continued operational success.

b) Design and construct a building for utilization as a community store.

c) Develop, purchase and maintain an inventory suitable to the needs of the residents of Tatitlek.

d) Provide a community store capable of meeting the needs of visitors and guests.

e) Provide employment and educational opportunities for residents of Tatitlek.

II. Methods

a) A long rang business plan will be developed with assistance from recognized consulting firms specializing in small business development (primarily Community Enterprise Development Corporation), to ensure the long term operational success of the store. This plan will include construction, design, inventory development, and long term operational plans.

b) A new building will be constructed at a centralized location, on lands owned by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

c) An inventory list will be developed with input from willage residents and consultants.

d) Store Inventory goods will be shipped in conjuntion with Mariculture Project products in-order to limit freight costs.

e) Local residents will be trained to operate the store in all aspects of business administration.

III. Schedule

June 1,1995	Develope contract with Community Enterprise Development Corporation to provide technical assistance for store design and inventory listing, Begin traing manager and employees in business administration.
July 1,1995	Complete store design, order building materials.
August,1995	Begin construction of store building, under store inventory.
October,1995	Complete store construction, recieve store inventory.
Nov. 1,1995	Open Native Village of Tatitlek Community Store to public for business.

IV. Technical Support

Community Enterprise Development Corporation, which has much experience and expertise in rural business development will provide technical assistance for the development of building design and inventory.

Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs will assist in development of grant agreement.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Subsistence will provide assistance in developing grant application and follow through.

V. Location

The Community Store will be constructed on a centralized location within the Native Village of Tatitlek on lands owned by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council and serve residents of Tatitlek, Ellamar and visitors and guests.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The Native Village of Tatitlek Community Store should be implemented by the Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs, in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project which has been funded by the criminal settlement agreement.

COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT

This project could be integrated with the Mariculture Enhancement Project that the Native Village of Tatitlek intends to submit for consideration under the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project. Materials and supplies for both projects could be integrated very well to limit freight costs, which are a major expense for rural projects. Supplies for the Community Store could be shipped on the return trip of the vehicle which will be used for transporting mariculture products to market on the Alaska State Ferry System, which is to be constructed this year.

PUBLIC PROCESS

Public meetings by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council have been held periodically since 1990 addressing the restoration of subsistence resources. It has been determined by the residents and government of the Native Village of Tatitlek that the resources affected by the oil spill will not soon recover unless efforts are made to assist that recovery. Limiting harvests until it has been determined that it is safe to resume pre-oil spill harvest levels is an effort that would benefit the resources greatly, provided that the residents have an alternative means to provide for their sustenance.

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

The Tatitlek Village IRA Council has much experience in administering grant rpojects and has an excellent working relationship with the Departments of Community and Regional Affairs and Fish and Game Subsistence Division.

BUDGET ($K)

Store Construction:	
Materials	75.0
Freight	20.0
Labor	65.0
Store Equipment:	
Freezers	7.5
Coolers	7.5
Display Cases	5.0
Store Inventory	
Supplies	85.0
Freight	15.0
Consultants	
Fees	10.0
SUBTOTAL	**290.0**
General Administration	10.0
PROJECT TOTAL	**300.0**

94124A

Project Title: Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project

Project Leader: Gary Kompkoff

Lead Agency: Tatitlek IRA Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $109.5K; FY 96 - $122.0K; FY 97 - $156.1

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: October, 1994 to September, 1997

Project Duration: 3 years

Geographic Area: Tatitlek, Prince William Sound

Contact Person: David Daisy, 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517; phone 243-8544, fax 243-1183

Introduction

This project is intended to provide a long term source of subsistence food and income for the residents of Tatitlek. It will provide a means for the villagers to maintain their traditional lifestyle in the face of increased and sometimes conflicting use of the area of the Chugach region. The project has already gone through feasibility testing. This funding is being sought to help the mariculture project through the development stage and achieve self sufficiency. The development stage will continue through the next three years and will consist of continued training of local mariculture workers, cost of operations and setting up the project management structure in the village.

Project Need

This project is needed to replace lost subsistence resources and economic opportunities and provide the village with a means to develop a local bivalve resource in a manner that provides some level of protection against future man-made disasters such as EVOS. The oil spill amply demonstrated how vulnerable the local marine resource is to disasters such as the oil spill. As well as being an efficient way of utilizing the local marine environment, the mariculture techniques that will be utilized in this project will allow steps to be taken to protect the shellfish that are under culture from the effects of disasters such as EVOS.

Project Design

Objectives:

By September 30, 1995 a village management structure will be in place that will provide total oversight and accountability for the mariculture project.
By September 30, 1996 the mariculture will be making a substantial contribution to the subsistence needs of the village.
By September 30, 1997 the Tatitlek Mariculture Project will become self sustaining through the sale of shellfish produced by the project.

Methods:

The project will continue under the guidance of a mariculture expert. A business development company will be contracted to set up the project management system in the village.

Schedule:

The project will operate year round. Site health certification will take place in early summer, PSP sampling will be on a weekly basis, product will be available for subsistence use and sale year round, activity reports will be submitted quarterly.

Technical Support:

Mariculture expert, lab analysis for certification and PSP samples.

Location:

The project will take place near the village of Tatitlek.

Project Implementation

The Tatitlek IRA Council will be primarily responsible for the project with assistance from the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC).

Personnel Qualifications

The Tatitlek IRA Council has been involved with the mariculture project since it began in 1991. CRRC has been providing administrative assistance. Jeff Hetrick of Alaska Aquafarms, Inc. will continue to provide training and technical guidance. Mr. Hetrick has extensive experience in mariculture development in Alaska.

Budget

This project will fund only a portion of the total mariculture budget. The following are those items from the budget that will be funded by this project,

Item	Estimated Cost FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personnel	$59.5	$59.5	81.1
Contractual	$15.0	$15.0	$15.0
Comodities	$25.0	$37.5	$50.0
Administration	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0
Total	$ 109.5	$ 122.0	$ 156.1

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Project Title: Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project; Capital Outlay

Project Leader: Gary Kompkoff

Lead Agency: Tatitlek IRA Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $405.0K; FY 96 - 201.0K

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: November, 1994 to September, 1996

Project Duration: 2 years

Geographic Area: Tatitlek, Prince William Sound

Contact Person: David Daisy, 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517;
Phone 243-8544, fax 243-1183

Introduction

The village of Tatitlek has been engaged in a shellfish mariculture development project as a way of restoring and/or replacing lost shellfish subsistence and economic development opportunities near the village as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Shellfish resources in the oil spill-affected area suffered double jeopardy. First, the sheltered habitats that were most hospitable to shellfish were also most protected against Prince William Sound's natural cleansing action. Oil spill residues tend to persist in contaminated shellfish habitats. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration estimated that oil could remain in sheltered, low energy areas for twenty years or longer. Regardless of the action taken to remove the oil from shellfish beds, it will be a long time before these shellfish could be considered fit to eat. Second, the tendency of shellfish to accumulate, concentrate and store toxic contaminants such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHS) compounds this habitat damage.

Because of the possible shellfish contamination from the oil spill village confidence in the healthfulness of the local wild shellfish stocks has been badly eroded. This is why the Tatitlek village council chose to undertake the mariculture development project. Mariculture is a feasible and cost effective means to conserve, repair and enhance the natural productivity of the natural resource base.

The project was initiated in 1991 and has now reached the point where a major capital outlay is needed to enable it to become self sufficient.

Project Need

This project will provide a certified clean bivalve resource on a self sustaining basis that can meet local subsistence needs as well as provide an economic base for the village. The local marine environment, as well as being the primary source for subsistence foods, offers one of the very few opportunities available to Tatitlek for economic development. EVOS amply demonstrated how vulnerable the marine environment is to disasters such as an oil spill. Unlike the wild bivalve resource, steps can be taken with shellfish raised under mariculture to protect them should another disaster such as EVOS ever occur.

Project Design

Objectives:

By September 30, 1995 the concrete foundation and floor for the processing building will be installed and the prefabed building itself put on order.
By September 30, 1995 the shellfish holding facility will be completed.
By September 30, 1995 the mariculture workboat will be purchased.
By September 30, 1995 the mariculture transport truck will be purchased.
By August 31, 1996 the processing building will be completely set up and all processing equipment purchased and installed.

Methods:
The processing building will be professionally designed and construction overseen by a reputable contractor. Workboat, transport truck and processing equipment specifications have already been developed.

Technical Support:
The project will require engineering, construction and mariculture expertise.

Location:
The project will take place in the village of Tatitlek.

Project Implementation

The Tatitlek IRA Council will implement project. The council will have oversight over all engineering, building and construction contracts and equipment ordering.

Personnel Qualifications

The Tatitlek IRA Council has extensive experience in involvement and oversight of capital projects conducted in their village.

Budget

The budget will consist entirely of capital outlay. The following is a list of the separate pieces that make up the capital budget with an estimated cost for each by fiscal year

Item	Estimated Cost FY 95	FY 96
Holding Facility	$122.0	$0.0
Processing Building	$185.0	$144.0
Processing Equipment	$0.0	$57.0
Workboat	$53.0	$0.0
Transport Truck	$45.0	$0.0
Totals	$ 405.0	$ 201.0

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT PROPOSAL

Title:	Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release Program
Project Leaders:	Gary Kompkoff
Agency:	Tatitlek Traditional Council Alaska Department of Fish and Game Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
Cost of Project:	$39,000 (FY95)
Dates of Project	1 October 1994 to 30 September 1995
Project Area:	Prince William Sound, Tatitlek vicinity
Contact Person:	Gary Kompkoff, President Tatitlek Village IRA Council P.O. Box 171 Tatitlek, Alaska 99677 (907) 325-2298

B. **Introduction**

Subsistence, as well as commercial and sport fisheries were drastically disrupted by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. Traditional usage of fish and fishing grounds by residents of the Village of Tatitlek was greatly reduced. The Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release Project will assist in the restoration for lost subsistence fishing opportunities and establish alternative subsistence fishing opportunities.

C. **Needs for the Project**

Many subsistence resources were impacted by the *EVOS* and Tatitlek residents have been forced to substitute commercially obtained processed foods for their traditional subsistence food resources. Subsistence uses have not returned to pre-spill levels and will not until subsistence resources return to pre-spill levels. In addition, resources will have to appear to be free of tainting by hydrocarbons. This project is designed to provide sockeye salmon for substitution for lost subsistence resources, until those resources reach pre-spill levels. The project will use Tatitlek Village laborers to the maximum extent possible.

The project will provide for the restoration and improvement of subsistence salmon harvests that were disrupted as a direct result of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill.

D. **Project Design**

1. **Objectives**

Enhance sockeye salmon stocks in the vicinity of Tatitlek to provide subsistence foods needed for maintenance of the Villagers subsistence life style. The goal is to enhance subsistence resources by permitted releases of sockeye salmon at designated locations near the Village of Tatitlek in northeastern Prince William Sound. The objective would be a harvest of approximately 2000 adult sockeye salmon.

2. **Methods**

a. Sockeye salmon eggs will be taken from an ADF&G approved site. The incubation of the eggs and raising to smolt stage will occur at a salmon hatchery in Prince William Sound . Possible stocks would be Eyak Lake stock, or possibly one close to the Village.

b. Smolts would be transported by boat to a permitted site for remote release.

c. Smolts will be held and fed in net pens for approximately two weeks before releasing to improve survival rates and provide imprinting to the designated site.

d. Adults will be harvested for subsistence use in a terminal fishery designated for the village of Tatitlek.

3. **Schedule**

Date	**Action**
Jan 1995	Plans are reviewed by the NEPA Process.
Feb. 1995	Plans reviewed by the Prince William Sound Planning Team, and run through the Fish Transport Permit process. Compliance with the Alaska Genetics policy will also occur at this time.
June 1995	Sockeye salmon smolt transported, pen fed and released.
June 1996	First adult "jack" returns of sockeye salmon.
June 1997	First complete complement of all sockeye salmon age classes return to remote release site.

4. **Technical Support**

The project will require support from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fish Development and Enhancement Division, as well as the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Division.

5. **Location**

Northeastern Prince William Sound, around the Village of Tatitlek.

E. Project Implementation

ADF&G will evaluate candidate remote release sites for the sockeye salmon. They will determine the appropriateness of the candidate sites. It is expected that the Village of Tatitlek will be employed for the work at the net pen remote release sites. Private non-profit corporations will provide the hatchery service.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research

This project will be coordinated with other 1995 salmon and subsistence restoration projects.

G. Public Process

This project will be reviewed through the NEPA process, the Prince William Sound Regional Planning Team, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game fish transport permitting process.

H. Personnel Qualifications

Area and regional ADF&G biologists with many years of fish culture experience will provide the technical support.

I. Budget ($K)

Personnel	2.5
Travel	0.0
Contractural	21.5
Commodities	0.0
Equipment	0.0
Capital Outlay	10.0
SUB-TOTAL	34.0
General Administration	3.0
NEPA Compliance	2.0
Total	39.0

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title: Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program
Project Leader: Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Cost of Project: FY 95 $39.0
Start-Up/ Completion Dates: January, 1995 - June 1997
Project Duration: Ongoing
Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, Tatitlek Narrows
Contact Person: Gary P. Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council
P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK. 99677
Phone: (907) 325-2311
Fax: (907) 325-2298

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title: Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program

B. INTRODUCTION

Subsistence as well as commercial and sport fisheries were severely disrupted by the oil spill. This project is intended to enhance subsistence resources by permitted releases of coho salmon at designated locations near the Native Village of Tatitlek in order to provide a long term subsistence resource for the residents of Tatitlek. Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation presently maintains an enhancement project near the Village of Tatitlek, at Boulder Bay. This project would ensure the continuation of that project.

C. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Subsistence harvests of all salmon resources have declined considerably since the oil spill, and continue to be affected by it. This project would enhance the recovery of the salmon resources and provide a means for lessening the impacts of continued harvests on resources affected by the spill.

D. PROJECT DESIGN

I. Objectives:

-provide for the continued production of 50,000 coho salmon smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery in Valdez for transport and release near the Native Village of Tatitlek (Boulder Bay).
-hold and feed coho salmon smolt at net pens at the release site for two weeks prior to release.
-harvest approximately 2,000 coho salmon annually upon their return to imprinting site.

II. Methods:

-Coho salmon will be taken from an ADF&G approved site for incubation and care and raised to smolt stage at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery in Valdez
-Smolt will be transported by boat in designated imprinting sites
-Smolt will be held and fed at net pens for approximately two weeks before releasing to improve survival rates and imprinting.

III. Schedule:

January 1995	Plans reviewed by the NEPA Process, salmon hatcheries
June, 1995	Eggs taken from salmon near the Native Village of Tatitlek
June, 1995	First salmon smolt transported, penned, fed and released
June, 1996	First adult salmon returns of coho salmon
June, 1997	First complete complement of all coho salmon age groups.

Each year smolts will he released in late May or early June.

IV. Technical Support:

Utilization of experience and technical support of Alaska Department of Fish & Fame is necessary for this project. Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation expertise will also be utilized.

V. Location:

The project will occur near the Native Village of Tatitlek. Salmon will be raised to smolt stage at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery at Valdez and released, after imprinting at Boulder Bay.

E. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation, who have extensive experience in salmon enhancement activities, will continue their present enhancement of coho salmon near the village. ADF&G expertise will also be utilized.

F. COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT

This project is intended to provide funds for the continuance of a salmon enhancement project presently undertaken by Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation and could be accomplished in conjunction with a Sockeye Salmon Release Project being proposed by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

G. PUBLIC PROCESS

Public meeting in the Native Village of Tatitlek have been held periodically by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council addressing the prioritizing of restoration work.

H. PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation personnel leave much experience and expertise in this field, they would work in cooperation with ADF&G personnel in accomplishing the goals of this project.

I. Budget ($K)

ADF&G

Personnel	$2.5
Travel	0.0
Contractual	21.5
Capital Outlay	10.0
SUB-TOTAL	**34.0**
Gen. Administration	3.0
NEPA Compliance	2.0
PROJECT TOTAL	$39.0

95128

Project Title: Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values

Project Leaders: Martha Vlasoff and Gary Kompkoff

Lead Agency: Subsistence Divisions of ADF&G and NPS.

Cost of Project: FY 95 $69,000 FY 96 $52,000 FY 97 $52,000

Start/Completion Dates: 10/95 - 9/98

Project Duration: Three Years

Geographic Area: Tatitlek and environs

Contact Person:

Don Callaway
National Park Service, Subsistence Division
2525 Gambell, Suite 102
Anchorage, AK
(907) 257-2408

B. Introduction -Project Overview:

Many of the harvest areas used by residents of Tatitlek for subsistence were impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As documented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence subsistence harvests in Tatitlek declined from 652 pounds per capita between April 1988 and March 1989 to 207 pounds per capita between April 1989 and March 1990, 68.3 percent decline; the largest decline of any of the impacted communities. Five years after the spill, harvests have rebounded somewhat, but subsistence users in Tatitlek continue to report the scarcity of some resources and a distrust of the wholesomeness of resources in the oiled areas. As a result of the interruption of subsistence activities by the EVOS, there has been less opportunity to teach subsistence skills to young people in Tatitlek.

This project will provide funding for a spirit camp where young people from the community of Tatitlek will learn how to harvest, prepare and distribute a variety subsistence resources. Elders and other experienced individuals from the community will guide these activities. Young people will learn the practical aspects of harvesting, be introduced to the preparation and taste of traditional resources. They will also learn the spiritual, ethical and cultural importance of these resources for their community. The camp will be established in Galena Bay, which was not oiled in the EVOS, on land owned by the Tatitlek Corporation.

The camp will help restore a subsistence service currently unavailable in the community. It will provide a continuity in subsistence harvesting activities until the resources can be reestablished and confidence in their safety restored in the traditional harvest areas which were oiled.

C. Need for the Project:

Subsistence resources, and the activities associated with the harvest of these resources, provide more than food. Participation in family and community subsistence activities helps to teach young people basic cultural values. These activities define and establish the sense of family and community. It is through such activities that a person learns to identify, harvest, efficiently process and prepare resources.

The distribution of these resources establishes and promotes the basic ethical values in a culture, including generosity, respect for the knowledge and guidance of elders, self-esteem. No other set of activities provide a similar moral foundation for continuity between generations.

Food preferences are the most conservative behaviors in any culture. The unique preparation and special taste of foods encountered by children as they grow up stays with them forever. Years later the taste and smell of certain foods evoke memories of family and belonging.

The interruption of these harvest activities, to the service provided by subsistence resources, is key to the restoration concerns elicited in Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham and other small Native communities affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

D. Project Design:

1. Objectives:

To establish a camp site in Galena Bay, and provide training and experience in subsistence activities for youth of Tatitlek

2. Methods:

A group of locally hired workers from Tatitlek will clear the campsite and construct tent platforms as well as cooking and sanitation facilities. Tents, skiffs, fuel and other supplies will be purchased. The Tatitlek Village IRA Council will select and hire local elders and other experienced individuals to provide guidance and training in subsistence harvest activities. Camp support personnel will also be hired locally. The support personnel will be expected to document the educational program conducted at the camp, so it may be evaluated as an model for other such programs. It will be necessary to contract a vessel to transport the participants to the camp. Skiffs will be needed to travel to beaches within Galena Bay for harvest activities.

3. Schedule:

Four to six camp sessions of approximately two weeks each will be conducted during the appropriate seasons for harvest activities.

4. Technical Support:

Assistance may be required from various state and federal agencies to identify and obtain any permits necessary to establish and operate the camp.

5. Location:

The proposed site of the camp will be in Galena Bay, on land owned by the Tatitlek Corporation. The use of the land for this purpose will be contributed by the corporation.

E. Project Implementation:

The project should be implemented through a cooperative agreement between the Tatitlek Village IRA Council, the National Park Service (NPS) with a subsidiary cooperative agreement between the NPS and the Subsistence Division of the ADF&G. Section 809 under Title VIII of ANILCA empowers the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, the State, Native Corporations and other persons and organizations to oeffectuate the purposes and policies of this title".

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project will reinforce the efforts of the Subsistence Foods Testing Project (95279) in restoring subsistence services impacted by the EVOS. It will also further some of the goals of the Elder/Youth conference proposed by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G and the impacted communities, by promoting communication between the generations. This project may also help the recovery of some resources in the oiled areas, by redirecting some harvest activities to an unoiled area.

G. Public Process:

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meeting with the community of Tatitlek to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of that public meeting. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan.

H. Personnel Qualifications:

Federal and state participants in the planned cooperative agreement have all had extensive experience in subsistence related research and regulatory programs. In addition both entities have conducted and monitored numerous cooperative agreements. Who knows better the values and activities associated with Tatitlek subsistence harvests than the members of the community themselves?

I. Budget

PERSONNEL	35.0
TRAVEL	1.5
CONTRACTUAL	14.0
COMMODITIES	4.5
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	9.0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5.0
TOTAL	**69.0**

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A. EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Title: Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Center/Smokery
2. Project Leader: Gary Kompkoff, President, Tatitlek I.R.A. Council
3. Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game
4. Cost: $515,500
5. Project Start Up/Completion dates: Spring 1994 - 2000
6. Project Duration: Facility built in increments
7. Location: Tatitlek, AK
8. Contact Person: Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek I.R.A. Council, PO BOX 171 Tatitlek, AK 99677 ph. (907) 325-2311

B. Introduction: Tatitlek proposes to build a fish and game processing/storage/smokery facility. The purpose of this center will be to enhance the injured services of participation in subsistence activities and increase the amount of subsistence food available to the community while providing year-round employment for Tatitlek residents.

C. Need for the Project: Tatitlek's traditional subsistence harvests have not yet recovered to the pre-1989 oil spill level. Subsistence activities take more time than they did before the spill because residents have to travel farther and wait longer to find subsistence resources. The residents have also had to use fish to compensate for the decline in shellfish harvesting, which showed a more serious decline than salmon. As an example from Chenega Bay, a subsistence community similarly impacted by the spill, in 1984/85, fish represented only 29 percent of the total harvest; in 1985/86 fish represented 38 percent of the harvest, but in 1991, fish made up 74 percent of the harvest (AK Dept. of Fish and Game Household Survey.)

A processing center will permit residents to better process the resources they are still able to harvest. An improved storage facility/freezer will improve the quality of stored resources. The commercial part of this facility would also replace unrecovered subsistence activity with economic development.

D. Project Design:

1. Objectives: The community will be able to clean, process, and store their subsistence food more efficiently than they are currently able. Operating and maintenance costs of the facility will be paid through the sale of smoked oysters and salmon.

2. Method: Tatitlek IRA council will select an architecture/engineering firm to design the facility this Fall. Construction will begin in Spring of 1995. A contractor will also be selected using a bid type process. The council will hire someone to operate the facility. Once a year a technician from a refrigeration service will come to Tatitlek to check the facility and do preventative maintenance.

The design will be complete by early spring 1995 and will be submitted for public review. Construction will begin later that season. Local hire will be encouraged. After construction, the

council will oversee the operation of the facility. The council plans to start out the project on small scale with basic equipment, then further develop the facility as they establish its successfully and find other sources of funding. The council will hire a staff to operate, maintain and monitor the facility.

A marketing consultant will assist the council in selling the oysters. If the state ferry stops at Tatitlek, which is a strong possibility as an oil spill response/ferry dock is scheduled to be built by the Dept. of Transportation in Fall 1994, the fish and oysters will be sold to tourists.

Technical support will be available from the equipment supplier and the council will contract with a local refrigeration specialist to do yearly inspections and preventative maintenance as well as repairs as the need occurs.

The project will be located in Tatitlek, AK at the staging area of the ferry/oil spill response dock which will be built in the Fall of 1994.

E. Project Implementation: The village council will manage the construction and operation of the facility. They will hire staff to clean the facility, monitor the freezer temperature and check that sanitation regulations are followed. They will also contract with a refrigeration services specialist for preventative and emergency maintenance.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort: This project has the potential to also meet the needs of the mariculture project which is submitted for FY 95. Currently preparation of oysters is done in a tiny, windowless trailer with no equipment and there is no facility in the community to smoke them for commercial use. This project also integrates with the boat project which will hopefully increase the number of fish and game which needs to be processed.

G. Public Process: The idea for this facility was presented at a public meeting held June 15, 1994 in Tatitlek. The council will ask for ideas from the community on what amenities they would use in the facility. These suggestions would go to the designer.

H. Personnel Qualifications: Gary Kompkoff has been president of the Tatitlek Village IRA council for 15 years and works for the council as supervisor of capital projects. He is chair of the board of

directors for the North Pacific Rim Housing Authority He also fishes commercially and for subsistence.

I. Budget: Detailed information for a complete budget is not available at this time. An overall figure of $515,500 for the construction of the facility and one year's operations and maintenance was based on the cost of a fish processing and storage facility in Levelock, Alaska. Cost estimates are as follows:

1. Personnel	$109,000
2. Travel	15,500
3. Contractual Services	25,000
4. Commodities	1,000
5. Equipment	100,000
6. Capital Outlay	200,000
7. General Administration	50,000
8. Parts, repairs, etc	15,000
TOTAL	$515,500

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Healing Center
FY 95 Project Proposal

A. Cover Page

1. Long range planning of and training for a Healing Center

2. Project Directors : Martha Vlasoff / PJ Overholtzer

3 Lead Agency : Chugachmiut and Copper Mountain Foundation

4 Project Cost: FY 95- $106.1; FY 96-$120.8 FY 97 $100.7

5. Project Start up: December, 1994; Continuing

6. Project Duration: 5 years (estimated)

7. Geographic Areas: Oil Spill Area Wide

8. Contact Persons: Martha Vlasoff
Copper Mountain Foundation
Box 6
Cordova, Alaska, 99574
424-3777

Sandy Stone
Advocates for Victims of Violence
Box 524
Valdez, Alaska, 99686
835-2980

PJ Overholtzer
Chugachmiut
4201 Tudor Centre Drive
Anchorage Alaska 99508
562-4155

Mental Health Center
FY 95 Project

B. Introduction

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in 1989 was a major disruption to the way of life for the people living in the oil spill affected area not only in a physical realm but also in the emotional and psychological realm. Many mental health programs were established shortly after the spill to try to compensate the great loss that was felt then. But little attention
has been paid to mental health issues in light of the budget cuts of recent years which have left a serious gap in the services urgently needed to help local people cope with what is now appearing to be an ongoing psychological struggle which is partially due to the continued lack of sufficient subsistence resources and doubts whether the food is really safe to eat. Also there is a financial burden to all the communities because the commercial fishing resources are no longer able to support the fleet in Tatitlek, Valdez, Chenega or Cordova and Pt Graham, Nanwalek and the villages around Kodiak .This brings about an increase in dysfunctional behaviors including increased abuse of drugs and alcohol with the accompanying emotional results which usually manifest themselves as spouse abuse, child abuse, depression, compulsive behavior, and lead to an increased incidence of divorce , suicide., and other destructive activities.

C. Need for Project

What is needed for the area is the development of a Healing Center which will be based on the cultural values of the Native people and would provide trainings in and access to counseling to Native people and non-Native people on delayed grief, post traumatic stress associated with the loss of their lifestyle since the oil spill, and the issues surrounding increased drug and alcohol abuse . As the commercial fishing industry continues to dwindle each year there will be a even greater need to help people cope psychologically with the increased financial stress to their families and communities. This project will be to make a concerted effort to help the people who are having a hard time emotionally with the ongoing effects of this oil spill to give them coping tools through trainings, direct counseling, reexamining cultural values and spiritual needs , and planning for the establishment of a Healing Center to be built in a retreat setting to facilitate the constructive changes which are needed in order to empower the affected people to lead sober and productive lives proud of who they are.

D. Project design

1. Objectives

The Project Director will coordinate public meetings in the villages of Tatitlek, Chenega, Cordova and Valdez to solicit the priorities of these communities to determine what they see as their most pressing problems regarding mental health. A planning consultant will also attend these meetings to work with the communities on visioning what kind of facility would be best suited to accomplish their goal and dreams of a well community. Because the truth is that "until we are all free, none of us are free", applies here too. Unless you deal with the underlying root causes of destructive behaviors in a society whether it is Native or non-Native then all the money you invest in projects and jobs ends up feeding that same destructive mentality which threatens to render a society powerless against its well being. Trainings will be conducted in the villages on delayed grief which has never been dealt with from generation to generation in the Native society dating back to the Russian era of enslavement and torture through the epidemics of the late 1800's and early 1900's on to the devastation of the "64" Earthquake and now the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Living in the villages, the people knew they had a loss of their land in Russia selling Alaska to the Americans; they suffered the loss of their language when the School Systems forbid them to use their Native tongue, and the loss of their cultural values in an acculturation process to embrace the modern Western way of life; but they always believed they still had the bounty of the sea and the pristine atmosphere of the area surrounding their village to fall back on whenever they needed to. Since the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill that confidence has been dashed like the tanker itself, torn apart and no longer a resource to depend on. Losing the confidence that we had in being able to live off the land was just another loss in a series of losses that the Native people have felt since their lands were first "discovered ".What the trainings, counseling and development of a Healing Center will facilitate will be a closure and healing to these intergenerational losses so future generations of the people can be empowered to stop that cycle of abuse.

Methods

The staff at Chugachmiut will coordinate with the village councils, the mental health programs like the Advocates for Victims of Violence and the project leader Martha Vlasoff to hire a team of consultants including Jane Middleton Moz , a noted trainer in the field of post traumatic stress related issues, and Anna Lattimer President of Native Adult Children of Alcoholics who will be hired to conduct intensive workshops in the affected villages and communities. A planning consultant, Edward Deaux, Ph.D., from The Deaux Enterprise will be hired to conduct planning workshops in the villages for the establishment of the Healing Center. The project will be accomplished over a period of three years of which the first will be dedicated to conducting the intensive trainings and planning workshops. The second year will continue the trainings and work with Mental Health facilitators to develop outreach programs in the local communities to deal with the emotional problems identified by the consultants and coordinators in the first year of the program. There will also be a face-to-face conference in the second year to give the people of the oil spill-affected area an opportunity to share their experiences which they have not had an opportunity to do since the "89" oil spill. The third year will be dedicated to the establishment of the facility which will house the Healing Center.

The Project Directors will coordinate all hiring of consultants and their travel and accomodations in the villages. Also they will be in charge of coordinating the Healing Conference in the second year of the project. Proposals submitted by consultants and consulting firms in response to the Request for Proposals will detail how the consultants will facilitate the meetings and conferences, which communities will support the project, and identify organizations and local people who will work together to accomplish the goals of this project. Proposals will be submitted in the format of detailed work plans including a narrative describing the program proposed and details of the proposed budget.

3. Schedule

October 94	project approval
October 94	develop contract guidelines, evaluate bids award contracts
November -Jan 95	Coordinate with consultants and plan workshops
Feb. -June 95	Conduct workshops
July -Aug.95	Evaluate workshop proceedings
Sept. 95	complete project yearly report
Fy 96	Continued trainings, planning, and conference
Fy 97	Completion of the Healing Center

Technical Support
This project will require technical assistance which will be provided by the consultants.

Location
The location of this project will include the Chugach and Kodiak Region.

E.Project Implimentation
The Copper Mountain Foundation, which is a non-profit subsidary of the Tatitlek Corporation will be primarily responsible for the project with assistance from Chugachmiut, the regional non- profit corporation for the Chugach Region.

F. Coordination
In addition to working with the service programs of Chugachmiut the project will also coordinate with mental health and substance abuse prevention treatment providers throughout the area, including the appropriate divisions of the Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services.

G. Public process
The public will be involved in all aspects of this project and there participation is key to the success of the project.

H. Personnel Qualifications

The Project Directors have both worked on coordinating regional projects similar to the one proposed and the Chugachmiut non profit has been ifluential in the implimentation of mental health programs in the region since 1971. (for consultants see attached resume.)

I. Budget	Fy95	Fy 96	Fy 97
Personel	34.6	36.3	38.2
Travel	20.3	40.0	20.0
Contractual	29.0	27.0	25.0
Commodities	5.0	5.0	5.0
Equipment	10.0	5.0	5.0
General Administration	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total	106.1	120.8	100.7

RÉSUMÉ

Edward B. Deaux, Ph.D.

08/1985 - **Sole Proprietor**
The Deaux Enterprise **Consulting Services**
Post Office Box 92379
Anchorage, Alaska 99509
(907) 258-0875
08/1985 - 08/1987 Office Located in Kodiak

Previous Positions:

12/1987-11/1992 **Director of Planning and Program Development**
Southcentral Foundation
670 West Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 276-3343

03/1988-11/1989 **Planner**
Cook Inlet Tribal Council
670 West Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 272-7529

02/1987 - 09/1987 **Director of Special Projects**
09/1985 - 02/1987 **Director of Planning and Program Development**
Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

07/1983 - 09/1985 **Chief**
Research and Evaluation Bureau
Health Planning and Development Division
New Mexico Health and Environment Department
Post Office Box 968
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0968

08/1980 -- 07/1983 **Chief**
Directors Office of Research, Evaluation, and Planning
Behavioral Health Services Division
New Mexico Health and Environment Department

09/1976 - 08/1980 **Chief**
Substance Abuse Bureau
Behavioral Health Services Division
New Mexico Health and Environment Department

Previous Positions, continued:

8/1974 - 9/1976	**Senior Research Psychologist and Coordinator** Polydrug Research and Treatment Center Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004
1975 - 1976	**Visiting Professor** Department of Psychology University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
8/1967 - 6/1976 (on leave '75-)	**Assistant Professor, then** **Associate Professor, and Chairman ('71-'75)** Department of Psychology Antioch College Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387

Consultations Past and Present:

Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program, University of Alaska, Anchorage. Program development, planning, evaluation, proposal writing. (September 1993 to present)

Tongass Tribe, Ketchikan, Alaska. Community development planning. (September 1992 to present)

Southcentral Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska. Proposal writing, planning, quality improvement, evaluation. (June 1993 to present)

Alaska Natives Commission, Anchorage, Alaska. Research, analysis, policy development, report writing. (May 1993 to present)

Copper River Native Association, Copper Center, Alaska. Planning, needs assessment, proposal writing, management development, mental health staffing, clinical consulting. (January 1993 to present)

North Slope Borough, Department of Health and Social Services, Barrow, Alaska. Planning, evaluation, proposal writing, health program development, facilitation, and evaluation. (January 1992 to present)

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Anchorage, Alaska. Proposal writing, facilitation, and training. (December 1991 to present)

Organized Village of Kake, Kake, Alaska. Planning, survey construction and analysis, evaluation, management consulting for IRA Council. (December 1989 to present)

Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, proposal writing, evaluation, report writing, management consulting. (July 1989 to present)

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Juneau, Alaska. On-site technical assistance, community development, program evaluation. (August 1988 to present)

Consultations, continued:

Alaska Native Health Board, Anchorage, Alaska. Proposal writing, report writing, and evaluation. (July 1991 to July 1993)

The North Pacific Rim (now Chugachmiut), Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, group facilitation, survey construction, evaluation, and proposal writing. (October 1991 to July 1993)

Mount Marathon Native Association, Seward, Alaska. Planning, health survey and analysis, Board training. (September 1991 to April 1992)

Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, proposal writing, program development, evaluation. (January 1991 to July 1992)

Bristol Bay Native Association, Dillingham, Alaska. Training workshops for village representatives in proposal writing, project/program management, and community development. (March 1989 to October 1991)

Kuskokwim Planning and Management Corporation, Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, proposal writing, community development consulting. (September 1987 to July 1992)

University of Alaska Southeast, Islands Campus, Sitka, Alaska. Training workshops in proposal writing in Sitka and Kake. (January 1990)

Egegik Traditional Council, Egegik, Alaska. Report writing, planning, and management consulting. (March - November 1989)

American Indian Technical Services, Inc., Broomfield, Colorado. Coordinating technical assistance effort in Alaska for the Administration for Native Americans. (1987 - 1988)

Administration for Native Americans, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Seattle, Washington. Chairman of panel for review of proposals submitted by Alaska Native applicants. (1987)

American Indian Resource Organization, Inc., Mesa, Arizona, and Anchorage, Alaska. Evaluating health projects in Alaska; directing national training program. (1980 - 1985)

Alaska Women's Resource Center, Anchorage. Technical assistance in developing and implementing evaluation methodologies for health promotion projects administered by the Center and conducted in four sites in Alaska. (1983 - 1984)

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Juneau. Technical assistance in data collection, instrument development, and statistical analysis of needs assessment and evaluation studies. (1982 - 1983)

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Rockville, Maryland. Appointed to the Drug Abuse Resource Development Committee, responsible for reviewing all prevention, research-demonstration, and training proposals. (1979 - 1982)

Indian Coalition on Drug Abuse, a national organization of Indian Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program Directors. Served as principal technical assistant. (1977 - 1980)

Education:

Undergraduate:	A.B. in Psychology, Cum Laude Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana
Graduate:	Ph.D. in Psychology University of Texas Austin, Texas

Scholarships, Fellowships, Honors, and Affiliations:

Phi Beta Kappa
Society of the Sigma Xi
Public Health Service (NIMH) Predoctoral Fellow
The Burnet Scholarship, Indiana University
Adjunct Faculty: Norwich University, 1992 to present

Presentations, Reports, and Non-juried Publications:

State Plan for Drug Abuse Prevention 1977-1978, Department of Hospitals and Institutions, State of New Mexico, 1977.

State Plan for the Prevention and Treatment of Alcohol Abuse, Alcoholism, and Drug Abuse 1978-1979, 1979-1980, and *1980-1981* Health and Environment Department, State of New Mexico, 1978, 1979, and 1980, respectively.

New Mexico Trails, 1977 - 1980, a bi-monthly statewide newsletter on drugs and drug abuse. Editor.

New Mexico ¡Salud!, 1980, a bi-monthly statewide newsletter on alcohol, alcohol abuse, and alcoholism. Editor.

Marijuana as Medicine. *U. S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, June, 1979.

The A-D-M Block Grant: A Guide For Indian Drug Abuse Program Directors. AIRO, September, 1981.

Report on the Evaluation of Two Health Promotion/Risk Reduction Projects in Alaska, June, 1982.

Analysis and Discussion of the Data from Two Health Promotion/Risk Reduction Projects in Alaska, July, 1982.

Communication Skills and Public Speaking, (A Training Manual), March, 1983.

Planning and Evaluating Health Promotion Projects, (A Training Manual), October, 1983.

Presentations, Reports, and Non-juried Publications, continued:

Planning for the Sixties: A Retrospective View of Anticipating Effective Programmatic Responses to the Drug Abuse Phenomenon, a chapter in *Treating Substance Abuse*, a book published by Sandoz, 1985.

Writing Proposals, (A Manual), March, 1989; Second Edition, February, 1990; Third Edition, August, 1991.

Community Development, (A Manual), September, 1989.

Pulling Together: A Community Development Guidebook, co-authored with Carl Berger and Christina Reagle, published by Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, 1990.

Writing A.N.A. Proposals, (A Manual), Alaska Native Foundation, August 1993.

Juried Publications:

These total 24 articles and reports which have appeared in several scientific journals including *Science*, *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, *Contemporary Psychology*, *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, *Physiology and Behavior*, *American Journal of Physiology*, *Evaluation Review*, *Social Pharmacology*. The most recent publication is:

Deaux, E. Health Locus of Control in Chukotka Children. *Alaska Medicine*, 1992, *34*, 135-139.

Submitted for Publication:

Deaux, E. A Russian view of alcoholism and its treatment: An interview with Tatyana Sajina.

December 1993

References available on request.

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Project Title: Nanwalek/Port Graham/Tatitlek Clam Restoration Project

Project Leader: Project Leader(s) will be appointed by the Nanwalek and Port Graham village councils

Lead Agency: Nanwalek and Port Graham village councils

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $447.5; FY 96 - $497.9; FY 97 - $437.4; FY 98 - $437.4; FY 99 - $437.4

Project Start-up/Completion Dates November, 1994 to October 1999

Project Duration: 5 Years

Geographic Area: Port Graham/Nanwalek area; Tatitlek area

Contact Person: David Daisy, 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517; Phone 243-855; Fax 243-1183

Introduction

This project will develop the technology and begin to reestablish local clam populations for subsistence use in the Nanwalek/Port Graham area and in the Tatitlek area. Clams were once a major subsistence food in these communities, but the local clam populations have been decreasing to very low levels in recent years and their contribution to the subsistence harvest has been greatly reduced.

There are probably several reasons why local clam populations are currently at low levels. These include changes in current patterns and beach configurations resulting from the 1964 earthquake, increasingly heavy sea otter predation and the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The oil spill impacted the wild clam populations and their importance as a subsistence food in two ways. First, many clam beds suffered from direct oiling. The impact of the oil on the clam beds in Windy Bay, for instance, destroyed one of the most productive clam beds in the lower Kenai Peninsula. Second, even though some shellfish weren't killed from the oil, they have a tendency to accumulate, concentrate and store the toxic contaminants from non-lethal amounts of oil. This has badly eroded the confidence in the villages in the healthfulness of the remaining wild clam populations as a subsistence food.

One of the main problems with clam enhancement in Alaska has been the availability of a sufficient supply of seedstock. The Qutekcak Native Tribe of Seward is developing a shellfish hatchery that is currently focusing on providing Pacific oyster seed for the Alaskan aquatic farming industry. The hatchery has also been working to develop the technology for producing clam seedstock and is currently working on the Littleneck clam. This clam has never before

been produced in a hatchery. However, the hatchery staff has been able to bring small batches of Littleneck clams through the most critical stage of development and it seems certain that the techniques for successfully producing Littleneck clam seedstock in the hatchery can be developed. In addition to Littleneck clams the hatchery will soon will doing seedstock development work on Butter clams. A major part of this project will be enabling the Qutekcak hatchery to provide the needed quantities of seedstock for developing populations of clams near the Native villages.

Project Need

This project will provide the villages of Nanwalek, Port Graham and Tatitlek with an easily accessible source of clams for subsistence use. These clams will also be afforded some measure of protection against sea otter predation. With the wild clam populations at a low ebb, the questionable safety as a food source of those that remain in addition to the heavy sea otter predation that these clams are now subjected to, the need to develop safe, protected sources of clams for the villages is greater than ever. If this project is successful it will enable the villages to develop their own supplies of this traditional subsistence food.

Project Design

Objectives

Develop the techniques and the capacity in the Qutekcak hatchery for producing sufficient quantities of various sized clam seed.

Obtain the required permits for conducting the field work

Determine the survival and duration of culture to harvest size for different sizes of seed.

Determine the growth rates and survival in different types of substrate.

Determine the efficacy of various types of passive predator control measures such as fabric covers, bird netting and rack and bag culture.

Schedule

The hatchery work will run the year round. The field season for testing the various culture scenarios will run from late April to the end of October. Reports will be done quarterly with the annual report issued in January.

Technical Support

Technical assistance will be needed in the hatchery operations, in setting up field trials and in testing clams for contamination.

Location

The Qutekcak shellfish hatchery is in Seward. Field work will take place in the Port Graham/Nanwalek area and in the Tatitlek area.

Project Implementation

This project will be implemented by project teams selected and controlled by the village councils.

Coordination

Technical assistance and services will be obtained from private contractors, the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC), the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

Personnel

Technical assistance with project development and implementation will be primarily provided by David Daisy and Jeff Hetrick. Mr. Daisy, formally a program manager with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has many years experience in Alaska with fisheries project development and implementation. Mr. Hetrick also has many years experience with fisheries enhancement projects in Alaska. He has been extensively involved with the development of the Native aquaculture farms in Prince William Sound and has been working with the Qutekcak shellfish hatchery staff in developing the clam culture techniques.

Budget

Item	Estimated Cost				
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Personnel	$117.7	$121.5	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0
Travel	$7.2	$7.2	$8.0	$8.0	$8.0
Contractual	$192.9	$203.6	$168.0	$168.0	$168.0
Commodities	$43.7	$77.2	$80.0	$80.0	$80.0
Equipment	$42.0	$40.0	$15.0	$15.0	$15.0
General Accounting	$44.0	$48.4	$41.4	$41.4	$41.4
Totals	$ 447.5	$ 497.9	$ 437.4	$ 437.4	$ 437.4

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Project Title: Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline

Project Leaders: Pat Norman and Carol Kvasnikoff

Lead Agency: Port Graham Village Council, Nanwalek Village Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 $488.2 FY 96 $488.2
Start/Completion Dates: 10/95 - 9/97

Project Duration: Two Years

Geographic Area: The lower Kenai Peninsula from Port Graham Bay to Port Dick.

Contact Person:
Pat Norman
Port Graham Corporation
P.O. Box 5509
Port Graham, AK
(907) 284-2212

B. Introduction - Project Overview:

This project proposes a subsistence foods testing program to establish baseline data on all subsistence salmon fishing and shellfish gathering areas used by the people of Port Graham and Nanwalek.

C. Need for the Project.

Many of the areas used by residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek were impacted by oil as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Even now (summer 1994), tarballs continue to wash up on these harvest areas. The continued presence of oil has caused residents of these comunities to be wary of using resources, especially shellfish, from their traditional harvest areas. While some samples of subsistence foods from the harvest areas of Port Graham and Nanwalek have been tested for the presence of hydrocarbons under studies conducted by the Oil Spill Health Task Force, the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Exxon, funds were limited and only a few sites or species could be tested. Residents of these communities want a more comprehensive survey and testing of resources from their harvest areas.

This project would give the people of Port Graham and Nanwalek very specific information on what subsistence foods are safe to eat, and the location of subsistence foods that continue to be contaminated. It will also provide information that can be used as a baseline for comparison in the event of another oil spill reaching these areas.

D. Project Design.

1. Objectives:

To provide very specific, detailed, and comprehensive information to the residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek on the safety of subsistence resources in their traditional harvest areas. A second, subsidiary goal is to establish a baseline of hydrocarbon exposure for comparison in the event of another oil spill.

2. Methods:

Samples of clams, chitons, snails, mussels, cockles, whelks, octopus and all species of salmon will be collected, where they occur, in ten bays from Port Graham Bay to Port Dick on the lower Kenai Peninsula. Three locations will be tested in each bay. Four samples of each shellfish species to be tested should be collected at each location. Eight individuals of each species of salmon to be tested should be sampled at each location. Bile and flesh samples will be taken from each salmon, to allow for bile metabolite screening.

A biological consultant will be contracted to oversee the collection of samples. The biological consultant will provide sampling supplies. Trained field assistants are locally available in each community. There will also be a local project leader who will supervise local hiring, monitor the performance of the biological consultant, and communicate results of the testing back to the communities.

The samples will be tested for hydrocarbon contamination. In order to provide consistency with earlier testing, the samples should ideally be tested at the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory in Seattle.

3. Schedule:

Samples will be collected during low tide cycles throughout the spring of 1995 and 1996.

4. Technical Support:

It will be necessary to contract with a biological consultant to oversee the collection of samples and apply for the necessary scientific collection permits. The services of a biological laboratory specializing in hydrocarbon bioassay will also be required. Ideally, the samples should be tested at the NMFS laboratory in Seattle, to provide consistency with earlier studies. Additional technical support in setting up the project may be provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. The Oil Spill Health Task Force and the Expert Toxicological Committee may provide assistance in the interpretation of test results.

5. Location:

The project will be conducted on the lower Kenai Peninsula from Port Graham Bay to Port Dick, including the communities of Port Graham and Nanwalek. Testing of samples may be carried out in Seattle.

E. Project Implementation.

The project should be implemented by the Village Councils of Port Graham and Nanwalek.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project is part of the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project (94428), and would further the goal of restoring subsistence services damaged by the EVOS. It would carry on work done under the Subsistence Foods Testing Project (93017 and 94279), to help restore the confidence of subsistence

users in their ability to determine the safety of their traditional wild foods. The project would also help to establish a baseline of hydrocarbon exposure of shellfish and salmon in this area for comparison in the event of another oil spill.

G. Public Process.

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meetings with the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova (including members of the Native Village of Eyak), and Valdez (including the Valdez Native Association) to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of those public meetings. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan. If funded, this project would be carried out by the communities themselves, providing for a maximum degree of public involvement.

H. Personnel Qualifications.

The Village Councils' of Port Graham and Nanwalek have worked closely with the Oil Spill Health Task Force and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence on the Subsistence Food Testing Project and the earlier testing projects. A number of individuals in each community have been trained in the collection of subsistence food samples for hydrocarbon testing.

I. Budget.

PERSONNEL	13.2
TRAVEL	25.3
CONTRACTUAL	415.6
COMMODITIES	.5
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	33.6
TOTAL	**488.2**

95133

Project Title: English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project

Project Leader: Carol Kvasnikoff

Lead Agency: Nanwalek Traditional Council - Sockeye Development Team

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $129.8; FY 96 - $126.0; FY 97 - $168.4

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: March, 1995 to November, 1997

Project Duration: 3 Years

Geographic Area: English Bay Lake system

Contact Person: David Daisy; 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517; Phone 243-8544; Fax 243-1183

over the long run it will provide a safe, reliable and badly needed supply of salmon to meet the area's subsistence and economic needs. However, additional funds are needed to sustain this enhancement effort. Additional funding is being requested under this project to ensure that the total program will continue through the development stage.

Project Need

This project will provide the villages of Nanwalek and Port Graham with the means to increase the local sockeye run. In the past this run has been a vital part of the economic and social fabric of these communities. With the safety and availability of other fisheries resources in the area in doubt, the need to restore and enhance this sockeye run is more important than ever. This resource has the potential of providing these villages with a safe and reliable supply of a traditional subsistence food.

Project Design

Objectives:

In 1995, 1996 and 1997 take 1.2 million English Bay sockeye eggs each year for incubation at the Port Graham Hatchery.

Transfer the resultant fry from the Port Graham hatchery to net pens in the English Bay lakes for rearing to at least eight grams and release into the system just before freeze-up.

Count the number of smolt leaving the system each year and the number of adults entering it. Collect pertinent information from any tagged fish.

Do an acoustic survey of the English Bay system, after the annual smolt outmigration is over, to determine the biomass of hold-over smolt.

Schedule:

The field season runs from April to the end of November each year. The smolt out-migration takes place from early May through June; the pen rearing operation runs from early June to just before freeze-up; the eggtake occurs in August and the acoustical survey is done in late July. Reports are done quarterly with the annual report issued in January.

Technical Support:

Technical assistance is needed in fish culture, tags analysis and the acoustical surveys.

Location:

The English Bay Lake system.

Project Implementation

This project will be implemented by the Nanwalek Sockeye Development Team, an arm of the Nanwalek Traditional Council.

Coordination

Technical assistance and services are being provided by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G).

Personnel

Assistance with program development and implementation is being provided by David Daisy of CRRC. Mr. Daisy, formerly a program manager with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has many years experience in Alaska with fisheries project development and implementation. Thomas Kohler is under contract to CRRC to provide technical training and general field oversight for the program. Mr. Kohler, formerly a fisheries biologist with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has several years of varied experience in Alaska with fisheries enhancement projects. CRRC is also providing the project with accounting services. ADF&G is providing technical assistance in fish culture, tag analysis and limnology work.

Budget

This project will fund only a portion of the total English Bay Sockeye Salmon Enhancement Program budget. The following are those items from the total program budget that will be funded by this project.

Item	Estimated Cost		
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personnel	$37.3	$39.2	$41.1
Travel	$4.5	$4.7	$5.0
Contractual	$37.0	$25.0	$27.0
Commodities	$17.0	$18.0	$19.0
Equipment	$7.5	$11.3	$47.0
General Administration	$26.5	$27.8	$29.3
Totals	$ 129.8	$ 126.0	$ 168.4

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95134

Project Title: Chenega Bay Mariculture Development Project

Project Leader: Gail Evanoff

Lead Agency: Chenega Bay IRA Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $184.3; FY 96 - $77.5; FY 97 - $75.5

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: October, 1994 to September, 1997

Project Duration: 3 years

Geographic Area: Sawmill Bay, Prince William Sound

Contact Person: David Daisy, 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517; phone 243-8544, fax 243-1183

Introduction

This project is intended to provide a long term source of subsistence food and income for the residents of Chenega Bay. It will provide a means for the villagers to maintain their traditional lifestyle in the face of increased and sometimes conflicting use of this area of the Chugach region. The project was initiated in 1992, has already gone through feasibility testing, and has now reached the point where a major capital outlay and market development are needed to enable it to become self sufficient. Continued technical assistance with the project is also needed.

Project Need

This project is needed to replace lost subsistence resources and economic opportunities and provide the village with a means to develop a local bivalve resource in a manner that provides some level of protection against future man-made disasters such as EVOS. The oil spill amply demonstrated how vulnerable the local marine resource are to disasters such as the oil spill. As well as being an efficient way of utilizing the local marine environment, the mariculture techniques that will be utilized in this project will allow steps to be taken to protect the shellfish that are under culture from the effects of disasters such as EVOS.

Project Design

Objectives:

Obtain processing and culture equipment that will make the project more efficient and allow it to become self sustaining. This equipment includes a workboat, an

efficient anchoring system, a processing facility and processing equipment.

Make the growing and processing operation more efficient.

Develop a marketing plan for the cultured oysters.

Methods:

The shell of the processing facility is already in place. All that is needed is for the interior to be finished to meet health specifications and to be connected to water and electricity. The improved anchoring system design has been developed as have the specs for the processing equipment and workboat.

Schedule:

The processing shed will be finished off as soon as funds are available and water and electricity connected as soon as the ground is thawed. The workboat and processing equipment specifications have already been developed and will be ordered as soon as funds are available. Making the project more efficient will continue through 1997 under the guidance of a mariculture expert. A marketing consultant will be contracted in the spring of 1995 to help develop the marketing plan.

Technical Support:

Mariculture expert, marketing expert.

Location:

The project will take place near the village of Chenega Bay.

Project Implementation

The Chenega Bay IRA Council will be primarily responsible for the project with assistance from the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC).

Personnel Qualifications

The Chebega Bay IRA Council has been involved with the mariculture project since it began in 1992. CRRC has been providing administrative assistance. Jeff Hetrick of Alaska Aquafarms, Inc. will continue to provide training and technical guidance. Mr. Hetrick has extensive experience in mariculture development in Alaska. A marketing expert has yet to be identified.

Budget

This project will fund only a portion of the total mariculture budget. The following are those items from the budget that will be funded by this project,

Item	Estimated Cost		
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personnel	$37.5	$37.5	$37.5
Travel	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0
Contractual	$23.3	12.0	10.0
Comodities	$15.0	$15.0	$15.0
Equipment	$85.5	$0.0	$0.0
General Administration	$17.0	$7.0	$7.0
Total	$ 184.3	$ 77.5	$ 75.5

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95135

Project Title: Provide funds to offset the increased cost of subsistence hunting and fishing

Lead Agencies: Chenega Bay Village IRA Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 $50.0 FY96 $50.0

Project Start-up/completion dates: January 1995 through September 1995

Duration of Project: Funding for this project should continue until subsistence resources in the harvest areas of Chenega Bay have been restored to pre-EVOS levels.

Geographic Area: This grant will support the community's subsistence gathering activities in Prince William Sound.

Contact Person:

Gail Evanoff
Chenega Corporation
P.O. Box 8060
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Introduction:

Since the oil spill, declining subsistence resources in Prince William Sound have impacted the community of Chenega's harvesting efforts. The decline in resources requires the residents to travel further and stay out longer, which increases the cost and risk associated with subsistence activities. Funds provided by this grant will directly support the service of subsistence harvesting by reducing costs and risks currently associated with subsistence activities. The cost and risk to individual community members participating in subsistence gathering will be reduced by providing funds to hire larger local boats for the purpose of transporting hunters on a specified number of trips. By using larger, diesel powered boats, hunters will have the ability to cover a larger area more efficiently and with greater safety. This program may also benefit the community by increasing the variety of subsistence resources being harvested. Resources obtained on these trips will be shared with the entire community.

The Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs provided Chenega Bay with a similar grant in 1989/90. Funds for the grant were provided through the Oil Spill Community Assistance Grant Program.

Need For This Project:

Household surveys completed by the Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division for the years 1985, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 document subsistence activities in Chenega Bay. The surveys show that the lingering impact to subsistence is not just to the total amount of resources being harvested but also to the types of resources being harvested. The following summarizes the results of the surveys.

The estimated subsistence harvest at Chenega Bay from April 1992 through March 1993 totaled 412.5 pounds per person, which exceeds documented pre-spill harvest levels. The 1992/93 data shows an increase in harvest rates over the preceding year and also exceeded harvest levels

documented several years before the oil spill. The pre-spill data was collected in 1984/85 and 1985/86 and shows harvests of 340.5 pounds per person. When looking at harvest data from Chenega Bay there are two factors that must be considered. The first is that Chenega Bay had just been reestablished when the 1984/85 and 1985/86 surveys were completed. Unfamiliarity with the area and younger, less experienced individuals attempting a subsistence life style for the first time since their childhood may have influenced harvest levels in the community. The second factor is that data is not available from Chenega Bay for the period immediately before the spill. Without this data it can only be assumed that harvest levels continued to increase from 1986 to March of 1989. This assumption is supported by data gathered in Tatitlek during 1988/89. The average subsistence harvest in Tatitlek in the two years immediately before the spill was close to 500 pounds per person. It is likely that harvest levels in Chenega Bay approached this level by the late 1980's.

Although harvest levels have been rebounding, obvious changes to the composition of the harvest have occurred since the oil spill. One of the more notable changes is the decline in the harvesting of marine mammals. In 1991/92, marine mammals contributed only six percent of the harvest, compared to 49 percent in 1984/85. Marine mammals also contributed at a similarly low level in 1992/93. An increase in the harvesting of fish indicates that fish are being substituted for marine mammals and other resources that have declined since the oil spill. In 1992/93, fish were 71 percent of the harvest, compared to 29 percent in 1984/85. Other changes to the composition of the harvest include:

- The herring harvest declined to less than half the average taken before the spill and was used and harvested by fewer households.

- In 1992/93 the harvest of rockfish exceeded all previous use levels and was used by more households than in pre-spill years.

- Although in 1992/93 the harvest of marine invertebrates was twice as high as pre-spill harvest rates, the number of families using clams declined from a pre-spill level of 87.5 per cent to 65.2 per cent in 1992/93. Families have travelled to beaches along Cook Inlet to harvest clams because of their scarcity near the village and the fear of oil contamination. The increase in marine invertebrate harvest is also in part a result of harvesting larger octopus from boats in deep water, rather than smaller ones from dens along the beach. These smaller octopus are preferred, but have been scarce since the spill.

- The shrimp harvest as well as the use of shrimp has declined to below pre-spill levels.

- The per person harvest of birds and eggs remains below pre-spill levels. The number of ducks harvested by the community is also below pre-spill levels.

- In 1992/93 the per capita harvest of black bear and deer was below 1985 levels. The number of families participating in the harvesting of deer was also lower than any time since 1985.

- In 1985/86, 43.8 percent of the households tried to harvest sea lions. In 1992/93, the number of households that tried to harvest sea lions decreased to 17.4 per cent.

- The number of families attempting to harvest harbor seals declined from 56.3 per cent in 1985/86 to 26.1 between 1991 and 1993.

In addition to gathering data through the survey process, Fish and Game staff also interviewed individuals involved in subsistence harvesting. Comments made during these interviews provided personal insights on how subsistence has changed in Chenega. The following presents some of the comments provided by Chenega Bay residents during the 1992/93 survey.

- The clams in the area I'm afraid to use. We went to Port Ashton to get as far away from oil as possible, and not go too far away. We're not gonna eat clams from the oiled areas. I still hunger for clams, shrimp, crab, octopus, gumboots. Nothing in this world will replace them. To finally be living in my ancestors' area and be able to teach my kids, but now it's all gone.

- We're not getting them [gumboots or chitons] here. We get more in English Bay and Port Graham.

- We were out six hours. [We] saw not one [bird] at Cape Elrington. [The] oil spill killed them all. I have been here [in Prince William Sound] 17 years. Now you can run all day and count all the birds on you see on one hand.

- The further you get from the North end of the island [which were oiled] the better the bird hunting.

- There are fewer deer now. Deer are way down since I moved here in '83. [You] used to see them frequently. I didn't even get my limit last year. You have to walk miles and miles before you see them.

- I went around Evans Island and Latouche and Elrington Island saw one mink and eight land otters on Elrington. [About Elrington Island] The animals are fewer than before.

- I went around the island [Evans Island] for seals. [I] didn't see any.

- [I] keep watching for seals. I don't see them any more...I traveled from Esther Island to Chenega Bay and saw one seal. I also went around Knight Island and never saw any.

- One elder discussing seal hunting reported that after the oil spill, they had to go about 32 miles to Icy Bay where there's a glacier. Sometimes they can't make it into the glacier because of the ice. He also added, "it gets expensive."

- We used to go hunting from Chenega Bay, to Bettles Island, about two miles from here. After the oil spill I never saw any seals out here. I've had to go 20 miles with a boat at times to get a seal.

Project Design:

Objectives: Reduce the cost and risk associated with having to travel further to find subsistence resources. Also increase the variety of subsistence foods vailable in the community. Resources harvested during these trips will be shared with the residents of Chenega Bay.

Method: Funds provided will permit the community to hire larger local boats to transport hunters to more distant locations. Funds will be used to hire and fuel the larger boats, hire and fuel skiffs, and hire a skiff operator. To be eligible to participate in this project all boat operators will be required to provide proof of insurance. The hunting trips funded through this grant will be shared by the residents that own boats capable of satisfying any requirements established.

Schedule: Funds provided by this grant will fund trips for one year. The number of trips will be determined by the amount of funds provided. Trips will begin shortly after a grant agreement is signed.

Location: The trips funded by this grant will be used for travel in Prince William Sound.

Project Implementation:

It will be the responsibility of the Chenega Bay IRA Council to implement and administer this grant.

Public Process:

The need for this project was identified by Chenega Bay representatives during a public meeting held in the community in June 1994. The community also submitted a similar request to the Oil Spill Trustee's during an earlier request for project proposals.

Personnel Qualifications:

Gail Evanoff is the vice-president of Chenega Corporation. She has worked extensively with state and federal agencies on oil spill projects. She was involved with the management of the oil spill shoreline treatment in the Chenega Bay area, as well as the management of the earlier grant received from DCRA to allow travel to other areas. She is familiar with the requirements vessels and vessel operators must meet to participate in government funded projects, and is also a highly qualified subsistence user.

Budget:

PERSONNEL	3.0
TRAVEL	1.5
CONTRACTUAL	40.0
COMMODITIES	3.4
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2.1
TOTAL	50.0

95136

Project Title: Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration Project

Project Leaders: Monica Riedel

Lead Agency: Subsistence Divisions of ADF&G and NPS.

Cost of Project: FY 95 $29.9 FY 96 $29.9
Start/Completion Dates: 10/95 - 9/97

Project Duration: Two Years

Geographic Area: Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova and Valdez.

Contact Person:

Don Callaway
National Park Service, Subsistence Division
2525 Gambell, Suite 102
Anchorage, AK
(907) 257-2408

B. Introduction - Project Overview:

This project proposes to have Monica Riedel, a member of the Native Village of Eyak and owner of Dineega Specialty Furs in Cordova, conduct skin sewing workshops in the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova and Valdez.

C. Need for the Project.

Subsistence resources have been traditionally used by these communities as items for clothing and are currently used by artists in these communities as a basis for small crafts production. The EVOS has limited access to these resources and has inhibited the growth of this self sustaining craft activity. In addition to helping sustain the continuity of this subsistence related service this project will help substitute an enhanced craft activity for economic activities current reduced as a consequence of the EVOS, e.g., commercial fishing.

D. Project Design.

1. Objectives:

To provide continuity in the opportunity to use subsistence related services damaged by the EVOS.

To provide an alternate resource for economic activities damaged by the EVOS.

2. Methods:

This project will conduct two workshops in each of the project communities during the next two years.

All crafts will be made from local resources (i.e., within Prince William Sound and/or Cook Inlet) purchased from Native subsistence hunters.

Existing space (e.g., in community or recreation halls) and materials (e.g., sewing machines) are available to conduct the workshops, although long term production of these crafts will require the construction of additional space and the purchase of additional technology.

3. Schedule:

The workshops will be scheduled to avoid conflict with existing subsistence activities and to maximize community membersA availability.

4. Technical Support:

There is no anticipation of the need for technical support.

5. Location:

The workshops will be conducted in existing community centers.

E. Project Implementation.

The project should be implemented through a cooperative agreement between the Native Village of Eyak (of which Monica Riedel is a member), the National Park Service (NPS) with a subsidiary cooperative agreement between the NPS and the subsistence division of the ADF&G. Section 809 under Title VIII of ANILCA empowers the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, the State, Native Corporations and other persons and organizations to oeffectuate the purposes and policies of this title.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project is part of the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project (94428), and would further the goal of restoring subsistence services damaged by the EVOS.

G. Public Process.

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meetings with the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova (including members of the Native Village of Eyak), and Valdez (including the Valdez Native Association) to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of those public meetings. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan.

H. Personnel Qualifications.

Ms. Riedel is an award winning Native craftsperson.

I. Budget.

PERSONNEL	9.7
TRAVEL	15.1
CONTRACTUAL	0
COMMODITIES	12.1
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5.0
TOTAL	**29.9**

95138

1. Project Title: Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

2. Project Leader: To be determined

3. Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or to be determined

4. Cost of Project: $77,700

5. Project Start-up and Completion Dates: October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

6. Project Duration: one year

7. Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska Peninsula

8. Contact Person

James Fall
Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

B. Introduction

The goal of this project is to promote the recovery of subsistence uses of natural resources of the oil spill area through a conference that would involve elders, youth, and other representatives of spill area communities. Conference goals would focus on identifying the common experiences of communities and the subsistence skills which have been affected and need to be strengthened. The role of traditional knowledge in informing people about the spill's effects will be explored. An additional goal will be to discuss experiences with past crises and identify ways to prepare for the future. Through a contract, a facilitator would be responsible for organizing the conference, including designing an agenda and a structure for the conference. The conference would be videotaped. Conference proceedings would be published and a video produced. Both of these products would serve as educational tools to further the recovery of subsistence uses through the reintegration of subsistence uses, knowledge, and values into community life.

C. Need for the Project

Subsistence uses of natural resources are essential to the economies and ways of life of communities of the oil spill area. After the spill, these uses were severely disrupted due to natural resource injuries and concerns about the safety of using subsistence foods that may have been contaminated by oil. Because of these reduced subsistence uses, opportunities to teach subsistence skills and traditional knowledge have also been diminished. As noted in the draft Oil Spill Restoration Plan, "the more time users spend away from subsistence activities, the less likely they will return to it" (p 32). The restoration strategy for subsistence, as presented in the draft plan (pp. 32-33), has four parts, including an objective "to accelerate recovery of subsistence resources and services." One means to achieve this goal is "through increasing availability, reliability, or quality of subsistence resources, or increasing the confidence of subsistence users."

Increasing the confidence of subsistence users may be achieved by a gathering of knowledgeable individuals (including elders) and young people in order to identify the issues and problems raised by the spill and the means to address these issues. The conference would draw upon traditional knowledge and the experience of community residents in facing past crises. It could result in a list of subsistence skills that need re-invigorating in light of the disruptions since the oil spill. Another goal would be to share observations about natural resources in the spill area and recommend activities that could assist people in understanding the present conditions

of these resources. Also, the conference could identify ways for communities to use their collective traditional knowledge and experiences to prepare for future environmental disasters. There has been no similar opportunity for the communities of the spill area which depend upon the natural resources for subsistence to discuss their common experiences, concerns, and plans as proposed for this conference.

The Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan (p. 33) states that, regarding subsistence, "one indication that recovery has occurred is when the cultural values provided by gathering, preparing, and sharing food are reintegrated into community life" (p. 33). The conference will contribute to this goal through the discussion and dissemination of traditional knowledge about subsistence uses and about the common experiences shared by subsistence users since the spill. Additionally, this project will assist with the restoration of subsistence through monitoring of the recovery of subsistence uses. The information discussed at the conference will provide a picture of the present status of subsistence, which may in turn be used to direct future restoration actions.

D. Project Design

1. Objectives. Objectives include a conference with participation by representatives of communities of the oil spill area, written conference proceedings, and a video.

2. Methods. A professional services contract will be awarded to design the conference agenda and serve as the conference moderator. The contractor will consult with spill area communities as appropriate to set the agenda. The contractor will also be responsible for preparing the conference proceedings. A separate contract will be awarded to video tape the conference and produce a video presentation of the conference (see below)

Among the potential topics for discussion are:

-- What has been the common experience of subsistence users of spill-area communities since the oil spill? What has been lost? What has been gained? Are there differences between regions?
-- What actions need to be taken by communities to re-invigorate subsistence uses?
-- Are there subsistence skills which need to be emphasized? How can this be accomplished?
-- Is there traditional knowledge available to inform subsistence users about the spill's effects on natural resources and the safety of subsistence foods?
-- How have people of the spill area dealt with disasters in the past? What can we learn from those experiences?
-- Given what we have learned, how can communities prepare for the possibility of future disasters and threats to subsistence?

The conference will be video-taped and audio-taped. A proceedings volume will be prepared. A 1 to 2 hour video will also be produced to present the conference highlights and recommendations. It is intended that the proceedings and video be used as educational tools to promote an exchange of information and to strengthen subsistence traditions that have been weakened since the spill.

The conference would last one or two days. Each community of the spill area (approximately 20 communities) would nominate one elder, two students (high school or college aged), and one additional representative. The exact format for the conference would need to be determined by the contractor after consultation with the communities. It would likely entail several formats, including but not limited to formal presentations, panel discussions, round tables, and question/answer periods.

3. Schedule.

October 1, 1994:	project approval
October, 1994	develop contract guidelines, evaluate bids, award contract
November - January 1995	conference planning
February 1995	conference
March - June	production of conference proceedings and videos
July - August	distribution of materials
September, 1995	complete project final report

4. Technical Support. none required

5. Location. The proposed conference will take place in Anchorage, primarily because of its centralized location. If feasible in terms of cost and facilities, an alternative location can be considered.

E. Project Implementation. The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game could coordinate the implementation of this project. This would entail preparing contract proposals for competitive bids, evaluating proposals, and monitoring the performance of the contractors. The division would also handle the logistics of the conference, including meeting facilities and participants' travel and accommodations. An alternative is to contract these coordination functions to a regional organization or coalition of communities with appropriate administrative resources. In either case, professional services contracts (or subcontracts) would be awarded to design the conference, prepare the proceedings, video tape the conference, and produce an informational video which summarizes the conference findings.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort. Information about the status of injured natural resources can be integrated into the conference. Conference findings, including observations by subsistence harvesters of natural resource populations, will be available for use by other researchers. Other proposed subsistence restoration projects (e.g. 95244, "Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Harvest Assistance; 95428, "Subsistence Planning") also have public information components that will benefit from the information which is shared through the conference and its resultant products.

G. Public Process. The need for this project was identified during a series of public meetings on subsistence restoration in June 1994 (Project 94428). The public will be directly involved in the project as participants in the conference. Conference proceedings will be available to the public in written format and in a video tape.

H. Personnel Qualifications

James Fall. Dr. Fall is the regional program manager for the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, for southcentral and southwest Alaska. Since 1989, he has supervised the division's oil spill response and research program.

Rita Miraglia. Ms Miraglia has served as the oil spill coordinator for the Division of Subsistence since 1990. As such, she has organized and participated in the subsistence resource collection and testing program of 1990, 1991, and 1993. She has also been the lead communicator of study findings to communities through organizing community meetings and writing newsletters.

Other Division of Subsistence personnel with experience in working with particular communities would also assist with the conference as appropriate.

I. Budget

Line 100: Personnel	$12.1
Line 200. Travel	44.4
Line 300. Contractual	21.0
Line 400. Commodities	0.2
Line 500. Capital Outlay	0.0
Total	$77.7

95140

Project Title: Subsistence Skills Program

Project Leaders: Helmer Olson

Lead Agency: Valdez Native Association

Cost of Project: FY 95 $36.7 FY 96 $36.7
Start/Completion Dates: 1/95 through 9/95

Project Duration: 3 years

Geographic Area: Valdez, Alaska

Contact Person:
Helmer Olson, President
Valdez Native Association
P.O. Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686
(907) 835-4951

B. Introduction - Project Overview:
This project would provide funding for programs to support the passing on of subsistence skills, communication between the generations and to promote community healing. Classes would be provided in various activites, including survival skills, carving, beading, and Native drumming and dancing. Support would also be provided for community gatherings, such as potlaches, as well as storytelling by elders.

C. Need for the Project.
In the summer of 1989, the Exxon Valdez oil spill all but turned the community of Valdez on its head. In addition to concerns about the possible effects of the oil on the safety of subsistence resources, there was economic and social upheaval as well. The population of the City of Valdez swelled from 4,300 to over 12,000 in a matter of weeks. This massive influx of transients overwhelmed the town, and disrupted the normal social, cultural and subsistence activities of the residents. This disruption was keenly felt by the Native community in Valdez. The additional population created pressure on existing facilities in the city, and as a result, food prices and rents skyrocketed. Many community residents found it necessary to take the higher paying oil spill jobs in order to keep up with the increased cost of living in the community. These jobs were usually 60 hours per week, and required employees to be away from home. Subsistence hunting and commercial fishing were abandoned, both because of contamination fears, and because all the activity aimed at cleaning up the oil would make such activities difficult, if not impossible to carry out. Traditional ways of coping with disaster were insufficient to deal with the situation.

Some people responded to the combination of the disruption of their normal lives and the high salaries they received as oil spill workers, by reverting to substance abuse. The result was a dramatic increase in domestic violence, family breakups, and mental health problems. This, in turn, meant the disruption of the social, cultural and subsistence activities continued beyond the departure of the oil spill workers.

The Board of Directors of the Valdez Native Association sees a need to reinforce the traditional heritage of the Native community in Valdez in order to repair the damage to subsistence activities and the transmission of traditional knowledge caused by the EVOS.

Cultural activities normally enjoyed by the Valdez Natives range from fur sewing, beading, ivory carving and various forms of traditional dancing. The individuals who possess these skills are often quiet craftsmen who, left to themselves in a semi-urban setting, overlook the need to pass on their skills. This program would provide the opportunity for these people to display their skills and crafts, and teach them to others.

The traditional Native potlach meal has long been a source of community spirit that permits friends and relatives to get together to eat and share events with each other. A potlach also serves as an opportunity to allow leaders to recognize the accomplisments of young people, acknowledge the importance of elders, to seek testimonials of conflict resolution, adversity and personal growth. These all help to engage a community and create a spirit of togetherness, family and purpose.

This project will help restore pride in Native accomplishment, and help to restore the subsistence services that have been disrupted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and its aftermath.

D. Project Design.

1. Objectives:
To restore subsistence services, the transmission of traditional skills and knowledge, and community cohesion, damaged by the EVOS.

2. Methods:
This will be done by providing classes to teach skills, traditions and crafts, and by holding traditional community getherings and potlaches. This will help to restore subsistence activities, and will also help foster communication between community elders and young people.

3. Schedule:

Community gatherings	1 time each year
Beadworking classes	4 times each month
Native drumming and dancing	2 times each month
Life coping skills	1 time each month
Ivory carving classes	2 times each month
Russian Christmas	1 time each year
Native language workshop	1 time each week
Basketry classes	6 times each year
Survival skills training	2 times each year
Women's group meetings	1 time each month
Youth leadership meetings	1 time each month
Elders memories (storytelling)	1 time each month
Traditional cooking/baking	8 times each year

4. Technical Support:
This project will not require technical support as defined in the Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995.

5. Location:
The classes and gatherings will take place in Valdez. When possible, the offices of the Valdez Native Association will be used, but for some of the larger gatherings, it will be necessary to rent a hall in the community.

E. Project Implementation.
The project should be carried out by the Valdez Native Association.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project is part of the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project (94428), and would further the goal of restoring subsistence services damaged by the EVOS.

The Valdez Native Association already has a program in place to facilitate the disribution of native foods from local hunters to elders. VNA also has a scholarship program which is funded by proceeds from weekly bingo games.

G. Public Process.

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meetings with the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova (including members of the Native Village of Eyak), and Valdez (including the Valdez Native Association) to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of those public meetings. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan.

H. Personnel Qualifications.
Helmer Olson is the President of the Valdez Native Association. He has a demonstrated track record of running state and federally funded programs. Since 1990, he has guided VNA in assuming responsibility for several grant programs previously run by the regional Native association.

I. Budget.

PERSONNEL	2.0
TRAVEL	1.5
CONTRACTUAL	28.2
COMMODITIES	
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5.0
TOTAL	**36.7**

Afognak Island State Park Interim Support

Project Number:	95141
Restoration Category:	General Restoration
Proposed By:	Neil Johannsen, Director Alaska Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation
Lead Trustee Agency:	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Cost FY 95:	$21,500 plus additional funds to revegetate road surfaces and develop a plan for conversion of certain roads to trails (Objectives c and d). Cost estimates will be reflected in Draft 1995 Work Plan.
Cost FY 96:	$21,500
Total Cost:	$107,500
Duration:	5 years
Geographic Area:	Afognak Island
Injured Resource or Service:	Marbled murrelet, harlequin duck, black oystercatchers, river otters, harbor seals, sea otters, anadromous fish, bald eagle nests, and recreation.
Contact Person:	Neil Johannsen, Director Alaska Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation Alaska Department of Natural Resources 3601 C Street, Suite 1200 Anchorage AK 99510 762-2600

Introduction

In November 1993, the Trustee Council purchased 41 million acres of land adjacent to Seal Bay, Afognak Island. In its resolution accepting the seller's offer, the Council found that these lands "include important habitat for several species of wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the oil spill has been documented." The resolution cited important nesting areas for marbled murrelet; nesting and foraging areas for harlequin ducks; adjacent shore used by black oystercatchers and river otters; harbor seal haulouts along the shoreline; concentrations of sea otters off Tolstoi Point; eight documented anadromous streams; ten documented bald eagle nests; and high value wilderness-based recreation such as hunting, boating and fishing.

In May 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated the land and water around Seal Bay as Afognak Island State Park. A letter of intent accompanying the act stated, in part:

It is the intent of the legislature that sources of funding other than state general funds be sought for the management of Afognak Island State Park. It is also the intent of the legislature that at least five public use cabins be built within Afognak Island State Park. A primary source for these purposes is moneys managed by the Exxon Valdez Trustees Council.

This proposal requests funds necessary to manage and protect Afognak Island State Park until such time as the State can generate moneys for that purpose.

Need for the Project

Until reliable sources of funding for operations and maintenance of the new state park are secured, the most that can be expected is periodic visitation from park rangers out of Kodiak. Interim support for operations will enable field staff and volunteers to monitor use of the new park and discourage resource degradation, as well as inspect actions taken to comply with the road closure plan and reforestation requirements. Compliance with the road closure plan and reforestation requirements is the responsibility of the seller.

The logging roads in the park were created by removing overburden to bedrock and then grading the bedrock. It will take many years for the road beds to revegetate. The statutory road closure requirements, with which sellers must comply, will stabilize the road surfaces but not lead to revegetation. This project will move the overburden back onto the road surfaces leading to revegetation of the road surfaces.

Revegetation of the road surfaces will restore, to some extent, habitat values diminished by roadbuilding. In addition, some roads in the park should be converted to trails provided they serve restoration objectives. For example, they could channel public use away from sensitive habitats or enhance recreational experience.

Project Design

1. Objectives

    a. Assurance that public use of Afognak Island State Park is consistent with restoration objectives.

    b. Compliance with the road closure plan and reforestation requirements, which are the responsibilities of the seller.

    c. Restoration of habitat through revegetation of road surfaces.

    d. Conversion of certain roads to trails to meet restoration objectives.

2. Methods

    a. Permanent seasonal staff will make occasional visits to the park.

b. Volunteers in Parks (VIPs) will monitor public use of the park and develop a resource inventory for use by staff in forming a master plan for the park.

c. Overburden will be moved onto remainder of roadbeds so they can revert to natural vegetation. This effort will be completed during FY 95.

d. A plan will be developed to convert some existing roads to trails. The plan will be completed in FY 95.

3. **Schedule**

Recruitment of volunteers would begin in December 1994. Permanent seasonal staff and volunteers would be onsite from late May through August. The trail conversion plan and revegetation efforts will be completed in FY 95.

4. **Technical Support**

None.

5. **Location**

Afognak Island State Park.

Project Implementation

Afognak Island State Park will be operated and managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, through permanent seasonal staff and Volunteer in Parks (VIPs).

Coordination of Integrated Research Effort

The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will coordinate its actions with other Trustee Council actions on Kodiak, Afognak, and Shuyak Islands.

Public Process

Extensive public review of the decision to acquire lands adjacent to Seal Bay occurred, primarily at Trustee Council meetings. Public debate over the establishment of the Afognak Island State Park took place in legislative hearings and various media. The public will be involved in review of plans for road closures and reforestation, the siting of public use cabins, and other major land management decisions.

FY 95 Budget

100	Personnel	10.0
200	Travel	8.0
300	Contractual Services	TBD[1]
400	Commodities	2.0
500	Equipment	0.0
600	Capital Outlay	0.0
	Subtotal	20.0
General Administration		1.5
Total Cost		21.5[1]

[1] Additional funds will be needed to revegetate of road surfaces and develop a plan for conversion of certain roads to trails (Objectives c* and d*). Cost estimates will be reflected in Draft 1995 Work Plan.

* The logging roads in the park were created by removing overburden to bedrock and then grading the bedrock. It will take many years for the road beds to revegetate. The statutory road closure requirements, with which sellers must comply, will stabilize the road surfaces but not lead to revegetation. This project will move the overburden back onto the road surfaces leading to revegetation of the road surfaces. Revegetation of the road surfaces will restore, to some extent, habitat values diminished by roadbuilding. In addition, some roads in the park should be converted to trails provided they serve restoration objectives. For example, they could channel public use away from sensitive habitats or enhance recreational experience. The trail conversion plan and revegetation efforts will be completed in FY 95.

July 30, 1994

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Trustee Council Members,

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) is a non-profit regional corporation representing users and communities of the Prince William Sound-Copper River area in their efforts to rehabilitate, enhance and stabilize salmon resources and associated services. Following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS), salmon in PWS experienced productivity decreases, and stocks have been recognized as injured and not recovering.

PWSAC has pursued many avenues to continue its services to area residents through ongoing enhancement operations and supporting ecosystem based research, restoration and monitoring of salmon resources. The Trustee Council has been supportive through their funding of very important research towards understanding oil spill impacts to the resources and improving our understanding of the PWS-Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. It is now time to take significant restorative actions to aid the recovery process of the Sound's salmon.

In being responsive to concerns voiced by Trustee Council members and staff, PWSAC is submitting this new proposal which is an evolution of the proposal to fund hatchery operations to replace lost resources and services with hatchery salmon. PWSAC, guided by the voice of its constituents and as directed by its Board, proposes restoration of salmon resources in PWS through a program of professional/agency and local resident collaboration, and integration of research, restoration and monitoring objectives.

The proposal delineates a multidisciplinary program for investigating salmon resources, enumerating stocks, and assessing stock condition and genetic identity. The program further intends to take restorative action using methods among those described in the EVOS Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) such as hatchery rearing of wild stock eggs, netpen rearing of wild stocks, and relocation of hatchery runs. The program involves a collaboration with University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, PWSAC and local residents including members of the native community.

Program objectives include:

A. **Restore wild stock salmon resources and services in PWS to pre-spill conditions.**

B. **Maximize fitness (both biologic and economic) of injured wild stocks through application of knowledge of salmon population biology, genetics and disease.**

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phone: 907/424-7511 * fax: 907/424-7514

C. **Reduce harvest of injured wild stocks by more specific management of wild and hatchery stocks.**

D. **Develop, integrate and coordinate collaborative participants in research, restoration and monitoring.**

E. **Develop, train and use resident expertise to establish the capability for continuing conservation and protection of PWS salmon resources.**

Although actions proposed focus on an FY95 timeline, the program described is planned to run through the year 2002. This length of time is crucial to restore and monitor two generations of both even and odd year pink salmon including returning adults.

In perspective, the program is collaborative and designed to integrate with current knowledge, existing and proposed projects, and provide a framework for involving local people in the restoration process. PWSAC fish culture expertise will contribute to restoration activities, and provide training to local residents who will serve as field technicians. Existing aquaculture facilities and technologies will be utilized to implement restoration methods recommended in the Restoration Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

It is time to begin active restoration of the salmon resources of the oil impacted area. The path is provided for the collaboration and integration of program partners and objectives. The result will provide us more than knowledge and teams of developed local expertise in salmon restoration and conservation, but will also provide for a sustainable service for people and communities of Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

Bob Roys
President

(hf)

I. EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title:	Restoration of PWS Wild Stock Salmon Resources and Services: An Integrated Approach
Project Leader:	Howard Ferren, Special Projects Manager
Lead Agency:	AK. Dept. of Fish and Game (ADF&G)
Cost of Project	**FY95:** $1,690,331; **FY96** $1,704,434
Start/Completion:	January, 1995 - September, 1995
Project Duration:	0.75 yr.
Geographic Area:	Prince William Sound
Contact Person:	Howard Ferren, Special Projects Manager PWSAC, P.O. Box 1110, Cordova, AK 99574 (907) 424-7511

II. Introduction

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) is the regional association for salmon enhancement in the PWS area. The corporation is authorized (Section 1 ch 111 SLA 1974) for the purpose of "contributing to the rehabilitation of the state's depleted and depressed salmon fishery", and is responsible (AS 29.03.020) for "providing salmon enhancement services."

Due to the **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS)**, wild stocks of salmon in PWS are recognized as injured. Pink salmon in particular are identified as injured and not recovering (**EVOS** Trustee Council). As a result of these injured resources, individuals and communities of PWS have suffered lost or reduced services.

The purpose of this project is to rehabilitate injured wild salmon stocks and restore services to subsistence, commercial, recreational and other users and communities of the PWS area. This will be accomplished by an integration of collaborative professional and local resident partners, and integration of objectives to actively rehabilitate injured stocks; relocate hatchery production to locations which will reduce harvest pressures on injured wild stocks; research and develop stock baseline genetic databases; determine stream escapements, and monitor both gene pools and returning adults.

This project will result in stock identification, enumeration, rehabilitation, monitoring, development and use of local expertise and evolvement in the restoration and monitoring process, and utilization of the restored and replacement resources.

This project will contribute to the **EVOS Trustee Council** mission to "efficiently restore the environment injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to a healthy, productive ecosystem while taking into account the importance of quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living." The restoration will be accomplished through natural recovery, resource and service restoration and enhancement, replacement of resources, research and monitoring. The project falls under **EVOS** TC Draft Guiding Principles including:

- "occur within the spill area";
- "support services necessary for the people who live in the area";
- include "meaningful public participation process";
- reflect "a reasonable balance between costs and benefits";
- provide a "cost-sharing opportunity";
- "have a sufficient relationship to an injured resource"; and,
- "state a clear, measurable and achievable endpoint".

III. Need for Project

Restoration funds must be used "...for the purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill or the reduced or lost services provided by such resources". This project is needed to: restore and replace injured resources by increasing the rate and degree of recovery of wild pink salmon stocks; and, to restore/replace injured or lost services by wild stock enhancement and relocation of hatchery stocks which have "sufficient relationship to the injured resource...and will benefit the same user group(s) that was (were) injured."

IV. Objectives

A. Restore wild stock salmon resources and services in PWS to pre-spill conditions.

B. Maximize fitness (both biologic and economic) of injured wild stocks through application of knowledge of salmon population biology, genetics and disease.

C. Reduce harvest of injured wild stocks by more specific management of wild and hatchery stocks.

D. Develop, integrate and coordinate collaborative participants in research, restoration and monitoring.

E. Develop, train and use resident expertise to establish the capability for continuing conservation and protection of PWS salmon resources.

V. Methods

Four methods will be used to accomplish the immediate objectives of salmon stock restoration; a fifth will serve the longer-term objective of establishing expertise to practice sustained efforts in stock restoration. The restoration methods include direct restoration through use of available fish cultural facilities and talent in PWS; research into biological interactions, **particularly genetic**

effects of cultured salmon on wild salmon; integrated monitoring of the fitness of salmon stocks and their progress toward restoration; and, collaboration of partners to restore the Sound by integrating and coordinating activities. These methods, particularly the research and monitoring aspects, follow in concept a model for monitoring interactions of wild and hatchery salmon recently set forth by an international panel of salmon geneticists and conservation scientists convened by NINA (Norweg. Instit. Nature Res.). They emphasize the necessity of monitoring a baseline of genetic and fitness (phenotypic) data, of understanding the extent of gene flow between stocks, and of studying the biological effect of gene flow through quantitative genetic analysis.

The proposed methods anticipate the integrated cooperation of projects independently proposed by other agencies and groups; some of those projects are referenced here. Because of the schedule with which this revision has been undertaken there has not been formal communication and coordination with those agencies and groups. However, no impediments to integration of those projects into the restoration of wild stock resources are anticipated. A workshop is proposed to bring collaborators together to integrate and plan activities.

The work proposed will be carried out in part through the cooperation of several agencies active in salmon resource management in PWS (PWSAC, ADF&G). Portions of the genetic-interaction research will be carried out by the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (SFOS) and will provide opportunity for graduate thesis research and professional development for junior biologists in PWS. PWS residents will participate in field restoration and monitoring activities.

A. Directly restore injured stocks.

1. **Assess and inventory hatchery capabilities:** water regimes, incubation capacity, stock isolation capability, etc. This will be completed to help match hatchery constraints or opportunities with specific injured or depleted wild salmon stocks identified as candidates for restoration which may benefit from hatchery/fish culture intervention.

2. **Incubate eggs taken from injured stocks, returning them as fry to the native site via net pen culture** (cf Draft EIS, Proposed Action, Comprehensive Restoration of Impacts on Fish, Action 3, Ch. 4, p. 124).

3. **Rear and release hatchery fish to divert harvest from injured wild stocks** (cf Draft EIS, Proposed Action, Comprehensive Restoration of Impacts on Fish, Action 4, Ch. 4, p. 124; See C.1. below).

B. Maximize fitness of wild stocks.

1. **Mark or tag hatchery stocks**: a research and monitoring tool.
   a. Coded micro wire tagging: Refer to Project Proposal 95137, 95320: Stock ID and Monitoring Studies.

b. Thermal manipulation of otolith microstructure Contained in Project Proposal 95320C, Otolith thermal mass marking.

2. **Monitor stock baselines:** a reference for assessment of progress; a basis for setting policy for restoration decisions.

a. Census: enumerate stocks of wild salmon by ground surveys in five districts of PWS to contribute to stock baseline information including species, stocks and stock size in oiled and unoiled areas.

b. Demography: fitness and life history traits of stocks: sample age, size, sex, timing, meristic/morphologic information from stocks. This information will aid in identifying injured and depleted stocks which will be targeted for further research, monitoring and possible restoration.

c. Gene frequencies: representative samples of tissues from stocks; contained in Project Proposal 95320D by Seeb & Seeb.

d. Pathogens and parasites: representative samples of tissues, fluids from stocks.

e. Marks and tags: recover marks and tags from representative samples of stocks.

3. **Research genetic interactions of wild with wild stocks; hatchery with wild stocks**

a. Straying/gene flow field experiment: (SFOS Division of Fisheries)
This research is modelled on earlier work on pink salmon at Auke Creek in Juneau by A.J. Gharrett and colleagues. Straying may be estimated by observing physically marked or tagged salmon; however, straying is only one component of gene flow--strays may well not breed successfully to contribute genetically. Our proposed protocol is to screen male returning salmon at a weir, allowing about 20%, those bearing a relatively rare presumably neutral gene, to spawn naturally. This procedure genetically tags the stock; applied with different marker genes to two stocks in the same region, a precise estimate of actual gene flow can be obtained by simple monitoring of the stocks over several generations. Integrates with Project Proposal 95076 by Wertheimer, et al.

b. Fitness phenotype laboratory experiment: quantitative genetic analysis of life history and fitness traits. (SFOS Division of Fisheries)
This research is developed from earlier work on pink salmon at Auke Creek and at Gastineau Hatchery by W.W. Smoker, P.A. Crandell, and colleagues. Gametes sampled from known parents in stocks under restoration will be taken to the incubation laboratory at Juneau and observed under a standard quantitative genetic experimental design. Analysis of observations of fitness-related developmental traits (rates of development, salinity tolerance, etc.) and developmental stability

(fluctuating asymmetry of meristic and morphologic traits) will provide estimates of genetic parameters, and from observations of hybrid families, direct estimates of the fitness effects of gene introgression.

c. Analysis of fitness effects on wild stocks of interactions with cultured fish based on observed PWS data. (SFOS Division of Fisheries) Recent biometrical simulations of hypothetical salmon production systems, modelled on PWS pink salmon, by AJ Gharrett have demonstrated a relationship between ecological productivity (carrying capacity) and the overall fitness benefit of homing or straying. These models will provide a basis for analyzing with biometrical rigor the straying, gene flow, population genetic structure, and quantitative fitness variation data collected by other components of this integrated project.

d. Incorporate genetic interaction insights in rehabilitation activities.

C. Reduce harvest of injured wild stocks by more specific management of wild and hatchery stocks.

1. Relocate hatchery runs in space or season(cf Draft EIS, Proposed Action, Comprehensive Restoration of Impacts on Fish, Action 4, 6 Ch. 4, p. 124)

a. Use appropriate remote releases (cf Phase Three Comprehensive Salmon Plan for Prince William Sound/Copper River). Based on site selection criteria and site evaluation, imprint and remote release hatchery fish to reduce possible harvest pressures on injured wild stocks which might migrate through fisheries conducted near hatcheries or targeting enhanced salmon migrating to the hatchery of incubation and rearing. For example, hatchery salmon could be released in the Eastern, Southeastern and/or Montague Districts, thereby distributing the commercial fleet and reducing harvest pressures on injured stocks in the Northwestern and Southwestern Districts.

b. Develop new hatchery stocks with inherent run timing different from injured wild stocks (cf Phase Three Comprehensive Salmon Plan for Prince William Sound/Copper River). Identify and select from the salmon stock census, stocks which have adult return run time different from that of injured or depleted wild stocks which may be currently harvested in fisheries targeting returning hatchery salmon. By culturing temporally isolated salmon stocks, fisheries can be managed without placing additional pressure on injured stocks. Consideration must be given to species in addition to pink salmon if those species provide the temporal and spatial isolation necessary to reduce pressures on injured pink stocks. Of particular potential are early run time chum and sockeye salmon.

2. **Identify hatchery stocks in season and manage harvests accordingly.** Otolith marking and CWT tag recovery and assessment (B.1. above).

D. **Project collaboration and activity integration.**

1. **Convene working group** of research and restoration collaborators. Agencies, organizations and groups which are identified by PWSAC as required within a collaborative network for salmon restoration to complete the objectives outlined within this proposal, will convene in Cordova to integrate objectives and activities including and in addition to those outlined within this proposal.

2. **Integrate projects** while formulating strategies and agreements towards implementation of activities. Establish project manager and management team, communication and decision making protocols, priorities and implementation plans.

E. **Employ resident sector-specific technical teams (5 sectors corresponding to major fishing districts, see Figure 1).** Teams responsible for surveys, sampling, egg takes, pen rearing, etc. Communications have been initiated with **Eyak Tribal Council** on project potentials and participation.

1. **Contract five vessels and crew** for field work including stream surveys, escapement enumeration, stock sampling, egg take, netpen and fry rearing support or other salmon restoration activities identified as appropriate. PWSAC will exercise standard contract procedures and employment options.

2. **Provide technical training** to crews in salmon escapement enumeration, and working with technical, academic and professional staff in genetic, disease and marked salmon recovery sampling, fish culture techniques, restoration methods and stock monitoring. Training will be provided survey, monitoring, sampling and fish culture crews by PWSAC, ADF&G and University of Alaska SFOS as required.

3. **Deploy vessels and teams** for stream surveying, stock assessment, sampling, restoration activities and monitoring. Historic observations indicate that early returning salmon stocks spawn in the Eastern and Southeastern Districts. Therefore, two vessels and technical teams are to be deployed to those sectors from June 23 to August 15. Beginning August 15, five vessels and crews are to be deployed, one to each sector of PWS, and remain in the field until September 25. The project leader and field technicians trained and assigned to each vessel and sector will survey, sample, monitor, compile data and report as required. Additional assignments may include, based on restoration requirements, taking eggs, managing net pens, rearing fry for imprinting, or other enhancement or rehabilitation activities.

V. Schedule for FY-95

NOTE: The schedule is presented for FY-95. Specific objectives and activities are intended to occur annually to encompass two (2) life cycles for both odd year and even year pink salmon. A schedule will be presented in the detailed project description (DPD) which delineates the workplan through the year 2002. A generalized listing of the extended workplan and timeline is presented in **Figure 2.**

Activity	Begin	End
Convene workshop		
Contact all collaborators	1/95	1/95
Convene workshop	2/95	2/95
Integrate objectives/activities	2/95	2/95
Finalize workplans	2/95	3/95
Evaluate hatchery capabilities		
Analyze facility temp and water flows	1/95	2/95
Review incubation and facility floor plans	2/95	3/95
Compute species/stock limitations	2/95	3/95
Report on recommendations	3/95	4/95
Develop five sector technical teams		
Contract vessels and crews	1/95	4/95
Contract technicians	3/95	4/95
Train field crews	4/95	5/95
Monitor stock baselines		
Stock surveys	6/95	10/95
Census/demographics	6/95	10/95
Marks/tags/tissue samples	6/95	10/95
Direct restoration		
Incubate injured-stock eggs	7/95	12/95
Survey injured stocks	6/95	10/95
Collect injured stock eggs	6/95	10/95
Incubate embryos	8/95	12/95
Pen rear & release fry	1996	
Evaluate & revise plan	1996	
Recover marks/tags	1997	
Plan next cycle	1997	
Realign hatchery stock releases		
Remote release hatchery fish	4/95	6/95
Survey sites	4/95	5/95

Activity	Begin	End
Pilot scale releases	4/95	5/95
Evaluate releases/returns	1996	
Production releases	(decision point)	
Develop new broodstocks	7/95	12/95
Survey stocks	7/95	10/95
Remote egg takes	7/95	10/95
Incubate and release	8/95	1996
Geneflow field experiment		
Establish genetic tag (2 camps/screen males)	7/95	9/95
Sample returns	1997	
Analyze gene flow	1997	
Report	1998	
Quantitative genetic analysis of fitness traits		
Sample gametes in field	7/95	10/95
Incubate embryos in lab and gather data	10/95	1996
Analyze	1996	
Report	1997	
Model fitness effects of genetic interactions: develop simulation models for:		
Gene flow and drift	2/95	11/95
Single locus selection	7/95	1996
Quantitative/fitness trait	12/95	1997
population dynamics	1996	1997
Incorporate PWS data	1998	
Report		

VI. Technical support

Technical support will include the services of:

- PWSAC planning, project management and fish culture staff
- ADF&G biologists and technicians
- University of Alaska geneticists and other experts in this field
- ADF&G pathologist
- permitting agencies including ADF&G, Department of Army, Corps of Engineers, Department of Natural Resources
- ADF&G otolith mark analysis lab

VII. Location

This project will take place in Prince William Sound. Field crew activities will take place within districts of PWS as divided into five sectors (Figure 1) including the Southeastern, Eastern, Northern-Coghill-Northwestern, Southwestern and Montague Districts. Hatchery incubation and rearing of wild stock salmon will occur at PWSAC hatchery facilities; specific facilities selected will be based on evaluation of site capabilities and wild stock biological requirements. PWSAC facilities include the Armin F Koernig Hatchery on Evans Island, the Main Bay Hatchery near Crafton Island, the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery on Esther Island, and the Cannery Creek Hatchery in Unakwik Inlet.

VIII. Project Implementation

PWSAC will implement the project in conjunction with ADF&G as the lead agency and other collaborating organizations. Restoration management will be based within PWSAC and PWSAC will be responsible for coordinating activities under this proposal including research, restoration and monitoring.

IX. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort

Activities of the salmon restoration program will be integrated with ongoing genetic investigations, stream analysis, stock identification and monitoring studies, and otolith marking **(Figure 3)**.

X. Public Process

PWSAC is a regional association which by law (AS 16.05.380.) must include on their boards representatives of sport fishermen, municipalities, and Native organizations, in addition to commercial fishermen and processors. It is PWSAC's mission to optimally produce salmon for the benefit of all user groups.

As a mechanism to restore PWS salmon resources and services, the PWSAC salmon restoration project will incorporate existing research results achieved through projects previously and currently funded by the EVOS Trustee Council process. In addition, specific stock and stream restoration options may be recommended by users and villages within PWS. Local vessels, skippers and crews will be solicited from interested public and contracted for training and field work.

XI. Personnel Qualifications

Personnel: PWSAC

H.J. Ferren
Special Project Manager, Planner
M.S. Biological Oceanography, University of Alaska
Corporate strategic and tactical planning, regional salmon planning, team facilitation and project management.

Personnel: University of Alaska, SFOS

W.W. Smoker
Professor of Fisheries, SFOS.
PhD Fisheries, Oregon State Univ.
Research in salmon ocean ranching, quantitative genetics of Pacific salmon.

A.J. Gharrett
Professor of Genetics, SFOS
PhD Genetics, Oregon State Univ
Research on molecular genetics, population genetics of Pacific salmon.
Recognized expert on population genetics of Pacific salmon, Genetic Stock Identification, genetic tagging

Patricia A. Crandell
Postdoctoral Fellow and Research Associate, SFOS
PhD Aquaculture Genetics, Biometrics Univ. of Calif Davis
Research on quantitative genetics of pink salmon, ploidy manipulation in Pacific salmon
Expertise in experimental design and statistical analysis.

Andrew Gray
Research Associate, SFOS
MS Genetics, Washington State University
Molecular genetics techniques, Electrophoretic analysis of allozymes, DNA analysis

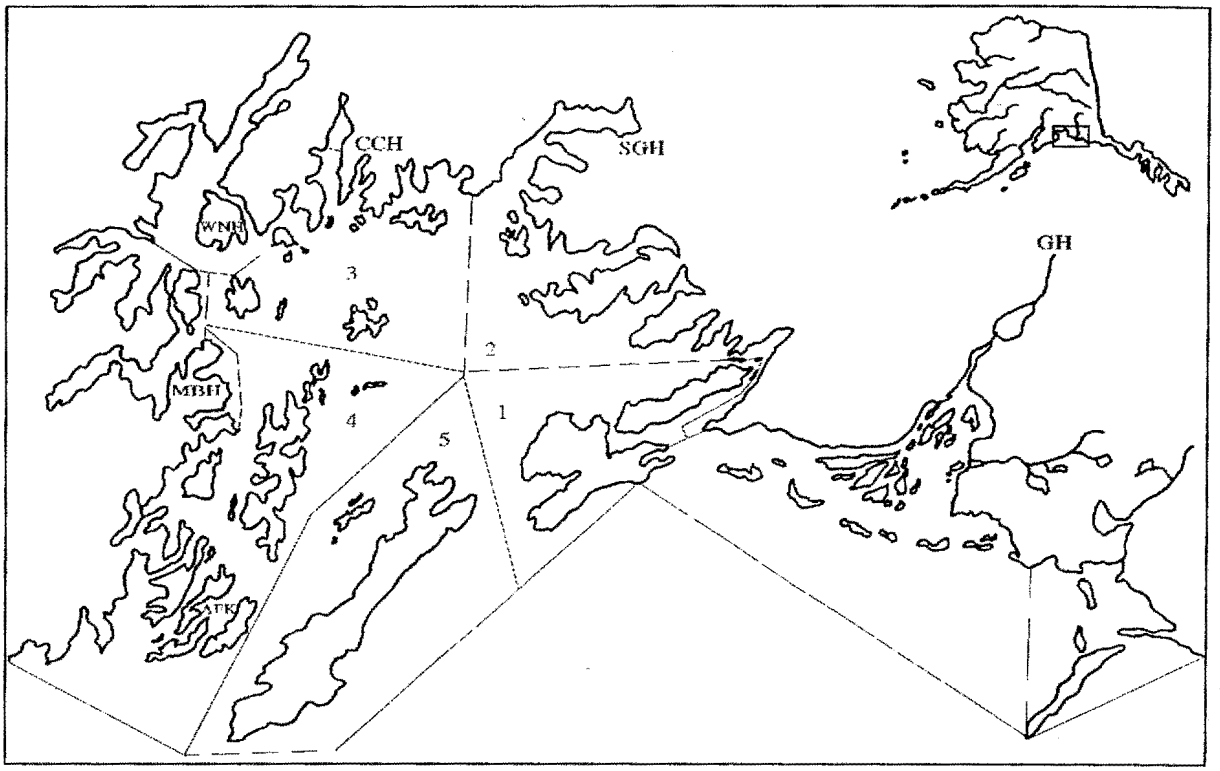
Budget FY95

PWSAC		
100	Personnel	$135,120
200	Travel	$30,700
300	Contractual Services	$747,000
	Administration	$161,895
400	Commodities	$32,480
500	Equipment/capital	$134,000
	SUBTOTAL	$1,241,195
UAF SFOS (partner in genetics)		
100	Personnel	$231,080
200	Travel	$7,200
300	Contractual Services	$16,000
	Administration	$74,856
400	Commodities	$20,000
500	Equipment/capital	$100,000
	SUBTOTAL	$449,136
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		**$1,690,331.**

Figure 1

Prince William Sound

Sectors for Research, Restoration and Monitoring



Sectors	Hatcheries
1: Southeastern District	_____
2: Eastern District	Solomon Gulch
3: Northern-Northwestern-Coghill Districts	Cannery Creek Wally Noerenberg
4: Southwestern-Eshamy Districts	Main Bay Armin F. Koernig
5: Montague District	_____

Figure 2: Time-line and activities

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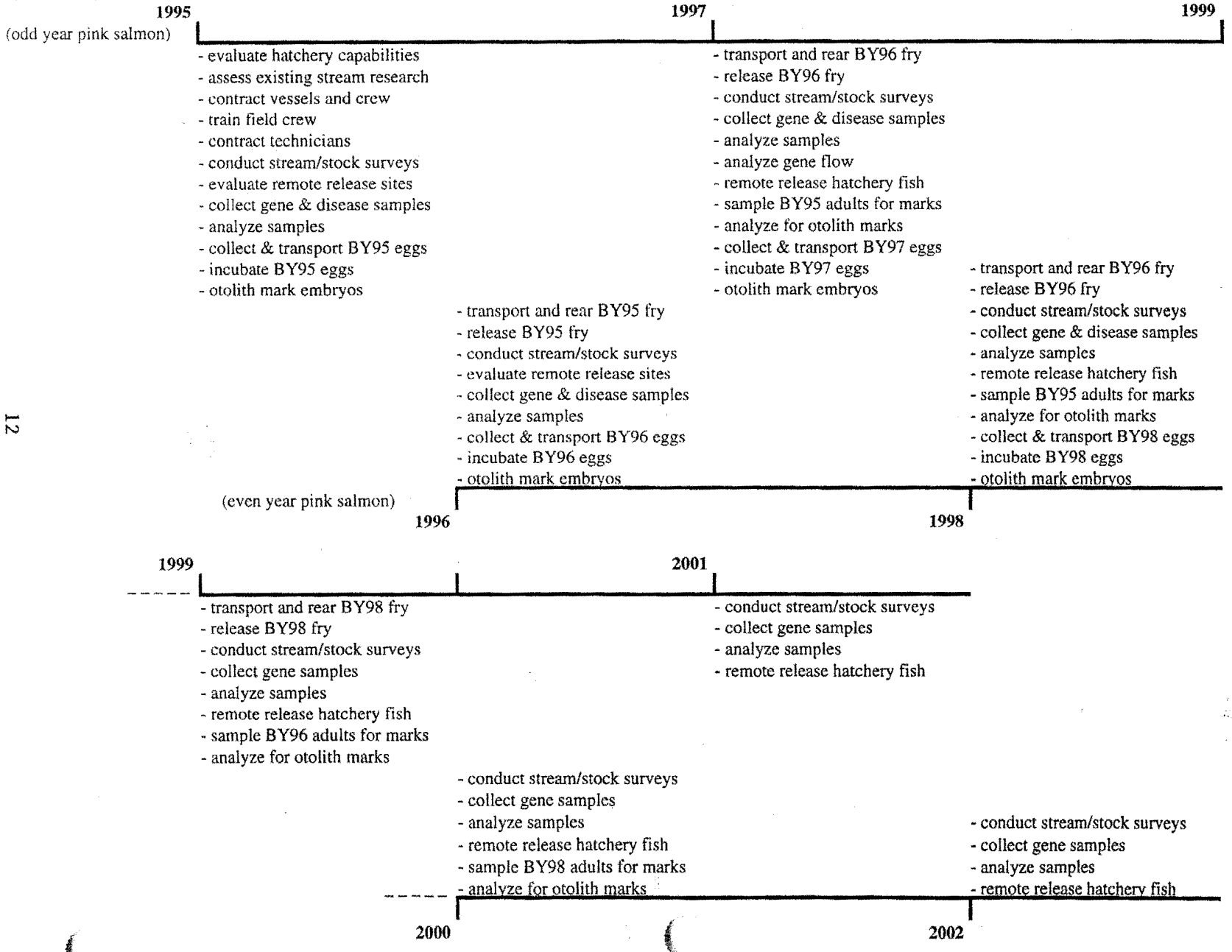

Figure 3: Integration of Research, Restoration and Monitoring

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	INTEGRATION
Research	Stream - stock identification	ADF&G USFS PWS resource users
Research	Stream - stock surveys and escapement enumeration	PWSAC ADF&G Trained technicians and vessel crews
Research	Genetic and disease sampling	Technicians ADF&G
Research	Gene analysis; gene flow simulation	ADF&G University of Alaska, SFOS NMFS: Auke Bay Lab
Research	Disease analysis	ADF&G
Research	Evaluate remote release sites for hatchery fish	PWSAC ADF&G
Restoration	Egg-take from wild stock system(s)	PWSAC ADF&G technicians Vessel crews
Restoration	Incubation and rearing wild stock	PWSAC
Restoration	Imprint and release wild stock	PWSAC Vessel crews
Restoration	Remote release hatchery fish	PWSAC ADF&G
Research	Otolith marking	ADF&G PWSAC
Research and monitoring	Adult return, enumeration and otolith mark sampling	PWSAC ADF&G technicians Vessel crews
Research and monitoring	Otolith analysis	ADF&G

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