#### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP Recommendation to the Trustee Council

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The EVOS Public Advisory Group is in support of the concept of the establishment of an endowment or trust that will provide funding for the purposes established by the settlement agreement.

The use or administration of the endowment or trust should be established by a charter developed and approved by the Trustee Council.

ADOPTED the 15th day of July, 1993, by majority vote.



EXXCH VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP pg.1

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EXACH VALUEZ OIL SPILL The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees should give priority to CENECH ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD projects which are most effective in restoring and protecting injured resources and services. Preference should be given by the Trustees to projects (1) within the spill area as defined in the Restoration plan brochure of April 1993, or (2) outside the spill area within the state of Alaska.

- A. Pick-up oil which is fouling the environment and where it makes environmental and economic sense to clean up and with the approval of local residents, landowners and resource users. This includes:
  - Monitoring and feasibility studies
  - Physical clean-up
- B. Restore injured resources and services by taking direct action in pertinent environments. This includes:
  - Subsistence
  - Cultural
  - Recreational
  - Commercial
  - Fish
  - Wildlife
  - Habitat

- C. Protect habitat critical to resources injured by the oil spill or threatened by potentially injurious actions. This includes:
  - Acquisition
  - Conservation easements
  - Leases
  - Trade
  - Application of management techniques with landowners
- D. The Public Advisory Group is in support of the concept of the establishment of an endowment or trust that will provide funding for the purposes established by the settlement agreement. The use or administration of the endowment or trust should be established by a charter developed and approved by the Trustee Council.
- E. Replace and/or enhance injured resources/services through indirect means. This includes:
  - Enhancement of equivalent resources to reduce pressure on injured ones
  - Increase populations or levels of service over prespill conditions
- F. Provide funding for facilities which support A through E, above.



"The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oli terminais, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized."



May 27, 1993

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

EXKON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Subject: Expenditure of the EXXON Valdez Criminal and Civil Settlement on Environmental Monitoring

Dear Trustees:

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (Cook Inlet RCAC) formed pursuant to Section 5002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 was created to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized. The organization strives to provide a forum wherein citizens, government and industry may work together productively to fulfill this mission.

The Cook Inlet RCAC Board of Directors and staff have been watching, with great interest, the processes by which both the State of Alaska and the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council have been endeavoring to allocate the criminal and civil fines collected as a result of the spill. It is the Council's concern that these monies are spent in such a way as to continue to benefit the citizens of the State, just as the impact of the EXXON Valdez and ongoing oil operations throughout the State affect us all.

One of the primary mandates of Cook Inlet RCAC is to implement an environmental monitoring program in Cook Inlet so the citizens of the region know to what extent, if any, the oil industry is affecting the environment. Such a monitoring program will serve to allay some citizens fear and mistrust of the industry, which was underscored by the EXXON Valdez spill.

On June 8, 1993, Cook Inlet RCAC will begin field work associated with the pilot monitoring program. The data and experienced gained through the pilot study will enable the Committee to design a long-term, 3 year program. This is scheduled for completion in November 1993 with implementation beginning in 1994. Under Cook Inlet RCAC's current budget (\$650,000 annual), there are insufficient funds to implement this needed program.

There are numerous programs and plans in existence related to environmental monitoring throughout South-Central Alaska. In addition to the program being implemented by Cook Inlet RCAC, other major programs include one being conceptualized by the Trustees, Prince William Sound RCAC, Water Quality studies being conducted by the MMS (pursuant to Cook Inlet Lease Sale 149) and Coastal Monitoring in Lake Clark National Park. It seems prudent to expend settlement funds on programs already in existence, rather than starting from scratch with NOAA's conceptual plan. We urge you to fund and integrate Cook Inlet RCAC's programs (see 1994 Potential Projects #148) so available resources for monitoring are not be diffused through duplicative efforts.

Cook Inlet RCAC has previously made similar requests to the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Thus far, these requests have gone unfunded and Cook Inlet has been thrust aside as being irrelevant to Page Two Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council May 27, 1993

the future of Alaska. Again we ask you to consider the use of the settlement funds to insure the continuation of this carefully considered, vital and viable program. The citizens of the region, the State, and the oil industry in Cook Inlet have much to gain from its success.

Thank you for considering this request. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me, or Lisa Parker, Executive Director, Cook Inlet RCAC.

Sincerely Yours,

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Jack Brown President

Michael Barton, U.S. Forest Service CC: Paul Gates, U.S. Department of the Interior Steve Pennoyer, National Marine Fisheries Service Charles E. Cole, Attorney General, State of Alaska Carl I. Rosier, Alaska Department of Fish & Game John A. Sandor, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Exxon Valdez Public Advisory Group Senator Ted Stevens, U.S. Senate Senator Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senate Congressman Don Young, U.S. House of Representatives Senator Judy Salo, Alaska State Senate Senator Suzanne Little, Alaska State Senate Representative Mike Navarre, Alaska State House Representative Gail Phillips, Alaska State House Representative Gary Davis, Alaska State House



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"The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized."

Excerpt

Project Plan for the "Cook Inlet Pilot Monitoring Study"<sup>1</sup>

Prepared for

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (RCAC) 11355 Frontage Road, Suite 228 Kenai, Alaska 99611 Attn: Ms. Lisa Parker, RCAC Executive Director Mr. Jim Dey, RCAC Project Officer (907) 283-7222

#### Prepared by

Arthur D. Little, Inc. Acorn Park Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140-2390 Attn: Dr. Jeffrey L. Hyland, Program Manager (617) 498-5373

June 1993

Phase I of an overall program entitled, "Design and Implementation of a Prototype Environmental Sampling Program for Cook Inlet, Alaska."

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council

11355 Frontage Rd. • Suite 228 • Kenai, Alaska 99611 • (907) 283-7222 • FAX (907) 283-6102

#### 1.1 Background

The Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (Cook Inlet RCAC) has a mandate under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to "ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized." Included within the purview of Cook Inlet RCAC are all the lands and waters within the Cook Inlet drainage, the Kodiak Archipelago, and Shelikof Strait, Alaska.

As part of this mandate, the Environmental Monitoring Committee of Cook Inlet RCAC intends to develop and manage a comprehensive environmental monitoring program. The goals of this overall program are to determine if operations of the oil and gas industry in Cook Inlet are having adverse effects on the surrounding ecosystem and, if so, to document their sources, magnitude, aerial extent, and temporal trends. Ideally, the monitoring program will provide decision makers and managers with information needed to make appropriate management decisions about actions required to protect Cook Inlet and its resources, and about the effectiveness of any remedial and abatement activities that may be implemented to restore the environmental quality of the ecosystem (Wolfe, 1987; National Academy of Sciences, 1989).

The Cook Inlet Monitoring Program has been divided into two phases: an initial Phase I Pilot Monitoring Study and a longer-term, more definitive Phase II Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Program. In April 1993, Arthur D. Little, Inc. was awarded a contract to: (1) develop a plan for the Phase I Pilot Monitoring Study (Task 1); (2) implement the Phase I Pilot Study during the summer 1993 field season (Task 2); and (3) develop a subsequent plan for the Phase II Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Program, based on results of the Pilot Study and information from other past and ongoing monitoring activities in Cook Inlet (Task 3). The present document describes the plans for conducting the Phase I Pilot Monitoring Study.

#### 1.2 Objectives and Scope of the Pilot Monitoring Study

There are two primary objectives of the Pilot Monitoring Study:

- To provide baseline data on petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations in sediments and biota of Cook Inlet and the biological significance of these contaminants, based on preliminary sampling at a limited number of stations in areas reflecting a range of suspected petroleum hydrocarbon sources and accumulation patterns; and
- To evaluate the efficacy of proposed monitoring techniques in detecting petroleum hydrocarbon inputs in relation to possible industry-based sources and in determining the linkages of these contaminants to significant biological impacts.

## Arthur D Little

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To provide a basis for addressing these objectives, two types of monitoring strategies will be followed during the Pilot Study. The first consists of synoptic measurements of sediment hydrocarbon contamination (total hydrocarbons and PAHs), sediment toxicity (solid-phase toxicity test with the marine amphipod *Ampelisca abdita*), and the chemical/biological/physiological condition of a target benthic species (hydrocarbon body burdens, physiological condition index, and rough estimates of population sizes of an infaunal mollusc, tentatively *Macoma* spp.) at three randomly selected stations within each of four sampling areas (Figure 1) representing a range of suspected petroleum hydrocarbon sources and accumulation patterns (see next section for station design). Measurements of other abiotic environmental variables (sediment grain size and total organic carbon; near-bottom-water temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and pH) will be measured at each of these 12 stations to provide additional information that may help in interpreting patterns in the chemical, toxicological, and biological data.

This particular approach of combining measures of sediment chemistry, sediment toxicity, and the ambient condition of resident benthic fauna as a means of assessing pollution impacts has been referred to as the Sediment Quality Triad (SQT) method (Long and Chapman 1985, Chapman 1986, Chapman et al. 1987, Long et al. 1990, Chapman et al. 1991). The rationale for this method is that each component of the triad provides information complementary to the other two and that together all three components provide a sensitive, balanced, and objective approach to determine pollution effects on living resources. The SQT method is now being used on several national-level monitoring and assessment programs (e.g., NOAA National Status and Trends, and EPA-EMAP) as a basis for drawing conclusions about the status of pollution impacts in important coastal ecosystems around the country.

The second monitoring strategy for the Pilot Study will consist of caged-mussel (i.e., "Mussel Watch") deployments at two sites, one near a suspected source of petroleum hydrocarbons from a produced-water outfall in Trading Bay and the other in a corresponding reference area. The Mussel Watch approach (Goldberg et al. 1978, Freitas et al. 1989) has been widely used as a time-integrated indicator of the presence of bioavailable petroleum hydrocarbons in the water column. Three replicate groups of mussels Mytilus edulis (30 mussels per each group) will be deployed in cages attached to a mooring at each of the two Mussel-Watch sites. The moored cages with mussels will be deployed in June 1993 (in conjunction with sampling at the SQT stations) and retrieved 1-2 months later. One pooled tissue sample (homogenate of at least 10 animals) will be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons and PAHs from each of the three replicate groups of mussels at each of the two sites. The physiological condition of these mussels (based on the Condition Index; i.e., weight of animal meats/shell volume) also will be measured from a subset of the animals (minimum of 10 individuals) from each of the replicate groups at each of the two sites. Measurements of other abiotic environmental variables (temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, and pH within the water column at a depth representative of where the mussels are deployed) will be recorded as well at each of



Figure 1. Map of Cook Inlet, Alaska, with Sampling Areas.

# **Arthur D Little**

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these sites, in order to provide additional information that may help in the interpretation of the chemical and biological data.

In addition to mussels, three replicate "Semipermeable Polymeric Membrane Devices" (SPMDs) will be deployed on each of the two Mussel Watch moorings. These SPMDs, consisting of low-density polyethylene tubing containing thin films of lipid, have been shown to hold considerable promise as nonliving, time-integrated concentrators of nonpolar organics in aquatic environments, and thus as a possible alternative method to using living tissues for estimating bioavailability and potential bioconcentration factors for organic chemical contaminants in organisms (Huckins et al. 1990). By deploying both mussels and SPMDs (i.e., lipophilic tubing), we will provide an excellent opportunity to compare the efficiencies and sensitivities of these two approaches for monitoring bioavailable hydrocarbon inputs from the water column in Cook Inlet. This sampling strategy also provides a back-up means of measuring such inputs in the event that mussels do not survive the experimental deployments.

Data from these various measurements and the two monitoring strategies will be used to test the following null hypotheses:

- H<sub>o</sub>1 Differences among the four SQT sampling areas (based on three randomly selected stations for each sampling area) in the concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in sediments do not reveal clear spatial patterns in relation to possible industry-based sources;
- H<sub>o</sub>2 Sediments collected from the three stations within each of four SQT sampling areas are not significantly toxic to test populations of sensitive marine organisms based on comparisons of survival and other sublethal response variables in uncontaminated controls;
- H<sub>o</sub>3 Measures of the chemical/physiological/biological condition (contaminant body burdens, Condition Index, population estimates) of *Macoma* spp. (or alternative infaunal mollusc) do not vary significantly among the four SQT sampling areas (based on measurements from three randomly selected stations for each sampling area);
- H<sub>o</sub>4 There is no significant correlation between patterns of sediment contamination, sediment toxicity, and chemical/physiological/ biological conditions of resident benthic fauna (i.e., patterns of petroleum accumulation in sediments are not linked to significant biological impacts);
- H<sub>0</sub>5 There is no significant difference among the two Mussel Watch sites (suspected contaminated site near produced water outfall vs. corresponding reference site) in concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in the tissues of mussels *Mytilus edulis*;

## Arthur D Little

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#### 1.0 introduction (continued)

- H<sub>o</sub>6 There is no significant difference among the two Mussel Watch sites in concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in SPMDs (i.e., nonliving, lipophilic tubing);
- $H_07$  There is no significant difference among the two Mussel Watch sites in the physiological condition of mussels (based on the Condition Index);
- H<sub>o</sub>8 There is no significant correlation between chemical body burdens and physiological condition of mussels based on comparisons between the two Mussel Watch sites; and
- H<sub>0</sub>9 There is no significant difference in the efficiency/sensitivity of living mussel tissues vs. SPMDs (nonliving, lipophilic tubing) as time-integrated concentrators of bioavailable petroleum hydrocarbons from the water column.

These hypotheses will be examined with a variety of chemical fingerprinting techniques, statistical tests, and other pattern-recognition methods (see Section 2.6) in order to draw conclusions that can be used in efforts to address the above objectives of the Cook Inlet Pilot Monitoring Study.

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Jim Cloud

Resources or Services	Administration	Monitor & Research	General Restoration	Habitat Protection	Endowment	Totals
Archaeology	,10	.17	. 3.	~	.5	1.0%
Bald Eagle	.05	. 4	- 05	-	-	. 5
Black Oystercatcher	. 05	. /	./	_	. 25	. 5
Commercial Fishing	2.5	2.5	5.0	_	10.0	20.0
Common Murre	./	. 2	. 2		• 2	1.0
Cutthroat/ Dolly	.05	. /	. /		. 25	.5
General						
Harbor Seal	. /	. 2	• 2		_	.5
Harlequin Duck	./	. 2_	. 2		.5	1.0
Intertidal	.05	. 1	. /		. 25	.5
Killer Whale	.05	. 1			.35	.5
Marbled Murrelet	.2	.5	. 3		1.0	2.0
Multiple Resources	-			-	_	
Pacific Herring	. /	. 15		_	. 75	1.0
Pigeon Guillemot	- 1	.15	-		. 25	1.0
Pink Salmon	- 1	-15			.75	1.0

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	Admin	Monitur + Research	Leas. Restarations	Hab Aat Protection	Endowmet	Titals
Recreation	2.0	2.0	6.0		10.0	20.0
River Otter	. /	.15		_	. 25	1.0
Rockfish	. 1	.15			. 75	1.0
Sea Otter	.1	.15			. 75	1.0
Sockeye Salmon	1.0	1.0	2.0		1.0	5.0
Sport Fishing	2.0	2.0	6.0		10.0	20.0
Subsistence	2.0	2.0	6.0		10.0	20,0
Subtidal	. 1	. 2_	. 2_		.5	1.0
Technical Services	-				-	
Totals	11.05 %	12.6%	26.75%		49.6 2	100.0

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UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA



JULY EXTON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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TO:

Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

FROM: Ken Adams, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation Ron Dearborn, Regional Marine Research Board Bill Hall, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation Theo Matthews, United Cook Inlet Drift Association Jerome Komisar, University of Alaska Arliss Sturgulewski

SUBJECT: Establishment of a Marine Research Endowment

On June 16, 1993, the six authors of this memorandum met to discuss the urgent and compelling need to initiate and maintain long-term studies of the coastal ecosystem and resources adversely impacted by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS).

Given the extended time it takes for coastal ecosystems to rebound after disasters, the need for long-term studies is evident. If there is any doubt about this one need only recall the experience of the massive earthquake that struck the Prince William Sound region in 1964. The ecological succession in the marine system triggered by that disaster was still proceeding when the Exxon Valdez catastrophe took place 25 years later.

The only way to ensure that essential long-term studies are conducted is through the establishment of a permanent endowment for that purpose. Although each of us would have written this letter somewhat differently, and there needs to be much more work given to the details of the proposal, this memorandum is submitted by the six of us.

We ask that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group strongly support the establishment of a *Exxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment*. This Endowment would be created through the investment of a significant portion of the revenues from the \$900,000,000 civil settlement. The Endowment's earnings would be used to support long-term basic and applied research. UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.

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The purposes of the Endowment would be to:

Provide for the development of a comprehensive research plan that would serve to maximize the use of research funding by second system secondination of the research projects supported by the Endowment and by coordinating, as far as is possible, Endowment supported research with research supported from other sources.

> 2. Provide funding for research projects that serve to implement the terms and purposes of the Federal/State Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with respect to natural resource damage recovery in the EVOS area and in accordance with the Endowment's comprehensive research plan.

The goals of the research projects supported by the Endowment would be to:

- 1. Provide a complete understanding of the coastal ecosystem of the EVOS impacted area and, derivatively, Alaska's coastal ecosystems in general. This is an essential first step if the public is going to be able to ensure the natural quality and productivity of the region over the centuries. Alaskans were unprepared to adequately assess the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez spill or to put into place mitigating programs because of insufficient baseline information. Alaskans should never be in that position again.
- 2. Support the research necessary to improve our understanding and management of the EVOS area fisheries.
- 3. Support the research in critical habitat in the EVOS area necessary to preserve the mammalian, avian and piscine populations.

A full understanding of the impact of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill areas ecosystem including the State's most productive fisheries cannot be obtained over the ten year payment cycle framed by the civil settlement. Long-term studies of the coastal system require decades not years. The continuum of study required to meet the objectives of the settlement necessitates the establishment of a research endowment fund, the earnings of which would be used to fund research projects far into the future.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

We propose that the *Exxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment* be established over the course of the next eight years, by encumbering \$30,000,000 per year from the civil settlement for immediate and long-range research. We propose that about \$7,000,000 be used in each of the eight years, with the remaining \$23,000,000 being placed in a restricted account to form a permanent endowment. After the first eight years, when the Endowment's principal would be approximately \$184,000,000 plus earnings, the research program would be supported by the earnings from the permanent endowment.

These Endowment funds would be held and invested by the University of Alaska Foundation according to the standards followed in investing the Foundation's other restricted funds. The UA Foundation has an excellent track record in managing investments -- out performing other State investments to a significant degree. Management fees would be limited to the commercially competitive rate, and earnings from the fund would be used exclusively to support the purposes of the Endowment.

The Endowment will be governed by a Board of Trustees. Members of the Board would represent the interests of Alaska's people, particularly those residing in the EVOS area, and it would be composed of people representing conservation and utilization of the natural resources in the EVOS area.

The Board of Trustees would be responsible for defining research needs and developing the comprehensive marine research plan within the context of the EVOS settlement agreement. As part of the development of the plan, the governing board will include regional research plans developed by regional fisheries research boards. These regional fishery research boards could be organized around the existing regional planning teams established pursuant to AS 16.10.375, expanded to include other interests.

The Trustees, in turn, would submit the proposed projects for independent peer review in order to receive information on their merit and relevance to the comprehensive research plan. The Board of Trustees would select for funding only those research proposals that are determined to be most responsive to the needs and goals of the plan.

Research proposals will be accepted from all sources including employees and units of federal and state government. Among the publicly supported units would be the University of Alaska, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Qualified Regional Aquaculture Associations formed under AS 16.10.380.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

As you can tell, much more thought has to be given to the structure of the Board, its composition, and the selection and appointment of Trustees. Greater attention must also be given to the management of the Endowment in terms of ensuring that the interests of the public and the terms of the MOA are considered in the Board's deliberations. With the strong support of the Public Advisory Group for the concept, these details will be worked out.

The importance of establishing an *Eaxon Valdez Marine Research Endowment* cannot be overemphasized. Studies of coastal ecosystems necessary for the restoration of marine resources take far more time than would be available if we have to stay with the remaining eight year horizon of settlement payments. Eight years, in regard to coastal biology, is a very short time, and short-term studies alone cannot do justice to the enormous value of Alaska's coastal legacy.

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cc: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees

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#### The Nature Conservancy <u>MEMORANDUM</u>

TO: Distribution List FROM: Susan Ruddy DATE: June 28, 1993 SUBJECT: Stewardship Endowment Concept Paper

Enclosed you will find our initial thinking regarding an approach to financial support for long-term stewardship of habitat areas which are important to the recovery of the Exxon Valdez oil spill area.

We believe this concept to be worth serious consideration, and would welcome both your support for the basic notion and any comments you may have to improve it.

To Min M	From Phille
Co	Co.
Dept.	Phone #

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#### Stewardship Endowment Concept Paper The Nature Conservancy of Alaska June 23, 1993

#### Background

The Nature Conservancy, a non-profit conservation organization, has been in the business of protecting ecologically significant lands for over 40 years. To date the Conservancy has been directly involved in the protection of over 7 million acres. Currently the Conservancy owns and manages over 1.3 million acres within 1,600 Conservancy preserves, the largest private sanctuary system in the United States.

Because of the Conservancy's commitment to perpetual protection of its preserves, the Conservancy Board of Governors will not allow the creation of a preserve without evidence that an adequate stewardship endowment will be established for the preserve. Interest proceeds from the endowment are used for annual preserve stewardship costs.

Given Conservancy experience elsewhere, we strongly recommended that a stewardship endowment or endowments be established to support the long term health of the natural resource/services recovery areas within the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) area.

#### Possible Approach

The EVOS Trustees would agree to establish a stewardship endowment benefiting specific geographic regions within the EVOS area, e.g. Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak Archipelago. The purpose of the endowment would be to provide for part of the long term stewardship costs associated with recovery and maintenance of damaged resources and services. The primary beneficiary of the endowment proceeds would be the EVOS area ecosystems.

To prevent unintended uses of endowment funds, expenditures would be controlled by a trust agreement which specifically provides for the establishment of a private non-profit organization dedicated to long term stewardship needs within the EVOS area. Trustee make-up would be representative of non-governmental groups that have an interest in long term EVOS area stewardship needs, e.g. Alaska Native Corporations (profit and non-profit) and environmental, conservation, commercial fishing, sport fishing, and recreation organizations. Government agencies (federal and state) would participate in endowment fund activities through non-voting ex-officio membership.

14 - C I

Page Two Stewardship Endowment Concept Paper

The endowment could be set up as a sinking fund which would be depleted over an agreed upon period of time. Or, the endowment could be set up as a perpetual stewardship endowment with a requirement that only interest generated from the endowment could be spent on stewardship activities. A sinking fund endowment could be converted to a perpetual endowment through fund raising efforts by the endowment trustees.

Endowment proceeds could be made available through a grant application and approval process. Example might include: costshare stewardship projects on public and private lands, restoration monitoring for stewardship evaluation and planning purposes, and direct purchases of equipment needed for stewardship activities.

#### Benefits

1. Assures long-term stewardship of habitat protection investments made by EVOS trustees.

2. Provides mechanism for formal and "hands-on" involvement of non-agency interest groups in long-term stewardship activities.

3. Provides mechanism for contribution of non-settlement money to EVOS area stewardship activities, i.e. private citizens, other non-profit groups, Native Corporations, etc. can contribute to the principal of the trust.

#### Initial Deposit

An initial endowment of \$10 million is recommended. Given a 5% rate of return, the trust would make \$500,000 available for year one activities. Depending upon the success of the concept, the EVOS Trustees could make subsequent endowment deposits that correspond to anticipated long-term needs as those needs become more apparent.

#### Timing of Deposit

The Conservancy recommends that the stewardship endowment concept be included in the Final Restoration Plan and that establishment of the endowment be one of the first Restoration Plan actions taken by the EVOS Trustees. Accordingly, with a final restoration plan expected in February of 1994, the endowment could be established by April of 1994.

-COUNCIL

# **Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.**

# the Alaska Oil and Gas Associat 高CEIVE

Present a special summer luncheon forum

# Shoreline impacts in the Gulf of Alaska region following the Prince William Sound Oil Spill

Thursday, July 29, 1993 Hotel Captain Cook, Anchorage

Doors open 11:30 a.m., Program 12 Noon

#### Keynote Speakers:

**Dr. David Page**, Professor of Chemistry and Chairman of the Chemistry Department at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine

Over the past 23 years, Dr. Page has published more than 60 professional papers, most dealing with the fate and effects of petroleum and other pollutants on the marine environment. Dr. Page has conducted interdisciplinary research to determine the fate and effects of major oil spills on natural communities of animals and plants and to measure sublethal pollutant stress on plants and animals. Dr. Page has extensive experience in fingerprinting samples from over 75 mystery oil spills.

**Dr. Edward S. Gilfillan**, Director of the Marine Research Laboratory at Bowdoin College

Dr. Gilfillan's research interests include studying the effects of oil spills on natural community of plants and animals, using statistical techniques to follow changes in community structure over time in order to assess recovery. Cases studied include Zoe Colocotroni, Amoco Cadiz and Exxon Valdez among many other smaller spills. He has published more than 20 articles on the effects of petroleum on marine organisms.

Tickets: \$20 Members \$25 Non-members Reservations: 276-0700 Tables of 8 available A RESOLUTION OF THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP REQUESTING CERTAIN INFORMATION FROM THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENDOWMENT JUL 1 6 1993

14.2.6

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

WHEREAS: A super majority of the EVOS PAG has voted to suppose the stablishment of an endowment or trust that working for the purposes established by the Settlement Agreement; and,

- WHEREAS: There have been comments alleging that Federal Members of the EVOS TRUSTEES may feel such an endowment or turst to fall outside laws or regulations; now,
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the EVOS PAG be furnished with briefs setting forth any such differing views for the purpose of understanding such differences; and,
- BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED that where differing opinions do exist that appropriate action be taken to test at court the validity of such differing views and that this be done in a timely manner.

RESOLVED this 16th day of July, 1993 by the EVOS PAG in public session, a quarum having been duly established and qualified.

BRAD PHILLIPS, Chair EVOS PAG

ATTEST:

#### MOTION

The EVOS-PAG recommends that the Trustee Council include the final \$3.5 million required to complete the funding for the expansion of the Fishery Science and Technology Center in Kodiak in the FY 94 Work Plan as it goes out for public comment.

The restoration benefits of this project extend to several fish, bird and marine mammal species and injured services. The project includes the involvement of several state and federal agencies in addition to the University of Alaska and has strong support from the City and Borough governments. The cost sharing includes land contributed by the City of Kodiak, State of Alaska EVOS Criminal Settlement Funds and Federal lease payments.

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EXXON VALUEL OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

#### MOTION

The EVOS-PAG recommends that the Trustee Council include the final \$3.5 million required to complete the funding for the expansion of the Fishery Science and Technology Center in Kodiak in the FY 94 Work Plan as it goes out for public comment.

The restoration benefits of this project extend to several fish, bird and marine mammal species and injured services. The project includes the involvement of several state and federal agencies in addition to the University of Alaska and has strong support from the City and Borough governments. The cost sharing includes land contributed by the City of Kodiak, State of Alaska EVOS Criminal Settlement Funds and Federal lease payments.

7-16-23

ENNON VALUEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD The EVOS-PAG moves to adopt the following:

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR EVALUATION OF EVOS WORK PLANS

- 1. The plan should be designed to minimize administrative costs within individual projects.
- 2. The plan should seek to maximize coordination of logistical operations among projects to minimize costs.
- 3. The plan should combine projects with similar restoration objectives.
- 4. The plan should use external RFPs and external review of final proposals where possible.
- 5. The plan should use local individuals and organizations where cost effective.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD The EVOS-PAG moves to adopt the following:

RELIMINARY STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR EVALUATION OF EVOS WORK PLANS

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- 5. The plan should use local individuals and organizations where cost effective.

Postponed

#### **RESOLUTION**

#### EVOS - PAG July 15-16 Meeting

Whereas both the Restoration Team and the Public Advisory Group have roles in expressing public opinion to the Trustee Council;

Whereas the Public Advisory Group represents the public-at-large and specific interests spread across the spill-affected area;

Whereas the Restoration Team has responsibility for assessing public opinion on the Restoration Plan and the various Work Plans; and

Whereas closer communication between Public Advisory Group members and Restoration Team members on the public attitudes in spill-affected communities could increase the quality and efficiency of the deliberations of both groups.

Therefore, be it resolved that the opportunity should be available for Restoration Team public hearing teams to include one to two Public Advisory Group members and that these members work closely with the hearing team to help minimize the additional cost of the public hearings.

Further, be it resolved that the Public Advisory Group requests the addition of \$30,000 to its FY94 budget for this process.

JUL 1 6 1993

EXXON VALUEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

# Dup 7-16-93

#### **RESOLUTION**

#### EVOS - PAG July 15-16 Meeting

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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Office 645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501 Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178 Tree Restoration Team From: Dr. Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director Mg DATE: July 14, 1993

RE: Assignments for the 1994 Draft Work Plan

Attached are the brief project description and detailed budget formats. Also attached is a list of project titles for which 1994 descriptions and budgets need to be prepared. On this list is a designation of lead and cooperating agencies. Lead agencies are to coordinate with cooperating agencies in writing the brief project descriptions and developing the detailed budgets. Cooperating agencies will prepare their 3A and 3B budget forms. The lead agency will develop the 2A form along with their 3A and 3B form. The lead agency will submit a complete project package including the brief project description and their budget. The project costs shown on the list were only estimates generated with limited information. Detailed budgets should reflect actual anticipated costs and be as small as possible to get the job done. Last year, some budget descriptions did not show sufficient detail in lines 200 - 500. Special attention should be given to providing sufficient budget detail. After completion, the brief project descriptions and detailed budgets will be made available to the public for review.

Projects proposed by the public require Agency coordination with the individual public proposers of the project to develop an accurate brief project description. Should the agency allow a non-agency party to prepare a description or budget they need to clarify that the project may still not be funded or, if funded, may subsequently be awarded to someone else. The lead agency is ultimately responsible for the content of the description and budget. Restoration Team members are to ensure that all brief project descriptions and detailed budgets for projects for which they are a lead agency are delivered to Dr. Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director, at the Simpson Building by August 16. Additionally, each lead agency Restoration Team member should deliver two diskettes to Dr. Dave Gibbons, one in EXCEL 4.0 that contains all the agency's detailed budgets, and one in WORDPERFECT 5.1 that contains all their brief project descriptions. All should be delivered with a cover memorandum to record transmittal. The Restoration Team should also ensure that any project-specific Restoration Team guidance be clearly explained to the author.

Questions should be directed to the co-chairs of the 1994 Work Plan Work Group Mr. Ken Rice and Dr. Jerome Montague at 271-2751 or 465-6160 respectively. Procedures and schedules for securing environmental compliance for these projects will be dealt with separately by the Environmental Compliance Work Group.

#### Attachments

cc. 1994 Work Plan Work Group Mr. Walt Sheridan, Chair, Finance Committee, for distribution

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

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS CONTAINED IN THE 1994 DRAFT WORK PLAN D) 固定国家

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The following are instructions for preparation of the brief project description that will be poss included in the 1994 DRAFT PROJECT WORK PLAN. The description should be between 3 to 5 pages long plus the detailed budget. The brief project description **Exectle** all **SPILL** restoration projects should include the following information and sections all **SPILL** as outlined in the following instructions. Follow the format used in these instructions.

A brief description of each section in order follows. Also, included are requirements for the technical format of the document and instructions on preparing the project budget using Microsoft Excel<sup>®</sup> 4.0.

The following general information will appear, with these headings at the start of the project description (with example of fictitious project):

Title: Prince William Sound Sea Turtle Restoration

**Project Identification Number:** 94018 (94 + 3 digit ID number from first column in project table)

Lead Agency:	NOAA acron	v (use ym)	Соор	erating Agend	cies:	USF	S	
Cost of Project,	FY94:	\$268.8K (K=1	000)	Cost of Proje	ect, FY	95:	\$346K	
Project Startup [	Date:	10/93 (mo/yr)		Duration:	6 year years)	rs (Fe	deral fisc	al
Geographic Area	: Pr co	rince William Sou	und (lo r wher	dentify locatior e data will be	ns wher analvze	e fielo ed.)	ל work wi	ll be

#### INTRODUCTION

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Provide a short history relevant to understanding the project. Discuss how the proposed project will benefit or accelerate natural recovery.

#### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This section should show that the project is technically feasible, tied to an injured resource and/or associated service, can be completed successfully over a reasonable period, and that the environmental benefits outweigh the environmental side effects. The discussion should address each of the following points with each point identified specifically:

1. **Resources and/or Associated Services:** Identify the target resource(s) or service(s). Relate the expected benefits of the project to the resources and/or associated service. Identify all resources or services which will benefit from this project.

- 2. **Objectives:** Delineate time specific and measurable project objectives for each organization participating in the project.
- 3. Methods: Describe proposed methods to restore the resource and/or associated service. Provide enough detail so that the reader understands how project objectives will be met. Do not explain specific technical detail. Discuss alternative methodologies considered, if applicable, e.g., why the alternative chosen is better than other methods of achieving the objectives. If none, so state.
- 4. Location: Identify where the project will be undertaken and where the project's benefits will be realized. Identify areas or communities that may be affected by the project.
- 5. Technical Support: Define the technical support (i.e. computer services, laboratory analysis, data archiving, etc.) necessary to complete the project. GIS (ADNR) or hydrocarbon analysis (NOAA) needs not identified here will not be accommodated later.
- 6. Contracts: Describe each professional and/or support contract, including what will be contracted, why a contract must be issued, and how the contracts will be awarded (provide justification for any sole-source contracts). Provide a justification statement why a project should be done in-house or contract.

#### SCHEDULES

Show the milestone dates for project activities including sampling events, data compilation and analysis, major contract deliverables, construction, and draft and final report submissions. Include a table or narrative listing project personnel and their responsibilities. Identify any logistic needs necessary to carry out the project.

#### EXISTING AGENCY PROGRAM

Describe all agency(s) and non agency program contributions (show dollar amount) to this project during the period October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994. What other project activities will the agency do related to this resource or service area, for this time period, in the oil spill area?

#### ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE/PERMIT/COORDINATION STATUS

All federal, state, and local laws, regulations, permits, and consultation that must be completed for this project need to be identified. With respect to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), this section should identify the following: (1) which Federal agency will serve as the lead for NEPA compliance; and (2) whether a categorical exclusion, environmental assessment (EA), or environmental impact statement (EIS) will be necessary for compliance with NEPA. The cost associated with preparing an EA or EIS should be shown in the section below on Budget.

#### **PERFORMANCE MONITORING**

Describe the products that will be provided to demonstrate that project objectives have been met.

#### BUDGET (\$K)

Include a brief line item budget summary at the end of the project description, before the detailed budget. (NEPA costs are not included in the project total). Use the following example for presenting the budget summary.

(October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994)

	Agency One	Agency Two	
	ŇŎĂĂ	USFS	TOTAL
Personnel	100.0	25.0	125.0
Travel	10.0	5.0	15.0
Contractual	50.0	50.0	100.0
Commodities	1.0	1.0	2.0
Equipment	0.5	0.5	1.0
Capital Outlay	0.0	0.0	<u>0.0</u>
Sub-total	161.5	81.5	243.0
General Administration	18.5	7.3	25.8
Project Total	180.0	<u>88.8</u>	<u>268.8</u>

NEPA Compliance 55.0



The technical document specifications are as follows:

2

- 1. All documents should be in WordPerfect v5.1 format, IBM compatible.
- 2. Primary font type should be 12 pt. Helvetica for HP Laser III (if possible).
- 3. Text left-justified.
- 4. Top and bottom margins should be set to 0.75", Left and right should be 0.75".
- 5. Paginate bottom center.
- 6. Bold subheadings--not underlined--normal font.
- 7. Double line spacing between sections.
- 8. Sections which include tabular columns and numbers should use WordPerfect's "math format" (Alt-F7, 3, 1) to align numbers to decimal points. Columns should be separated by tabs.
- 9. If numeric quantities for units of measure or any number greater than 10, all amounts should be expressed in figures (e.g., 2,200 km, 3.65 million kg, 15 fish, \$200 million).
- 10. Standard abbreviations can be used (usually without periods) if numerals are used (e.g., 5 mm, 235 g).
- 11. A pair of parenthesis should be used to enumerate items within text for several reasons: (1) they stand out better, (2) it is clearer than when followed by periods, and (3) see number 1.

Included within this package is a "boilerplate" file on disk that can be used as a formatting aid. Use the following instructions for easily creating the brief project descriptions from the file. **READ INSTRUCTIONS IN THEIR ENTIRETY BEFORE BEGINNING.** 

The electronic brief project description document is set up as a merge document for you to conveniently fill in. The required format conventions are already in place. You will not need to re-enter them. Use the following procedure if you are not familiar with merging documents. Make a copy of the boilerplate document before you start so that you can start over if you have to or if you are writing more than one brief project description.

1. Start with a blank screen. Type [Ctrl]-[F9]. This gets you to the merge/sort/converge menu.

2. Choose [1], then hit [ENTER] for "Merge".

3. The "Primary Document" is **94BLRPLT**, type this in and then hit [ENTER].

4. There is no "Secondary Document". Leave it blank and hit [ENTER].

5. The brief project description boilerplate now shows up on your screen and the cursor is positioned at the first item which you need to enter. Enter your information and then hit [F9] to move to the next entry point; continue to use [F9] to reach all of the entry points that follow.

6. When you have completed all entries, save as a new document.

A copy of the blank "boilerplate" form follows on the next several pages. ^C shows the entry locations.

## EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Title: Prince William Sound Sea Turtle Restoration

**Project Identification Number:** 94518

Lead Agency: N	ÍOAA	Cooperating Agencies:	τ	JSFS
Cost of Project, FY94:	\$268.8K	Cost of Pro FY95:	ject,	\$346K
Project Startup Date:	10/93	Duration:	6 years	
Geographic Area:	Prince William Sou	Ind		

**INTRODUCTION:** 

#### **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

- 1. Resources and/or Associate Services:
- 2. Objectives:
- 3. Methods:
- 4. Location:
- 5. Technical Support:
- 6. Contracts:

SCHEDULES:

EXISTING AGENCY PROGRAM:

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE/PERMIT/COORDINATION STATUS

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

## BUDGET (\$K)

	NOAA	USFS	TOTAL	
Personnel	100.0	25.0	125.0	
Travel	10.0	5.0	15.0	
Contractual	50.0	50.0	100.0	
Commodities	1.0	1.0	2.0	
Equipment	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.0
Capital Outlay	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	
Sub-total	161.5	81.5	243.0	
General Administration	18.5	7.3	25.8	
Project Total	<u>180.0</u>	<u>88.8</u>	<u>268.8</u>	

NEPA Compliance 55.0
# EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Title: ^C		
Project Identification Number: 94 <sup>C</sup>		
Lead Agency: ^C	Cooperating Agencies: ^C	
Cost of Project, FY94: ^C	Cost of Project, FY95:	^C
Project Startup Date: ^C	Duration: ^C	
Geographic Area: ^C		

#### INTRODUCTION: ^C

PROJECT DESCRIPTION ^C

- 1. Resources and/or Associate Services: ^C
- 2. **Objectives:** ^C
- 3. Methods: ^C
- 4. Location: ^C
- 5. Technical Support: ^C
- 6. Contracts: ^C

#### SCHEDULES:

^C

**EXISTING AGENCY PROGRAM:** 

 $^{C}$ 

# ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE/PERMIT/COORDINATION STATUS

 $^{C}$ 

# PERFORMANCE MONITORING

^C

# BUDGET (\$K)

	^C	^C	TOTAL
Personnel Travel Contractual Commodities Equipment Capital Outlay	တွဲတွဲတွဲတွဲ ကို	^¢ ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	<sup>2</sup> ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο ο
Sub-total	^C	^C	^C
General Administration	^C	^C	^C
Project Total	<u>^C</u>	<u>^C</u>	<u>^C</u>

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NEPA Compliance ^C

# Instructions for Preparing Detailed Project Budget Using Excel\_v4.0

Complete the attached budget forms for the project if funds are being requested from the Trustee Council. Forms should not be altered in any way. Include amounts for each budget category for the next two fiscal years of the project (FY94 and FY95). If it is a multi-year project, estimate total budget amounts for every subsequent year and **istrict heaceptment SPILL** block. Every project conducted by a single agency requires completion of **TRUSTE Acouncide**. If project funding will be allocated among different organizations, then **Forms SAPATY EPROPED** be used for each organization's portion of the project funding, the totals for the project are then summed on Form 2A. The personnel block is not filled in on the 2A when it is used as a summary sheet. No 2B form is used for a multi-agency project. An electronic file will be provided by the Restoration Team for each project. The project number, title, and agency block will already be filled in. The file nomenclature provided for each project must be used.

On a separate sheet, note the amount of other funding being supplied or sought, and the source of the other funding.

Budget information should be presented in a format that allows an evaluator to understand the relationship between the project/sub-project and the budget item. No commitment can be made for future budget years so closeout costs cannot be guaranteed. Approval in one budget year is not a commitment to meet any closeout costs in future years.

When providing expenditure and position data, please observe the following rules:

Expenditure information should be stated in thousands of dollars. Therefore, \$1,869,489.00 should be written as \$1,869.5.

All expenditure numbers should have a decimal point with one digit to the right of the decimal point. Position information given in FTEs and months should have a decimal point with one digit to the right of the decimal point.

When the number "5" is the digit to be rounded, the number should be rounded to the higher rather than the lower amount.

Use parenthesis to indicate a negative number: For example, 10.0 minus 15.0 equals (5.0).

The categories used on the 2A and 3A forms are described below:

- 1. **Project Description:** Project Description should include enough information to allow differentiation between the project and any similarly named projects.
- 2. **Personnel:** The relationship of proposed personnel expenditures to the project should be explained using simple terminology. Personnel data should correspond to the full-time equivalent numbers for each year. Overtime costs need to be identified.

- 3. **Travel:** Savings on budgeted travel costs should not result in increased travel but should instead be lapsed. Travel between Anchorage and Juneau should be budgeted at a standardized cost of \$450 for air travel plus per diem of \$150 for state agencies and \$225 for federal agencies. Notwithstanding standardized costs for some travel, detail of every individual trip need not be listed but estimating travel by budgeting a percentage of wages is inadequate. In all cases there should be easily understood evidence of the relationship of the travel to specific parts of the project.
- 4. **Contractual:** Estimated or expected contractor bids should be budgeted rather than off-the-shelf per unit rates. Evidence that estimates were gathered by contacting a few potential contractors could be helpful. There should be easily understood evidence of the relationship between contracted action and specific parts of the project.
- 5. **Commodities:** In all cases there should be easily understood evidence of the commodities to the specific parts of the project, i.e. office and lab supplies, postal expenses, books and publications.
- 6. **Equipment:** The useful life of capital equipment needs to be projected into the project life by budget year. Documentation of consideration of leasing vs. purchasing of capital equipment, and consideration of using existing agency equipment and being reimbursed for the use vs. purchasing of capital equipment, would be helpful to evaluators. In all cases, numbers of pieces of equipment, e.g., outboards X horsepower, computers, computer peripherals, generators X KW, should be given. In all cases there should be easily understood evidence of the relationship of the equipment to specific parts of the project. Equipment previously purchased by the Trustee Council should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable.
- 7. **Capital Outlay:** There should be easily understood evidence of the relationship of the capital outlay to specific parts of the project, e.g., acquisition of land or buildings (real property).
- 8. **General Administration:** General administrative costs may be incorporated into each budget and can include 15% of each project's direct personnel cost and up to 7% of the first \$250,000 of each project contract, plus 2% of each project contract costs in excess of \$250,000. General administrative costs are intended to cover indirect costs such as office space, office utilities, fixed telephone charges, and all normal agency services for administering procurement, personnel, payroll, accounting, auditing, clerical and so on.
- 9. **Full Time Equivalents:** One person full time for 12 months equals 1 FTE, one person full time for 6 months equals 0.5 FTE, etc.
- 10. **1993 Project No.:** If the project was funded in 1993, enter the corresponding 1993 project number in place of the dots. Enter the FFY 1993 authorized funding amounts in this column. Both subtotal and project total will sum automatically.

11. **'93 Report/'94 Interim:** All of these amounts except General Administration will be entered automatically from the detail on the B forms and Budget Year Proposed Personnel. General Administration must be calculated and entered.

'93 report costs are those costs in FFY 1994 to complete the report for information gathered in 1993 and prior years. The draft is due to the Chief Scientist by April 15, 1994.

'94 interim costs are to cover expenditures for the period Oct 1, 1993 to Jan 31, 1994 for new or continuing projects.

If this column contains both '93 report and '94 interim costs, display those costs separately in the comment block.

- 12. **Remaining Cost:** The funding in this column is to cover expenditures for new and continuing projects from Feb 1, 1994 to Sep 30, 1994. All amounts except general administration are entered automatically.
- 13. Total: All amounts are entered automatically.
- 14. **FFY 95:** Enter budget amounts for projects to be carried out in FFY 95. Subtotal and Project Total will be calculated automatically.
- 15. **Comment:** Explain anything that is out of the ordinary. Include estimates of funding for FFY 96 and beyond.
- 15. **Budget Year Proposed Personnel:** Position titles may not be understood by every evaluator so a description might be helpful in some instances. Start listing position descriptions in column B. Capitalize the first letter of each word. Identify report and interim personnel by putting reprt or intrm in column A as appropriate.
- 16. **NEPA Cost:** Enter the NEPA cost in column I. Do not include NEPA cost in the total. An explanation of NEPA cost in the comment block may be appropriate.
- 17. **Fiscal Year:** The fiscal year is October 1 through September 30 of the year ending in the designated number (for example, FY94 starts October 1, 1993 and ends September 30, 1994).

**Forms 2A & 2B:** These forms are the responsibility of the lead agency and must be used to describe the costs associated with a proposed project to be carried out by one agency. A 2A is used to summarize a multi-agency project. When used as a summary sheet, number entry will be done automatically. A 2B is not used when a 2A is used as a summary sheet.

**Form 2A, Project Detail:** If the project was funded in FFY 93, then show the authorized amounts for 1993 in the first column. Itemize expenses by budget category for the upcoming two years (FFY 94 and FFY 95). If the project will continue past FFY 95, include estimated totals for each subsequent year in the comment block. Identify the positions to be funded in FFY 94.

**Form 2B, Project Detail (Narrative):** Provide a brief, but specific narrative explanation of the items included in each budget category for FFY 94. Detail should be sufficient to evaluate the expenses. Identify any contracts to be issued and their estimated amounts. Specify what the contract should accomplish in one or two sentences. For instance, do not state \$20.0 for sample analysis, rather state \$20.0 for 400 blood hydrocarbon samples at \$50 each. Provide justification and identify all equipment purchases greater than \$500.00. A Form 2B is created only if no Form 3's are used.

Start all lines in column B. All continuation lines should start in column C. Identify in column A all report and interim expenses. Remove "reprt" or "intrm" where it is not appropriate. Costs are summed automatically and entered automatically on the 2A. Blank lines may be added or subtracted with caution. The total number of lines available on the form should not be exceeded if possible. If, for clarity, you need to add lines to the form, identify on the disk or a separate list that you have done so. Modifications will be made by the people compiling the budget to account for the extra lines. (If you have any questions, please call Mark Brodersen at 465-5323 or 278-8012. This is important. Thanks)

**Form 3A and 3B:** These forms are required if more than one agency is involved, or if there are distinct sub-projects and are the responsibility of the sub-project agency.

**Form 3A, Sub-Project Detail:** Brief project description as in 2A, but complete a form for each individual organization receiving funding for this project or for distinct sub-projects.

**Form 3B, Sub-Project Detail (Narrative):** Similar narrative as in 2B, but complete a form for each individual organization receiving funding for this project or for distinct sub-projects.

#### **EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL** 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Project Description: This project is designed to restore sea turtles in Prince William Sound. The project is designed to determine the amount and distribution of algal components necesary for sea turtle propagation. (Include any other information needed to clearly identify the project. A sentence or two on justification would also be useful.)

Budge	et Category:	1993 Project No	. '93 Report/	Remaining				
		93877	'94 Interim*	Cost**	Total			
		Authorized FFY 9	3 FFY 94	FFY 94	FFY 94	FFY 95		Comment
-							'93 Report:	
	Personnel	\$87.	2 \$10.8	\$79.2	\$90.0	\$8.1	Personnel	\$7.8
	Travel	\$16.4	4 \$0.8	\$5.4	\$6.2	\$0.0	Travel	\$0.8
	Contractual	\$39.	1 \$30.3	\$27.5	\$57.8	\$0.5	Contractual	\$0.2
	Commodities	\$0.	9 \$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.3	\$0.1	Commoditie	\$0.2
	Equipment	\$4.3	3 \$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Equipment	\$0.0
	Capital Outlay	\$0.0	0.0\$	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	Subtotal	\$9.0
	Subtotal	\$147.	9 \$42.2	\$112.1	\$154.3	\$8.7	GA	\$1.1
	General Administration	\$15.	3 \$3.7	\$13.6	\$17.3	\$1.2	Total	\$10.1
	Project Total	\$163.3	2 \$45.9	\$125.7	\$171.6	\$9.9		
	Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	2.4	4 0.3	2.0	2.3	0.2		
		Dollar	amounts are sh	own in thous	ands of dollar	s.		
Budge	et Year Proposed Personnel:		Reprt/Intrm	Reprt/Intrm	Remaining	Remaining		
-	Position Description		Months	Cost	Months	Cost		
Reprt	Fisheries Biologist		2.0	7.8				
Intrm	Fisheries Technician		1.0	\$3.0				
	Fisheries Biologist				8.0	\$31.2		
	Fisheries Technician				16.0	\$48.0		8¥≌ M
						1	NEPA Cost:	\$0.3
			}	ļ	]	]	*Oct 1, 19	93 - Jan 31, 1994
		Personnel Tot	al 3.0	\$10.8	24.0	\$79.2	**Feb 1, 1	994 - Sep 30, 1994
07/14/93					1	••••••	<u> </u>	
	j	ſ						
	1004	Pro	ject Number:	:				FORM 2A
	<b>1994</b>   Page 1 of 1   Proj		ject Title:					PROJECT
<u> </u>	l	Ag	encv:					
Prin	ted: 7/15/93 2:41 PM	li .a.						

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#### EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL

#### 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Travel:				Reprt/Intrm	Remaining
Reprt	One trip - Anchorage to Fairbanks	s to consult with sample analysis contractor about quality	y	\$0.8	
	Control at \$750/trip. Six trips - Anchorage to Old Harb	or for sample collection at \$900/trip.			\$5.4
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Travel Total	\$0.8	\$5
Contract	tual:				
Reprt	Reproduction of documents			\$0.2	
Intrm	Postage and courier	aund fas 25 daus in March to collect algel complet		\$0.1	
Intrm	Vessel must sleep 10	Sound for 25 days in March to conject algai samples.		\$30.0	
	Three aircraft charters from Anch	orage to Green Island for sample collection.			\$2.7
	Contract to sort 800 algal sample	s to genus level at \$31/ sample.			\$24.8
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Contractual Total	\$30.3	\$27.5
Commod	dities:				
Reprt	Printer paper and cartridge.			\$0.3	
ł		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
		>			
			<b>Commodities Total</b>	\$0.3	\$0.0
Equipme	ent:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
ļ					
			Equipment Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
07/14/93					
		Project Number:			FORM 2B
19	94 Page 1 of 1	Project Title:			PRO JECT
		Agency:			
Printed	d: 7/15/93 2:39 PM	[·········		1	

#### EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Project Description:						
Budget Category:	1993 Project No. Authorized FFY 93	'93 Report/ '94 Interim* FFY 94	Remaining Cost** FFY 94	Total FFY 94	FFY 95	Comment
Personnel Travel Contractual Commodities Equipment Capital Outlay Subtotal General Administration Project Total Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	
	Dollar ar	nounts are sh	own in thous	ands of dollar:	s.	5
Budget Year Proposed Personnel:		Months	Reprt/Intrm	Kemaining	Cost	
Reprt Intrm	- -					NEPA Cost:
	Personnel Total	0.0	\$0.0	0.0	\$0.0	*Oct 1, 1993 - Jan 31, 1994 **Feb 1, 1994 - Sep 30, 1994
07/14/93			L <del>+0.0</del>		<u> </u>	
<b>1994</b> Page 1 Printed: 7/15/93 2:44 PM	of 1 Proje Ager	ct Number: ct Title: ncy:		nnorona (1998), kr <sub>an</sub> norona		FORM 2A PROJECT DETAIL

#### **EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL** 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Travel:	<u> </u>				Reprt/Intrm	Remaining
Reprt						
Intrm						
			,			
						1
			· · <u>-</u> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Travel Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
Contractual:						
Reprt						
Intrm -						
				Controctual Total	<u> </u>	\$0.0
07/14/93			<u> </u>			J \$0.0
100/	<b>n</b>	Project Number:				FORM 2B
1334	Page 1 of 2	Project Title:				PROJECT
		Agency:				DETAIL

#### EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

		·······		
Commodities:				
Reprt				
Intrm				1
				-
		Commodities Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
Equipment:	<u></u>			T
Reprt				
Intrm				
· ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		Equipment Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
07/14/93				
[]	Project Number:			
<b>1994 Page 2 of 2</b>	Project Title			
				PROJECT
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#### EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Project Description:								
Budget Category:	1993 Project No.	'93 Report/	Remaining			ſ		
		'94 Interim*	Cost**	Total				;
	Authorized FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 94	FFY 94	FFY 95		Comment	
Personnel		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0				
Travel		<b>40.0</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0				
Contractual				\$0.0				
Commodities				\$0.0				
Equipment				\$0.0				
Capital Outlay				\$0.0				
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
General Administration				\$0.0				
Project Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.0	0.0	0.0				
	Dollar ar	nounts are sh	own in thousa	ands of dollar	s. ·			
Budget Year Proposed Personnel:		Reprt/Intrm	Reprt/Intrm	Remaining	Remaining			
Position Description		Months	Cost	Months	Cost			
Reprt								
Intrm								
						NEDA Costi		
						100+ 1 1992	. Jan 31	100/
	Personnel Total	0.0	\$0.0	0.0	\$0.0	**Feb 1, 1994	4 - Sep 3	0. 1994
07/14/93			<u> </u>		+0.0		]	
	Proje	ct Number:						FORM 3A
1994 Page 1	of 1	ct Title:						SUB-
	Sub-	Project:						PROJECT
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#### EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Travel:			Reprt/Intrm	Remaining
Reprt			-	
Intrm				
			~	
				I T
		I ravel I otal	\$0.0	\$0.0
Contractual:				
neprt Intrm				
		· · · ·		
		Contractual Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
07/14/93	Project Number:			FORM 2P
	Project Title			
<b>1994</b> Page 1 of 2	Sub Project			
				PROJECT
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#### **EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

1994 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Commodities:				
Reprt				
Intrm				
	· · · ·			
		Commodities Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
Equipment:				
Reprt				
Intrm				
L		Equipment Total	\$0.0	\$0.0
07/14/93	Project Number:	<u> </u>	ר ך	FORM 3B
	Project Title			
<b>1994</b>   Page 2 of 2	Sub Project			
				PRUJECI
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#### 1994 PROJECT LIST

				RT	LEAD	COOPERATING	NEPA
ID	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	COST	VOTE	AGENCY	AGENCIES	LEAD/FEDERAL
7	Archaeology	Site-specific Archaeological Restoration - Interagency	\$300	5	DOI	ADNR, USFS, USFWS	DOI
386	Archaeology	Artifact Repository and Cultural Centers, Planning, Site Selection and Design (PWS and GOA)	\$250	4	ADNR	DOI, USFS	USFS
15	Archaeology	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	\$194	3	ADNR	DOI, USFS	DOI
345	Commercial Fish	Evaluation and Enumeration Projects for the Streams on the Lower Kenai Peninsula	\$250	5	ADF&G		DOI
137	Commercial Fish	Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye, and Chinook Salmon in PWS	\$250	2	ADF&G		NOAA
139	Commercial Fish	Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration Techniques for Salmon	\$480	4	USFS	ADF&G	USFS
39	Common Murre	Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$191	6	DOI		DOI
41	Common Murre	Removal of Introduced Predators from Chirikof and Little Koniuji Islands	\$150	4	DOI		DOI
40	Common Murre	Education Program to Reduce Disturbance Near Murre Colonies Injured by the Oil Spill	\$40	3	DOI		DOI
43	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Restoration in PWS, 4 Projects	\$200	5	USFS	ADF&G	USFS
290	General	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation	\$105	6	NOAA		NOAA
417	General	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities and Hazardous Waste Disposal Plan	\$500	4	ADEC		USFS
199	General	Seward Sea Life Center	\$25,000	4	ADNR		NOAA
64	Harbor Seal	Harbor Seals Habitat Use, Monitoring, Population Modelling, and Information Synthesis	\$230	6	ADF&G		NOAA
66	Harlequin Duck	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$200	6	ADF&G		DOI
83	Intertidal	Monitoring of Natural Recovery of Oiled and Treated Shorelines	\$600	2	NOAA		NOAA
85	Intertidal	Recovery Monitoring of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds in PWS and GOA	\$500	6	NOAA	DOI	NOAA
145	Intertidal	Shoreline Assessment	\$400	6	ADEC	ADF&G, ADNR, DOI, NOAA, USFS	NOAA
68	Intertidal	Deposit Sand on Cleaned Beaches to Promote Clam Recruitment-Feasibility Study	\$20	5	ADF&G		NOAA
86	Intertidal	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	\$495	5	ADF&G		NOAA
81	Intertidal	Monitoring for Recruitment of Littleneck Clams	\$186	4	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA
70	Intertidal	Restoration of High-Intertidal Fucus	\$300	3	ADF&G		NOAA
90	Intertidal	Restoration of Mussel Beds	\$500	3	NOAA	ADEC. ADNR	NOAA
92	Killer Whale	Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales in PWS through Photo-Identification	\$120	6	NOAA		NOAA
102	Marbled Murrelets	Monitor Recovery of Marbled Murrelets Throughout Oil Spill Area	\$250	6	DOI		DOI
110	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection, Data Acquisition and Support	\$400	6	ADNR	ADEC, ADF&G, DOI, USFS	USFS
126	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund	TBD	6	ADNR	DOI, USFS	USFS
266	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Oil Removal	\$500	6	ADEC		NOAA
163	Multiple Resources	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	\$500	6	NOAA	ADF&G	NOAA
147	Multiple Resources	Comprehensive Monitoring Program, Plan and Administer	\$250	3	NOAA	TBD	NOAA
316	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Trash Cleanup for Oil Spill Area	\$30	3	ADNR		USFS
320	Multiple Resources	Baseline Scientific Research - Ecosystem Study Plan	\$500	2	NOAA	TBD	NOAA
159	Multiple Resources	Monitor Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations - Boat Surveys	\$275	3	DOI		DOI

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD D)ECEIVE C JUL 1 6 1993

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#### 1994 PROJECT LIST

<b></b>				RT	LEAD	COOPERATING	NEPA
ID_	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	COST	VOTE	AGENCY	AGENCIES	LEAD/FEDERAL
20	Oystercatcher	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal Communities	\$108	6	DOI		DOI
166	Pacific Herring	Herring Spawn Deposition, Egg Loss, and Reproductive Impairment	\$400	6	ADF&G		NOAA
165	Pacific Herring	Genetic Stock Identification for Herring in PWS	\$205	5	ADF&G		NOAA
173	Pigeon Guillemot	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	\$180	6	DOI		DOI
184	Pink Salmon	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS Salmon Fisheries	\$250	5	ADF&G		NOAA
185	Pink Salmon	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Stock Pink Salmon for Stock Identification	\$245	5	ADF&G		NOAA
187	Pink Salmon	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Salmon Exploitation	\$152	2	ADF&G		NOAA
192	Pink Salmon	Evaluation, Enumeration and effects of Hatchery Straying on Wild Pink Salmon in PWS	\$650	5	ADF&G		NOAA
189	Pink Salmon	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Genetics	\$150	4	ADF&G		NOAA
191	Pink Salmon	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities, Lab and Field Work	\$686	5	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA
217	Recreation	Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan	TBD	4	USFS	ADNR	USFS
200	Recreation	17(b) Easement Identification-Public Land Access	\$100	3	ADNR	USFS	USFS
216	Recreation	Development of Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan	\$140	3	DOI	ADNR	DOI
237	River Otter	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$180	6	ADF&G	NOAA	USFS
241	Rock Fish	Develop a Rockfish Management Plan	\$175	4	ADF&G		NOAA
246	Sea Otter	Monitoring of Sea Otter Population Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Mortality	\$337	6	DOI		DOI
259	Sockeye Salmon	Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	\$165	5	ADF&G	USFS	USFS
258	Sockeye Salmon	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	\$700	4	ADF&G		NOAA
255	Sockeye Salmon	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$650	4	ADF&G		NOAA
260	Sockeye Salmon	Red Lake Salmon Restoration	\$72	3	ADF&G		DOI
244	Subsistence	Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	\$40	6	ADF&G		DOI
279	Subsistence	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$100	6	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA
272	Subsistence	Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program	\$55	5	ADF&G		NOAA
273	Subsistence	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	\$500	5	ADF&G		NOAA
277	Subsistence	Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Farming	\$589	4	ADF&G		NOAA
280	Subtidal	Spot Shrimp Survey and Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification	\$180	2	ADF&G		NOAA
285	Subtidal	Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Sediment Resources	\$390	3	NOAA		NOAA
	TOTAL		\$41,565				

DECEIVE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD JUL 1 6 1993

U-Unknown, Y-Yes, N-No, ?-Not Resolved

#### 1994 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RANKING - RESTORATION TEAM PRIORITY TWO

Page 1



\* - more to priority one list

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#### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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						LINKTO	TECHNICALLY		AGENCY	DIRECT	TIME	PEER REVIEW	PORLIC	RI	LEAD	NEPA
	ID	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	COST	AREA	INJURED	FEASIBLE	LEGAL	MGMT	RESTORATION	CRITICAL	WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS	SUPPORT	VOTE	AGENCY	LEAD/FEDERAL
¥	137	Commercial Fish	Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye and Chinook Salmon in PWS	\$250	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
	377	Commercial Fish	Hatchery Debt Retirement (PWSAC, VFDA)	\$25,000	Υ	Y	Y	?	Ν	N	N	U	N	2	ADF&G	NOAA
	54	General	PWS Brochures	\$65	Υ	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	U	N	2	USFS	USFS
	59	General	Science of the Sound-Education Program	\$53	Υ	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	U .	Y	2	NOAA	NOAA
<del>. X-</del>	83	Intertidal	MonItoring of Natural Recovery of Oiled and Treated Shorelines	\$600	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	U	Ý	2	NOAA	NOAA
*-	320	Multiple Resources	Baseline Scientific Research - Ecosystem Study Plan	\$500	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ν	N	U	N	2	NOAA	NOAA
¥-	187	Pink Salmon	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Stock Salmon Exploitation	\$152	Υ	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
1	195	Pink Saimon	Monitoring Early Marine Growth of Juvenile Salmon in PWS	\$50	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
	242	Rockfish	Monitoring injury to Rockfish in PWS	\$117	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
	245	Sea Otter	Habitat Utilization by Sea Otters and Designation of Protected Areas	\$83	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y	N	U	Y	2	DOI	DOI
¥ -	280	Subtital	Spot Shrimp Survey and Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification	\$180	Υ	?	Y	Υ	N	Y	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
,	18	Bald Eagle	Bald Eagle Productivity Survey and Catalog	\$10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y	N	N	Y	1	DOI	DOI
	19	Bald Eagle	Long-Term Population Monitoring for Bald Eagles	\$200	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	N	N	N	N	1	DOI	DOI
	44	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden	Enhanced Management of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden	\$285	Υ	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y	N	Y	N	1	ADF&G	USFS
	77	Intertidal	Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Intertidal Monitoring Program	\$500	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	N	N	N	Y	1	ADF&G	NOAA
	341	Multiple Resources	Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Katmai National Park	TBD	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	1	DOI	DOI
	342	Multiple Resources	Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park	TBD	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Y	N	U	N	1	DOI	DOI
	154	Multiple Resources	Migratory Waterfowl and Shorebird Monitoring in Spill Area	\$300	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	U	N	1	DOI	DOI
	155	Multiple Resources	Monitor Population Status of Seabird Nesting Colonles in the Spill Area	\$100	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	U	N	1	DOI	DOI
	161	Multiple Resources	Public Information and Education	\$316	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	U	N	1	DOI	DOI
	356	Multiple Resources	Fund a Chair in a Natural Sciences at University of Alaska	\$2,000	Y	?	Y	?	N	N	N	U	<u> </u>	1	NOAA	NOAA
	240	River Otter	Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of Injured Terrestrial Mammals and Seaducks	\$99	Y	Y	Ý	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	1	ADF&G	DOI
	247	Sea Otter	Radio-Telemetry Project to Monitor Recovery of Sea Otters	\$450	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Ν	N	U	N	1	DOI	DOI
	275	Subsistence	Subsistence Harvest Replacement-Transport Subsistence Users to Unoiled Areas	\$55	Y	Ý	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	ADF&G	DOI
		TOTAL		\$31,310												

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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



# 1994 EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION WORK PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

- 1. A Restoration Plan will not be completed by the time the 1994 Work Plan needs to be approved, however, a draft Restoration Plan will be completed by the time the 1994 Work Plan is implemented. The Trustee Council can approve for implementation any appropriate restoration action prior to having a draft Restoration Plan in place if that action is time critical or represents a lost opportunity. Other approved restoration projects to be implemented must be consistent with the draft Restoration Plan.
- 2. The 1994 Work Plan will be required to include projects contained in the 1993 Work Plan which have not been completed.
- 3. Direct restoration and applied studies supporting restoration will be emphasized.
- 4. Identification and protection of critical habitat should proceed as rapidly as possible giving priority consideration to the habitat of species directly or consequentially injured by the spill.
- 5. Agencies will not be funded for projects unrelated to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill or for costs that agencies would normally fund if the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill had not occurred.
- Restoration projects will be limited to resources that have suffered injury, and the services reduced or lost as a result of injury to those natural resources,<sup>4</sup> which is are defined as:
  - 1) direct mortality: animals killed by contact with oil or by the cleanup;

2) sublethal and chronic effects: injuries to a life stage such as eggs or larvae, but that may not result in mortality;

#### Trustee Agencies

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> After reviewing Trustee Council changes to the assumptions, the Restoration Team recommends inclusion of the highlighted words to clarify the intent of this assumption.

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior June 3, 1993

#### 1994 Excon Valdez Restoration Work Plan Assumptions

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3) degradation of habitat: alteration or contamination of flora, fauna, and the physical components of the habitat;

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4) reduction in the physical or biological functions performed by natural resources; or

5) the aesthetic, intrinsic, or other indirect uses provided by natural resources that have been significantly reduced.

# **7.** Non-Restoration activities will be restricted to the oil spill affected area.

8. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, if required, must be completed on all projects prior to approval by the Trustee Council.

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#### PROPOSED 1994 PROJECTS RECEIVING 3-6 RESTORATION TEAM VOTES: BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS AND COSTS

Project Project Title/Description/Cost
ID #

- 7. Site-Specific Archaeological Restoration-Interagency: Complete site-specific restoration work at the 24 known archaeological sites. This project is a continuation of the 1993 Project 93006. (\$300K)
- 386. Artifact Repository and Cultural Centers Planning, Site Selection and Preliminary Design for PWS and the Gulf of Alaska: Develop an approach/plan for addressing cultural artifacts within Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. Once this plan is complete, then, if appropriate identify the repository sites and develop preliminary designs for all facilities. (\$1,400K)
- 15. Archaeological Site Stewardship Program: This is phase two of a program that recruits and trains local residents to protect archeological resources in their areas. As part of the 1992 Work Plan, the Trustee Council spent approximately \$160,000 to develop the materials to be used in Phase II of the site stewardship program. In 1993, the Phase II project received unanimous support from the Restoration Team and was also supported by the archeological peer reviewer. The Restoration Team does not believe that the main criticism voiced against the project by the Public Advisory Group and the Trustee--namely that "pot hunters" will be recruited to be site stewards--is valid. the development of cultural artifact Additionally, repositories does not address the need to protect artifacts that remain at their sites. (\$194K)
- 345. Evaluation and Enumeration Projects for the Streams on the Lower Kenai Peninsula: Determine the health of pink and chum salmon populations in Lower Kenai Peninsula streams by determining the number of spawners versus escapement goals and egg/fry survival versus expected (oil effects). The results will be used to intensify fisheries management actions to protect these stocks. (\$250K)
- 139. Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration Techniques for Salmon: Project 93063 is the identification of anadromous fish streams in Prince William Sound, Lower Kenai Peninsula

and Kodiak areas requiring rehabilitation and recommended appropriate techniques (e.g. spawning channels, incubation boxes, fish passes, debris management, fry rearing) for each. The proposed 1994 project implements these recommendations. While the Chignik area was not studied in 93063, the current project will also try to rehabilitate sockeye salmon runs in this area. (\$480K)

- 39. Common Murre Population Monitoring: Continue monitoring of common murres to determine recovery. (\$191K)
- 41. Removal of Introduced Predators from Chirikof and Little Koniuji Islands: Remove introduced foxes from Chirikof and Little Koniuji Islands in the oil spill affected area to enhance bird recruitment. (\$150K)
- 40. Education Program to Reduce Disturbance Near Murre Colonies Injured by the Oil Spill: Reduce disturbances around common murre breeding colonies through a public education program and enforcement program. This project was supported by the Chief Scientist in 1993. He stated that "This may help a number of greatly affected murre colonies subject to periodic disturbance from firearm discharge on halibut charter boats." (\$60K)
- 43. Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Restoration in Prince William Sound, 4 Projects: Stream improvements, debris management and fish passes will increase the availability of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden habitat spawning and rearing areas. This would support approximately four projects. (\$200K)
- 290. Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation: Continue to interpret hydrocarbon data and maintain hydrocarbon database for samples collected by all restoration projects. (\$105K)
- 417. Oil and Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities: Construct hazardous waste (including oil) collection and disposal facilities in convenient locations in the oil spill area. (\$500K)
- 199. Seward Sea Life Center: Develop a research rehabilitation and education center for marine birds and mammals, and develop restoration actions for declining species. (\$25,000K)
- 64. Harbor Seal Habitat Use, Monitoring, Population Modelling, and Habitat Information: This continues the 1993 program

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of aerial surveys during pupping and molting to monitor population trends. It documents seal movements using satellite monitoring, identifies important habitat, and develops a population model for Prince William Sound seals. (\$230K)

66. Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring: This project is a continuation of 93033 which investigates the proposed link between reproductive failure and contaminated intertidal food, monitors recruitment and population trends of harlequin ducks in PWS, Kenai, and Afognak. (\$200K)

85. Recovery Monitoring of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds in PWS and GOA: Continue the 1993 project 93036 to determine the rate of recovery of oiled mussel beds as a source of contamination. (\$500K)

- 145. Shoreline Assessment: Survey shorelines in the spill area for the presence of Exxon Valdez hydrocarbons to determine the degradation rate, if necessary depending on the results of the 1993 survey. (\$400K)
- 68. Deposit Sand on Cleaned Beaches to Promote Clam Recruitment-Feasibility Study: Clam recruitment on cleaned beaches was impacted when lighter sediments needed by settling spat were washed into the subtidal zone. This is a pilot project which identifies and evaluates the feasibility of depositing sand on cleaned beaches to promote recruitment. (\$20K)
- 86. Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies: This is a continuation of the intertidal study at Herring Bay (93039) to understand the factors that limit and/or facilitate recolonization of intertidal algae and invertebrates. It provides long term intertidal data. (\$495K)
- 81. Monitoring for Recruitment of Littleneck Clams: Clams may not be recruiting to beaches they previously occupied on which cleanup efforts removed the sediment necessary for larval settling. If clams are not recruiting, direct restoration measures may be needed to restore this species. (\$186K)
- 70. Restoration of High Intertidal Fucus: Fucus (rockweed), removed by cleaning activities, has not regenerated in the high intertidal zone because young plants dehydrate at low tide. This project uses burlap, which will biodegrade, to provide cover for young plants. This will be dependent

upon the results of the feasibility study conducted in 1993. (\$300K)

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- 90. Restoration of Mussel Beds: Test the feasibility cleaning mussel bed sites in PWS with new hydrocarbon removal methods that cause minimal disturbance. The project will include the removal of existing Exxon Valdez hydrocarbons to background levels in contaminated mussel beds in PWS (\$500K)
- 92. Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales in PWS through Photo-Identification: This project is a continuation of the current killer whale photo-identification study (93042) of the AB pod in PWS. It will be conducted if necessary based on the results of the 1993 project. (\$120K)
- 102. Monitor Recovery of Marbled Murrelets Throughout the Oil Spill Area: Monitor marbled murrelet populations in the oil spill area utilizing the current monitoring technologies (such as: boat surveys, ground monitoring), to determine species trends in the affected area. (\$250K)
- 110. Habitat Protection Data Acquisition and Support: This project provides an opportunity to acquire new data deemed necessary for the analysis of habitat proposed for protection, as well as synopsizing existing data into a usable format. This includes GIS and other types of support associated with this process. (\$400K)
- 126. Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund: Identify a fund of monies to be used to protect identified habitats that have high restoration value through various protection tools. (\$TBD)
- 266. Oil Removal Restoration Project: Remove oil from beaches where necessary for restoration activities. Sites will be determined by the 1993 shoreline assessment project (93038). (\$500K)
- 163. Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species: The recovery of several impacted species depends on the health of forage fish populations upon which they feed. The forage fish population dynamics and the interrelationships between forage fish and impacted predators will be investigated. (\$500K)
- 147. Comprehensive Monitoring Program, Plan and Administer: Continue project 93041, completing the integrated natural

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resource monitoring plan, implementing and administering it. This plan monitors species and resources that are indicators of the rate of recovery of the oil impacted ecosystem. (\$250K)

- 316. Garbage Cleanup and Trail Maintenance for Oil Spill Area: Garbage cleanup and trail maintenance restore lost recreational opportunities. (\$30K)
- 159. Monitor Marine Birds and Sea Otter Populations-Boat Surveys: Determine marine bird and sea otter populations in PWS through boat surveys. The boat survey data will be used to identify population distributions and trends. (\$275K)
- 20. Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal Communities: interaction Evaluate the of Black Ovstercatchers with oil contaminated intertidal communities. The study will emphasize the Black Oystercatcher reproductive success and chick development relationships with the intertidal community. (\$108K)
- 166. Herring Spawn Deposition, Egg Loss, and Reproductive Impairment: This applied research program will determine reproductive success by measuring the spawning biomass, the loss of eggs due to wave action, dehydration, possible chronic effects of oil on spawners, etc. and the proportion of the remaining eggs which will produce viable offspring. (\$400K)
- 165. Genetic Stock Identification for Herring in PWS: The number and the discreetness of herring stocks which need to be protected in PWS will be identified. This will be accomplished by genetic stock identification techniques, distribution and movement monitoring, and determination of fidelity to spawning locations. (\$205K)
- 173. Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Enhancement and Monitoring: Monitor pigeon guillemot populations. (\$180K)
- 184. Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS Salmon Fisheries: Recovery of tags from pink salmon is used for in-season fisheries management decisions which allow optimal escapement of impacted wild stocks and harvest of excess hatchery and wild fish in high market quality condition. Tags will be recovered from commercial fisheries and hatchery sources while tags in project #192 will be recovered from carcasses in streams. This is a cost share project with matching funds from aquaculture

organizations and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (\$250K)

- 185. Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Stock Pink Salmon for Stock Identification: This project tags wild fish to more accurately determine the rate of return and contribution to the commercial fisheries. Information gained by recovery of these tags will be used to alter fisheries management practices allowing optimal escapement of wild stocks. This is a cost shared project with matching funds from aquaculture organizations and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. (\$245K)
- 192. Restoration Monitoring, Effects of Straying and Preservation of Wild Populations of Pink Salmon: This project will monitor the recovery of pink salmon and quantify the extent of straying of both hatchery and wild stocks. Accurate inseason estimates of wild pink salmon escapement will improve management's ability to fine-tune the commercial fishery to benefit injured wild stocks. Recovery of hatchery-applied tags from carcasses in wild streams will help establish the magnitude and seriousness of the straying problem and may lead to modification of hatchery practices to preserve wild stocks. (\$650K)
- 189. Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Stock Genetics: Electrophoresis will be used to distinguish Prince William Sound pink salmon stocks. Identification of these stocks will determine the management or direct restoration actions which can be used to restore these stocks. (\$150K)
- 191. Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Pink Salmon Egg and Alevin Mortalities, Laboratory and Field Work: This project will measure egg and alevin mortalities in oiled and unoiled streams and monitor recovery (continuation of 93003). Laboratory rearing and dose response experiments will be conducted to verify oil as the cause for increased mortality observed in oiled streams in 1989 through 1992. These experiments will also examine the possibility of genetic injury as an explanation for chronic mortalities and assess the likely time frame for natural recovery. (\$686K)
- 209. Green Island Cabin Replacement: Replace a Forest Service public recreation cabin degraded during the response actions. (\$20K)
- 217. Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan: Project 93065 is developing a comprehenative recreation plan

for Prince William Sound in 1993 identifying long term recreational opportunities, goals, objectives, options, state and federal designation procedures. The proposed project implements this plan. (\$TBD) This amount to be determined following the public participation process that occurs as part of 93065 in early November 1993.

- 200. 17 (b) Easement Identification-Public Land Access: Prepare an atlas for distribution to the public that identifies 17 (b) easement lands. These easements allow access to public lands across private property. The money for this project funds printing of information within Prince William Sound, documentation and printing within Kodiak Island Borough, and posting these lands identifying them as easements in both areas. (\$100K)
- 216. Development of Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan: This project develops a comprehensive recreation plan for oil-impacted areas outside Prince William Sound identifying long term recreational opportunities, goals, objectives, options, state and federal designation procedures (project 93065 is doing this for Prince William Sound in 1993). (\$140K)
- 237. River Otter Recovery Monitoring: Population trends will be monitored on the basis of scat counts at latrine sites examined two years ago. (\$180K)
- 241. Develop a Rockfish Management Plan: Rockfish harvest increased ten-fold following the EVOS due to the closure of commercial salmon fishing. Harvest rates have remained high. Maximum sustainable yield is unknown because the population size is unknown. This project would estimate the population size from which a management plan would be developed. (\$175K)
- 246. Monitoring of Sea Otters Population Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Mortality: Monitor the recovery of sea otters in the spill area by determining distribution, mortality, and other baseline population dynamics data through aerial surveys, and carcass retrieval. The project will include weanling studies and data comparison studies so that accurate population models can be developed to manage sea otter populations. (\$337K)
- 259. Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock: Increase the natural productivity of Coghill Lake and the resident sockeye salmon stock through use of established lake fertilization techniques. Limnological and fisheries

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studies will closely monitor the recovery of the lake ecosystem and the sockeye salmon population. (\$165K)

- 258. Sockeye Salmon Overescapement: Overescapement of sockeye salmon adults as a result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill produced more juveniles than several Kenai and Kodiak ecosystems could support. The ability of these ecosystems to produce pre-spill numbers of sockeye smolts has not yet recovered. This year the study will also investigate the Chignik system. This study continues to monitor continuing injury and the progress of recovery. (\$700K)
- 255. Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration: This project identifies sockeye salmon stocks bound for the Kenai River and other Cook Inlet streams by genetic, scale and parasite analysis. The commercial fisheries will be directed away from Kenai River stocks but allow harvest of unimpacted stocks. (\$650K)
- 260. Red Lake Salmon Restoration: Below minimal escapement levels, some eggs will be incubated and fry short term reared at Pillar Creek Hatchery to reduce natural egg and fry mortalities. Fingerlings will be returned to Red Lake which now has the zooplankton productivity to support them and the stock will recover faster. (\$72K)
- 244. Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance: Monitors subsistence harvest of harbor seals and sea otters. The project will redirect subsistence harvest to other areas if this study determines there are localized areas of overharvest. (\$40K)
- 279. Subsistence Food Safety Testing: This is a continuation of 93017 which tests hydrocarbon contamination of subsistence foods from sites identified as important by subsistence gatherers, reports test results to these users and recommends resource enhancement or replacement projects. This project will be done only if the results of 93017 indicate specific areas require followup investigation. (\$100K)
- 272. Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program: Produce 50,000 chinook and 50,000 coho smolts for transportation and release at sites near Chenega Village. The project will produce 1500 adult chinook and 2500 adult coho annually. (\$55K)
- 273. Port Graham Salmon Hatchery: This hatchery is attempting to restore an impacted wild sockeye salmon run. During the

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oil spill, fry were impinged on and killed by booms; others were exposed to oil from a cleaning station. This is a cost-share program to restore the run. (\$500K)

277. Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Farming: Oysters will be farmed at several native villages to replace oilcontaminated subsistence shellfish. The oysters will also be marketed in order to cover operating expenses. (\$589K)

285. Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Resources: This is a continuation of 93047 which monitors recovery of subtidal communities and sediments. (\$390K)

#### PROPOSED 1994 PROJECTS RECEIVING 1-2 RESTORATION TEAM VOTES: BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS AND COSTS

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Project Project Title/Description/Cost

ID #

- 18. Bald Eagle Productivity Survey and Catalog: This project will identify and catalogue important Bald Eagle habitat. (\$10K)
- 19. Long-Term Population Monitoring for Bald Eagles: This project entails long-term population monitoring to make sure the eagles have recovered. (\$200K)
- 137. Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye and Chinook Salmon in Prince William Sound: Coded wire tags applied in Trustee Council-sponsored projects will be recovered in this project that is a continuation of 93068. Stock identification allows escape of impacted wild stocks and optimal harvest of hatchery stocks. (\$250K)
- 377. Hatchery Debt Retirement (PWSAC, VFDA): Pay Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation's (PWSAC) and/or Valdez Fisheries Development Association's (VFDA) hatchery debt. Both are non-profit corporations of fishers which enhances salmon. Paying off the hatchery debt would primarily support the recovery of commercial salmon fishing and to a smaller extent would support the recovery of sport salmon fishing. (\$25,000K)
- 44. Enhanced Management of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Closing oil-impacted stocks of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden to sport fishing redirected effort to other Prince William Sound stocks. Identify populations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden outside the closed area that can sustain fishing pressure and direct fishers to them. (\$285K)
- 54. **Prince William Sound Brochures:** Produce a series of public information brochures about the oil spill injury and subsequent recovery. (\$65K)
- 59. Science of the Sound-Education Program: This project will develop a public education program about the science of Prince William Sound. (\$53K)

- 83. Monitoring of Natural Recovery of Oiled and Treated Shorelines: Survey and evaluate shorelines for the presence of Exxon Valdez hydrocarbons. The project will include as part of the evaluation the identification of natural resources that may still be affected by residual hydrocarbons. (\$600K)
- 77. Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Intertidal Monitoring Program: Develop and carry out a monitoring program to assess recovery of injured intertidal resources. (\$500K)
- 320. Baseline Scientific Research-Ecosystem Study Plan: Develop a study plan for acquiring baseline knowledge of major components of the oil spill ecosystem and their interactions. (\$500K)
- 341. Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Katmai National Park: Develop a proposal for establishment of a national marine sanctuary adjacent to Katmai National Park. (\$TBD)
- 342. Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park: Develop a proposal for establishment of a national marine sanctuary adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park. (STBD)
- 154. Migratory Waterfowl and Shorebird Monitoring in the Spill Area: Document the population dynamics of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds in the spill area. These species were not investigated by the NRDA projects but are important components of the spill area ecosystem. (\$300K)
- 155. Monitor Population Status of Seabird Nesting Colonies in the Spill Area: Increases the frequency of seabird nesting colony surveys. This project is in addition to normal agency management activities and will document the recovery of injured seabird species. (\$100K)
- 161. **Public Information and Education:** Produce and distribute information to the public concerning the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, the injuries it caused, and the recovery of impacted resources. (\$316K)
- 356. Fund a Chair in Natural Sciences at the University of Alaska: This project provides funds for a chair in natural sciences at the University of Alaska to investigate resources injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. (\$2,000K)

- 187. Otolith Marking Inseason Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Stock Salmon Exploitation: Thermal marking of otoliths by varying water temperatures in hatcheries permits cheap marking of all hatchery fish without the negative marking effects of other methods. It is rapidly evolving, but is still experimental. This technology may allow separation and protection of impacted wild stocks from hatchery stocks. This would require approximately 3 years of research and development but would replace coded wire tagging of hatchery stocks. This project would have long-term benefit to the management of the fishery. (\$152K)
- 195. Monitoring Early Marine Growth of Juvenile Salmon in Prince William Sound: this project will estimate the growth rate of juvenile pink and chum salmon during the first two months of marine residence. Growth during this critical period largely determines the number of returning adult fish. Growth rate estimates will be used to (1) develop improved forecast techniques, (2) examine interactions between wild and hatchery stock, and (3) monitor recovery of wild salmon. (\$50K)
- 240. Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of Injured Terrestrial Mammals and Seaducks: This project determines harvest rates and compares them to recovery rates of the injured species, particularly river otters and harlequin ducks. This information will be used to alter harvest regulations if necessary to assist the recovery of injured species. (\$99K)
- 242. Monitoring Injury to Rockfish in Prince William Sound: Rockfish may have received injuries of a long term, debilitating nature and, in some cases, may continue to be exposed to hydrocarbons. This project assesses the significance of these injuries using histopathology and mixed function oxidase analysis. (\$117K)
- 245. Habitat Utilization by Sea Otters and Designation of Protected Areas: Identify critical habitats used by sea otters and recommend them for designation as protected areas. (\$83K)
- 247. Radio-Telemetry Project to Monitor Recovery of Sea Otters: Attach radio-tags to sea otters allowing tracking of their movements for a better understanding of their life history in the oil-impacted area. Information will be used for a sea otter management plan. (\$450)

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- 275. Subsistence Harvest Replacement Transport Subsistence Users to Unoiled Areas: Oiled subsistence resources near many traditional users are considered to be of suspect quality and some have been destroyed by cleanup activities. This project provides transportation to subsistence resource users to pristine areas to allow harvest of subsistence foods and supports delivery of subsistence foods contributed by communities not directly impacted by the spill. (\$55K)
- 280. Spot Shrimp Survey and Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification: Spot shrimp are a significant part of the food base of the Prince William Sound ecosystem and are important to commercial fisherman. Understanding the habitat requirements of juveniles and the distribution of the species will help direct restoration efforts involving spot shrimp. (\$180K)

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<b></b>	T				LINK TO	TECHNICALLY		AGENCY	DIRECT	TIME	MEER REVIEW	• PUBLIC	शा	LEAD	NEPA
m	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	-08T	AREA	INJURED	FEASIBLE	LEGAL	MENT	RESTORATION	CRITICAL	WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATION	SHOP RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORT		AGENCY	TEAD/FEDERAL
18	Bold Engle	Bald Eagle Productivity Survey and Calalog	\$10	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	1	DOI	DO1
19	Brakd Eragine	Long-Term Population Maniforing for Bald Engles	\$200	Y	¥.	Y	Υ	N	N	N	N	N	i	DOI	DOI
137	C communic kal Elstr	Slock Identification of Chum, Sockaya and Chinook Solmon in PWS	\$250	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
311	Common kal lish	Halchery Debt Relivement (PWSAC, VEDA)	\$25.000	Y	Y	Y	7	N	N	N	U	Ň	2	ADF&G	NOAA
44	Cuttoricat/Evally Vorchen	Inhanced Management of Cutthroat Irout and Dolly Varden	\$285	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	1	ADF&G	USES
м	General	PWS Rex hures	\$65	Y	Y	Y	7	N	N	N	U	N	2	USES	USES
59	General	Science of the Sound-Education Program	\$53	Y	Y	۲	7	N	N	N	ບໍ່	Y	2	NOAA	NOAA
83	Interlided	Monitoring of Natural Recovery of Oliod and Treated Storelines	SAIXO	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	U	Y	2	NOAA	NOAA
11	laster first st	Coastal Hubital Comprehensive Intertidat Monitoring Program	\$500	Y	Ý	ίv	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	1	ADF&G	NOAA
320	Mulliple Resources	Pateline Scientific Research - Ecosystem Study Box	5(xx)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	ų	N	2	NOAA	NOAA
1.741	Multiples Researcess	Establish a Natikeet Marke Sonatury Adjocant to Kolarat National Park	180	Y I	Y	Ι γ.	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	1	CX3	1001
1.112	Multiple Resources	l statistica National Marine Sanctury Adjacent to Kenal Fjords National Park	IBD	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	'N	U	N	1	DOI	IXX
11:14	Multiple Resources	Migratory Waterlawl and Sharehlid Monitoring. In Spill Area	\$300	Y	Y	l v	Y	N	N	N	u	N	1	DCH	DOI 1
1:50	Multiple Resources	Monitor Population Status of Sentaird Nesting Colonies in the Spill Area	\$100	Y	Ι v	Υ	Y	N	N	N	U U	N		DOI	
161	Multiple Resources	Public Information and Education	\$316	۲Y	Y	Y	2	N	N	N	u '	N	1	DOI	1001
.356	Mulliple Resources	Lund a Chair in a Natural Sciences at University of Alaska	\$2,000	۲ Y	12	Υ Υ	7	N	N	N	U .	U_U_	1	NOAA	NOAA
187	Pink Salmon	Otolith Marking Inseason Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Stock Salmon Exploitation	\$152	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
195	Platk Schaten	Monitoring Larly Marine Growth of Juvenile Salmon in PWS	\$50	١v.	Y Y	Y I	Y	N	N	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
240	River Otter	Develop Horvest Guidelines to Ald Restoration of Injured Terrestrial Mammals and Seaducks	\$99	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	U	N	1	ADF&G	DOI
247	Rocklish	Monitoring Injury to Rectifish in PWS	\$117	Y	Y	Ŷ	Y	N	N	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
245	Seg Otter	Habital Ullization by Sea Otters and Designation of Protected Aroas	\$83	Y	Y	Y	Ŷ	N	Y	N	U	Y	2	DOI	DOI
247	Sea Oller	Radio Telemetry Project to Manifar Recovery of Sea Otlers	\$450	Ŷ	Γ γ	Y	V V	N	N	N	U	N	1	DOI	1001
275	Subsistence	Subsistence Hurvast Replacament-transport Subsistence Users to Unolled Areas	\$55	Y	Y	Y	7	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	ADF&G	DOI
280	Subfile	Spat Shikip Survey and Juvenile Spat Stvimp Habilat Identification	\$180	Y	17	Y	Y	N	Y	N	U	Y	2	ADF&G	NOAA
	IOTAL		\$31,185	1	1	1	1		1	1					

5/28/93 1 23 PM - \*Column Reflects Only Public Comments Received on the Project Tilles List. But Decision to Place on First Priority List Included Consideration of All Other Public Comment

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1	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	CONT			FF . 41411 F	1 Factor	WINT	PERTING ATION	CHITCH	WARYNIAD OF MUMENIA TRAN	¥11040347		ACENCY	LEAD/ELNERAL
39	Common Mirre	Common Murre Poundalion Musikving	COM			V	(21.0mL)	N	N	V	V V	V	A III		
29	Gunaral	Notracinta in Data Analysis and Informatelian	\$105	L.			l 🕻 l	N		🖓	, v			NOAA	NOAA
14	Hortzor Spot	Hortzu Serde Histolich Lieb, Maulonoo, Bondation Maytelling, oust intermetion Swittwart	\$105	Ľ.			1 🗘 1	N	N	1			Å	ADERC	NUAA
1 00	Horlequin Duck	Radarija Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$200	L÷.			;	N	N	i V	· v			ADCRC:	
85	linterfactor	Recovery Monitoring of Interfictor Origin Mussel Bods in PWS (and GOA	\$500	L÷.		÷	l 🖓 I	N	N	1 V I	, v	l 🐫		NOAA	NOAA
145	Interticial	Shoreline Assessment	\$400	L .			l v	N	v	l V		I N		ADEC	NOAA
92	Killer Whole	Recovery Monitority) of Killer Wholes in PWS through Photo-Ideal/Regition	5120	L÷.	l 🕻 i	÷	v I	N	N	i v	v			NOAA	NOAA
102	Mostalized Memolials	Monitor Percevery of Martillar Multiplets Byoardwall OF Shill Area	\$250	١÷	l 🕻 I	i i	l 🗼	N	Ň	i i	· ·	l V	Ň	001	INCH .
110	Mulliple Resources	Hahilat Protective Data Accuridities and Support	SADO	Ú,		, i	i v	N		v	Ů	l 🐫		ADND	USES
126	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection and Acquistion Fund	IBD	١¢	l V	, i	v I	N	i v	v	0	ł V		ADND	USES
266	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Oil Romoval	\$500	Ų,	l V I	i v	i v i	N	Ý	, v	U U	Ň		ADEC	NOAA
163	Multicle Resources	Abundance and Dishitution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Influence Species	\$500	١÷	1 ÷ '	Ŷ	l v l	N	Ý	l 🖓	v v	N N	Ň	NOAA	NOAA
20	Ovstercolcher	Block Ovstercatcher Interaction, with Interfider Communities	\$108	Ŷ	Ý	Ý Ý	Ý	N	N	Ι Ύ	Ý	Γÿ	6	DOI	DOI
166	Pacific Herring	Herring Spawn Deposition, Epg Lass, and Reproductive Impoirment	\$400	Ŷ	Ý	Ý	Y	N	Ŷ	Ý	Ý	l v	6	ADF&G	NOAA
173	Pigeon Guillemot	Pigeon Guilemat Recovery Monitoring	\$180	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Ŭ	1 N	6	DOI	DOI
237	River Offer	River Otter Recovery Monitorius	\$160	Ŷ	Ý.	Y	tγ	N	N	ŶŶ	Ŷ	Î V	6	ADF&G	USES
246	Seu Offer	Monitoring of Seg Otter Population Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Mortality	\$337	۱ <sub>۲</sub>	Y	Y Y	l v l	N	N	l y	Ŷ	Ý	6	DOI	DOI
244	Subsistenc.e	Horbor Senil und Sea Ottor Cooperative Subsistence Horvest Assistance	\$40	Ŷ.	Y	Υ	Y	N	Y	Ý	Y	Ň	6	ADF&G	DOI
219	Subsistence	Subsistence Food Salaty Testing	\$100	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	l v	U	1 N	6	ADF&G	NOAA
11	Archaeology	Site specific Archaeological Restoration - Interogency	\$300	Y.	Y '	Y '	Y	N	Y	Y	Ū	N	5	DOI	DOI
345	Commercial Fish	Evoluation and Enumeration Projects for the Streamson the Lower Kenai Peninsula	\$250	Υ	Y.	Y	i v I	N	Y	Y	U	U	5	ADF&G	DOI
43	Cutthroat/Dolly Varden	Cuthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habital Restoration in PWS, 4 Projects	\$200	Y I	Y	Y	l v l	N	Y	N	Y	N	5	ADF&G	USFS
68	Intertidat	Deposit Sand on Cleaned Beaches to Promote Clam Recruitment Feasibility Study	\$20	Y	Y	υ	Y	N	Y	Y.	υ	l v	5	ADF&G	NOAA
86	Intertidal	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	\$495	Y.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	5	ADF&G	NOAA
165	Pacific Herring	Genetic Stock Identification for Herring in PWS	\$205	Y.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	υ	Y	Y I	5	ADF&G	NUAA
184	Pink Salmon	Coded Wre tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS Salmon Fisheries	\$250	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	U	Υ	5	ADF&G	NOAA
185	Pink Salmon	Coded Wire Jagging of Wild Stock Pink Salmon for Stock Identification	\$245	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	v ا	5	ADF&G	NOAA
192	Pink Salmon	Evaluation, Enumeration and effects of Hatchery Straying on Wiki Pink Salmon in PWS	\$650	Y	Y Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Υ	5	ADF&G	NOAA
191	Pink Salmon	Investigating and Manitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Martalities, Lab and Field Work	\$686	ÌΥ	Y	Y	) v	N	N	l v l	Y	l v	5	ADF&G	NOAA
259	Sockeye Salmon	Restoration of the Coghill Luke Sockeye Salmon Stock	\$165	Y	Ι Y	Y	Y	N	Y	l v i	Y	[ Y	5	ADF&G	USFS
272	Subsistence	Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program	\$55 °	ÌΥ	I Y	Y	Y	N	Y	ΙΥ	U	N	5	ADF&G	NOAA
273	Subsistence	Port Graham Salman Halchery	\$500	Y	Y .	, <b>Y</b> .	¥	N	, Y	Y	Ū	N	5	ADF&G	NOAA
386	Archaeology	Artifact Repository and Cultural Centers, Planning, Site Selection and Design (PWS and GO/II)	\$250	[ Y ]	I Y	Ý	?	N	Ϋ́	N	U	U	4	ADNR	USFS
139	Commercial Fish	Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration Techniques for Salmon	\$480	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Υ.	Y	Y	N	4	ADF&G	USES
41	Common Murre	Removal of Introduced Predotors from Chirikof and Little Koniuli Islands	\$150	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	_Y_	N	U-	N	4	DOI	DOI
417	General	Waste Oil Dispusal Facilities and Hazardous Waste Disposal Plan	\$500	Y	Y	Υ.	2	N	Υ.	Ņ	U	υ	4	ADEC	USFS
199	General	Seward Sea Life Center	\$25.000	Y	Y	Y	2	N	Y. 1	N	U	N	4	ADNR	NOAA
81	Intertidal	Monitoring for Recruitment of Littleneck Clams	\$186	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ņ	. <u>N</u>	.Ν	U	N	4	ADF&G	NOAA
185	Pink Salmon	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Genetics	\$150	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N,	Y	Y.,	Y	4	ADF&G	NOAA
205	Recreation	Green Island Cabin Replacement	\$20	Y I	Y	Ŷ	?	Ņ	Y I	N	Ņ	N	4	USFS	USES
217	Recreation	Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan	1BD	Y	Y	Υ.	7	N	.Υ	N	. Y	N	4	ADNR	USFS
241	Rock Fish	Develop a Rockfish Management Plan	\$175	Ľ.	Y	Υ.	.Y	Ņ	. <u>Y</u>	N	Y .	- N	4	ADF&G	NOAA
258	Sockeye Salmon	Sockeye Solmon Overescopement	\$700	Ľ	Y	Y	Y	N	Y.	. Y	. Y	N	4	ADF&G	NOAA
255	Sockeye Salmon	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$650	Ľ	Y	Y.	.Y.	N	- Y	,¥	· · · · · ·	. N	4.	ADF&G	NOAA
277	Subsistence	Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Forming	\$589	LY.	Y	Y	2	. <u>N</u> .		N	Y	N	4	ADF&G	NOAA
1 15	Archoeology	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	\$194	Ľ	.Y	Y	I Y I	N	¥	Ν.	· · · · · · · ·	N	3	ADNR	DOI
40	Common Murre	Education Program to Reduce Disturbance Near Murre Colonies injured by the Oil Spill	\$40	Ľ	Ľ	Y	1 ?	N	. Y	Y	<u>v</u>	Y .	3	DOI	DOI
170	Intertidal	Restoration of High-Interlidal Fucus	\$300	Ľ	L Y	Y	I Y I	N	Y	Y	<u>v</u>	N	3	ADF&G	NOAA
1 %	knientidai	Restoration of Mussel Berts	\$500	Ľ	Υ.	Y .	L Y I	N	Y	Y	Y	Ľ	3	NOAA	NOAA
14/	Multiple Resources	Comprehensive Monitoring Program, Plan and Administer	\$250	I Y	L Y	L Y	<u>1 Y</u>	N	N	Υ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 3	NOAA	NOAA

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\*Column Reflects Only Public Comments Received on the Protect Titles List. But Decision to Place on First Priority List Included Consideration of All Other Public Comments

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ա	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	cost	ARE/	INJURY	FEASIBILE	LEGAL	MONT	RESTURATION	CRITICAL	WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS	SUPPORT	VOTE	AGENCY	LEAD/FEDERAL
310	6 Mulliple Resources	Garbage Cleanup and Irai Maintenance for Oil Spill Area	\$30	Y	T Y	Y	7	N	Y	N	U	v	3	USIS	USES
159	Multiple Resources	Monitor Marine Bird and Sua Ottur Populations - Boat Surveys	\$275	Y	Y I	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	3	DOI	DOI
200	Recreation	17(b) Easement Identification-Public Land Access	\$100	Y	۲ I	Y	7	N	Y	N	U U	N	3	ADNR	USES
210	Recreation	Development of Guilt of Alaska Recreation Plan	\$140	Y I	Y I	Y I	7	N	Y	N	Y	N	3	DOL	DOI
260	D Sockuye Salmon	Red Lake Salmon Restoration	\$/2	l Y	Y I	Ý	Y	N	γ	Y I	U	N	3	ADF&G	DOI
26	5 Sublicial	Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Sectiment Resources	\$390	Y.	<u> </u>	Y	LΥ	N	N	N	Y	N	3	NOAA	NOAA
	IOTAL		\$39,903												

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\*Column Reflects Only Public Comments Received on the Project Titles List. But Decision to Place on First Priority List Included Consideration of All Other Public Comments

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				CU91'	AREA	педнаев	TRUBNICALLY		ARENCY	DIRECT	TIME	SCIENTIST	MIRTH.	нŢ	ILAD	NEPA
40	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE				PEASIBLE	LEGAL	мамт	RESTURATION	CRITICAL	RECOMMEND	SUPPORT	VUTE	AGENCY	LEAD/FEDERAL
13.	/ Commercial Fish	Intensity Monogement	Stock kteniification of Chum, Sockeye and Chinook Salmon in PWS	\$250	Ý	Y	Y	۷	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	AD+&G	NOAA
37	7 Commercial Fish	Option Not Identified	Hotchery Debi Retiremont (PWSAC, VEDA)	\$25.000	Y	Y	Y	2	N	N	N	N	N	2	ADF&G	NOAA
54	General	Public Intermation	PWS Brochures	\$65	Y	Y	Y Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	2	USFS	USFS
59	General	Public Information	Science of the Sound-Education Program	\$53	Y	Y	Y I	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2	NOAA	NOAA
83	Intertidat	Receivery Monitoring	Monitoring of Natural Recovery of Orind and Treated Shorelines	\$600	¥	¥	Y	Y.	N	N	N	N N	Y	2	NOAA	NOAA
37(	) Multiple Researces	Option Not Identified	Resulting Scientific Research - Ecosystem Study Plan	\$500	۷	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	2	NOAA	NOAA
187	7 Pivik Salmon	Intensity Management	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Stock Salmon Exploitation	\$152	Y	¥	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	2	AD#&G	NDAA
195	5 Pink Salmon	Recovery Monitoring	Monitoring Early Marine Grawth of Juvenile Salmon in PWS	\$50	Y	Y	Y	¥	N	N	N	Y	Y	2	ADF&G	NQAA
245	2 Rockfish	Recovery Monitoring	Monitoring Injury to Rockfish in PWS	\$117	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	2	ADI &G	NOAA
74:	5 Seg Offer	Habital Protection (Public land)	Habitat Utilization by Sea Otters and Designation of Protocted Areas	\$83	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	. м	N	N	Y	2	DOI	DO!
18	Boald Longian	Recovery Monitoring	Bald Eagle Productivity Survey and Catalog	\$10	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y		DO	(X)
19	Boaks Echiphu	Recovery Monitoring	tong Team Population Monitoring for Bakt Lagtos	\$200	۷	¥	Y	Y	N	N	N'	N	N	5 I -	DOI	001
44	Cutthroat/Dolly Vardan	Intensity Monogement	Enhanced Management of Cutthroal Troat and Unity Varden	\$285	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	1	ADF&G	USi S
11	Interficial	Recovery Monitoring	Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Interlidat Manitaring Program	\$500	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	1	ADF&G	NOAA
34	i Multiple Resources	Option Not Identified	Establish a National Madne Sonctuary Adjacent to Katmai National Park	IBD	Y	Y	¥	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	DOI	DOI
34:	2 Multiple Resources	Option Not Idenlified	Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Kenal Fjords National Park	16D	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	DOI	DO1
15	4 Multiple Resources	Recovery Monitoring	Migratory Waterlowi and Sharebird Monitoring in Spill Area	\$300	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N.	N	N	N	1	DOI	DQI
15	5 Multiple Resources	Recovery Monitoring	Monitor Population Status of Seabird Nesting Colonies in the Spill Area	\$100	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	DOI	DC)I
16	1 Multiple Resources	Reduce Disturbance Public Infa	Public information and Education	\$316	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	DOI .	00)
35	6 Multiple Resources	Option Not Identified	Fund a Chair in a Natural Sciences at University of Alaska	\$2,000	Y	7	Υ Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1	NQAA	NOAA
24	0 River Otter	Sport/Trap Horvest Guidalaies	Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of injured Terrestrial Mammals and Seaducks	591	Y.	Y	Υ I	Y	N	Y İ	Y	N	N	1	ADF&G	DOI
24	7 Sea Otter	Recovery Monitoring	Radio-Telemetry Project to Monitor Recovery of Sea Otters	\$450	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Ň		DOI	DOI
27	5 Subsistence	Replace Horvest Opportunities	Subsistence Harvest Replacement-Transport Subsistance Users to Unailed Areas	\$55	¥	Y	Ý	Ύ	N	Y	Y	Y	N	1	ADF&G	DOI
	IOIAL			\$31,185							1					

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\*Column Reflects Only Public Comments Received on the Protect Titles List. But Decision to Place on First Priority List Included Consideration of All Other Public Comment
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# Restoration Team Evaluation Procedures for the Identification of 1994 Restoration Work Projects:

The Restoration team established a five-stage process to identify and rank two lists of approximately 50 projects each representing our first and second priorities to be transmitted to the Trustee Council as directed June 2, 1993 by the Council. The Trustee Council will then identify projects from the lists to include in the 1994 Draft Work Plan. This process included the development of criteria to evaluate projects identified from the following sources.

- The 1994 Potential Project Title list created from past public and agency input that was transmitted to the public in April 1993.
- Public identified new projects based on review of the 1994 Potential Project Title list.
- Projects identified by the Trustee Council to be included in the 1994 Draft Work Plan.
- Projects identified by letters and public petitions transmitted to the Trustee Council.

## Stage 1. Threshold Criteria

Each Restoration Team member used the following threshold criteria before considering a project for further evaluation:

- a. The action occurs in the area affected by the oil spill;
- b. The action is linked to an identified injured resource or associated service (see Trustee Council assumptions, June 2, 1993);
- c. The action is technically feasible;
- d. The action is legal (meets all requirements of the Settlement documents and/or Federal/State laws);
- e. The action is not normal agency management.

## Stage 2. Evaluation Criteria

Each Restoration Team member reviewed the project list bearing in mind the 1994 Work Plan Assumptions approved by the Trustee Council and also evaluated the

projects using the following criteria:

- a. The project is time critical or represents a lost opportunity;
- b. The Trustee Council has not rejected the project in the past, or, if it has been rejected, there is good reason to support it now;

- c. The project received support in the public review of the 1994 Potential Project Titles and other letters that were mailed between April 19 and May 20 (though the final decision to place a project on the recommended list included consideration of all forms of public comments);
- d. Comments provided by the peer reviewers during the January 1993 workshop suggested a project was or was not a logical action to restore an injured resource;
- e. The project represents a direct restoration action or applied study supporting restoration.

## Stage 3. Individual Restoration Team Member Prioritization

Each Restoration Team member developed a list of about 50 projects based upon their application of the criteria identified in Stage 2. These six lists were compared and any project that was on any RT member's list was considered further. Some members developed a second priority list of 50 projects; however, they were not used by the Restoration Team.

# Stage 4. Develop a list of 1994 Work Plan Prejects recommended by the Restoration Team:

Related projects were combined into single projects in order to prepare a consolidated list. The projects were then prioritized by voting on each project. Projects that received three or more votes went to the top priority list. Those with one and two votes comprise the second priority list. After discussion, some projects originally included in an RT member's list no longer had the support of that member or of any other RT member and does not appear on the lists of projects being submitted to the Trustee Council.

## Stage 5. Chief Scientist

The Chief Scientist will supply his comments directly to the Trustee Council on these lists.

RESTORATION TEAM MEETING JUNE 9, 1993 9:00 a.m.

ATTENDEES

Byron Morris Ken Rice Marty Rutherford Dave Gibbons Pamela Bergmann Jerome Montague Bob Loeffler Chris Swenson Ray Thompson Karen Klinge James Mackler, Sierra Club Donna Fischer, PAG Conni Linsey, Faulkner, Banfield, Doogan & Holmes Tom Van Brocklin, City of Valdez

The following items were distributed:

#### Agenda

1994 Project Evaluation and Ranking • Trustee Council Meeting Notes - June 1-2, 1993 Restoration Team Summary - June 3, 1993 1993 Work Plan - Summary Recommendation Matrix June 8, 1993 Memo to Dave Gibbons from RPWG 1994 Exxon Valdez Restoration Work Plan Assumptions

Dave asked for any changes or additions to the agenda.

A brochure was received from the Citizens Oversight Council on Oil and Other Hazardous Substances. The accompanying letter alleges endorsement by the TC. Dave had attended one meeting of this group.

Action: Dave will provide a copy of the brochure to each TC member to see if there is any problem with participation in the forum on oil spill prevention.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF JUNE 3 RESTORATION TEAM MINUTES

The minutes were reviewed.

Action: The Restoration Team adopted the minutes.

### REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF TRUSTEE COUNCIL MINUTES

Pamela asked if a copy of the assumptions will be attached. Dave

stated "yes".

Action: Dave will finalize the minutes using RT comments on 6/10/93.

### REVIEW SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT RESTORATION ALTERNATIVES PACKAGE

Bob stated the package will be called the Supplement to the Summary of Alternatives. Dave stated the only two areas which changed were the introduction and Appendix D; however, all sections were reviewed for comments.

Bob recorded the RT's editorial suggestions for incorporation.

Action: Bob will draft a letter stating the RT will go out with the six examples to the TC, based on their direction, and if they want the additional ten examples included to let the RT know. Bob will forward a draft of the letter to the RT for review.

Action: Dave asked RPWG to make the changes to the cover letter and introduction quickly and run them back through the RT this afternoon, possibly they can go to the TC tomorrow.

### DEVELOPMENT OF 1994 WORK PLAN STUDIES LIST

Dave stated the RT needs to discuss the process of dealing with the projects. Jerome questioned if the habitat projects will be dealt with separately. Marty stated they will all be considered under the habitat acquisition fund. Byron stated he is not comfortable with that and would like some assurances that they all are covered. Dave stated the first step would be to ask if anyone threw any out based on the threshold criteria.

Byron stated the individual projects should not drive what the entire program is going to contain. Dave stated we need to track back on the public comments and the PWS letter to see how they fit with the overall 1994 plan. Marty stated she incorporated all that into her priority. Marty stated when this list is complete, we will go to the agencies to draft a three pager, we need to give them some direction. Ken stated the TC does want a little more than the title. Pamela stated we are trying to give the TC the top 50 titles. Jerome stated we need to come up with a list of 100 and have some sort of write up. Pamela supports filling out the chart for the ones recommended to go forward.

It was decided it would be useful to go through each category and determine the projects any RT member had on their list of 50 voted for. The voting record was recorded as follows:

### INITIAL RT 50 PROJECT VOTING RECORD<sup>1</sup>

Project

1275

### <u>In Favor</u>

### Archaeology

4	DNR,	DEC		
7	DOI,	FS,	DEC,	DNR
15	DOI,	DNR,	DEC,	FS

### Bald Eagles

17.	•	DOI,	NOAA
18		NOAA	
19		DOI	

## Black Oystercatcher

20	DOI,	F&G,	FS,	DEC,	NOAA
21	NOAA				

### Commercial Fishing

30	NOAA
31	NOAA, DEC, DNR
33	FS, F&G
34	F&G

### Common Murres

36	FS					
39	DOI,	DNR,	F&G,	DEC,	NOAA,	FS
40	DNR,	DEC,	DOI,	FS		
41	DOI					

### Cutthroat Trout/Dolly Varden

43	F&G,	DNR,	DEC,	FS
44	DEC,	DNR,	F&G	

### General

50 NOAA

<sup>1</sup>Using Trustee Council guidance, all public input and threshold and evaluation criteria, individual Restoration Team members selected the top 50 projects. Those not listed did not get votes.

54	DNR,	DEC
59	NOAA	

## Harbor Seals

61	DOI,	FS,	NOAA,		
62	DEC,	DNR			
64	DEC,	DNR,	FS,	F&G,	NOAA

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## Harlequin Ducks

65	DOI,	FS			
66	DNR,	F&G,	NOAA,	DEC,	DOI

## Intertidal

68	DOI, F&G, DEC
69	DOI, DEC, F&G, FS
70	DOI, FS
76	DOI
77	DOI, FS, NOAA
78	DOI
81	DEC
83	DOI, NOAA
85	NOAA, DOI, DNR, F&G, FS, DEC
86	DOI, F&G
87	DNR, DEC
88	DNR, DEC
89	DNR, DEC
90	DOI, FS, DNR, DEC

## Killer Whales

92	NOAA,	F&G,	DNR,	FS
93	NOAA,	DOI		

## Marbled Murrelets

96	DOI,	F&G,	NOAA,	FS
97	DOI,	NOAA		
99	FS			
101	DNR,	DOI		
102	DNR,	DEC,	DOI	

## Multiple Resources

103	FS					
126 .	DOI,	NOAA,	DNR,	DEC,	FS,	F&G
130	NOAA					

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133 137 147 150 153 154 155 159 161 163	F&G NOAA, F&G DNR, NOAA, F&G, FS DNR, FS DOI DOI DOI DOI DOI, NOAA DOI DOI, NOAA, DNR, DEC, FS, F&G
Pacific Herring	
165 166	F&G, NOAA, DEC FS, F&G, NOAA, DNR, DEC
Pigeon Guillemot	
173	DNR, FS, DOI, DEC
Pink Salmon	
178 180 184 185 186 187 189 191 192 193 194 195 196	F&G, FS FS, F&G F&G, DEC F&G, FS, NOAA NOAA NOAA NOAA, F&G NOAA, F&G, FS DOI, F&G, NOAA NOAA NOAA NOAA, FS FS, F&G, DNR, DEC
Recreation	
199 200 209 213 215 216 217 236	DNR, FS, DEC DNR, FS DEC, DNR, FS DEC, DNR FS DOI DEC, DNR, FS DNR, FS, DEC

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River Otters

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237	F&G,	FS,	DOI,	NOAA
240	F&G			

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## Rockfish

241	DEC,	F&G
242	NOAA,	DOI

## Sea Otters

244	DNR			
245	DOI,	NOA	1	
246	DOI,	NOAA	λ,	DEC
247	DOI			
248	F&G,	FS,	NC	)AA

## Sockeye Salmon

254	F&G,	DEC	
255	F&G		
258	F&G		
259	F&G,	FS,	NOAA
260	F&G		

## Subsistence

265	DEC,	DNR	•
266	DEC,	DNR, NOAA,	DOI
267	DNR		
268	DNR		
269	F&G,	DNR	
270	DEC		
271	DNR		
272	F&G,	NOAA, FS	
273	DNR,	FS	
275	DNR		
277	DNR,	DEC, NOAA,	F&G
278	DNR,	FS	
279	DOI,	NOAA, DEC,	F&G, DNR

## Subtidal

280	NOAA	
281	F&G,	DEC, DNR
282	NOAA	
285	DOI,	FS, DEC
286	F&G,	NOAA

## Technical Services

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290	F&G,	DOI,	NOAA
294	DEC		

## New Projects

307	F&G		
316	DNR,	DEC	
320	F&G,	DNR,	DEC
341	DOI		
342	DOI		
345	F&G		
356	F&G		
377	DNR		
382	F&G		
386	DNR,	F&G,	DEC

## Recent Projects

DEC,	FS
DEC	
	DEC, DEC

### **REQUESTED** DELETIONS AS A RESULT OF LIMITING RESTORATION TEAM <u>ONLY</u> 50 VOTES

2

NOAA	ADF&G	ADNR
15	23	254
40	30	270
289	35	272
293	52	
	62	
	81	
DEC	103	
21	104	
35	139	
50	150	
76	188	
92	194	
150	267	
244	268	
272		
278		

### ADDITIONS

DOI	FS	ADNR
83	15	92
85	40	271
279	43	273
216	92	
155	96	
*	147	
	273	

RT will review the following tomorrow (June 10th):

TC Minutes Fact Sheet Alternatives Cover Letter Continue with 1994 Work Plan

### PROCESS FOR REVIEW OF 1994 PROJECTS

It was suggested to go restance by resource and discuss the projects' intent and subsequent agency support. (Projects will be briefly discussed to determine duplication). A re-vote based

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upon discussion will be taken and the top 50 determined.

Meeting adjourned until 8:30 on 6/10/93.

June 10, 1993 8:30 a.m.

### FACT SHEET

The need for a fact sheet was due to comments in the press saying the TC has done no restoration at all. The purpose of the fact sheet is to show restoration actions funded. Pamela stated if we are trying to show the public money has been spent on restoration, it might be a good idea to show the five tables broken out, which are consistent with the alternatives. Dave will take a shot at this and return it to the RT for review. The verbiage was reviewed.

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Action: LJ will capture the revisions and distribute a draft copy for review.

#### ASSIGNMENTS

Lead agency recommendations will be done by the 1994 Work Group.

RT members will fax any comments regarding the cover letter to the Supplemental Summary of Alternatives to Dave by 9:00 a.m. on 6/11/93.

RT will get a breakdown of number of votes on each project and the minutes to look at.

Notes taken on the June 1-2, Trustee Council meeting were approved with some small changes.

Minutes will be faxed to Dave tomorrow for his initial review.

The next RT meeting is 6/17 at 9:00 a.m.

Meeting adjourned at 4:35.

The projects were reviewed as follows:

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PROJECT		RT VOTE	DISCUSSION	
	ARCHAEOLOGY			
4.	Coastal Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites - Interagency	No votes	Dave stated he thought that this is an inventory of archaeological sites. Pamela stated the purpose is to do baseline inventory work for future spills, which is a legitimate thing to do. Marty stated the PWS Recre- ation Plan has recommended this pro- ject They have worked very closely with and the major entities in PWS and identified that the artifacts are part of recreation. Dave stated that there was a comprehensive inven- tory of cultural sites completed as part of the damage assessment studies in 1991-92 throughout the oil-spill area.	
7.	Site-specific Archaeological Restoration - Interagency	FS, DOI, DNR, DEC, NOAA	Pamela stated in 1993 the TC approved Project 93006 which was to begin do- ing site-specific restoration. The project for 1994 would complete res- toration work at the 24 known injured sites.	

### 1994 PROJECT PRIORITIZATION VOTE

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#### RESTORATION TEAM SUMMARY- 06/23/93

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- 6. **Project 266**, shoreline oil removal, time critical
  - NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Time critical
- 7. Project 316, garbage cleanup and trail maintenance, time critical
  - NOAA-N USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-N ADNR-N DOI -N Not time critical
- 8. Project 166, Herring spawn deposition, time critical
  - NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -Y Time critical
- 9. Project 184, CWT recovery in PWS, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Time critical

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### RESTORATION TEAMSUMMARY- 06/23/93

10. Project 185, CWT of wild stocks in PWS, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-N ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Not time critical

11. Project 192, Pink salmon monitoring, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Time critical

12. Project 209, Green Island Cabin, time critical

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NOAA-N USFS-Y ADEC-N ADFG-Y ADNR-N DOI -N Not time critical

13. Project 241, rockfish management plan, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-N ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-N DOI -N Not time critical

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### RESTORATION TEAM SUMMARY - 06/23/93

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14. Project 260, red Lake restoration, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Time critical

- 15. Project 272, Chenega Chinook release, time critical
  - NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Time critical
- 16. Project 273, Port Graham Hatchery, time critical
  - NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Time critical
- 17. Project 280, Spot Shrimp, RT vote

NOAA-N USF**S-N** ADE**C-N** ADF**G-Y** ADNR-Y DOI -N Move to second priority list

### RESTORATION TEAM SUMMARY- 06/23/93

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18. Project 44, Dolly Varden Management Enhancement, time critical

NOAA-N USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-Y ADNR-N DOI -N Not time critical

19. Project 81, Littleneck Clam Monitoring, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -N Not time critical

20. Project 81, Littleneck Clam Monitoring, RT vote

NOAA-Y USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -Y Move to first priority list

21. Project 240, Harvest Guidelines for mammals and seaducks, time critical

NOAA-N USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-N ADNR-N DOI -N Not time critical 5

## RESTORATION TEAMSUMMARY- 06/23/93

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22. Project 421, GIS restoration support, RT vote

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NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -(Not present) Develop new project

23. No members of the public were present.

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15.	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	DNR, DOI, DEC	Pamela stated in 1992 the TC funded a program to begin developing the site stewardship program, which would use local people to go out and protect archaeological sites from further vandalism. The TC did not approve work in 1993. The reasoning behind that is an archaeologist commented that he had some concerns with site stewardship programs because some of the people designated to protect the sites end up vandalizing them. Marty stated the Peer Reviewer (Don Dummond) felt this was an effective program. All the training material was already completed under R104A in 1992 and is ready to use.
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386. Native Museums and Cultural Cen- ters at Eyak, Chenega, Tatitlek, and Valdez	FS, F&(	G, DN	NR, 1	DEC	Marty stated the people in PWS are looking for small village reposito- ries with a larger facility in Valdez or Nuchek. Dave stated there are some basic requirements for a cultur- al center, and Pamela stated it is
					an expensive proposition. Bob stated in Kodiak, they heard the same thing, but they wanted it in Old Harbor or Larson Bay to educate their kids. Marty stated the people in PWS are suggesting a commitment of matching
					funds up to \$3 million dollars. The whole point is if we got approval to go forward, some of the unknowns could be resolved. Marty added this project has the support of the entire PWS area, and she would like this project amended to include Valdas
			*		Some concern was expressed concerning the remoteness of the Nuchek site and was thus, removed. Ken suggested dropping Nuchek. Ken stated the cost is \$1.4 million for four sites.

	BALD EAGLE		
17.	Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats	No vote taken	Ken stated part of this project is doing field surveys to identify where the bald eagle are and the selection process which is part of habitat pro- tection. This project will be in- cluded as appropriate as habitat pro- tection data acquisition under multi- ple resources (Project #110), and will not be voted on at this time.
18.	Bald Eagle Productivity Survey and Catalog	NOAA	Dave stated this project was included in 1993 for identification of impor- tant eagle habitat and rejected by the TC. The RT, PAG and Chief Scien- tist all did not recommend Project 052. Byron stated this project had public support.
19.	Long-term Population Monitoring for Bald Eagles	DOI	Pamela stated this project entails long-term population monitoring to make sure the eagles have recovered. One Peer Reviewer believes in 1993-94 you may be seeing some decline in the population because of the high nest failures.
	BLACK OYSTERCATCHER		

20.	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal Communities	FS, DOI, F&G, DNR, DEC, NOAA	Pamela stated this project would be looking at the feeding ecology and reproductive success. Project 21 should be eliminated and captured in Project 20, which is more comprehen- sive.
21.	Feeding Ecology and Reproductive Success of Black Oystercatchers in PWS	•	This project integrated into Project 20.
	COMMERCIAL FISH		
30.	Recovery of Coded Wire Tags from Pink Salmon in Commercial Catch- es, Hatchery Cost Recovery	No vote taken	Jerome stated this project is very similar to 184. Project 30 is sub- sumed in Project 184.
31.	Wild Fish Stock Information As- sessment	No vote taken	Jerome recommended this be dropped and replaced with 185 because of ob- vious duplication. Byron stated he wants these to stay with all the oth- er pink salmon projects. He will insist on showing how all these pro- jects inter-relate and fit in the package. Project subsumed in #185.
33.	Montague Island Chum Salmon Res- toration	No vote taken	An existing project was not funded this year by the TC. Project sub- sumed under Project 139.
34.	Paint River Fish Ladder Salmon Stocking Program	No vote taken	This is a sockeye salmon enhancement project in Cook Inlet. Project sub- sumed under Project 139.

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137. Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye and Chinook Salmon in PWS	NOAA, F&G	Jerome stated this is a coded wire tagging project for non-pinks. Fund- ed by the TC in 1993 for \$126,400.
345. Evaluation and Enumeration Pro- jects for the Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	DNR, F&G, NOAA, DEC, FS	Jerome stated this is an evaluation project for lower Cook Inlet for fish returning to the streams. Its value is intensified management. Dave st- ated this project is supported by fishing groups. Ken stated he is uncomfortable with reacting to a per- ceived need by the users, if the pro- posed project does not satisfy the objective of restoring injured re- sources. Jerome stated it would re- store injured pink and chum salmon.
377. Hatchery Debt Retirement	DNR, F&G	Ken questioned if this meets the thr- eshold criteria. There is \$25 mil- lion worth of debt, and they want to pay it off. Dave stated it might not be legal under the MOA. This project will be flagged to determine if it is legal under the settlement agreement.
382. Lower Cook Inlet - Port Dick Chum Salmon Restoration Site Survey	No vote taken	Dave stated this is a chum project for possible enhancement. Jerome stated Project 139 could cover all salmon fish. Ken recommended figur- ing out how we want to arrange the projects. The categories will be rearranged so that all the salmon are together. Project subsumed under Project 139.

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139.	Instream Habitat and Stock Res- toration Techniques for Anadrom-	FS,	DEC,	DNR,	F&G	See comments on Projects 33, 34, and 382.	
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	COMMON MURRE		
36.	Testing of the Feasibility of Enhancing Productivity	No support	The TC rejected this project in 1993.
39.	Common Murre Population Monitor- ing	F&G, FS, NOAA, DEC, DNR, DOI	Pamela stated this project includes continuing monitoring for recovery like what has been approved in 1992.
40.	Reduce Disturbance Near Murre Colonies Injured by the Oil Spill	DEC, NOAA, DOI	Marty stated this is an education program. Pamela stated this is the same project as last year which was recommended by the Chief Scientist, but was voted down by the TC
41.	Removal of Introduced Predators from Bird Colonies	DOI, DNR, FS, F&G	Pamela stated this includes removing foxes. FWS stated if there are mur- res hatching on these islands and if they spend part of their life in the oil spill area, would that meet the injury link. Dave stated "no" be- cause the area is defined as work within the oil spill area. Dave sug- gested this project could be renamed: Removal of Introduced Predators from Islands in the Oil Spill Area. Thus, it would cost less and would meet the criteria.

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	CUTTHROAT TROUT/DOLLY VARDEN		
43.	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Restoration	DNR, DEC, F&G, NOAA, FS	Jerome stated this identifies a num- ber of cutthroat and Dolly Varden streams and those areas which would benefit from enhancement. It in- cludes doing four fish stream en- hancement projects. Title changed to: Cutthroat/Dolly Varden Habitat Restoration in PWS.
44.	Enhanced Management of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden	F&G	Jerome stated this project was not approved last year. It redirects fishing efforts from injured areas an 'ludes identifying the produc- t of other systems. The end product is a management plan which prevents fragile areas with increased pressure from falling into an impact- ed status. Jerome stated the PI's felt there is a fair amount of vari- ability so that they can't fully link the changes in population to the oil spill, but there are proven effects on growth.
	GENERAL		
50.	Hazardous Material Collection Facility	No vote taken	Byron stated this appears to be the same as 417 under multiple resources. Project is subsumed in Project 417.

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54. PWS Brochure	DNR, FS	This project develops educational brochures for the public on PWS. This project was rejected by the TC in 1992.
59. Science of the Sound-Education Program	F&G, NOAA	Dave stated this is the o <b>nly ge</b> neral project supported by the <b>public</b> . Marty stated this project develops "What Science in the Sound" is.
417. Waste Oil Disposal Plan and Haz- ardous Waste Disposal Planning	DEC, NOAA, DNR, FS	Byron stated this project provides facilities for disposal of oil prop- erly. Marty stated this is based on the further degradation issue. Pa- mela stated this should be the re- sponsibility of other entities. Dave stated this project should be flagged for further legal review.
199. Seward Sea Life Center	DNR, DEC, FS, F&G	Dave stated this project's cost is \$25 million. \$12.5 million is pend- ing in State criminal funds and the remaining about \$9 million needed will be obtained through other sourc- es. The project is aimed at rehabil- itation of marine birds and mammals, research into their decline, and pub- lic education.

200. 17(b) Easement Identification- Public Access	DNR, DEC, FS	This project is for publication of an atlas so that people know where they can legally camp. Cost is \$100,000 and would cover PWS and Kodiak. Marty stated some of this may fall under normal agency management but, in reality, will probably never get done. It is normal agency management to mark the sites but not to publish it (\$40,000 is for the PWS printing of information. \$60,000 is for the KIB document and printing). This project goes under Recreation.
209. Green Island Cabin Replacement	F&G, FS, DNR, DEC	Ken stated this is a public recre- ation cabin administered by the For- est Service which was trashed during cleanup. This money would replace the cabin.
213. Public Use Cabins in State Ma- rine Parks	No vote taken	Project 213 is subsumed in 217.
215. PWS Recreation Facilities	No vote taken	Project 215 is subsumed in 217.
216. Development of Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan	DOI, DNR, FS	Marty proposed amending this to iden- tify Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Is- land for regional plans. Pamela feels that it is encompassed. The description should say that appropri- ate geographic areas within the Gulf of Alaska be broken out into individ- ual plans.

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217. ] P	Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan	DNR, DEC, FS, F&G	This project includes 213 and 215. See proposal on PWS Recreation Plan.
236. \	Valdez Visitor Center		Marty stated she thought they wanted an interpretive center. Input was received from the public supporting a repository. This project is deleted because of duplication with Project 386 as stated by Tom Van Brocklin (public present).
290. H	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation	NOAA, DEC, DNR, FS, DOI, F&G	This project maintains and updates hydrocarbon data.
294. I c	Develop User Friendly Synopsis of Oil Spill Information	No support	Dave stated this project would in- clude information on an area-wide oil-spill area.
	HARBOR SEAL		-
61. N	Monitoring Trends in Abundance of Harbor Seals in PWS	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in Project 64.
62. 5	Subsistence Harvest Assistance	No vote taken	This monitors subsistence projects in conjunction with Native programs. An information dissemination program will be developed. It also includes redirecting harvest. Project 62 is subsumed in Project 244.
64. H t	Habitat Use, Monitoring, Popula- tion Modeling, and Information Synthesis	DOI, DEC, DNR, FS, F&G, NOAA	This project covers PWS and was approved by TC in 1993 for \$230,500.
	HARLEQUIN DUCK		

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65.			This project deleted since it is sub- sumed in Project 90.
66.	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitor- ing, Population Modeling and Habitat Information Synthesis	DOI, DNR, DEC, FS, DEC, NOAA	The cost was \$300,000 in 1993. This project is for the PWS, Kenai and Afognak oil-spill area. TC approved in 1993 but felt no further habitat work would be required for this spe- cies.
	INTERTIDAL		
68.	Deposit Sand on Cleaned Beaches, to Promote Clam Recruitment-Fea- sibility Study	DEC, F&G, FS, DNR, DOI	This project's cost is \$20,000. There was a large amount of support just as a feasibility project to re- store clam beds.
6 <b>9</b> .	Fucus Restoration Feasibility Study	No vote taken	This project is deleted because it is subsumed in Project 86.
70.	Restoration of High-Intertidal Fucus	FS, DOI, F&G	Need to look at natural recovery rate. This resource has shown inju-ry.
76.	Fate and Transport of Subsurface Hydrocarbons in Beach Deposits in PWS		Pamela stated this is very similar to Project 83. Project 76 is deleted because it is subsumed in Project 83.
77.	Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Intertidal Monitoring Program	NOAA	This project includes sampling throu- ghout the oil spill area. Jerome stated the cost is not sufficient for this project.

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78.	Hydrocarbons in Mussels from Coastal Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait	No vote taken	This project looks at mussels outside PWS. Byron stated this would be in- cluded in 85. Project 78 is subsumed in Project 85, and Project 85 in- cludes PWS and the Gulf of Alaska.
81.	Monitoring for Rec <b>ruitm</b> ent of Littleneck Clams	F&G, NOAA, DNR, DOI	Jerome stated this is not a hard res- toration project but is monitoring.
83.	Natural Recovery of Oiled and Treated Shorelines and Monitor- ing	NOAA, F&G	This is a HAZMAT (NOAA) project and includes Project 76. Byron thinks it is being funded this year out of fed- eral criminal money.
85.	Recovery Monitoring of Intertid- al Oiled Mussel Beds	DNR, DOI, DEC, FS, F&G, NOAA	This project was funded in 1993 for \$400,000 by the TC.
86.	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	DNR, DOI, DEC, FS, F&G	This project was funded for \$570,500 by the TC.
87.	Bivalve Shellfish Rehabilitation Project	No support .	This project involves the villages transplanting clams and seeding beac- hes with clam spat.
88.	Clam Enhancement	No vote taken	This project is deleted and is subsu- med in 87.
89.	Replacement of Oiled Mussels with Commercially Produced Mus- sels	No support	This is operational cost for a hat- chery and mussels being placed in the field.

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90. Restoration of Mussel Beds	DOI, F&G, DEC	Dave questioned whether this can be done before finishing 85, since 85 includes some feasibility studies concerning oil removal from mussel beds. Pamela suggested including this until there is more information.
KILLER WHALE		
92. Photo-identification Studies PWS Killer Whales	s of F&G, NOAA, DNR, DEC, FS, DOI	This was funded in 1993 for \$120,000. This sounds like something the agen- cies should be doing. The title is changed to: Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales Using Photo-identifica- tion. Byron stated the project was- n't funded in 1992 except for close- out and final reports. It was decid- ed to take the chapters from the book written by the PI as the final re- port; however, the contractor did not get his chapter done. This would be dependent next year on this year's results. This year's study might be done next year instead as a result of slow preparation of the 1992 final report.

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93.	Recovery Monitoring	No vote taken	This project subsumed in Project 92.
	MARBLED MURRELET		
96.	Identification of <b>Nesting</b> Habi- tat Criteria and <b>Reprodu</b> ctive Success for Marbled Murrelet	No vote taken	This project subsumed in 110.
97.	Survey to Identify Upland Use by Murrelets	No vote taken	This project subsumed in 110.
99.	Marbled Murrelet <b>Nes</b> ting and Feeding Site Characterization and Assessment	No vote taken	This project subsumed in 110.
101.	Determine Status of Marbled Mur- relet Populations in Kenai Fjords and Katmai National Parks	No vote taken	This project subsumed in Project 102.
102.	Survey to Monitor Recovery of Marbled Murrelets	DOI, DEC, DNR, F&G, NOAA, FS	"Throughout the oil spill area" is added to the title.
	MULTIPLE RESOURCES	•	· ·
103.	Habitat Modeling	No vote taken	The cost is \$150,000. Ken stated this project is aimed at determining a red-face test so you know when you have had enough information. This project is subsumed in 110.

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110.	Characterization and Identifica- tion of Habitat Important to Upland Species	DOI, DNR, DEC, FS, NOAA, F&G	This project would include marbled murrelets, harlequin ducks and anadromous fish. The Habitat Protec- tion Work Group will determine the amount of work to be done and flush out this project. GIS capabilities could be accommodated as was done in 1993. HPWG not sure anything is nee- ded for this species.
126.	Habitat Acquisition Fund	DOI, DNR, DEC, FS, NOAA, F&G	The TC needs to determine the amount of money for this project. Instead of a blank for cost, TBD will be in- serted. Appraisals, title searches, and hazardous material surveys could be accommodated as was done in 1993.
130.	Kodiak Bear Refuge Stream Mouth Inholdings Acquisition		This project is subsumed in 126.
133.	Genetic Risk Assessment of In- jured Salmonids	•	This project is subsumed in Project 189.
147.	Comprehensive Monitoring Pro- gram, Plan and Administer	NUAA, F&G DEC	The Phase 3 capabilities should be accommodated with integration and coordination. Cost seems high.
316.	An \$18,000 Endowment for Garbage Cleanup and Trail Maintenance	DNR, DEC, FS	This would be for beach garbage clea- nup and trail maintenance and is ba- sically a volunteer effort. The cost is \$30,000 for the oil-spill area.

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320. Baseline Scientific Research	NOAA, F&G	This project had a lot of support. It would cost \$50,000-\$60,000 to see if this can be done. Assuming it can be done, a plan will cost about \$200- ,000. Doing the project would cost \$1.5 million. This is equated with the ecosystem study, which didn't make the cut. Bob stated that this should be a development project and should be done by Phases. Ken stated there is a NEPA question in that it may go beyond the scope. Pamela sta- ted this will be a policy question for the TC. Jerome stated "baseline" is an appropriate term for under- standing the ecosystem first. Eco- system Study Planning is added to the title. The cost is \$500,000.
341. Establish a National Marine San- ctuary Adjacent to Katmai Na- tional Park	DOI	This includes public analysis.
342. Establish a National Marine San- ctuary Adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park	DOI	
307. Acquisition of Kenai River Con- servation Easements	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 126.
150. Injured Resource Food Supply	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 163.
153. Migratory Shore Birds Staging in Rocky Intertidal Habitats in PWS		This project is subsumed in 154.

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154. Migratory Waterfowl and Shore- bird Monitoring	DOI	This project includes the oil-spill zone. The cost is \$300,000.
155. Monitor Population Status of Seabird Nesting Colonies in the Spill Zone	DOI	This would supplement the murre pro- ject.
159. Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird and Sea-Otter Populations	DOI, NOAA, FS	This is the boat survey and has been funded in 1993. Pamela stated it may not be necessary to do the otter com- ponent next year. Spies should re- view this. Cost is \$275,000.
161. Public Information and Education	DOI	This would be for species other than murres. Cost is \$316,000.
163. Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	DOI, DNR, DEC, NOAA, FS, F&G	This project is the forage fish study. Cost should be \$500,000 for calibration and developing approach. This should be a phased approach (Phase I and II).
356. Fund 3 Chairs in Oceanography and Marine Chemistry at U of A	F&G	This project funds a chair in natural sciences at the University of Alaska. Cost is \$2 million per chair. This involues a legal question.
418. Small Boat Harbors Water Quality Improvement Projects	DEC, NOAA	This involves a legal question and applies to the oil-spill area. Cost is to be determined.
PACIFIC HERRING		

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165. Genetic Stock Identification for Herring in PWS	DNR, DEC, F&G, NOAA, FS	This is a PAG-supported project in 1993. Herring is a major component of the ecosystem and produces most of the marine biomass for PWS. This pro- ject will identify if there are dif- ferent stocks in PWS.
166. Herring Spawn Deposition, Egg Loss, and Reproductive Impair- ment	DNR, DEC, F&G, NOAA, FS, DOI	This is in the top 50 per direction of the TC on June 2nd.
PIGEON GUILLEMOT		
173. Pigeon Guillemot Recovery En- hancement and Monitoring	DNR, DEC, FS, NOAA, F&G, DOI	This project is natural recovery mon- itoring. Funded in 1993?
PINK SALMON		
184. Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS Salmon Fish- eries	NOAA, F&G, DNR, DEC, FS	This project is more important for managing. The price is changed to \$250,000. Approved by the TC in 1993.
185. Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Stock Pink Salmon for Stock Identifi- cation	NOAA, DNR, F&G, DOI, DEC	This project is for tagging wild fish.
187. Otolith Marking - In-season Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Stock Salmon Exploitation	NOAA, F&G	Jerome stated this project is a sev- eral year commitment and is similar to coded wire tags project.

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189. PWS Salmon Stock Genetics	F&G, NOAA, DNR, DEC	This project is to understand whether you have separate stocks in different regions. The results would help de- termine how intensive management needs to be. This project was voted down by the TC in 1993. Need more justification!
191. Investigating and Monitoring Oil-Related Egg and Alevin Mor- talities, Lab and Field Work	DOI, F&G, FS, NOAA, DEC	This is a continuation of Project 93003 begun last year. Funded in 1993 for \$686,000.
192. Restoration Monitoring, Effects of Straying and Preservation of Wild Populations of Pink Salmon	DNR, DEC, NOAA, DOI, FS	This project is for recovering car- casses and tags placed on fish by TC projects.
195. Monitoring Early Marine Growth of Juvenile Salmon in Prince William Sound	NOAA, F&G	Early marine growth studies were con- ducted as part of Damage Assessment.
RIVER OTTER		
237. River Otter Recovery Monitoring	NOAA, DNR, DÉC, FS, F&G, DOI	This is the same one as in the 1994 Work Plan. It would monitor the re- covery by using population trend counts based on scat counts between sites. Sites would be walked and compared to two years ago. This is the first time terrestrial mammals have be documented showing signifi- cant injury as a result of an oil spill. Pamela stated she would like to hear from Spies on this project. The cost is \$180,000.

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240. Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of Injured Ter- restrial Mammals and Seaducks	F&G	This was presented to the TC last year. The cost was arbitrarily cut, and the PI said it could not be done at that cost. Pamela stated Mark Brodersen felt strongly in 1993 that the cost should have been lower and also this should be normal agency management. The cost is \$99,000.
ROCKFISH		
241. Develop a Rockfish Management Plan	F&G, NOAA, DEC, DNR	This project had good public support and was in the 1994 Work Plan Frame- work.
242. Monitoring Injury to Rockfish in PWS	NOAA, F&G	This project monitors recovery.

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SEA OTTER		
244. Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Coop- erative Subsistence Harvest As- sistance.	F&G, NOAA, DEC, DNR, DOI, FS	The cost is \$40,000. Project is to assist subsistence users and monitor harvests.
245. Habitat Utilization by Sea Ot- ters and Designation of Protect- ed Areas	DOI, NOAA	
246. Monitoring of Sea Otter Popula- tion Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Mortality	DOI, FS, NOAA, DNR, DEC, F&G	This is a continuation of monitoring sea otter populations without radio telemetry. FWS supported this pro- ject. The cost is \$291,900.
247. Radio Telemetry Project to Moni- tor Recovery of Sea Otters	DOI	This project includes radio teleme- try.
248. Sea Otter Population Dynamics	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in Project 246.

SOCKEYE SALMON		
254. Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye	NOAA, F&G	This project enumerates adult escape- ment and will be used to separate stocks by genetic and other means. The project will allow for management action to ensure higher escapement back to the Kenai. This project dov- etails with F&G management and is subsumed into project 255.
255. Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Res- toration	NOAA, F&G, FS, DNR	Cost is \$650,000. TC funded in 1993.
258. Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	F&G, DEC, DNR, FS	This is a stand-alone project. TC funded in 1993. This project does smolt and fry counts and biological work.
259. Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	NOAA, F&G, DEC, FS, DNR	This project was funded for \$191,900 in 1993. Monitoring cost should be closely looked at. Byron suggested calling this direct restoration.

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260.	Red Lake Salmon Restoration	DNR, DEC, F&G	Jerome stated the TC mandated this project. The EA is being done for work in 1993. The current problem with this project as proposed is it is incompatible with the USFWS-man- aged refuge. Marty stated that the land managers should be satisfied before work proceeds. Jerome stated Fish and Game is working on being responsive to their concerns. TC June 2nd record checked, and project was not mandated by TC for inclusion in 1994 Work Plan.
	SUBSISTENCE		
265.			This project is subsumed in 269.
266.	Chenega Bay Subsistence Restora- tion Project (Remove Oil)	DNR, DOI, DEC, FS, NOAA, F&G	This project removes oil from subsis- tence beaches and is dependent upon Project 93038.
267.	Mariculture Hatchery and Re- search Center Feasibility Study and Design	DEC, DNR, F&G	Project includes the feasibility study and is included in the state criminal money. Cost is \$3.2 mil- lion.
268.	Mariculture Technical Center	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 267.
269.	Seward Shellfish Hatchery	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 267.
270.	Survey of Impacted Native Commu- nities-Subsistence	No support	Project 93017 was to be a one-year study and was funded in 1993.
271.	Chenega Bay Replacement Subsis- tence Resource Project	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 272.

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272. Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program	DNR, DEC, F&G, NOAA, FS	This project is mandated at the di- rection of the TC for inclusion in the 1994 Work Plan.
273. Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	DNR, DEC, F&G, NOAA, FS	Oil entered the bay from the cleaning station. Thousands of fry were trapped in the boom. There is a small hatchery with some structure. They asked for a cost-share program to rebuild their natural fish run. The cost is estimated at \$500,000.
275. Subsistence Harvest Replacement- Transport Subsistence Users to Unoiled Areas	DNR	The legality of this project needs to be determined.
277. Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Farming	NOAA, DNR, DEC, F&G	This is the oyster ventures. TC did not approve this project in 1993.
278. Assessment and Quality Assurance of Shellfish Resources	No vo: taken	This is subsumed in 279.
279. Subsistence Food Safety Testing	F&G, DNR, DEC, DOI, NOAA, FS	
SUBTIDAL		
280. Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification	NOAA, FS, F&G, DNR, DEC	This project had a lot of public support. Marty stated she heard about spotted shrimp in every community in PWS. This is combined with 282. The cost is \$180,000.
281. PWS Spot Shrimp Recovery Manage- ment Plan	No support	This project is agency responsibili- ty.

282. PWS Spot Shrimp Survey	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 280.				
285. Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocar- bon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Sediment Resources	DOI, NOAA, F&G	TC funded this project in 1993.				
286. Subtidal Recovery Monitoring	No vote taken	This project is subsumed in 285.				

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#### RT MINUTES FROM 6/17/93

#### June 9-10th Notes Additions:

Project 279
-Dependent upon 1993 results aimed at confidence of subsistence users;
-Conducted in past to do same thing, with limited success;
-Question conducting in 1994;

**Project 255** -Genetics (254) included in this project; drop 254 from list; -Reduce budget of 255 to \$650,000;

**<u>Project 41</u>** -What island is in oil spill area "Chiriof Island";

<u>**Project 139</u>** -Include in-stream improvement work for Chignik sockeye salmon;</u>

**Project 258** -Chignik sockeye also included in this study; Karluk Lake also;

Project 145
-Shoreline assessment project in 1993 surveys
indicated problems; \$400,000;
-RT vote: yes - ADNR, FS, ADEC, F&G
no - NOAA, DOI

Project 147 -Re-vote comprehensive monitoring plan; ADEC changed vote from no to yes; -RT vote: yes - 3 no - 3

**Project 418** -Small boat harbor improvements for Whittier -Revote: yes no - FS, F&G, NOAA, ADNR, DOI,

ADEC

**<u>Project 191</u>** -DEC changed vote from no to yes - total vote: 5-yes, 1-no;

**Project 90** -DEC changed vote from no to yes - total vote: 3-yes, 3-no;

## RESTORATION TEAM SUMMARY June 23, 1993

- 1. June 17 minutes revised per RT discussion.
- 2. Project 15 Site Stewardship time critical question

NOAA-Y USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-N ADNR-Y DOI -Y Not time critical

- 3. Project 41, Predator Removal, time critical
  - NOAA-N USFS-N ADEC-N ADFG-Y ADNR-N DOI -Y Not time critical
- 4. Project 85, mussel monitoring, time critical
  - NOAA-Y USFS-Y ADEC-Y ADFG-N ADNR-Y DOI -Y Time critical
- 5. Project 68, sand depositing for clams, time critical

NOAA-Y USFS-N ADEC-Y ADFG-Y ADNR-Y DOI -Y Time critical

PRINTED: June 29, 1993 3:14 pm

#### U-Unknown, Y-Yes, N-No, ?-Not Resolved

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#### 1994 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RANKING - RESTORATION TEAM PRIORITY ONE

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в	PEGOLIDOF		COST	RT VOTE	LEAD AGENCY	COOPERATING			
+	Listone		6200						
206	Archaeology	Adifact Paperitary and Cultural Contars Planaling. Site Salastian and Davias /PW/S and COA)	\$300			ADINR, USFS, USFWS	LIEFE	<u>ت</u> ا	
15	Archaology	And the position of the Control Control Control of the Selection of the Design (PWS and GOA)	6104	4		DOI, USFS	000		311))
245	Commonoial Fich	Evoluction and Enumeration Brainste for the Streams on the Lower Kenni Baningula	\$194		ADERC	DOI, 03F3			
127	Commercial Fish	Stock Identification of Churp, Society of Chicack Science in RWS	\$250		ADERC				
137	Commorpial Fish	Stock identification of Churt, Sockeye, and Chandok Sainon in Pws	\$200		LICE		NUAA Dece	5 1007	
20	Common Murro	Common Murro Dopulation Monitoring	\$101			ADI di G	+0363	1	
11	Common Murro	Common Multe Population Wohllowing	\$191						
41	Common Murro	Education Bragram to Daduce Dictude and Near Murra Calabias Initiation by the Oil Soll	0150	4					SPHI
40	Cutthroat (Dolly Vardon	Cutthrast Traut and Dally Varden Hebitat Posteration in Ott? A Projects	\$40	5	LICCO	ADE9.0			
40		Cultiniout from the bolly vorden Habilat Restoration in PVV3, 4 Projects	\$200		NOAA	AUTOG	h Ba	) E I M	
290	General	Natio Ol Dia and Facilities and Versadeus Warte Disease Dias	\$105		ADEC	AA	Laply March		
417	General	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities and Hazardous Waste Disposal Pidin	\$200	4	ADEC		USPS		
199	General	Seword Sed Die Center	\$25,000	4	ADINK		NOAA		
04	Harbor Seal	Harbor Seals Rabitat Use, Monitoring, Population Wodelling, and Information Synthesis	\$230	0	ADERC		NOAV	1 6 199	3 -
00	Horiequin Duck		\$200		ADFOG		Deloc		5
00		Monitoring of Natural Recovery of Oried and Treated Shorewhes	\$000		NOAA		NOAA		
85		Recovery Monitoring or intertidal Oiled Mussel Beas in PwS and GOA	\$500	<u> </u>	NUAA		XXCNGAAVA	DEZ OIL	. SPILL
145		Shoreline Assessment	\$400	0	ADEC	AUR&G, ADINK, DUI, NUAA, USES	THIST	F COUN	CH
08		Depositi Sana on Cleanea Beaches to Promote Clam Recruitment-reasibility Study	\$20	2	ADFRG		ATTIMICTO	ATIVE D	50000
80		Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	\$495	<u> </u>	ADFAG		WMMORAIN	ALLAE A	LOUND
81		Monitoring for Rectulment of Liftleneck Clams	\$180	4	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA		
-70		Restoration of High-Intertidal Fucus	\$300	3	ADF&G		NOAA		
90	Interridal	Restoration of Mussel Beds	\$500	3	NOAA	AUEC. ADNR	NOAA		
92	Killer Whale	Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales in PWS through Photo-Identitication	\$120	<u> </u>	NOAA		NOAA		
102	Marbled Murrelets	Monitor Recovery of Marbled Murrelets Inroughout Oil Spill Area	\$250	<u> </u>	001		DOI		
110	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection, Data Acquisition and Support	\$400	· · · · ·	ADNR	ADEC, ADEAG, DOI, USES	USFS		
126	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund	IBD	<u>-</u> -	ADNR	DOI, USFS	USFS		
200	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Oil Removal	\$500	0	ADEC		NOAA		
163	Multiple Resources	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their influence on Recovery of Injured Species	\$500	<u> </u>	NUAA	ADF&G	NOAA		
14/	Multiple Resources	Comprehensive Monitoring Program, Plan and Administer	\$250	3	NOAA	IBU	NOAA		
310	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Irash Cleanup for Oli Spili Area	\$30	3	ADNR	Top	USFS		
320	Multiple Resources	Baseline Scientific Research - Ecosystem Study Plan	\$500	2	NUAA	IBD	NOAA		
159	Multiple Resources	Monitor Marine Bird and Sed Offer Populations - Boot Surveys	\$2/5				DOI		
20	Oystercatcher	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertiad Communities	\$108	<u> </u>					
100	Pacific Herning	Herring spawn Deposition, Egg Loss, and Reproductive impairment	\$400	0	ADF&G		NOAA		
105	Pacific Herring	Generic stock identification for Herring in Pws	\$205	<u>~</u>	ADF&G		NOAA		
1/3	Pigeon Guillemot	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	\$180	<u> </u>			DOI		
184	Pink Saimon	Coded wire tog Recoveries from Pink Salmon in PWS Salmon Fisheries	\$250		ADF&G		NOAA		
185	Pink Salman	Coded wire lagging of wild stock Pink salmon for stock identification	\$245	5	ADF&G		NOAA		
187	Pink Salmon	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation 1001 to Reduce Wild Salmon Exploitation	\$152	2	ADF&G		NOAA		
192	PINK Salmon	Evaluation, Enumeration and effects of Hatchery Straying on Wild Pink Salmon in PWS	\$050	5	ADF&G		NOAA		
189	Pink Salmon	PWS PIRK Salmon Stock Genetics	\$150	4	ADF&G		NOAA		
191	PINK Salmon	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities, Lab and Hield Work	\$686	5	AUF&G	NOAA	NOAA		
217	Recreation	Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan	TBD	4	USFS	ADNR	USFS		
200	Recreation	17(b) Easement Identification-Public Land Access	\$100	3	ADNR	USFS	USFS		
216	Recreation	Development of Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan	\$140	3	DOI	ADNR	DOI		
237	River Otter	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$180	6	ADF&G	NOAA	USFS		
241	ROCK Fish	Develop a Rockfish Management Plan	\$175	4	ADF&G		NOAA		
246	Sea Otter	Monitoring of Sea Otter Population Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Mortality	\$337	6	DOI		DOI		

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\*Column Reflects Only Public Comments Received on the Project Titles List, But Decision to Place on First Priority List Included Consideration of All Other Public Comments

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPIL' TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORL

D	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	COST	RT VOTE	LEAD AGENCY	COOPERATING AGENCIES	NEPA LEAD/FEDERAL
259	Sockeye Salmon	Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	\$165	5	ADF&G	USFS	USFS
258	Sockeye Salmon	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	\$700	4	ADF&G		NOAA
255	Sockeye Salmon	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$650	4	ADF&G		NOAA
260	Sockeye Salmon	Red Lake Salmon Restoration	\$72	3	ADF&G		DOI
244	Subsistence	Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	\$40	6	ADF&G		DOI
279	Subsistence	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$100	_ 6	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA
272	Subsistence	Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program	\$55	5	ADF&G		NOAA
273	Subsistence	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	\$500	5	ADF&G		NOAA
277	Subsistence	Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Farming	\$589	4	ADF&G		NOAA
280	Subtidal	Spot Shrimp Survey and Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification	\$180	2	ADF&G		NOAA
285	Subtidal	Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Sediment Resources	\$390	3	NOAA		NOAA
	TOTAL		\$41,565				

\*Column Reflects Only Public Comments Received on the Project Titles List, But Decision to Place on First Priority List Included Consideration of All Other Public Comments

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#### 1994 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RANKING - RESTORATION TEAM PRIORITY ONE

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ш	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	COST	et Vote	LEAD AGENCY	COOPERATING AGENCIES		EIVEI
<b>-</b> 7	Archgeology	Site-specific Archaeological Pestoration - Intergaency	\$300	5	DOI	ADNP LISES	DOI DOI	
384	Archgeology	Artifact Penositary and Cultural Centers, Planning, Site Selection and Design (PWS and GOA)	\$250		ADNR	DOI LISES	USES	L
15	Archaeology	Archaeological Site Stewardshin Program	\$194	3	ADNR	DOLUSES	DOUL	1 6 1993 -
345	Commorcial Elsh	Evaluation and Enumeration Projects for the Streams on the Lower Kengi Peninsula	\$250	5	ADERG		DOL	1 9 1775
197	Commercial Fish	Stock Identification of Chum Sockeye and Chinack Salmon in PMS	\$250	2	ADE&G		NOAA	
130	Commercial Firb	Instroom Habitat and Stock Pestoration Techniques for Salmon	\$480		ADERG	LICES IN AN GUL	EXXONESVAL	DEZ OIL SPIL
107	Common Murro	Common Murro Population Monitaring	\$101		DOI	CASES CONTRACT	TRHSTE	F COUNCU
47	Common Murro	Common Mare Population Moning Removal of Introduced Bredators from Chirkof and Little Koninki Islands	\$150		DOI		a millionere	ATIVE BEADT
41	Common Murro	Education Program to Reduce Disturbance Near Mutte Colonies Injured by the Oil Spill	\$40			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ATTAC MECO
40	Cutthreat (Dally Vordon	Cuttheast Trait and Dally Vardan Habitat Pertaration In DWS A Projects	\$200		ADERC	LISE AN CIL	LISES	
43	Cuttriodi/Doily Varaen	Universities Data Analysis and Interpretation	\$200	4	NOAA	USFS MADYEG	NOAA	
290	General	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and interpretation	\$105	0	ADCO	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NOAA	
41/	General	Waste Oli Disposal Facilities and Hazardoos Waste Disposal Flan	0000	4	ADEC		USF5	
199	General	Seward sed Life Center	\$25,000	4	ADINK	······································	NOAA	
64	Harbor Seal	Harbor Seals Habitat Use, Monitoring, Population Modelling, and Information Synthesis	\$230	- °	ADF&G		NOAA	
66	Harleguln Duck	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$200	0	ADF&G		DOI	
83	Intertidal	Monitoring of Natural Recovery of Oiled and Treated Shorelines	\$600	2	NOAA		NOAA	
85	Intertidal	Recovery Monitoring of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds in PWS and GOA	\$500	6	NOAA	DOI	NOAA	
145	Intertidai	Shoreline Assessment	\$400	6	ADEC	ADF&G, ADNR, DOI, NOAA, USFS	NOAA	
68	Intertidal	Deposit Sand on Cleaned Beaches to Promote Clam Recruitment-Feasibility Study	\$20	5	ADF&G	DOI	NOAA	
86	Intertidal	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	\$495	5	ADF&G		NOAA	
81	Intertidal	Monitoring for Recruitment of Littleneck Clams	\$186	4	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA	
70	Intertidai	Restoration of High-Intertidal Fucus	\$300	3	ADF&G		NOAA	
90	Intertidal	Restoration of Mussel Beds	\$500	3	NOAA	ADEC. ADNR	NOAA	
92	Killer Whale	Recovery Monitoring of Killer Whales in PWS through Photo-Identification	\$120	6	NOAA		NOAA	
102	Marbled Murrelets	Manitor Recovery of Marbled Murrelets Throughout Oil Spill Area	\$250	6	DOI		DOI	
110	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection, Data Acquisition and Support	\$400	6	ADNR	ADEC, ADF&G, DOI, USFS	USFS	
126	Multiple Resources	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund	TBD	6	ADNR	DOI, USFS	USFS	
266	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Oil Removal	\$500	6	ADEC		NOAA	
163	Multiple Resources	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	\$500	6	NOAA	ADF&G, DOI	NOAA	
147	Multiple Resources	Comprehensive Monitoring Program, Plan and Administer	\$250	3	NOAA	TBD	NOAA	
316	Multiple Resources	Shoreline Trash Cleanup for Oil Spill Area	\$30	3	ADNR		USFS	
320	Multiple Resources	Baseline Scientific Research - Ecosystem Study Plan	\$500	2	NOAA	TBD	NOAA	
150	Multiple Resources	Monitor Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations - Boat Surveys	\$275	3	DOI		DOI	
20	Ovstercatcher	Black Ovstercatcher Interaction with Intertidal Communities	\$108	6	DOI		DOI	
166	Pacific Horring	Herring Spawn Deposition, Egg Loss, and Reproductive Impairment	\$400	6	ADF&G		NOAA	
145	Pacific Horing	Constite Stock Identification for Herring In PWS	\$205	5	ADE&G		NOAA	
172	Discon Cullemet	Biggor Cyllemot Pacovov Monitoring	\$180	Å	DOI		001	
170	Pigeon Guillemon	Figeon Gallonion Recovery Monitoring	\$250	5	ADERG		NOAA	
184	Pink Salmon	Coded wile ray recoveries roll Firk Samon for Stock Identification	\$2.00		ADERC		NOAA	
185	Pink Salmon	Coded wire ragging of wild stock Pink solition for stock identification	\$240		ADER.C		NOAA	
187	Pink Salmon	Otolith Marking - Inseason stock separation tool to Reduce wild salmon exploitation	\$152	<u> </u>	ADF&G		NOAA	
192	Pink Salmon	Evaluation, Enumeration and effects of Hatchery Straying on Wild Pink Salmon in PWS	\$050	5	ADF&G		NOAA	
189	Pink Salmon	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Genetics	\$150	4	ADF&G		NOAA	
191	Pink Salmon	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities, Lab and Field Work	\$080	5	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA	
217	Recreation	Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan	18D	4	USFS	ADNR	USFS	
200	Recreation	17(b) Easement Identification-Public Land Access	\$100	3	ADNR	DOI, USFS	USFS	
216	Recreation	Development of Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan	\$140	3	DOI	ADNR	DOI	
237	River Otter	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$180	6	ADF&G	NOAA	USFS	
241	Rock Fish	Develop a Rockfish Management Plan	\$175	. 4	ADF&G		NOAA	
-	Con Other	Monitoring of Seg Otter Papulation Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Martality	\$337	6	DOI		DOL	
246	sed Offer	Moning of condition operation of the state o					001	

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

				RT	LEAD	COOPERATING	NEPA
т	RESOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	COST	VOTE	AGENCY	AGENCIES	LEAD/FEDERAL
258	Sockeye Salmon	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	\$700	4	ADF&G		NOAA
255	Sockeye Salmon	Kenal River Sockeye Saimon Restoration	\$650	4	ADF&G		NOAA
260	Sockeye Salmon	Red Lake Salmon Restoration	\$72	3	ADF&G		DOI
244	Subsistence	Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	\$40	6	ADF&G	DOI	DOI
279	Subsistence	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$100	6	ADF&G	NOAA	NOAA
272	Subsistence	Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program	\$55	5	ADF&G		NOAA
273	Subsistence	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	\$500	5	ADF&G		NOAA
277	Subsistence	Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Farming	\$589	4	ADF&G		NOAA
280	Subtidal	Spot Shrimp Survey and Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification	\$180	2	ADF&G		NOAA
285	Subtidal	Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Sediment Resources	\$390	3	NOAA		NOAA
	TOTAL		\$41,565				

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#### MOTION EVOS PAG Meeting - July 15, 1993

The EVOS PAG is in support of the concept of the establishment of an endowment or trust that will provide funding for monitoring, research, and restoration projects for the spill-affected area in perpetuity.

The use or administration of the endowment or trust should be established by a charter developed and approved by the Trustee council.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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#### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FROM 10-1-93 THROUGH 9-30-94 6-Jul-93

Activity	Personnel	Travel/Perdiem	Supplies	Printing	Mail	Teleconference	Public Record	Advertising	Total
									110 000 00
HWS staff, .5 FIE	\$19,800.00								\$19,800.00
DUI staff, .2 FIE	\$12,000.00								\$12,000.00
November meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
January meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
March meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
May meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
July meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
September meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
PAG Notebooks III?			\$1,000.00						\$1,000.00
TOTALS	\$31,800.00	\$57,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$4,800.00	\$1,500.00		\$12,000.00	\$10,200.00	\$118,300.00
:	DOI	DOI	FS	FS	· FS	FS	DEC	DEC	XXON V TRUS
									ALDEZ OIL SPILL TEE COUNCIL TRATIVE RECORD

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### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

1**9**-Jul-93

	Mar 1, 1992	Oct 1, 1992	Mar 1, 1993	Jun 1, 1993		Oct 1, 1993	]
[	Sep 30,1992	Feb 28,1993	May 31, 1993	Sep 30, 1993		Sep 30, 1994	
Budget Category	FY1992	FY1993	FY1993	FY1993	Totals	FY1994	
Personnel		\$9,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$13,900.00	\$25,300.00	\$31,800.00	DOI
Travel	\$30,800.00	\$40,000.00	\$17,600.00	\$22,400.00	\$110,800.00	\$87,000.00	DOI
Contractual		\$15,800.00	\$7,400.00	\$7,400.00	\$30,600.00	\$22,200.00	DEC
Commodities		\$10,800.00	\$7,400.00	\$2,700.00	\$20,900.00	\$7,300.00	FS
Equipment							
Capital Outlay							
Subtotal	\$30,800.00	\$75,600.00	\$34,800.00	\$46,400.00	\$187,600.00	\$148,300.00	
General Administration		\$1,300.00	\$900.00	\$1,100.00	\$3,300.00	\$5,610.00	DOI/DEC
Total	\$30,800.00	\$76,900.00	\$35,700.00	\$47,500.00	\$190,900.00	\$153,910.00	

NOTES:

Mar 1, 1992-Sep 30, 1992--allocation has been completed.

Oct 1, 1992-Feb 28, 1993--need to I/A \$10,800 to FS, will have unused contractual not required by DEC.

Mar 1, 1993-May 31, 1993--need to I/A \$7,400 to FS, the \$7,400 for DEC will be "unused" since DEC will increase next court request to include this. Jun 1, 1993-Sep 30, 1993--court request allocates \$7,400 to DEC and \$2, 700 to FS, plus added \$7,400 to DEC for previous period to avoid an I/A.

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Oct 1, 1993-Sep 30, 1994--assumes six meetings

#### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FROM 10-1-93 THROUGH 9-30-94 19-Jul-93

Activity	Personnel	ravel/Perdie	Supplies	Printing	Mail	eleconferenc	Public Record	Advertising	Total
									1.
FWS staff, .5 FTE	\$19,800.00								\$19,800.00
DOI staff, .2 FTE	\$12,000.00								\$12,000.00
November meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
January meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
March meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
May meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
July meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
September meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
PAG Notebooks III?		· ·	\$1,000.00						\$1,000.00
Public meetings*		\$30,000,00							\$30,000.00
		100/000100					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
TOTALS	\$31,800.00	\$87,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$4,800.00	\$1,500.00		\$12,000.00	\$10,200.00	\$148,300.00
	DOI	DOI	FS	FS	FS	FS	DEC	DEC	

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\*PAG attendance at public meetings held by the Trustee Council

in 🗚 🗚 Daily News-Miner, Tuesday, July 13, 1993

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# Oil spill endowment

The Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce has come up with a good idea—creating an endowment fund at the University of Alaska for studying the effects of a major oil spill like the Exxon Valdez.

The idea is for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council—the body charged with restoring, rehabilitating, replacing, and enhancing resources and services in the oil spill region—to use part of the oil spill settlement money to fund a general endowment to the university, and to endow several academic chairs in science fields.

A general endowment, according to a resolution work. the chamber board adopted Monday, would "permit the university to fund specific projects and studies that may only require a limited time to answer, and to be flexible to fund new studies as new questions or the E problems arise."

Endowing academic chairs "will provide continuing quality scientific investigation, scientific publications, and excellence in training that will be needed by the agencies and industry responsible for resource management and development into perpetuity."

At the root of the proposal for these endowments is the belief that a portion of oil spill settlement dollars should be committed to long-term studies of the effects of this spill and any future spill, according to sponsor Phil Younker Sr.

"The concept of purchasing land or spending all the funds in the first few years after the spill will do hittle to prepare the agencies and industry for future spills or the fact that we may discover severe problems that have not yet been identified." he said. "Setting up an endowment fund at the university would guarantee funding for future studies and continued improvments in the technology of cleaning up a spill, and monitoring the effects of a spill."

The university already is taking a leadership role in many oil spill studies. The endowment fund would ensure that studies continue, and would not require any new bureaucracy to administer—the university already has systems in place to handle such funding. It also has facilities around the state, including Valdez, Cordova, Kodiak, Seward, Anchorage, Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan and Fairbanks, that could be involved in laboratory and field work.

The Fairbanks chamber plans to ask the State Chamber of Commerce if it will also endorse the idea, then go to many of the communities affected by the Exxon Valdez spill to seek their support.

The resolution adopted by our chamber urges the oil spill trustees to work with the University of Alaska to develop a plan for the general endowment and the endowed chairs. It does not request any specific dollar amount—that could be worked out between the trustees and the university.

Alaska's future is closely tied to the oil industry, and new discoveries indicate that won't be changing any time soon. Research is vital if we are to ensure that Alaska's resources are developed under the best environmental safeguards. Having our university play an active role in that research makes sense. We commend the chamber for developing this proposal and encourage all the parties affected by it to give it serious consideration.