a.r. 14.2.10

Meeting Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: June 28, 1994

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Name	Principal Interest
(King alternate for Andrews)	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Kim Benton (for Sturgeon)	Forest Products
Jim Cloud	Public-at-Large
Cliff Davidson (*ex officio*)	Alaska State House
Donna Fischer	Local Government
Brenda Norcross (for French)	Science/Academic
Lew Williams	Public-at-Large
James King	Conservation
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Mary McBurney (for McCune)	Commercial Fishing
Dan Hall (for McMullen)	Aquaculture
Brad Phillips, Chair	Commercial Tourism
Gail Evanoff (for Totemoff)	Native Landowners
(McCorkle alt. for Eliason)	Public-at-Large

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Name	Principal Interest
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
Richard Knecht	Subsistence
Don McCumby (alternate)	Public-at-Large
Drue Pearce (*ex officio*)	Alaska State Senate

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Name	Organization
Jim Ayers	Executive Director, EVOS Restoration Office
Leslie Holland-Bartels	National Biological Survey
Luke Borer	Sherstone Timber Company
Mark Broderson	AK Dept. Envir. Conservation
L.J. Evans	Restoration Office Staff
Ken Holbrook	U.S. Forest Service
Rod Kuhn	U.S. Forest Service
Phil Kunsberg	Los Alamos National Laboratory
Brion Lettich	Eyak Corporation
Jamie Linxwiler	Eyak

Bob Loeffler	AK Dept. Envir. Conservation
George Matz	Alternate for King
Molly McCammon	Director of Operations, EVOS Restoration Office
Jerome Montague	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer Dept. of the Interior
Eric Myers	Restoration Office Staff
Donna Platt	Eyak Corporation
Sandy Rabinowitch	National Park Service
Leif Selkregg	IMS
Daryl Schaefermeyer	SAAMS
Walt Sheridan	U.S. Forest Service
Rick Steiner	Self
Kim Sundberg	AK Dept. of Fish and Game
Nancy Swanton	Minerals Management Service
Alex Swiderski	AK Dept. of Law
Thea Thomas	Cordova Dist. Fishermen United
Chuck Totemoff	Chenega
Craig Tillery	AK Dept. of Law

G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened June 28 at 9:30 a.m. by Chairperson Brad Phillips. The January 11-12, 1994 meeting summary was accepted (with the addition that Jim Cloud was present).

Phillips initiated a discussion about how meaningful the input and participation of the PAG has been as an advisory mechanism to the Trustee Council. Items that engendered frustration included: not getting the opportunity for input before decisions are made, advice is not listened to or responded to, difficulty in reaching a consensus, unclear what is expected of the PAG, a lot of material to digest in short time periods, a PAG staff person is needed to help digest information, better communication and more frequent meetings are needed. Jim Ayers stated that he hoped the PAG would be a deliberative body looking at the broad picture and that the PAG has been and will continue to be invited to participate in other restoration planning activities.

Jim King noted that the PAG suggestions about an endowment were not discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Vern McCorkle noted that the July 1993 "Williams" protocol listing PAG recommendations for the restoration plan did not appear to be considered or responded to (attachment #2). Ayers said that the endowment issue was held up by Department of Justice lawyers and that the PAG goals of July 1993 would be considered. He also asked for PAG participation in planning and budgeting processes and expressed his desire to work with the PAG to develop specific objectives and staff needs for the PAG.

Ayers also said he would put together a financial overview of alternative #5 at the PAG's request that would reflect Table 2-2 in the draft EIS.

Mary McBurney suggested the PAG have a policy that decision documents be by consensus only. Others stated that while reaching consensus was useful if it could be done, the range of opinion was valued by the Trustee Council as well.

The meeting was opened for public comment. Testimony was presented by: Thea Thomas in support of the Sound Ecosystem Assessment project and she presented a petition signed by 200 fishermen in support of the permit buy-back project; Donna Platt and Luke Borer regarding concerns about the draft policy on purchase of less than fee simple title for habitat protection--which was then discussed (attachment #3); and Rick Steiner in support of Eyak and Sherstone and for flexibility in negotiating habitat protection acquisitions.

Jim Ayers gave the Executive Director's report. The proposed organization (attachment #4) was reviewed, and includes a Coordinating Committee with 2 PAG members participating. PAG members were asked to participate in deliberations on the less than fee simple title policy, the 1995 budget for the PAG, and the 1995 Work Plan (see H. Follow-up).

Molly McCammon presented the FY 1995 and 1996 Work Plan Timelines (attachments #5 and 6). The draft Restoration Plan and EIS are in public review, comments are due August 1 (attachment #7). The final EIS is expected on September 28, 1994. The next Trustee Council meeting is July 11. After the meeting from 5:00 to 8:30 will be a picnic at Valley of the Moon Park in Anchorage, PAG members are invited.

Kim Sundberg gave a presentation on the status of the proposed Institute of Marine Science Improvements at Seward. The draft EIS is in process with the final EIS due on September 23, 1994. The Seward facility is expected to open in June 1997. The project includes a research element, a public element and a research vessel element. Ayers said the financial numbers would be examined to determine which elements were eligible under the settlement agreement. Brenda Norcross raised a question about the role of the University in the operation of the Institute. Sundberg said the University supported the Institute but that it was not a University facility.

Doug Mutter briefed the members on the process for nomination and approval of PAG members for the 1994-1996 term, which begins in October 1994 (a process description

was sent to members with the meeting agenda). Current members wishing to continue PAG service must send a written notice of application to the EVOS Restoration Office by August 1, 1994.

The meeting adjourned at 3:50 p.m. on June 28, 1994.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. Phillips will present a summary of PAG actions at the July 11, 1994 Trustee Council meeting.

2. Mutter will send PAG members copies of their original nomination package for review and update if they wish to re-apply for the next term (attachment #1).

3. PAG members to participate with Walt Sheridan and Alex Swiderski in discussions on the less than fee simple title policy: Chuck Totemoff, John Sturgeon, Pam Brodie, and Jim Cloud.

4. PAG members to participate with Ayers to prepare the FY1995 PAG Budget: Vern McCorkle and Mary McBurney.

5. PAG members to participate on July 12-13 with the Work Force to develop the 1995 Work Plan: Donna Fischer, John French, and Gail Evanoff.

6. The August meeting agenda will include a status report from Ayers on the endowment issue.

I. NEXT MEETING: August 2-3, 1994 in Anchorage.

The following meeting is tentatively set for October 11-12, 1994.

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. PAG member's original nomination submission (for the member only)

Handouts attached for those not present:

2. July 1993 PAG Approach to Restoration
3. Discussion Draft on Acquisition of Less Than Fee Simple Title
4. Handouts on the Restoration Plan and Organization
5. FY 1995 Work Plan Timeline
6. FY 1996 Work Plan Timeline
7. Restoration Plan EIS Public Meeting Schedule
8. Chart of Budgets for Restoration Alternatives
9. Habitat Protection Status Report

K. CERTIFICATION:

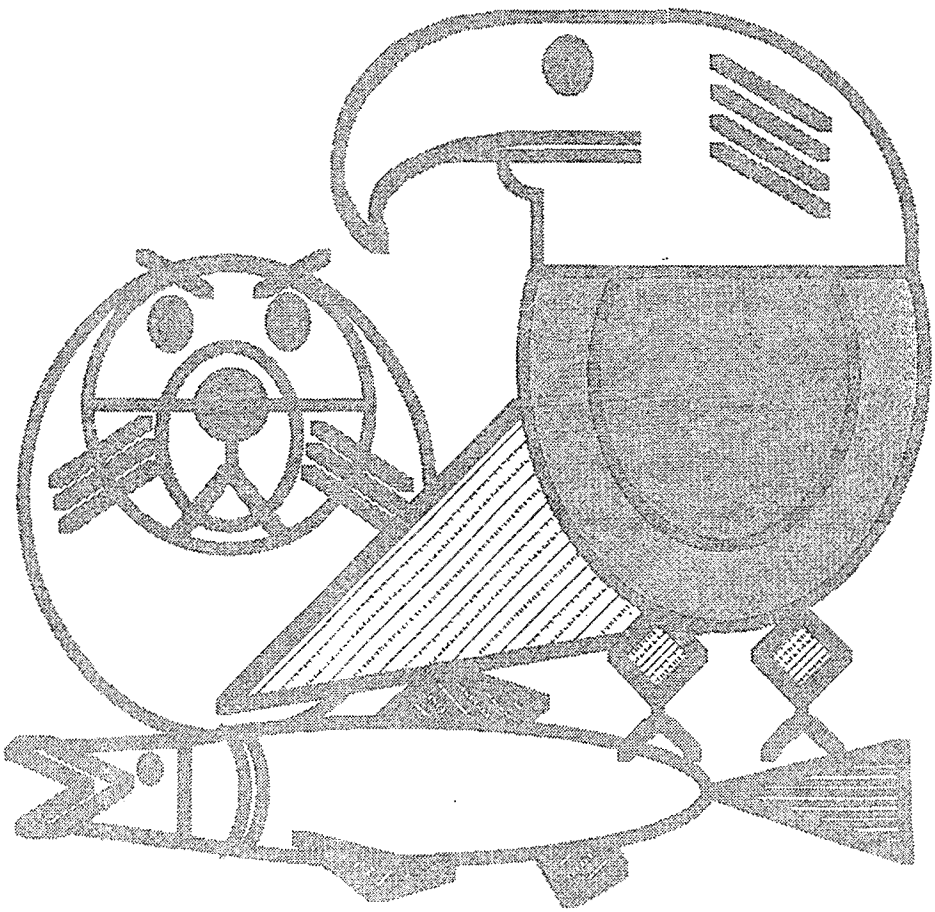
PAG Chairperson	Date

a.r 14.2.10

DRAFT

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION

HABITAT PROTECTION CURRENT STATUS REPORT



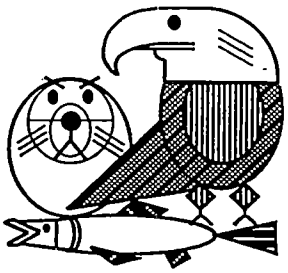
MAY 9, 1994

Habitat Protection
Current Status Report

MAY 9, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



To: **Trustee Council**
From: **Jim Ayers, Executive Director**
Date: **May 9, 1994**
Re: **Habitat Protection: Current Status Report**

The Trustees requested on April 28, 1994, that I prepare a current status report of habitat acquisition efforts. This is intended to provide you with a detailed update. Further, we will prepare a detailed oral presentation regarding each respective area for our next meeting.

On January 31, 1994 the Trustee Council passed the "*Resolution to Proceed with Habitat Protection Program*" (Appendix 1), that instructed the Executive Director to review The Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process considering public comment, our understanding of injury, and the benefits that may accrue to the injured species and services.

We have completed a review and the Habitat Working Group (HWG) is working with agency negotiators to develop habitat protection packages that provide a broad spectrum of protection for injured resources and services throughout the oil spill area. Habitat protection packages are being developed using an ecosystem based approach, emphasizing protection of injured resources and services as well as regional biophysical patterns and processes.

The following summarizes my review of the Comprehensive Process as well as my strategy for implementation of the Habitat Protection Process.

I. Public Comment

The public's response to habitat protection as an oil spill restoration strategy has been very positive.[1] Public comment recently received on the Large Parcel Element of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process indicates continuing support for habitat protection. The public clearly supports a balanced comprehensive program that includes habitat protection in conjunction with research and monitoring programs.

II. Linkage to Injury

The Draft Restoration Plan allows restoration activities to be considered for any injured resource or service. Nineteen resources and services were identified as injured and determined to be linked to upland and nearshore habitats throughout the oil spill affected area. This list of injured resources and services was developed based on Damage Assessment studies and recommendations of

1 Public comment on EVOS Restoration Brochure, 1993.

the Chief Scientist. Linkage for injured resources means that they are dependent on distinct upland or nearshore habitat(s) during key life history stages. Scientists have identified key habitats/sites essential for the restoration of injured species and services. Linkage for services is related to the location of species habitats but also includes documented use areas for recreation and subsistence. The Large Parcel Evaluation/Ranking criteria provide an estimate of the degree of linkage for injured resources and services to specific parcels.

III. Extent of Injury

The oil spill affected the area's biota at all organizational and trophic levels, but in a disproportionate manner. In addition, both the economies and social fabric of the towns and villages within the area were adversely affected by the spill. Consequently, it is difficult to choose a metric that allows for a comprehensive measurement of injury effects. For example, if we chose shoreline oiling as the metric for injury, injury to those resources affected by oil in the water column would be left out of the equation, as would the economic and social impacts experienced by the commercial fishing industry and local communities from fisheries closures.

Prespill data is lacking for most resources and services and NRDA studies generally do not allow injury data to be widely extrapolated. Bob Spies, Chief Scientist addressed this issue in a memo (2/7/94) to Jim Ayers, Executive Director. Dr. Spies stated that: *The damage assessment studies on which most of our knowledge of injury and recovery is based generally established injury over a wide geographic area within the spill zone.* He goes on to say that: *The extent of oiling could be used in conjunction with the results of injury studies to make some guesses on where in particular oil injury was greatest. However, many of the most injured species, e.g., sea otters and birds, have ranges that would render this approach imprecise.* A third source of information on injury, carcass collection data, that would appear to shed light on this relationship, in fact, does not. Dr. Spies points out that carcass collection data does not necessarily relate to the place of death because: *...the carcass typically having been carried across the water for some distance before being washed up on a beach where it was collected.* Dr. Spies concludes by stating his opinion that: *Habitat protection should be carried out throughout the spill region in order to aid the injured populations on the scale of the spill area.*

IV. The Comprehensive Protection Process

The Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process (as depicted in the flow chart found in Appendix 2), evaluated over 850,000 acres in three general areas: Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, and the Kodiak/Afognak Archipelago. Habitat protection measures must be implemented throughout the oil spill area to ensure a balance of restoration benefits for the 19 injured resources and services.

Negotiating teams have met with landowners and identified preliminary negotiating terms and conditions. The Trustee Council has authorized the Executive Director and negotiation teams to proceed with detailed negotiations. As part of the negotiation process, an appraisal process (Appendix 3) utilizing standardized appraisal specifications, has been developed. A copy of the standardized appraisal specifications has been forwarded to each of the land managing agencies. Appraisals are being conducted for packages that were developed by the negotiation teams with the technical support of the HWG.

Prince William Sound

In Prince William Sound, the comprehensive process evaluated 30 parcels totaling 184,700 acres; of those, six parcels totaling 48,400 acres were rated high. The six high value parcels are located throughout the Sound. Landowners include Eyak, Chenega, Tatitlek, and Chugach Alaska Corporations.

Seventeen injured resources and services received at least one high benefit score associated with high value parcels in Prince William Sound. Marbled murrelets and common murres were the only injured resources that did not receive high benefit scores within high value parcels. Cutthroat trout only occur in Prince William Sound. Eshamy Bay contains the only high value Sockeye salmon run in the high value parcels and represents one of the few significant Sockeye runs in the region.

- Eyak Corporation: On May 3, 1994 the Trustee Council approved the purchase of perpetual timber rights on a portion of the Orca Narrows parcel. The council also negotiated a one-year moratorium on all timber harvests on Eyak Corporation lands to allow negotiations to proceed on a more comprehensive habitat protection package. The Trustee Council is especially interested in the core parcel containing Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek, and areas of Special Biological Significance in Sheep, Gravina and Windy Bays.

- Chenega Corporation: The U.S. Forest Service/DOL negotiating team met with HWG to develop a habitat protection package for the Jackpot and Eshamy Bay areas. The HWG evaluated various protection options. The package currently includes fee title acquisition and less than fee timber rights for the remainder of Chenega Corporation lands.

- Tatitlek Corporation: Negotiators have recently met with Tatitlek to discuss the habitat protection process.

For more detailed information on negotiations with specific landowners please refer to Appendix 4.

Kenai Peninsula

On the outer Kenai Peninsula, the comprehensive process evaluated 24 parcels totaling 237,100 acres; of those, two parcels totaling 15,300 acres were rated high. The two high ranked parcels are located in the east arm of Nuka Bay. Landowners are Pt. Graham, English Bay and Chugach Alaska Corporations.

Eleven injured resources and services received at least one high benefit score associated with high value parcels. Resources and services that did not score high within high value parcels include: common Murre, Pacific herring, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, harbor seal, subsistence, cultural resources and recreation/tourism.

- Pt. Graham and English Bay Corporations: The National Park Service/DOL negotiation team met with the HWG on May 4, 1994 to discuss package reconfigurations within the Kenai Fjords National Park. The HWG has evaluated and scored five packages within the Kenai Fjords National Park. The NPS package currently includes lands owned by English Bay and Pt. Graham.

For more detailed information on negotiations with specific landowners please refer to Appendix 4.

Kodiak Island

On Kodiak Island, the comprehensive process evaluated 20 parcels totaling 274,100 acres; of those, nine parcels totaling 111,900 acres were rated high. One parcel is located on Shuyak Island, two are located on Afognak Island, and six are located on southern Kodiak Island. Landowners are Kodiak Island Borough, Afognak Joint Venture, Koniag and Akhiok Kaguyak Corporations.

Eighteen injured resources and services received at least one high benefit score associated with high value parcels. Cutthroat trout is the only resource that did not score high since it does not exist in this region. The only highly ranked parcel benefiting common murres is located on southern Kodiak.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service/DOL negotiation team met with the HWG twice concerning development of a habitat protection package for south Kodiak. The HWG has evaluated and scored 11 packages on southern Kodiak. The USFWS plans a multi-year acquisition process using funds from several different sources. The USFWS package includes lands owned by Old Harbor, Koniag and Akhiok Kaguyak Corporations.

- Old Harbor: One package containing all of Old Harbor's properties was evaluated and scored.

- Koniag: Four packages in various configurations containing all of Koniag's lands were evaluated and scored.

- Akhiok Kaguyak: Five packages in various configurations containing

all of Akhiok Kaguyak's lands were evaluated and scored.

For more detailed information on negotiations with specific landowners please refer to Appendix 4.

Afognak and Shuyak Islands

The DOL/DOI negotiation team met with the HWG in December 1993 to discuss various protection options for Afognak Island. Seven parcels totaling 167,200 acres were evaluated. Of those, three parcels totaling 68,400 acres rated high. The Shuyak Island parcel will be negotiated with boundaries as defined in the Comprehensive Habitat Protection, Large Parcel Evaluation document. The protection packages include lands owned by Afognak Joint Venture and Kodiak Island Borough.

- Afognak Joint Venture: Four different packages were evaluated and scored for the northern Afognak parcels.

- Kodiak Island Borough: One parcel containing all Kodiak Island Borough lands on Shuyak Island was evaluated for negotiators. Negotiators have requested that an appraisal proceed on this parcel.

For more detailed information on negotiations with specific landowners please refer to Appendix 4.

V. Private Landowner Habitat Protection

There are a number of options available to private landowners that will assist in the restoration of injured resources and services. The expertise for specific restoration actions exists within the Trustee agencies and includes principal investigators involved in the restoration program and existing agency programs. We are currently reviewing four general classes of options:

- Modification of development plans to provide better protection for injured resources (harvest schedules, road alignment, logging or mining locations, etc.)

- Direct restoration of injured resources through habitat modification and enhancement using proven methods and techniques (e.g. egg incubation boxes, spawning channels, fish ladders, instream improvements, bird nest boxes, etc.).

- Rehabilitation of habitats that have been impacted by previous forms of development (e.g. revegetation, culvert removal, landscape recontouring, erosion control, second growth management, etc.).

- Assessment of benefits of acquisition of additional buffers.

The Habitat Work Group will develop a protection package for the FY95 workplan.

VI. Strategic Habitat Protection Packages/Benefit Analyses

The objective of this process is to create a suite of habitat protection packages that provide the broadest level of restoration benefit for the 19 injured resources and services throughout the oil spill area. The Large Parcel Element of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process is the foundation for the development of this habitat protection package.

The negotiation process outlined in Appendix 2 allows the Trustee Council to create a balanced habitat protection package for the oil spill area at an affordable price, while considering the adequacy of funds to carry out other restoration activities. The process began with the Trustee agency negotiation teams meeting with the HWG to discuss preliminary terms and conditions of negotiations and potential habitat protection measures within their respective region of the oil spill area. The habitat protection package can be comprised of one or more habitat protection measures, such as fee simple acquisition and less-than-fee agreements such as conservation easements.

The HWG is assisting the negotiation teams in optimizing the boundaries of their parcels or cluster of parcels in their habitat protection package. This will be accomplished through reconfiguring parcel boundaries or the boundary of a cluster of parcels to ensure that high value habitats/sites are sufficiently protected consistent with the Trustee Council resolution. A package evaluation process has been developed and has been used to evaluate 23 packages.

The Executive Director will review regional habitat protection packages that provide for balanced restoration benefits for the injured resources and services. Appraisals are being conducted according to the standardized appraisal process agreed upon by the Trustee agencies. Appraisal information will be incorporated into parcel analysis in order to identify maximum relative restoration benefit for each region in the spill area. The negotiation process will culminate in the Executive Director providing the Trustee Council with specific recommendations for each respective landowner, based on lead agency negotiations, HWG analyses and appraisal results.

VII. Small Parcel Process

The goal of the small parcel element is to protect lands that are linked to the recovery of injured resources and services. In the large parcel element, parcels were configured to create boundaries around entire ecosystem-level units such as watersheds and key physiographic features in order to protect large areas of linked habitat. In the small parcel element, parcels are too small to encompass entire ecosystems, consequently boundaries are primarily determined by ownership. Emphasis in this evaluation will be placed not only upon the intrinsic resource/service value of a small parcel but also the relationship of the parcel to the surrounding land.

Solicitation for small parcel nominations, from landowners, has just begun.

Appendix 1

Resolution to Proceed with Habitat Protection Program

1. Habitat Protection needs to move forward as part of an overall restoration strategy.

2. The Executive Director shall work with lead negotiators to develop a standardized appraisal process, including standardized appraisal instructions, which shall be used to appraise the parcels under consideration.

3. The Executive Director shall start negotiations with the landowners of the parcels ranked high in the Comprehensive Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking. The Executive Director may include additional large parcels as necessary to facilitate development of the list in step 6. These negotiations are to be conducted for the purpose of providing the Trustee Council with proposed terms and conditions for acquisition. Agreement to proposed terms and conditions are discretionary with the Trustee Council. No promises or representations to the landowners to the contrary shall be made.

4. The Executive Director shall review the Comprehensive Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking based on public comment and Public Advisory Group comment. The document shall also be reviewed to take into account our understanding of where injury actually occurred and the benefits to accrue to the populations actually injured.

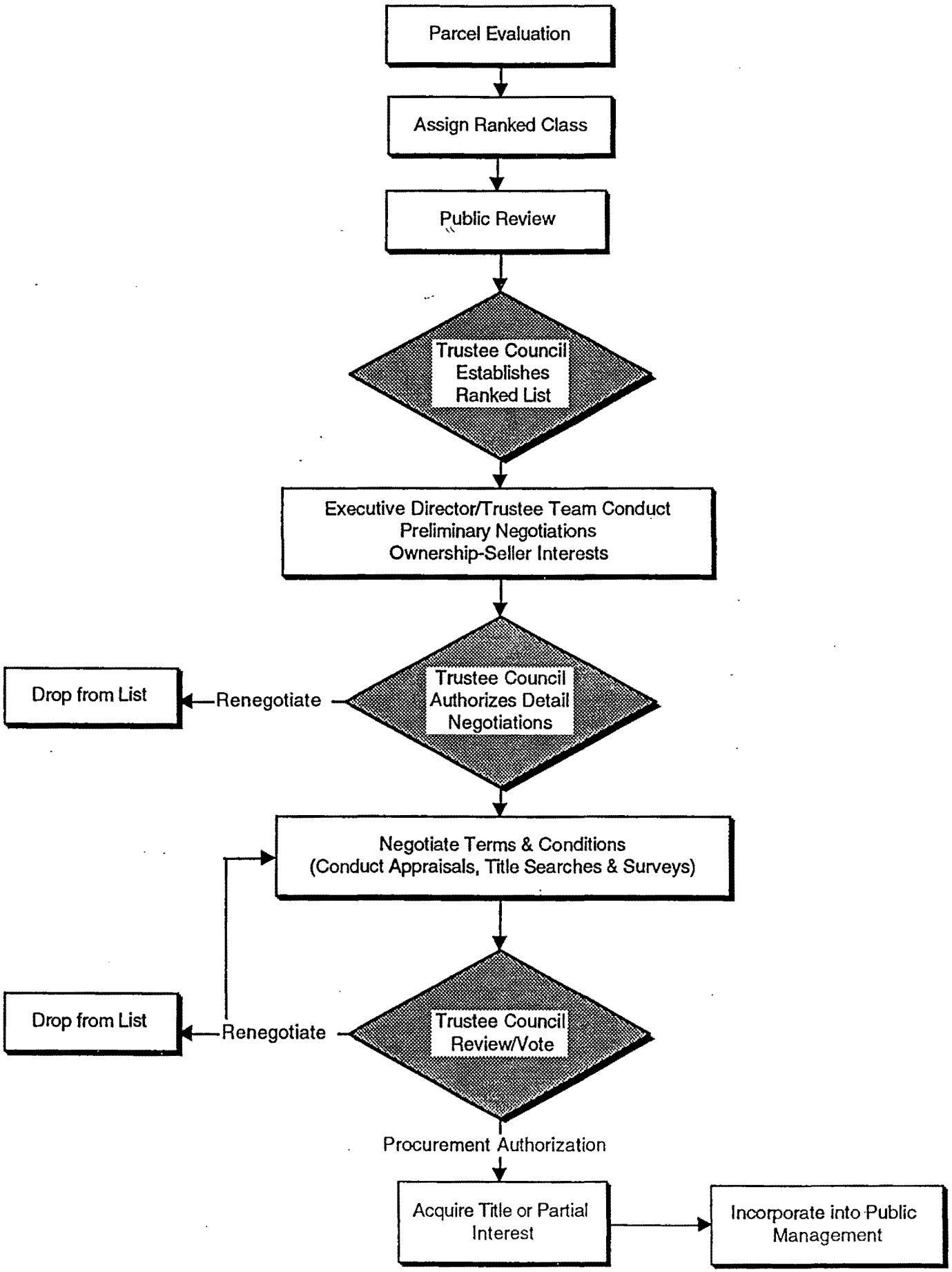
5. The Executive Director will develop a rationale for acquisition for each parcel under consideration.

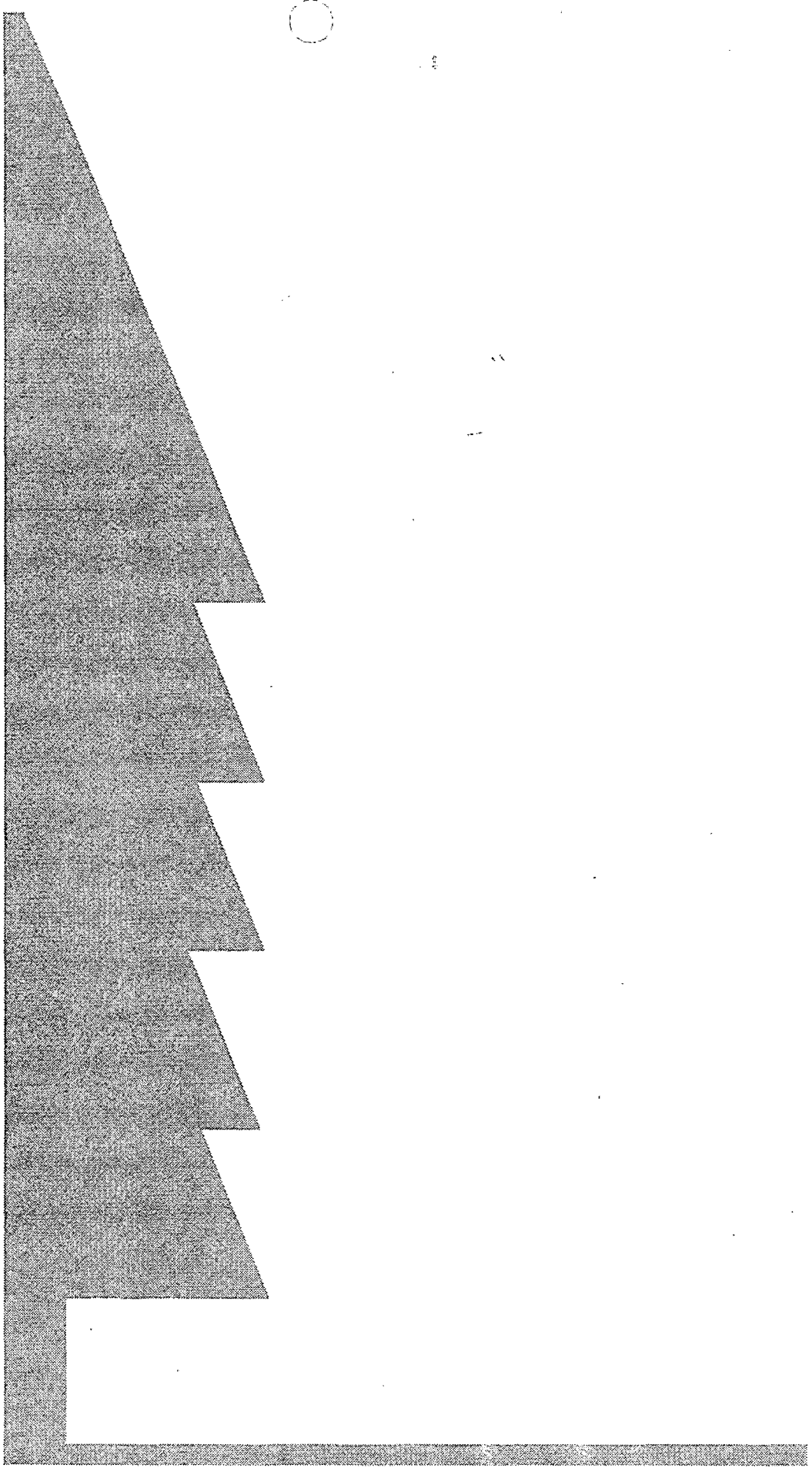
6. Based upon all of the information developed above, the Executive Director will provide the Trustee Council with a recommended list of large parcels to be protected. The recommendation will include considerations such as: 1) the degree of benefit afforded injured resources and services, 2) the need to have a balanced program throughout the spill area, 3) the cost and terms available from the landowner for individual parcels, 4) the adequacy of protection measures available from the landowner, and 5) the adequacy of funds to carry out other restoration activities.

7. Small parcel negotiations will proceed once an evaluation and ranking of small parcels has been completed and approved by the Trustee Council.

Appendix 2

COMPREHENSIVE HABITAT PROTECTION PROCESS





Appendix 3

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

DRAFT

May 18, 1994

12 STEP PROCESS FOR APPRAISAL/APPRAISAL REVIEW/APPROVAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

comment (Landowner Appraisal Report is reviewed by Landowner prior to submission). The Lead Negotiating Agency Review Appraiser and State and Federal Review Appraisers review the draft Appraisals .

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT

Appraisal Process

5/18/94

(Shadowed boxes indicate landowner involvement)

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

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

3
USFS issues task order to Contract Appraiser.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 Alternatives

Alternative 5 represents a modification from that shown in the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Plan Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment (EVOS Trustee Council, April 1993).

Table 2-2
Comparative Budget Emphasis of Restoration Categories by Alternative

	Projected Budget (in millions of dollars)				
	Alternatives				
Category	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Administration & Public Information	$0	$25	$37	$43	$20-35
Monitoring & Research	0	31	43	50	130-165
General Restoration	0	0	75	217	65-100
Habitat Protection	0	564	465	310	295-325
Restoration Reserve	0	0	0	0	100-130
Reimbursements	25-35	25-35	25-35	25-35	25-35

Note: Reimbursements are determined by the governments; not the Trustee Council and therefore are not part of this analysis.

This table does not reflect the interest earnings that will accrue to the various balances over the payment period and be available for Trustee Council expenditures.

a.r. 14.2.10

Note these comments!

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council invites your comments on the Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan and related Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Draft Restoration Plan will guide all future restoration actions, and reflects a balanced approach to general restoration, monitoring and research, and habitat protection.

Comments will be accepted in person, in writing, or over the telephone through August 1, 1994.

A series of public meetings is planned to provide information, answer questions, and accept either oral or written comments.

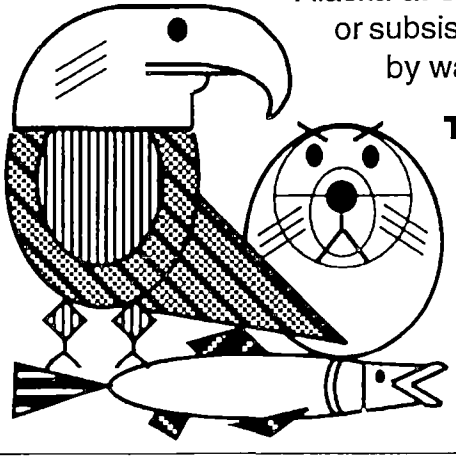
Meeting Schedule

June 27, 1994	Anchorage	4:00-8:00 PM	EVOS Restoration Office 645 G Street, Suite 100
June 29, 1994	Seward	4:00-8:00 PM	Kenai Fjords National Park Visitors Center, 1212 4th Ave.
July 1, 1994	Homer	4:00-8:00 PM	City Council Chambers 491 E Pioneer Ave.
July 5, 1994	Kodiak	4:00-8:00 PM	Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game Conference Room 211 Mission Rd.
July 7, 1994	Cordova	4:00-8:00 PM	U.S. Forest Service Third Floor Conference Room 612 Second Street
July 19, 1994	Valdez	4:00-8:00 PM	City Council Chambers 212 Chenega Ave.
July 20, 1994*	Anchorage	7:00 PM	EVOS Restoration Office 645 G Street, Suite 100

*Teleconference access to this meeting will be available upon request from residents of the communities of: Akhiok, Chenega Bay, Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Cordova, Fairbanks, Homer, Ivanof Bay, Juneau, Karluk, Kodiak, Larsen Bay, Nanwalek, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Perryville, Port Graham, Port Lions, Seldovia, Seward, Soldotna, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier. Contact your local Alaska Legislative Information Office or L.J. Evans at the Trustee Council office at 907/278-8012 to arrange to participate in this meeting.

Written comments should be mailed or delivered to: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, Attn: EIS Comments, 645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451.

To deliver comments by telephone, call 907/278-8012, or dial toll-free within Alaska at 800/478-7745, toll-free from outside Alaska at 800/283-7745. Fishermen or subsistence users unable to access a regular telephone may provide comments by way of a collect marine operator call.



To obtain a copy of the Draft Restoration Plan, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement or additional information, please contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center, 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501, or call 907/278-8008, toll-free at the numbers listed above.

Persons who need a special modification in order to participate in these meetings should contact Carrie Holba at 907/278-8008 to make any necessary arrangements.

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FY95 Work Plan Timeline

Period	Task
05/16 - 06/15	Invitation to submit FY95 Restoration Projects. (Deadline for main process is 6/15; deadline for two experimental procurements is 6/30.) Trustee Council briefed on May 31.
05/27	Identify interim funding needs for first quarter FY95.
06/02	Finalize and distribute FY95 budget instructions to agencies.
06/02 - 06/10	Review and finalize list of FY95 interim funding needs.
06/16 - 06/23	Staff review and organization of project proposals. Review of each agency's projects by that agency's attorneys completed.
06/24	All budgets for FY95 due.
06/28	Public Advisory Group briefing.
06/24 - 07/11	Chief scientist and technical review. Legal review of all projects by all attorneys. Agency review of all projects.
07/11	Trustee Council meeting (less than fee issues).
07/12 - 07/13	Chief Scientist, Interim Science Review Board, Executive Director, Restoration Work Force, and Coordinating Committee develop $35 million preliminary Draft FY95 Work Plan (including administration and restoration reserve).
07/14 - 07/27	Revise, combine, and add projects if needed. Prepare preliminary Draft Work Plan.
08/02	Public Advisory Group review of preliminary Draft FY95 Work Plan.
08/08	Trustee Council meeting to review preliminary Draft FY95 Work Plan.
08/09 - 08/18	Finalize Draft FY95 Work Plan. Finalize Brief Project Descriptions and draft budgets.

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08/19 - 09/05	Print and mail Draft FY95 Work Plan.
08/29	Trustee Council meeting to take action on FY95 budgets for administration, carry-forward projects, and 94 reports.
09/06 - 10/06	Review of the Draft FY95 Work Plan by the general public and the Public Advisory Group.
10/07 - 10/18	Compile comments received.
10/19 - 10/20	Executive Director prepares final recommendations in response to public comment.
10/21	Trustee Council receives packet of information for 10/31 meeting.
10/31	Trustee Council approves FY95 Work Plan.
11/01 - 12/1	Agencies prepare Detailed Project Descriptions, prepare Requests For Proposals (RFPs) as appropriate.
12/1 - 01/31	Scientific or peer review of Detailed Project Descriptions.
1/15 - 1/20	Principle Investigator Workshop to review results of 1994 field season, modify FY95 projects if needed, and develop FY96 priorities.
02/01 - 02/28	Approve Detailed Project Descriptions (revise if needed) and negotiate contracts.

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FY96 Work Plan Timeline

Period	Task
01/15 - 01/20/95	Principle Investigator Workshop to review results of 1994 field season, modify FY95 projects if needed, and develop FY96 priorities.
03/01-04/15	Invitation to submit FY96 Restoration Projects.
04/15 - 04/20	Staff review and organization of proposals.
05/02	Public Advisory Group briefing and review.
04/20 - 05/07	Science Review Board review.
05/08 - 05/09	Science Review Board finalizes recommendations for Draft FY96 Work Plan.
05/10 - 05/12	Restoration Work Force and Executive Director review proposals for inclusion in Draft Work Plan.
05/13 - 06/1	Prepare Draft Work Plan. (Revisions, combinations, and addition of projects if needed.)
06/01 - 06/15	Print and mail Draft Work Plan.
06/15 - 07/31	Review of the Draft Work Plan by the Public Advisory Group, the Science Review Board and the general public.
08/01 - 08/14	Compile comments received.
08/15 - 08/20	Executive Director prepares recommendations.
08/31	Trustee Council approves Work Plan.
09/01 - 10/1	Agencies prepare detailed project descriptions, prepare requests for proposals (RFPs).
10/1 - 11/31	Scientific or peer review of detailed project descriptions.
12/01 - 12/31	Approve detailed project descriptions (revise if needed) and negotiate contracts.

Comprehensive, Balanced Approach to Implementation of the Restoration Plan

(Implementation Management Structure)

	Attachment
• Mission Statement	A
• Guiding Principles	B
• Ecosystem Description	
• Ecosystem Goals	C
• Objectives & Strategies (by Resource and Service)	D
• Management and Science Planning (organizational chart)	E
• Adaptive Management Process (graphic)	F

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee

ATTACHMENT A

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

Mission Statement of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

The mission of the Trustee Council and all participants in council efforts is to efficiently restore the environment injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill to a healthy, productive, world renowned ecosystem, while taking into account the importance of quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living.

The restoration will be accomplished through the development and implementation of a comprehensive interdisciplinary recovery and rehabilitation program that includes:

- Natural Recovery
- Monitoring and Research
- Resource and Service Restoration
- Habitat Acquisition and Protection
- Resource and Service Enhancement
- Replacement
- Meaningful Public Participation
- Project Evaluation
- Fiscal Accountability
- Efficient Administration

Adopted by the Trustee Council at their November 30, 1993 meeting.

Draft Guiding Principles

In mid-January, in mid-March, and then again in mid-April 1994, a working group of state and federal resource specialists, peer review scientists, representatives of the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group, representatives of user groups impacted by the spill and residents of the spill-affected communities met in a series of work sessions to discuss methods to implement an ecosystem approach to restoration activities.

The working group developed the Draft Guiding Principles identified below which reflect and elaborate upon the Policies identified in Chapter 2 of the *Draft Restoration Plan.* Further guidance regarding the categories of restoration action — General Restoration, Habitat Protection and Acquisition, Monitoring and Research, and Public Information and Administration — is provided in Chapter 3 of the *Draft Restoration Plan.*

General Principles

1. Restoration should contribute to a healthy, productive and biologically diverse ecosystem within the spill area that supports the services necessary for the people who live in the area.

2. Restoration will take an ecosystem approach to better understand what factors control the populations of injured resources.

Principles that Focus or Direct Restoration Activities

3. Restoration will focus upon injured resources and services and will emphasize resources and services that have not recovered. Resources and services will be enhanced, as appropriate, to promote restoration. Restoration actions may address resources for which there was no documented injury if these activities will benefit an injured resource or service.

4. Resources and services not previously identified as injured may be considered for restoration if reasonable scientific or local knowledge obtained since the spill indicates a spill-related injury.

5. Projects designed to restore or enhance an injured service:
   - must have a sufficient relationship to an injured resource,
   - must benefit the same user group that was injured, and
   - should be compatible with the character and public uses of the area.

6. Restoration activities will occur primarily within the spill area. Limited restoration activities outside the spill area, but within Alaska, may be considered under the following conditions:
   - when the most effective restoration actions for an injured population are in a part of its range outside the spill area, or
   - when the information acquired from research and monitoring activities outside the spill area will be significant for restoration or understanding injuries within the spill area.

Principles Concerning Integration of Restoration Activities

7. Restoration will include a synthesis of findings and results, and will also provide an indication of important remaining issues or gaps in knowledge.

8. Restoration shall take advantage of cost-sharing opportunities where effective.

9. Restoration should be guided and reevaluated as information is obtained from damage assessment studies and restoration actions.

Public Participation Principles

10. Restoration must include a meaningful public participation process at all levels: planning, project design, implementation, and review.

11. Restoration must reflect public ownership of the process by timely release and reasonable access to information and data.

Principles Concerning the Design of Restoration Projects

12. Proposed restoration strategies should state a clear, measurable and achievable endpoint.

13. Restoration must be conducted as efficiently as possible, reflecting a reasonable balance between costs and benefits.

Principles to Help Establish Priorities for Restoration Activities

14. Priority will be given to restoring injured resources and services which have economic, cultural and subsistence value to people living in the oil spill area, as long as this is consistent with other principles.

15. Possible negative effects on resources or services must be assessed in considering restoration projects.

16. Priority shall be given to strategies that involve multi-disciplinary, interagency or collaborative partnerships.

17. Restoration projects will be subject to open, independent scientific review before Trustee Council approval.

18. Past performance of the project team should be taken into consideration when making funding decisions on future restoration projects.

19. Competitive proposals for restoration projects will be encouraged.

20. Government agencies will be funded only for restoration projects that they would not have conducted had the spill not occurred.

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GOALS

- **Pelagic (Off-shore) Ecosystem:** A healthy, productive, pelagic (off-shore) ecosystem that supports resources and services injured by the oil spill, and that maintains naturally occuring biodiversity.

- **Near-shore Ecosystem:** A healthy, productive, near-shore ecosystem that supports resources and services injured by the oil spill, and that maintains naturally occuring biodiversity.

- **Upland Ecosystem:** A healthy, productive, upland ecosystem that supports resources and services injured by the oil spill, and that maintains naturally occuring biodiversity.

Ecosystem Definitions: The three ecosystem types described below are intended to describe areas that generally contain similar biological and physical features that influence the relationships of the resources that exist in the spill area and the services they support.

Pelagic Ecosystem. The deeper, open water region offshroe that is not directly affected by wave action, terrestrial runoff, or other nearshore processes. Examples are the center of Prince William Sound and a few hundred yards beyond the steep cliffs and fiord mouths of the outer Kenai coast.

Nearshore Ecosystem. Terrrestrial and aquatic areas dominated by nearshore processes such as tidal movement, salt spray, intertidal and shoreline vegetation, wave action, and terrestrial runoff. nearshore areas include the intertidal zone, salt marshes, and beach areas where salt and shoreline processes dominate, as well as shallower offshore waters that are greatly influenced by nearshore processes. It also includes narrow fjords and channels that occur in the spill area.

Upland Ecosystem. The area of land and water uphill of the nearshore ecosystem.

Appendix A

DRAFT RESTORATION OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES BY RESOURCE AND SERVICE

Table of Contents

Introduction

For each resource or service injured by the oil spill, the *Draft Restoration Plan* identifies strategies to accomplish recovery. The appendix begins by summarizing those strategies. The *Draft Restoration Plan* will be distributed for public review June 18 through August 1, 1994. Thus, the Final Restoration Plan may change some of the strategies summarized in this appendix.

In the remainder of the appendix, resources and services injured by the oil spill are listed alphabetically. For each resource and service, the appendix first lists the recovery status – a brief description of the current condition of the resource or service. That is followed by the objective — the definition of recovery for that resource or service. It is a measurable definition of what condition the restoration program should accomplish. Any restoration project should help the restoration program reach those objectives (i.e., to accomplish recovery for one or more injured resources or services).

Finally, the appendix lists monitoring, research, and general restoration strategies identified by the workshop. The strategies in this appendix are preliminary and have not been subject to further scientific, legal, or policy review. However, they provide the best current indication of 1995 restoration needs. Also, there is considerable duplication in this appendix, because many resources have similar monitoring, research, or general restoration strategies.

Strategies for Achieving Restoration

The *Draft Restoration Plan* (November 30, 1993) outlines strategies to accomplish recovery. This section of the appendix summarizes those strategies. For more information, see the *Draft Restoration Plan,* especially Chapter 4.

Restoration Strategies from the *Draft Restoration Plan*
Part A. Biological Resources

Biological Resources	Primary Restoration Strategy (from *Draft Restoration Plan*)
Recovering Resources Bald eagle Black oystercatcher Killer whale Sockeye salmon at Red Lk*	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Rely on natural recovery • Monitor recovery • Protect injured resources and their habitats
Resources Not Recovering Common murre Harbor seal Harlequin duck Intertidal organisms Marbled murrelet Pacific herring* Pigeon guillemot Pink salmon* Sea otter Sockeye Salmon (Kenai & Akalura Systems)* Subtidal Organisms	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Conduct research to find out why these resources are not recovering • Initiate, sustain, or accelerate recovery • Monitor recovery • Protect injured resources and their habitats
Recovery Unknown Clams* Cutthroat trout Dolly Varden trout River otter Rockfish	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Rely on natural recovery • Monitor recovery • Protect injured resources and their habitats

* These resources are also important for subsistence or commercial fishing. For these resources, waiting for natural recovery may significantly harm a community or industry, and the strategies for subsistence or commercial fishing also apply (see Part C of the table).

Part B. Other Resources

Other Resources	Primary Restoration Strategy (from *Draft Restoration Plan*)
Archaeology	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Repair spill-related injury to archaeological sites and artifacts • Protect sites and artifacts from further injury and store them in appropriate facilities • Protect injured resources and their habitats
Designated Wilderness Areas	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** Any restoration strategy which aides recovery of injured resources, or prevents further injuries will assist recovery of designated wilderness areas. No strategies have been identified which benefit only designated wilderness areas without also addressing injured resources.

Part C. Services

Services	Primary Restoration Strategy (from *Draft Restoration Plan*)
Commercial Fishing	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Promote recovery of commercial fishing as soon as possible • Protect commercial fish resources as soon as possible • Monitor recovery
Recreation and Tourism	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Preserve or improve the recreational and tourism values of the spill area • Remove or reduce residual oil if it is cost effective and less harmful than leaving it in place • Monitor recovery
Passive Uses	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** Any restoration strategy which aids recovery of injured resources, or prevents further injuries, will assist recovery of passive-use values. No strategy has been identified that benefits only passive uses, without also addressing injured resources.
Subsistence	***Primary Restoration Strategy*** • Promote recovery of subsistence as soon as possible • Remove or reduce residual oil if it is cost effective and less harmful than leaving it in place • Protect subsistence resources from further degradation • Monitor recovery

Objectives and Strategies by Resource and Service

Archaeological Resources

Recovery Status: Injury to archaeological resources stems from increased looting and vandalism of sites and artifacts, and erosion within and around the sites resulting from cleanup activities. In addition, archaeological artifacts may have been oiled. Injuries attributed to looting and vandalism still occur. These injuries diminish the availability or quality of scientific data and opportunities to learn about the cultural heritage of people in the spill area.

Recovery Objective: Archaeological resources will be considered recovered when spill-related injury ends, and looting and vandalism are at or below pre-spill levels. Restoration cannot regenerate what has been destroyed, but it can prevent further degradation of sites as well as the scientific information that would otherwise be lost.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Background: The current evidence suggests that a majority of the archaeological site vandalism that can be either directly or indirectly linked to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill event occurred in 1989 before adequate constraints were put into place over the activities of oil spill cleanup personnel. Most of this vandalism took the form of prospecting for sites with high artifact yields. Numerous small holes, from 0.5 to 2.0 meters in size, were dug by vandals in 17 known sites (projections based on existing data suggest that about 100 additional sites were similarly vandalized).

Evidence of vandalism dropped dramatically after 1989, probably reflecting the more effective archaeological constraint system that had been put into place by the participating agencies, with the cooperation of Exxon Corp., by the late summer of 1989. This apparent drop in vandalism was unexpected and at first suggested that continued vandalism related to the *Exxon Valdez* spill event might not be a significant future concern. However, based on what we know about the behavior patterns of archaeological looters, the activity focus of vandals may have shifted (or will shift) from general prospecting to a more focused pattern of looting at a select number of high-yield archaeological sites that were identified by looters during the initial "prospecting" phase, or simply observed by more discrete potential looters engaged in cleanup operations in the post-1989 era. Artifact hunters are most likely to act on the opportunities presented by this knowledge in the next 15 years while their memories remain fresh; thereafter, the threat should gradually drop as the information loses "immediacy" and specificity.

A second oil-spill factor may greatly increase the likelihood that looter knowledge gained in the oil-cleanup period might be activated at any time at high-yield sites. The injury to commercial and subsistence species (e.g., harbor seals and herring) may create conditions of economic depression in several Gulf of Alaska communities that will increase the temptation to turn to commercial archaeological looting as an alternative source of income to make up

for the income loss in other sectors. (Note: Loss of subsistence species forces users to use limited cash to purchase food and other products.) Studies of the economics of archaeological looting in Utah and elsewhere, such as St. Lawrence Island, have shown that commercial digging increases in communities that are experiencing economic downturns.

Another compelling reason to be concerned is that demand for Alaskan archaeological materials is at an all-time high by art dealers, jewelers, and knife makers. The prices of single slate ulus now approach $500 at certain galleries; rare pieces of ivory and bone may be sold for over $100,000.

Strategy: Archaeological monitoring of archaeological sites injured by the spill or spill-related activities will target a small number of sites which are determined to represent those that are most vulnerable to serious, commercial looting. There will be two categories of sites scheduled for continued monitoring. The first group, or index group, will consist of 4 known sites that will be monitored on a yearly basis for signs of vandalism. The selection of these sites will be based on their potential vulnerability to pot hunting and will be independent of jurisdiction. That is, no attempt will be made to distribute index sites equally by political jurisdiction or agency jurisdiction. One or two of these sites will also be selected for continued hydrocarbon monitoring so the behavior and effect of oiling can be observed over the long term in archaeological deposits. A second group of 4 sites will be selected for monitoring, but on a biannual basis. This second group of sites may vary over time in order to maintain flexible response to new information such as fresh reports of vandalism or new findings on patterns of looting. The second group of sites provides a cross-check to monitoring data collected at the index sites. By focusing annual monitoring on 4 index sites and using a 2-year monitoring schedule on the additional 4 "cross-check" sites, expenditures would be kept to a minimum, but at a level that would still provide adequate tracking of vandalism trends over the years.

Because baseline data have already been collected on the sites that would be monitored, local people and communities will be included in the monitoring effort whenever possible. Agency archeologists will serve as managers of the monitoring effort and conduct any specialized or difficult monitoring actions. This local involvement will also serve as a social mechanism for discouraging certain individuals from engaging in looting by encouraging the growth of cultural pride and heritage knowledge in the communities. Guidance for obtaining local participation will be sought in the results of the initial phase of the already funded "Community Archaeological Site Protection Plans Project." The first phase of this project, which will outline an effective approach for the involvement of local communities in archaeological protection, will be completed by the Office of History and Archaeology, State of Alaska, by September/October 1994. In order to avoid duplication of effort, every effort will be made to coordinate and integrate the archaeological monitoring program with the community archaeological protection activities.

Monitoring Schedule: Monitoring of index sites will occur on a yearly basis. This schedule is necessary to interdict vandalism before the damage has become severe and to insure that all signs of vandalism would be visible (e.g., unvegetated ground). The second group of sites will be monitored on a biannual basis which should be sufficient to identify at least the majority of vandalism indicators before they are hidden by vegetation. If monitoring indicates a strong recovery trend by the year 2000, the monitoring interval for index sites can shift to every two years and the interval for cross-check sites to every four years.

Estimated Recovery Time: Recovery will have been achieved when all vandalism that was stimulated by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill has ceased and any required data recovery actions (e.g., professional excavation of looted site areas) or other mitigative actions (e.g., stabilization of vandalized site areas) designed to address documented injury have been completed. The best professional judgement estimates the achievement of recovery by the year 2020. This period of time should see the present generation of archaeological looters disappear, hopefully discouraged by local community education programs, site protection programs, and the social pressures created by a citizenry having a sense of "ownership" and pride in their archaeological heritage. In addition, a thirty-year span should result in the dissipation of any remaining oil contamination in archaeological deposits.

RESEARCH STRATEGIES: Archaeological sites are a promising source of long-term ecological data. The archaeological record, though often coarse-grained in terms of precise dates, may offer answers to some of the questions posed by contemporary ecosystem scientists who are trying to discriminate between changes that have links to the oil spill and those that represent fluctuations in natural systems over time.

Another source of long-term data may be found through ethnographic and historical research. Native Alaskans over the past millennia have accumulated a rich storehouse of information about the local environment, and though much of this knowledge has been lost of late, much still survives. The survival of coastal Native peoples has always depended on accurate, empirical observations about the world and its fickle environment. Historical archives and the memories of non-Native Alaskans also may offer valued information on the operation of the environment in the past.

Two hypotheses have been identified for using archaeological resources to study cultural dynamics and ecological history. The hypothesis for cultural dynamics is that ecosystem shifts have caused major cultural shifts in the spill area. The hypothesis for ecological history is that archaeological, ethnographic and historic data can produce an informed comparative baseline for EVOS ecosystem studies. Existing archaeological collections may contain faunal/floral samples which will provide critical insights into specific ecosystem problems. Once assessed, the existing data should be supplemented by specific site excavation designed to fill in data gaps.

GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: In the FY 94 work plan, the Trustee Council approved Project 94007. Through this project, "Community Archeological Site

Protection Plans" are being prepared by the Office of History and Archaeology, State of Alaska. These plans will address such topics as stabilizing eroding sites, removing and restoring artifacts, the reduction of looting and vandalism, the removal of artifacts from sites and storage in an appropriate facility, and affording the opportunity to view or learn about the cultural heritage of people in the spill area. Implementation of these protection plans should be a top priority for general restoration projects for archaeological resources. Although the plans will not be in final, peer-reviewed form until May 1995, a draft of the plans will be ready by October 1994 and should serve as the basis of preparatory projects.

Bald Eagles

Recovery Status: Two hundred to 300 bald eagles may have been killed in the spill. However, population estimates made in 1989, 1990, and 1991 indicate that there may have been an increase in the PWS bald eagle population since the previous survey conducted in 1984. Productivity decreased in 1989, but appeared to have recovered by 1990.

Recovery Objective: Because population and productivity appear to have returned to pre-spill levels, bald eagles may have already recovered from the effects of the spill.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Aerial surveys of Prince William Sound using fixed wing aircraft were used before and after the spill to estimate bald eagle population size. Based on modelling, the Prince William Sound eagle population was expected to increase to its prespill level by 1994. Aerial surveys will be conducted in 1995 to verify this prediction. Productivity of Prince William sound bald eagles will be measured using helicopter surveys in 1995 to verify that it is normal given the dramatic declines of its major prey species, pink salmon. If population and productivity of Prince William Sound bald eagles is normal in 1995, monitoring will be conducted at five year intervals. If the 1995 surveys indicate declines in population or productivity, more frequent surveys will be conducted. There is not enough pre-spill data on eagle populations in other parts of the spill area to warrant surveys outside Prince William Sound.

Monitoring Schedule: A PWS population and productivity survey should be conducted every 5 years starting in 1995.

Estimated Recovery Time: 5 years

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: Bald eagles are recovering and may have recovered from the spill. No research or general restoration strategies are expected for the 1995 work plan.

Black Oystercatcher

Recovery Status: Black Oystercatchers are recovering, although oystercatchers may still be exposed to hydrocarbons when feeding in intertidal areas.

Recovery Objective: Black oystercatchers will have recovered when Prince William Sound populations attain prespill levels and when reproductive success of nests and growth rates of chicks raised in oiled areas are comparable to those in unoiled areas.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Population abundance and distribution in Prince William Sound will be monitored during boat surveys for marine birds and mammals. Growth rates of chicks will be monitored every two years.

Monitoring Schedule: Boat surveys of Prince William Sound bird populations should be conducted in the summer every three years starting in 1996. Chick growth rates will be monitored every two years for a six-year period starting in 1995.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No research or general restoration strategies have yet been identified for the 1995 work plan.

Clams

Recovery Status: Littleneck clams and butter clams on sheltered beaches were killed by oiling and clean-up activities. In addition, growth appeared to be reduced by oil, but determination of sublethal or chronic effects is awaiting final analyses.

Recovery Objective: Clams will have recovered when populations and productivity have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill (prespill data or non-oiled control sites).

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Paired oiled and non-oiled (control) clam beds will be sampled. Measures should be density and size-frequency distribution. Random sampling design within sites. Number and location of study sites to be determined from agency data and local subsistence usage. Consider sites throughout spill impact area.

Monitoring Schedule: Conduct one comprehensive study and then evaluate need for further monitoring.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No research or general restoration strategies have yet been identified for the 1995 work plan.

Commercial Fishing

Recovery Status: Commercial fishing was injured through injury to commercial fish species and also through fishing closures. Continuing injuries to commercial fishing may cause hardships for fishermen and related businesses. Each year that commercial fishing remains below prespill levels compounds the injury to the fishermen and, in many instances, the communities in which they live and work.

The Trustee Council recognizes the impact to communities and people of the Prince William Sound region resulting from the sharp decline in pink salmon and herring fisheries in past years. In the 1994 work program, the Trustee Council has committed to the expenditure of five million dollars to help address these issues through the development of an ecosystem based study for PWS. Some of the pink salmon and herring problems may be unrelated to the spill. However, the Council will continue to address these important problems as they relate to the oil spill.

Recovery Objective: Commercial fishing will have recovered when the population levels and distribution of injured or replacement fish used by the commercial fishing industry match conditions that would have existed had the spill not occurred. Because of the difficulty of separating spill related effects from other changes in fish runs, the Trustee Council may use pre-spill conditions as a substitute measure for conditions that would have existed had the spill not occurred.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: The strategy we have taken thus far is to assess the fishery resources used by the commercial fishing industry to determine whether they were damaged and, if so, whether they are recovering. For example, we are trying to assess the health of the Prince William Sound pink salmon and Pacific herring populations as well as the status of Kenai River sockeye salmon by improving abundance estimation techniques. This is not an easy task since we have to deal with stock identification problems (wild and hatchery stocks in the case of Prince William Sound pink salmon) in order to sort out abundance/survival trends in stocks which seem to have been damaged by the oil spill. In some cases this has entailed marking studies (e.g. Prince William Sound pink salmon and Kenai River sockeye salmon smolts), genetic studies (e.g. Kenai adult sockeye salmon), hydroacoustic surveys (e.g. Kenai sockeye salmon adults and juveniles), and SCUBA surveys (e.g. Prince William Sound herring). Other stocks were studied for a short time (e.g. clams, shrimp, rockfish). So, it may be wise to collect some additional information in the future. In any case, an ecosystem approach, such as is proposed in the SEA study, might lead to a better understanding of injuries as well as better estimates of recovery time.

Monitoring Schedule: At this time, it is difficult to recommend doing monitoring on anything other than an annual basis for pink salmon, herring or sockeye salmon. For example, pink salmon populations on odd and even years are essentially genetically isolated while herring and sockeye salmon are composed of multi-aged cohorts of siblings. So, it would appear that critical information could be lost if monitoring was done, for example, only on alternate years. For clams, shrimp, rockfish, etc., it might be advisable to monitor these on some longer interval (e.g. every two or three years).

Estimated Recovery Time: It is difficult to estimate this for the fishery resources being studied at this time. For example, the next two years are critical for judging recovery of Kenai River sockeye salmon. If good runs occur this year and next year, the population has probably recovered. This year is critical for Prince William sound herring, which apparently were not very abundant (and were diseased) last year. Some Prince William Sound pink salmon populations may have been reproductively damaged, and it is difficult to determine when they might recover (either with or without restoration efforts).

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: Research and general restoration strategies intended to restore commercial fishing are discussed under the individual commercial fishing resources including pink salmon, sockeye salmon, herring, and rockfish. No research or general restoration strategies have yet been identified for the 1995 work plan that restore commercial fishing directly without restoring a commercial fish resource.

Common Murres

Recovery Status: Productivity of common murres show signs of recovery at some injured colonies (Barren Islands, Paule Bay) but post-spill population counts are still lower than pre-spill estimates and show no sign of recovery.

Recovery Objective: Common murres will have recovered when population trends are increasing significantly at index colonies in the spill area and when reproductive timing and success are within normal bounds. (Normal bounds will be determined by comparing productivity data with information from other murre colonies in the Gulf of Alaska and elsewhere.)

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Populations at the Chiswell Islands, Barren Islands, Triplets, Ugaiushak Island and Puale Bay, the designated index colonies within the spill area, will be surveyed once every three years to determine if populations have recovered. Productivity will be monitored annually for four years at the Barren Islands to insure it is within normal bounds.

Monitoring Schedule: A complete population survey of injured colonies will be conducted every three years starting in 1996. Reproductive studies will be continued annually for four years, starting in 1995, then terminated if productivity is normal.

Estimated Recovery Time: 15-70 years.

RESEARCH: *Multiple-resource Research.* The high priority research issues for common murre are ecosystem processes: climate/oceanographic features, prey limitation and predation. Since the 1970s, murres along with other pelagic-feeding resources such as marbled murrelets, harbor seals, and other marine mammals and seabirds have been declining in the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. See Chapter 3: Pelagic Ecosystem, and the discussion of individual factors — climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation, and predation.

Research Specific to Murres. Avian predation is considered a high priority issue for common murres. See Chapter 3: "Has predation increased?" Also a concern, but a lesser priority, is the question of whether behavioral changes in common murres have decreased breeding productivity at some colonies. See Chapter 3: "Behavior Change."

GENERAL RESTORATION: No general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 work plan. Restoration techniques to initiate recovery are unlikely until scientists have determined why common murres are not recovering.

Cutthroat Trout

Recovery Status: Cutthroat trout have grown more slowly in oiled areas than in unoiled areas. Insufficient data are available to determine whether they are recovering.

Recovery Objective: Cutthroat trout will have recovered when growth rates within oiled areas are comparable to those for unoiled areas.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Monitor growth rates in injured populations to determine when the recovery objective has been met. Analysis of scale or otolith growth patterns may be a cost-effective approach to comparing current and past growth histories.

Monitoring Schedule: Every three years, continued at least one interval after the recovery objective has been met.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: No specific research issues were developed for the injured fish resources whose recovery status is unknown. Rather, the focus for cutthroat trout should be on determining if natural recovery is occurring.

GENERAL RESTORATION: Stock-separation information to help management protection is a useful but not high priority general restoration technique for cutthroat trout.

Conservative limits on sport-fish harvest of cutthroat trout have been adopted in Prince William Sound. These management measures are likely to continue until the fish recover from the spill. While recovery status is unknown, the impact of the protective measures could be minimized by management information that allows the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to vary harvest regulations by time or location to minimize incidental catch of the injured runs of cutthroat. This task typically involves some type of marking so that fisheries managers can determine the portion of the catch (at different locations and times) that originates from the different runs. This information is beyond that historically gathered by the department and would allow it to manage fishing to protect the injured runs — to minimize interference with natural recovery.

Designated Wilderness Areas

Recovery Status: The oil spill delivered oil in varying quantities to the waters adjoining the seven areas within the spill area designated as wilderness (including wilderness study areas). Oil was also deposited above the mean high tide line in these areas. During the intense clean-up seasons of 1989 to 1990, hundreds of workers and thousands of pieces of equipment were at work in the spill area. This activity was an unprecedented imposition of people, noise, and activity on the area's undeveloped and normally sparsely occupied landscape.

Recovery Objective: Designated Wilderness Areas will have recovered when oil is no longer encountered in these areas and the public perceives them to be recovered from the spill.

RECOVERY MONITORING, RESEARCH, AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: Any restoration objective which aids recovery of injured resources, or prevents further injuries, will assist recovery of designated wilderness areas. No strategy has been identified that benefits designated wilderness areas without also addressing injured resources. For that reason, no monitoring specific to designated wilderness areas is proposed.

Monitoring Schedule: No monitoring specific to designated wilderness areas is proposed. However, monitoring the fate of the oil will continue to identify the existence and concentrations of *Exxon Valdez* oil in designated wilderness areas (For information about monitoring the presence of oil, see "Fate and Persistence of Oil" in this appendix.)

Dolly Varden

Recovery Status: Dolly Varden have grown more slowly in oiled areas than in unoiled areas. Insufficient data are available to determine whether they are recovering.

Recovery Objective: Dolly Varden will have recovered when growth rates within oiled areas are comparable to those for unoiled areas.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Monitor growth rates in injured populations to determine when the recovery objective has been met. Analysis of otolith growth patterns may be a cost-effective approach to comparing current and past growth histories.

Monitoring Schedule: Every three years, continued at least one interval after the recovery objective has been met.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: No specific research issues were developed for the injured fish resources whose recovery status is unknown. Rather, the focus for Dolly Varden should be on determining if natural recovery is occurring.

GENERAL RESTORATION: Stock-separation information to help management protection is a useful but not high priority general restoration technique for Dolly Varden.

Conservative limits on sport-fish harvest of Dolly Varden trout have been adopted in Prince William Sound. These management measures are likely to continue until the fish recover from the spill. While recovery status is unknown, the impact of the protective measures could be minimized by management information that allows the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to vary harvest regulations by time or location to minimize incidental catch of the injured runs of Dolly Varden. This task typically involves some type of marking so that fisheries managers can determine the portion of the catch (at different locations and times) that originates from the different runs. This information is beyond that historically gathered by the department and would allow it to manage fishing to protect the injured runs — to minimize interference with natural recovery.

Harbor Seals

Recovery Status: Harbor seal numbers were declining in Prince William Sound (PWS) before the spill. Following the spill, seals in the oiled area had declined 43%, compared to 11% in the unoiled area. Counts made during the molt at trend count sites in Prince William Sound during 1990-1993 indicate that numbers may have stabilized. However, counts during pupping have continued to decline. It is not known which counts are the best indicator of

population status. If the conditions that were causing the population to decline before the spill have improved, normal growth may replace the animals that were lost. However, if conditions continue to be unfavorable, the affected population may continue to decline. Harbor seals are a key subsistence resource in PWS and subsistence hunting is both affected by and may be affecting harbor seal status.

Recovery Objective: Recovery will have occurred when harbor seal populations trends are stable or increasing.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Aerial surveys of 25 trend count sites in PWS will be conducted during pupping and molting for comparison with previous years' data.

Monitoring Schedule: Aerial surveys will be conducted annually for the next 2 years. Periodicity of monitoring will be reevaluated after 1996, in light of population trend and indications of recovery. To date, it is not clear whether the population has stabilized in PWS or is continuing to decline. This species has declined more than 50% throughout the northern Gulf of Alaska and PWS in the last decade. It is currently being considered for listing as depleted under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Data on current population status are necessary to avoid unnecessary regulation of fisheries in PWS and to provide information to subsistence hunters that will allow them to make informed decisions about levels of harvest. This monitoring program is very inexpensive to conduct.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown. If the ongoing decline is caused by food limitation or other unidentified factors that continue to be limiting, the population (including that segment that was damaged by the oil spill) may not recover.

RESEARCH: *Multiple-resource Research.* Harbor seal populations in PWS and the northern Gulf of Alaska have been declining for over a decade. The EVOS caused additional mortality in the spill area. In the four years since the EVOS, seal numbers have not shown any indication of recovery. In contrast, seals in southeast Alaska and Canada appear healthy and increasing. The reasons for the decline in the northern Gulf and PWS are unknown, but limited (or changing) availability of prey, particularly forage fishes, has been suggested as a cause for the decline. It is not possible, however, to eliminate other causes such as disease, predation by killer whales, harvest, or take by fisheries, or several of these factors in combination.

Of these factors, hypotheses relating to prey limitation, predations, and resource exploitation are high priority research areas for explaining the harbor seal decline. Specific research hypotheses include: (1) The decline in harbor seals in PWS (and the Gulf of Alaska) has occurred primarily because of changes in the availability of prey, particularly forage fishes; and (2) Predation by killer whales has caused or exacerbated the harbor seal decline, and/or prevented recovery. General issues considered important, but not as likely to explain the decline, include research on the definition of habitat effects and oceanographic processes on recruitment, growth, condition, and survival; and impacts of disease on harbor seals in

Prince William Sound. See Chapter 3: Pelagic Ecosystem, and discussion of individual factors — food limitation, and predation.

Research specific to Harbor Seals. Resource exploitation is a high priority issue for harbor seals. Harbor seal numbers are greatly reduced because of the area-wide decline, which was exacerbated by additional spill-related mortality. At this reduced level, the population may be impacted by any additional mortality, such as that caused by subsistence harvest or take associated with fisheries. See Chapter 2 discussion of "Resource Exploitation."

GENERAL RESTORATION: It would help restoration to determine if Prince William Sound animals are genetically distinct or different populations from those in the Gulf of Alaska or Southeast Alaska. This information about whether the populations are distinct or intermingle would be helpful in allowing subsistence hunters to assess the effects of their harvest. It would also be useful in understanding how the region-wide decline in harbor seals affects the population in the spill area.

Harlequin Ducks

Recovery Status: There are indications of reduced densities of birds in the breeding season; a declining trend in the summer, post-breeding population; and very poor production of young in western Prince William Sound.

Recovery Objective: Harlequin ducks will have recovered when breeding and post-breeding season densities and production of young return to estimated prespill levels, or when there are no differences in these parameters between oiled and unoiled areas.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: A survey that will provide an estimate of breeding-age adults to assess reproductive capability in the population and establish numerical recovery objectives will be conducted in 1995. After 1995, a May-June boat survey every three years should provide indications of change in the potential breeding population. Annual production of young is currently very low in the spill area and is normally highly variable in harlequin ducks. Annual monitoring is recommended for the next five years to confidently detect any signs of improvement amid expected fluctuations. Monitoring would be accomplished with a shoreline boat survey during late August and September, providing data on numbers of young, brood distribution, and abundance of post-breeding harlequins.

Monitoring Schedule: Conduct May-June breeding population survey every three years beginning in 1995. Conduct a production/post-breeding survey annually 1995-1999.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown. Intrinsic annual growth rates for harlequin duck populations may be 10% or less. Slow maturation and annually varying breeding propensity further inhibit population increase.

RESEARCH: The breeding population of harlequin ducks in Western Prince William Sound has suffered consistent reproductive failure. The reasons for this chronic recruitment failure since the spill is unknown, but the leading hypothesis is that ingestion of oil-contaminated prey from foraging in oiled mussel beds has affected the reproductive success of the resident birds. This is a high priority issue for harlequin ducks. See discussion of individual factors in Chapter 3: "Direct Toxicity" and "Recruitment Processes."

GENERAL RESTORATION: In 1994, the Trustee Council funded the cleaning of contaminated mussel beds, primarily in Prince William Sound. If these mussel beds are the cause of the continued oil contamination and reproductive failure, the continued cleaning of any remaining contaminated mussel beds will be a continued high priority. The continuation of the 1994 project is dependent on the results of this summer's project.

Intertidal Organisms

Recovery Status: The lower intertidal zone and, to some extent, the middle intertidal zone are recovering. However, injuries persist in the upper intertidal zone, especially on rocky sheltered shores. Recovery of this zone appears to depend, in part, on the return of adult Fucus in large numbers.

Recovery Objective: Each intertidal elevation (lower, middle, or upper) will have recovered when community composition, population abundance of component species, age class distribution and ecosystem functions and services in each injured intertidal habitat have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Monitor selected matched oiled and non-oiled (control) sites throughout the spill area, incorporating a variety of habitats in each region. To validate the inference of recovery for the matched-pair design, matched non-oiled sites should be monitored also.

Monitoring Schedule: Monitor Prince William Sound paired sites in 1995 and 1997. Monitor Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula in 1996 and 1998. Further monitoring cycles should be dependent upon results of initial four years.

Approximately one-half of the site pairs would be within Prince William Sound and the other one-half in the other two regions combined. Because of the matched-pair design and the need to make comparisons within regions (which were shown to differ), a two-year monitoring cycle is necessary. This monitoring strategy provides continuity and level effort between years.

In addition, monitoring of Herring Bay intertidal sites will occur annually.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: The high priority research issues for the nearshore ecosystem including intertidal and subtidal organisms are ecosystem process questions. See Chapter 3: Nearshore Ecosystem, and Community Structure. See also discussion of other factors — predation, competition, and physical/oceanographic factors.

GENERAL RESTORATION: No general restoration strategies have yet been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

Killer Whales

Recovery Status: Thirteen whales disappeared from one pod in Prince William Sound between 1988 and 1990. The injured pod is growing again.

Recovery Objective: Killer whales will have recovered when the injured pod grows to at least 36 individuals (1988 level).

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Photographs of individual killer whales occurring in AB pod will be collected to document natural recovery. Because AB pod whales frequently associate with other Prince William sound resident killer whale pods (approximately 80% of all encounters), it is necessary to photograph all killer whale pods/individuals encountered during field research in Prince William Sound.

Monitoring Schedule: Field research every two years will allow us to keep track of new births by year and record regrowth of the pod. Natality and mortality rates will be conservative biennial estimates, and missing whales will not be confirmed as dead until two years after they are first missing.

Estimated Recovery Time: Recovery of AB pod to pre-spill levels (36 whales) could take ten to fifteen years given the current age and sex structure of the population.

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No research or general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

Marbled Murrelet

Recovery Status: Marbled murrelet populations in Prince William Sound were in decline before the spill. The causes of the pre-spill decline are unknown.

Recovery Objective: Marbled murrelets will have recovered when population trends are increasing.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Estimate the Prince William Sound marbled murrelet population in July using standard U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service boat surveys.

Monitoring Schedule: Boat surveys of Prince William Sound bird populations should be conducted in the summer every three years starting in 1996.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: *Multiple-resource Research.* Research concerning ecosystem processes are high priority research issues for marbled murrelets: climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation and predation. Since the 1970s, marbled murrelets along with other pelagic-feeding resources such as murres, harbor seals, and other marine mammals and seabirds have been declining in the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. See Chapter 3: Pelagic Ecosystem, and the discussion of individual factors — climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation, and predation.

Research Specific to Marbled Murrelets. Avian and mammalian predation is considered a high priority issue for marbled murrelet. See Chapter 3: "Has predation increased?" Also a concern, but a lesser priority, is further research on the effects of resource exploitation (incidental gillnet catch) and upland development. However, protection of habitat remains an important strategy for protecting recovery. See Chapter 3: "Predation", and "Resource Exploitation."

GENERAL RESTORATION: No general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 work plan. Restoration techniques to initiate recovery are unlikely until scientists have determine why marbled murrelets are not recovering.

Pacific Herring

Recovery Status: Pacific herring studies have demonstrated egg mortality and larval deformities. Populations may have declined, but there is uncertainty as to the full extent and mechanism of injury. However, the stocks and dependent fisheries in Prince William Sound are not healthy, as indicated by the low spawning biomass in 1993 and 1994 and the resultant elimination of the fisheries in those years.

Recovery Objective: Pacific herring will have recovered when populations are healthy and productive and exist at prespill abundances.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Monitor fish health and spawning biomass. Annual monitoring for fish health status will begin in 1994. Estimation of spawning biomass will require support of annual spawn deposition survey to supplement normal ADF&G data collection.

Monitoring Schedule: Annual monitoring until recovery objectives have been met, that is when a healthy, strong year-class has recruited into the spawning population. Continued annual monitoring for four additional years (one recruitment cycle) beyond meeting the recovery objectives to ensure recovery has been achieved.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown; no sooner than 1996 (1992 year-class), which will require annual monitoring until at least 2000.

RESEARCH: *Multiple-resource Research.* Research on ecosystem processes including climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation, and predation, is a high priority for understanding why herring and pink salmon are not recovering in Prince William Sound. A basic hypothesis for an ecosystem approach to determining how processes in the pelagic ecosystem may control fluctuations in these fisheries resources has been identified. This hypothesis is that mortality and growth of pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound are controlled by the standing biomass of zooplankton, as influenced by atmospheric and oceanic processes. The average residence time of the Sound's waters and the strength of advective transport of deeper waters from the Gulf of Alaska into the Sound, control the standing biomass of zooplankton. When zooplankton are abundant, predation pressure on juvenile salmon and herring is relatively low, and survival of the juveniles is higher. If zooplankton abundance is low, predatory fish and birds switch from a zooplankton diet to juvenile salmon and herring, thus reducing survival of the juveniles.

Other ecosystem processes that are high priority for herring research include the advective transport of herring larvae from rearing areas in the Sound, and the quality of winter conditions on the survival and reproductive success of the herring population. See Chapter 3: Pelagic Ecosystem, and discussion of individual factors — physical/oceanographic features, prey limitations, and predation.

Research Specific to Herring. The continued investigation of the effects of previous exposure to oil is a high priority research area for herring. This exposure may have caused lethal and sublethal effects, and genetic damage to herring which may be inherited to succeeding generations. In addition, the effects of causes of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) is also a high priority research area. See Chapter 3: "Direct Toxicity," "Heritable Genetic Damage," and "Is it Disease?"

GENERAL RESTORATION: Stock separation information to help management protection is a high priority general restoration strategy for herring.

The failure of the herring run in Prince William Sound in 1993 and 1994 prompted the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to close the fishery. Until the Sound-wide herring run is strong enough to support a commercial fishery, this closure will likely continue. During recovery, the impact of fishery management could be minimized by management information that allows the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to vary harvest regulations by time or location to minimize incidental catch of the injured runs of herring. This task typically involves stock separation so that fisheries managers can determine the portion of the catch (at different locations and times) that originates from the different runs. Marking programs and genetic stock identification are examples of management tools for stock separation. This information is beyond that historically gathered by the department and would allow it to manage fishing to protect the injured runs — to minimize interference with natural recovery. It allows this protection in a way that may allow earlier opening of the herring fishery in some parts of Prince William Sound. Unfortunately, stock separation techniques for herring are less well established than they are for salmon. There is some question about the technical feasibility of these techniques for herring.

Passive Use

Recovery Status: Passive use of resources includes the appreciation of the aesthetic and intrinsic values of undisturbed areas, the value derived from simply knowing that a resource exists, and other nonuse values. Injuries to passive uses are tied to public perceptions of injured resources.

Recovery Objective: Passive uses will have recovered when people perceive that aesthetic and intrinsic values associated with the spill area are no longer diminished by the oil spill.

RESEARCH, MONITORING, AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGY: Any restoration activity that aids recovery of injured resources, or prevents further injuries, will assist recovery of passive-use values. No strategies have been identified which benefit only passive uses without also addressing injured resources. Since recovery of passive uses requires that people know when recovery has occurred, the availability to the public of the latest scientific information will continue to play an important role in the restoration of passive uses. At some point, the Trustee Council may wish to survey perceptions about recovery, but no specific passive use monitoring is proposed at this time.

Monitoring Schedule: At this time, no monitoring specific to passive use values is proposed.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

Persistence of Oil (Intertidal Sediments, Mussels)

Oil itself is not an injured resource or service. It is the cause of the injuries. Monitoring the fate and persistence of oil in the environment including location, concentration, and toxicity provides foundation monitoring for remaining oil contamination in the ecosystem. It also provides specific recovery monitoring for continued contamination in sediments and mussels.

Recovery Status:

- *Prince William Sound.* Limited shoreline surveys and limited clean-up work occurred in 1991, 1992, and 1993. The surveys indicated that subsurface oil remained at many sites that were heavily oiled in 1989.

  In 1993, shoreline assessment surveys were conducted at over 75 sites in Prince William Sound. They found that oil residue was present at most sites and sheening occurred at some. They also found that surface oiling has become very stable. There was no measurable reduction in surface asphalt and surface oil residue from 1992 to 1993. Subsurface oiling, on the other hand, has decreased substantially since 1991. Overall, the amount of subsurface oil found at the study sites in 1993 is about 45% of the amount found in the same areas in 1991.

- *Kodiak.* No sites have been surveyed on Kodiak Island since 1990.

- *Alaska Peninsula.* No general assessment work has been done since 1990. Five study sites were established in 1992 to examine the persistence and degradation of oil along national park coast lines. Those sites will be revisited in 1994. The 1992 observations indicate a continuing presence of oil at those sites.

- *Cook Inlet and Outer Kenai Coast.* Only limited assessment work has been done since 1990. A study site was established in 1992 to examine the persistence and chemical degradation of oil along national park coast lines. That site will be revisited in 1994. The 1992 observation indicates a continuing presence of oil at that site.

Recovery Objective: With respect to residual oil contamination, recovery has been achieved when remaining oil concentrations are reduced to a level comparable to pre-spill levels.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: To assess the persistence of oil, monitoring needs to record the location, concentration, and characterization of oil that remains from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Monitoring the location means periodically determining the areal extent until it reaches "recovery" levels in most areas, and focusing more frequent monitoring on "hot spots" where significant concentrations remain.

Monitoring Schedule:

- *Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula.* Comprehensive surveys have not been conducted since 1990. A survey should be conducted in 1995 to determine the areal extent and location of significant concentrations of remaining oil. The monitoring should be designed to give a comprehensive look at the distribution of oil in order to satisfy scientific and public information needs. Needs for future monitoring, if any, on Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula will be determined based on the results from 1995.

- *Prince William Sound.* Specific areas in Prince William Sound were monitored in 1993. Monitoring is not needed in 1995. It should be conducted in 1996 to determine the location of significant concentrations of remaining oil. Like that for Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula, the monitoring should be designed to give a comprehensive look at the distribution of oil in order to satisfy scientific and public information needs. It should not focus on known "hot spots" monitored in 1993, but be a broader effort to give a comprehensive picture. Future monitoring of specific remaining areas of high oil concentration will be determined based on the results from 1996.

- *Cook Inlet and Outer Kenai Coast.* Monitoring needs for Cook Inlet and outer Kenai Coast need not drive the monitoring schedule; rather, they should be incorporated into the projects for Kodiak and Prince William Sound as logistics opportunities are available.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: No research strategies have been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

GENERAL RESTORATION: The 1994 Work Plan includes a project to accelerate the degradation of surface oil on beaches of important value to subsistence and recreation where the visual recognition of oil is diminishing these services. No strategies have been identified for the 1995 work plan.

Persistence of Oil (Mussel Beds)

Recovery Status: Mussels themselves are an injured resource, both from the recreational and subsistence view plus possibly as the vehicle for transferring petroleum hydrocarbons to higher consumers. High concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons remain evident in some mussel beds within Prince William Sound, and preliminary results indicate contaminated beds outside Prince William Sound also.

Recovery Objective: Recovery will be complete when sediment petroleum hydrocarbons concentrations have declined to pre-spill concentrations.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Beds identified as contaminated should be monitored no more than once every three years. In order to maintain a level effort of work, one-third of these beds could be monitored each year.

Monitoring Schedule: Perform one cycle of monitoring, then re-evaluate.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: No research strategies have been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

GENERAL RESTORATION: In 1994, the Trustee Council funded the cleaning of contaminated mussel beds, primarily in Prince William Sound. If these mussel beds are the cause of the continued oil contamination to harlequin ducks and other intertidal feeders, and reproductive failure to harlequin ducks, the continued cleaning of any remaining contaminated mussel beds will be a continued high priority. The continuation of the 1994 project is dependent on the results of this summer's project.

Persistence of Oil (Subtidal Sediments)

Recovery Status: Subtidal organisms living in or on sediments and demersal fish that forage in subtidal sediment habitats may be exposed to the petroleum hydrocarbons that may be contaminating the sediments. In 1991, shallow subtidal PAH composition patterns consistent with that of weathered *EXXON VALDEZ* oil were found mainly at Northwest Bay in the depth range 3 - 20 m. Reduced concentrations of the oil were found at some shallow water stations in Bay of Isles, Herring Bay, and Snug Harbor. Data in 1992 and 1993 on the fish exposed showed evidence of continued contamination.

Recovery Objectives: Subtidal sediments will have recovered when concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in shallow (0 - 20 m) sediments approximate the petrogenic background concentration that prevailed prior to the *EXXON VALDEZ* oil spill and petroleum exposure indices in biota from oiled sites are similar to indices in biota from non-oiled sites.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Concentrations of hydrocarbons in shallow (0 - 20 m) subtidal sediments, and indices of petroleum exposure in flatfish will be monitored.

Monitoring Schedule: Sediments and biota should be monitored in 1995, and future monitoring should be dependent on 1995 results.

Estimated Recovery Time: Concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons in shallow subtidal sediments are expected to recover to pre-oil spill levels in four to six years. Recovery time for biota exposure are not known

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No research or general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 work plan.

Pigeon Guillemot

Recovery Status: The pigeon guillemot population in Prince William Sound was in decline before the spill. The causes of the prespill decline are unknown.

Recovery Objective: Pigeon guillemots will have recovered when populations are stable or increasing.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Estimate the Prince William Sound pigeon guillemot population in winter and summer using standard US Fish and Wildlife Service boat surveys.

Continue June counts of pigeon guillemots attending colonies on Naked, Peak, Storey, Smith and Little Smith islands. The Naked Island area supports greater than 25% of Prince William Sound guillemots, and pre-spill and post-spill counts of the Naked Island area population provide excellent data for determining population trend. These data will provide an independent source of information to confirm trends found in the boat surveys.

Monitoring Schedule: Boat surveys of Prince William Sound bird populations should be conducted in winter and summer every three years starting in 1996. June counts of guillemots in the Naked Island area should be conducted every three years.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: *Multiple-resource Research.* Research concerning ecosystem processes are high priority research issues for pigeon guillemot: climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation and predation. Since the 1970s, pigeon guillemot along with other pelagic-feeding resources such as marbled murrelets, harbor seals, and other marine mammals and seabirds have been declining in the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. See Chapter 3: Pelagic Ecosystem, and the discussion of individual factors — climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation, and predation.

Research Specific to Pigeon Guillemots. Predation of eggs and nestlings is an alternative but lower priority hypothesis for the lack of pigeon guillemot recovery. Mammalian predation is considered an only moderately important research issue for pigeon guillemots.

In the initial years of the spill, oil was found on eggs. Investigating the lingering effects of this oiling is considered only a moderate priority research hypothesis in explaining the lack of recovery. In addition, resource exploitation (e.g., incidental gillnet catch) is unlikely to

explain the continued area-wide decline, and may have a potentially significant impact on recovery. See Chapter 3: "Direct Toxicity," "Is it Predation?" and "Resource Exploitation."

GENERAL RESTORATION: No general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

Pink Salmon

Recovery Status: Pink salmon studies have demonstrated egg mortality, fry deformities, and reduced growth in juveniles. Populations may have declined, but there is uncertainty as to the full extent and mechanism of injury. However, there is evidence of continued damage in some stocks from exposure to oil, and there has been a precipitous decline to both wild and hatchery stocks of pink salmon in Prince William Sound since 1991.

Recovery Objective: Pink salmon will have recovered when populations are healthy and productive and exist at prespill abundance (an indication of recovery is when egg mortalities in oiled areas match prespill level or levels in unoiled areas.)

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: (1) Annual monitoring of egg mortality in a standardized set of oiled and non-oiled streams. (2) Monitoring of escapements and return per spawner productivity. ADFG routinely monitors escapements throughout PWS as part of its management program; an additional increment of stock separation in the commercial fishery is necessary to accurately determine hatchery/wild stock fishery contributions, in order to estimate returns per spawner. This additional increment may be provided by higher-resolution management activities required as general restoration activity to ensure adequate escapement of impacted populations of pink salmon.

Monitoring Schedule: Annual monitoring until recovery objectives have been met, and for the subsequent generation (two years) after recovery objectives have been met to ensure recovery has been achieved.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown; at least two generations, depending on the mechanism of damage to reproductive success.

RESEARCH: *Multiple-resource Research.* Research on ecosystem processes including climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitation, and predation, is a high priority for understanding why herring and pink salmon are not recovering in Prince William Sound. A basic hypothesis for an ecosystem approach to determining how processes in the pelagic ecosystem may control fluctuations in these fisheries resources has been identified. This hypothesis is that mortality and growth of pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound are controlled by the standing biomass of zooplankton, as influenced by atmospheric and oceanic processes. The average residence time of the Sound's waters and the strength of

advective transport of deeper waters from the Gulf of Alaska into the Sound control the standing biomass of zooplankton. When zooplankton are abundant, predation pressure on juvenile salmon and herring is relatively low, and survival of the juveniles is higher. If zooplankton abundance is low, predatory fish and birds switch from a zooplankton diet to juvenile salmon and herring, thus reducing survival of the juveniles.

Research on the impacts of large-scale enhancement of pink salmon in Prince William Sound on the recovery and productivity of wild populations of pink salmon is also a high priority. See Chapter 3: Pelagic Ecosystem, and discussion of individual factors — climatic/oceanographic features, prey limitations, predation, and impact of hatcheries.

Research Specific to Pink Salmon. The continued investigation of the effects of previous exposure to oil a high priority research area for pink salmon. This exposure may have caused lethal and sublethal effects, and genetic damage to pink salmon which may be inherited to succeeding generations. See Chapter 3: "Direct Toxicity,"and "Heritable Genetic Damage."

GENERAL RESTORATION: Stock-separation information to help management protection is a high priority general restoration technique for pink salmon.

The poor returns of the pink salmon runs in Prince William Sound in 1992 and 1993 have prompted the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to restrict the fishery. Fishermen harvest both injured and healthy pink salmon runs. There is a need for more information to allow the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to vary harvest regulations by time or location to minimize incidental catch of the injured runs of pink salmon. This task typically involves some type of marking so that fisheries managers can determine the portion of the catch (at different locations and times) that originates from the different runs. This information is beyond that historically gathered by the department and would allow it to manage fishing to protect the injured runs — to minimize interference with natural recovery.

Recreation and Tourism

Recovery Status: The spill disrupted use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Resources important for wildlife viewing include killer whale, sea otter, harbor seal, bald eagle, and various seabirds. Residual oil exists on some beaches with high value for recreation. It may decrease the quality of recreational experiences and discourage recreational use of these beaches.

Closures on sport hunting and fishing also affected use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Sport fishing resources include salmon, rockfish, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout. Harlequin duck are hunted in the spill area.

Recreation was also affected by changes in human use in response to the spill. For example, displacement of use from oiled areas to unoiled areas increased management problems and facility use in unoiled areas. Some facilities like the Green Island cabin and the Fleming Spit camp area were injured by clean-up workers.

Recovery Objective: Recreation and tourism will have recovered, in large part, when the fish and wildlife resources on which they depend have recovered, recreation use of oiled beaches is no longer impaired, and facilities and management capabilities can accommodate changes in human use.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Stay advised of the recovery status of the resources upon which recreation activities depend. Interaction with the recreation user groups will be maintained by requiring oil spill funded resource projects to monitor recreation use in the project area. Identify oiled beaches which have or have had high attraction for recreation use where evidence persists as surface or subsurface oil. The 1991 Forest Service Customer Survey will be redone periodically to establish recovery trends.

Monitoring Schedule: Resource monitoring activities that relate to recreational use of the oil spill area will be scheduled as the scientists determine, and the data will be used by the agencies to monitor resource use-based recreation. Beaches with persistent oil will be monitored annually in mid-summer. The Customer Survey will be repeated in 1995, and three and six years hence, in an attempt to establish recovery and trend information.

Estimated Recovery Time: Use statistics are currently higher than for pre-spill years, but people express that oiled areas are not the same as they were pre-spill is prevalent. Continue beach monitoring as long as residual oil persists. When perception of oiling will be insignificant among recreationists is unknown.

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No research and general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

River Otters

Recovery Status: River otters have suffered sublethal effects from the spill and continuing exposure to hydrocarbons.

Recovery Objectives: Indications of recovery are when habitat use, food habitats, and physiological indices have returned to prespill conditions.

RECOVERING MONITORING STRATEGY: Monitor latrine sites for use by otters and reestablish use of abandoned sites to indicate populations recovery. Monitor species composition in feces to document return to prespill composition.

Monitoring Schedule: Two field trips yearly early summer and late summer.

Estimated Recovery Time: River otters are long-lived species; best case scenario - 15 years.

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No research and general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 work plan.

Rockfish

Recovery Status: Dead adult rockfish were recovered following the oil spill. Other rockfish were exposed to hydrocarbons and showed sublethal effects. Furthermore, closures to salmon fisheries increased fishing pressures on rockfish which may be affecting their population. However, the extent and mechanism of injury to this species are unknown.

Recovery Objective: Without further study, recovery cannot be defined.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: No monitoring strategy can be determined without definition of a recovery objective. Synthesis of NRDA studies and other data on PWS rockfish is needed, with recommendations for recovery objective and monitoring approach a requirement of the synthesis project.

Monitoring Schedule: None

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: The only research or general restoration task that has been identified for rockfish is synthesis of the available information in order to determine if restoration is needed.

Sea Otters

Recovery Status: Sea otters do not appear to be recovering, but are expected to eventually recover to their prespill population. Exactly what population increases would constitute recovery is very uncertain, as there is no population data from 1986 to 1989, and the population may have been increasing in Eastern Prince William Sound during that time. In addition, only large changes in the population can be reliably detected with current measuring techniques. However, there are recent indications that the patterns of juvenile and mid-aged mortalities are returning to prespill conditions.

Recovery Objective: Sea otters will be considered recovered when population abundance and distribution are comparable to prespill abundance and distribution, and when all ages appear healthy.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: The recovery monitoring program will track abundance and mortality of sea otters in oiled areas.

Abundance. Aerial surveys of sea otter abundance in areas of Prince William Sound most heavily impacted by the oil spill (areas around northern Knight Island and Naked Island) and in non-oiled areas of western PWS will be conducted in 1995 and 1997 and thereafter only if the number of sea otters in oiled areas remains lower than anticipated. Data on sea otter abundance collected as part of the seabird boat surveys will continue to be collected in the process of monitoring seabirds (at no extra cost to either the seabird or sea otter projects), and will be used to augment the aerial survey data on sea otter abundance in oiled areas. However, the aerial surveys have been developed specifically to provide accurate counts of sea otters whereas the boat surveys have been shown to be biased in their estimates. Thus data collected in the boat surveys will be relied upon only as supplementary information.

Mortality. Sea otter carcasses will be collected in oiled areas of Prince William Sound (the Green Island area) in the spring of 1995 and 1996. Ages of the otters at the time of death can be determined from the skulls. Pre-spill data on carcasses from this area indicated the proportion of prime-age otters in the carcass sample is normally low. However, mortality of prime-age otters was high post-spill, through 1991. Since then, mortality patterns appear to be returning to normal. Two more seasons of carcass collection will allow us to confirm that mortality patterns in the population are similar to prespill. An advantage of assessing mortality through collection of carcasses is that the work can be completed in a short time at a relatively low cost.

Monitoring Schedule:

1995	Aerial surveys, Carcass collection
1996	Carcass collection
1997	Aerial surveys
1998	Only if data collected in 1996 suggests recovery is not occurring
1999	Aerial surveys, if needed
2001	Aerial surveys, if needed

Monitoring Schedule Justification: Unusually low densities of sea otters have been observed in heavily oiled areas of PWS and no increases have been detected since the spill. Maximum annual growth rates in sea otter populations are 0.21. Based on an estimated annual increase of 0.10 and α and $\beta = 0.20$, a significant difference between two bi-annual surveys could be detected. If the annual change is 0.05, three surveys (1995, 1997, 1999) would be required to detect statistical significance.

Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown. No increase in population size has been observed since the spill.

RESEARCH: For sea otters, high priority is given to questions focused on the continued impacts of oiling, both by direct toxicity and altered community structure, and on prey limitation on recovery. Specific research hypotheses relative to these factors are: (1) direct exposure to hydrocarbons and ingestion of contaminated prey has impacted current or future survival and reproductive success of sea otters in Prince William Sound; and (2) the oil spill induced changes in population of benthic prey species that have limited re-occupation of sea otter habitat and the recovery of sea otters in oiled areas. See Chapter 3: Nearshore Ecosystem, and discussion of individual factors — community structure, direct toxicity and prey limitations.

GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: No general restoration strategies have been identified for the 1995 work plan.

Sockeye Salmon

Recovery Status: Sockeye salmon in Red Lake, Akalura Lake, and lakes in the Kenai River system declined in population because of adult overescapement in 1989. The Red Lake system may be recovering because the plankton has recovered, and fry survival improved in 1993. However, Akalura Lake and Kenai River Lakes have not recovered: smolt production has continued to decline from these lakes. In the Kenai River lakes, for example, smolt production has declined from 30 million in 1989 to 6 million in 1990, and to less than 1 million in 1992 and 1993.

Recovery Objective: Sockeye salmon in the impacted lakes will have recovered when populations are able to support overwinter survival rates and smolt outmigrations comparable to prespill levels.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: In Red Lake and Akalura Lake, monitoring of smolt outmigrations. In Kenai River lakes, monitoring of fall fry abundance and smolt abundance to estimate overwinter survival and smolt production.

Monitoring Schedule: Annually until recovery objectives have been met, and for two subsequent years after smolt productivity has returned to normal. Thus two more years of monitoring at Red Lake are required to confirm recovery, while at least seven years of monitoring will be necessary at Kenai and Akalura Lake to monitor productivity through returns of year-classes damaged by spill-induced overescapements.

Estimated Recovery Time: For Akulara Lake and Kenai River lakes, recovery time is unknown, but is believed to be a minimum of seven years. Red Lake may be considered fully recovered in two years.

RESEARCH: High priority research concerning sockeye salmon entirely concern ecosystem processes. See Chapter 3: Upland Ecosystem, and discussion of individual factors — community structure, prey limitation, predation, and competition.

GENERAL RESTORATION: Stock-separation information to help management protect injuried sockeye salmon is a high priority general restoration technique.

The diminished sockeye salmon smolt production in the Kenai and Kodiak area lakes is likely to prompt the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to restrict the fishery. Fishermen harvest both injured and healthy sockeye salmon runs. There is a need for more information to allow the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to vary harvest regulations by time or location to minimize incidental catch of the injured runs. This task typically involves some type of marking so that fisheries managers can determine the portion of the catch (at different locations and times) that originates from the different runs. This information is beyond that historically gathered by the department and would allow it to manage fishing to protect the injured runs — to minimize interference with natural recovery.

Subsistence

Recovery Status: Subsistence users say that maintaining their subsistence culture depends on uninterrupted use of subsistence resources. The more time users spend away from subsistence activities, the less likely they will return to the activities. Continuing injury to natural resources used for subsistence may affect the way of life of entire communities.

Recovery Objective: Subsistence will have recovered when injured subsistence resources are healthy and productive and exist at prespill levels and people are confident that the resources are safe to eat. One indication that recovery has occurred is when the cultural values provided by gathering, preparing, and sharing food are reintegrated into community life.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Other than completion of laboratory sample analysis and result reporting to Native Villages, no new samples will be collected through FY95. Harlequin duck and harbor seal monitoring studies (see each resource above) are important for promoting confidence of subsistence users in wild foods.

Monitoring Schedule: See above

Estimated Recovery Time: To be determined

RESEARCH AND GENERAL RESTORATION STRATEGIES: Some research and general restoration strategies intended to restore subsistence are included under the individual commercial fishing resources including pink salmon, sockeye salmon, herring, and harbor seals.

Other Research Priorities for FY 95 include clam recruitment projects. Subsistence users are reporting smaller and fewer clams at some sites previously used for subsistence gathering.

General Restoration Priorities for FY 95 include completion of 94279, Subsistence Food Safety Testing, including laboratory analysis of 1994 samples. Result reporting through newsletters and community followup meetings will be needed to accomplish the goals of this project. The newsletter will include all that was reported in other Trustee Council sponsored projects that have information which applies to subsistence communities.

Project 94272, Chenega Chinook Salmon Release, will continue for another 4 years. Project 94244, Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance, will need to continue in order to meet project goals.

Subtidal Organisms

Recovery Status: Certain subtidal organisms, like eelgrass and some species of algae, appeared to be recovering. Other subtidal organisms, like leather stars and helmet crabs, showed little signs of recovery.

Recovery Objective: Subtidal communities will have recovered when the community composition, age class distribution population abundance of component species, and ecosystem functions and services in each injured subtidal habitat have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill.

RECOVERY MONITORING STRATEGY: Focus on the eelgrass community in Prince William Sound. A matched-pair design is recommended.

Monitoring Schedule: Eelgrass sites should be monitored in 1995. Further monitoring should be dependent upon the results of this 1995 effort.

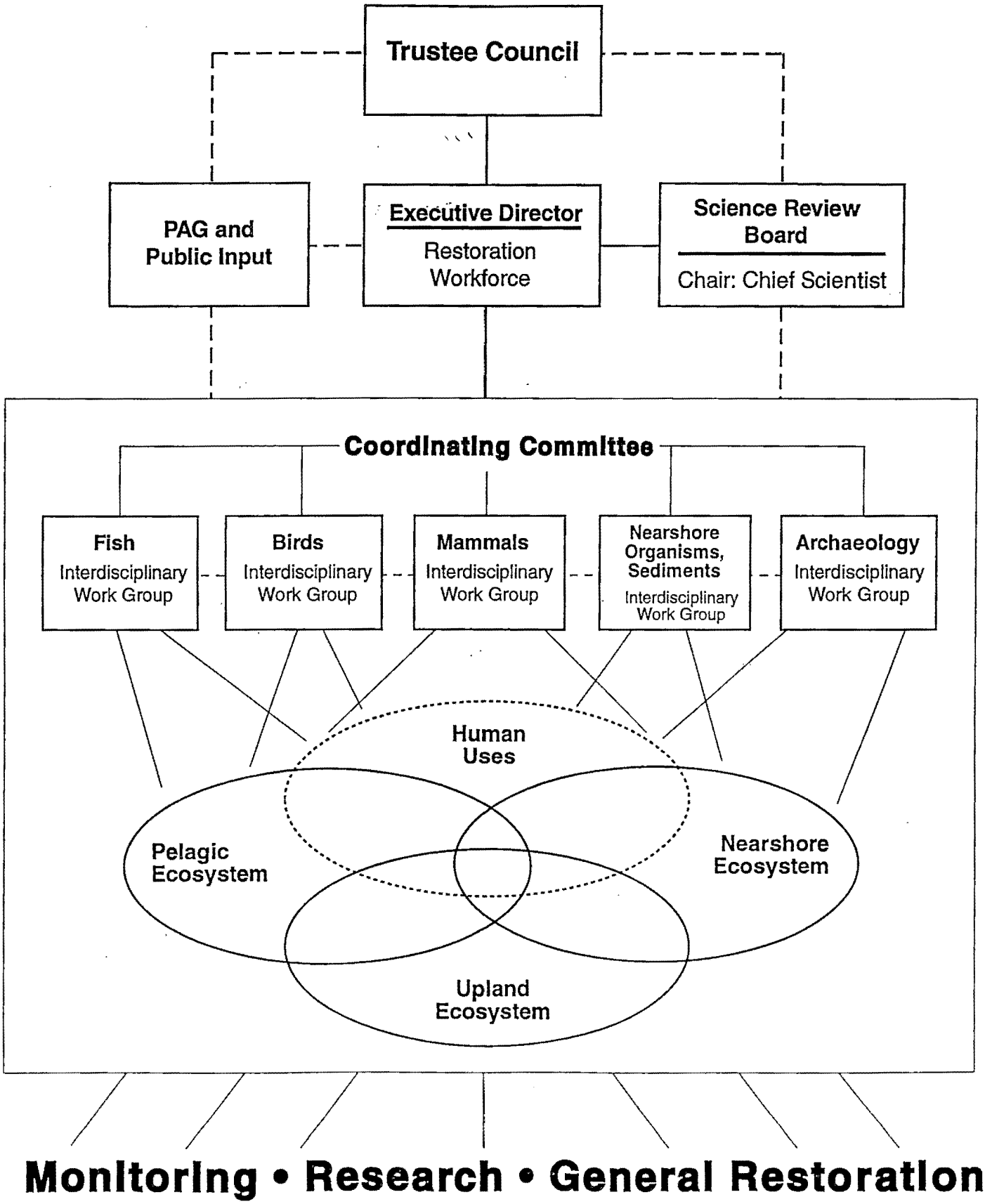
Estimated Recovery Time: Unknown

RESEARCH: The high priority research issues for the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal and subtidal organisms, are entirely ecosystem process questions. See Chapter 3: Nearshore Ecosystem, and Community Structure. See also discussion of other factors — predation, competition, and climatic/oceanographic factors.

GENERAL RESTORATION: No general restoration strategies have yet been identified for the 1995 Work Plan.

Draft 6/27/94

Management and Science Planning Organizational Diagram



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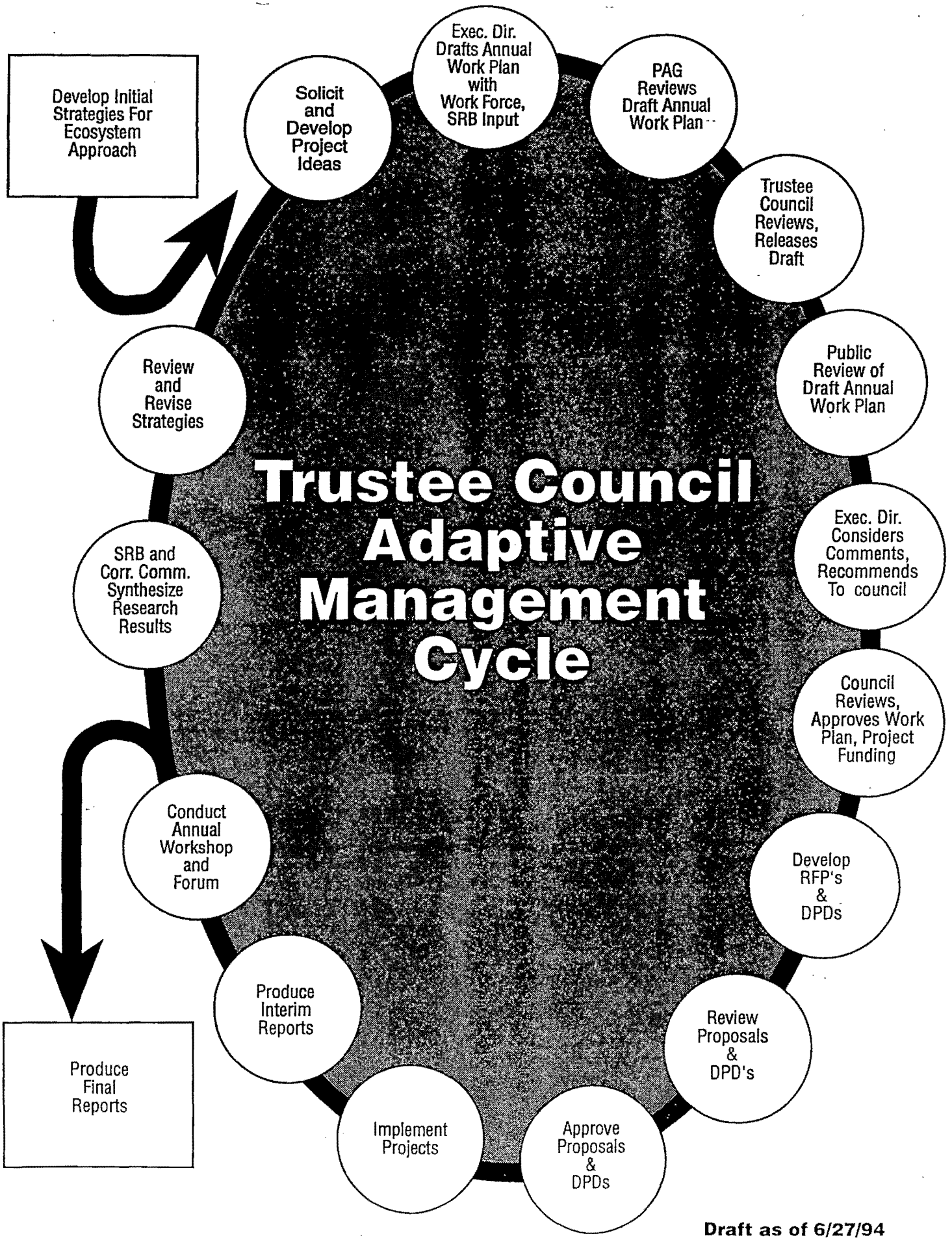

Draft as of 6/27/94

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Table 1 GENERAL RESTORATION

Proj No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs
Archaeological Resources										
95007-CLO	Closeout: Site-specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	All	Closeout	94007	$599.5	$191.7	$0.0	$191.7	1
95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration (Site SEW-488)	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	94007	$599.5	$185.2	$0.0	$185.2	
95007C	Crafton Island Site Restoration	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	94007	$600.0	$27.7	$5.0	$32.7	
Birds - General										
95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	DOI	ALL	NEW			$77.0	$0.0	$77.0	2
95098	Identification of Seabird Feeding Areas from Remotely Sensed Data	DOI	ALL	NEW			$74.0	Unk	Unk	4
Birds - Murrelets										
95099	Murrelet Vocalization in Conjunction with Artificial Nests: A Possible Means of Attraction to Habitat	DOI	ALL	NEW			$77.0	Unk	Unk	4
Birds - Murres										
95096	Restoration of Murres by Way of Social Attraction and Predator Removal	DOI	ALL	NEW			$167.0	Unk	Unk	4
95097	Restoration of Murres by Way of Transplantation of Chicks: A Feasibility Study	DOI	ALL	NEW			$176.0	Unk	Unk	4
Birds - Predator Removal										
95041A-CLO	Closeout: Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI	OUT	Closeout	94041	$84.0	$20.4	$0.0	$20.4	1
95041B-CLO	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands: Follow-up Surveys	DOI	OUT	Closeout	94041	$84.0	$50.9	$0.0	$50.9	2
95042	Five-year Plan to Remove Predators from Seabird Colonies	DOI	OUT	NEW			$75.0	$0.0	$75.0	2
Fish - Cutthroat/Dolly Varden										
95043B	Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	94043		$137.4	Unk	Unk	

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Table 1 GENERAL RESTORATION

Proj No	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
Fish - Herring										
95051	Large Scale Coded Wire Tagging of PWS Herring	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$190.6	$512.5	$846.2	4
95165	PWS Herring Stock Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94165	$62.0	$94.0	$97.0	Unk	3
Fish - Pink Salmon										
95024	Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$350.0	$685.5	Unk	
95079	Pink Salmon Restoration through Small-Scale Hatcheries	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$150.0	$75.0	$425.0	6
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320C	$53.9	$649.0	$292.7	$1,436.2	
Fish - Rockfish										
95111	Sustainable Rockfish Yield	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$204.4	$318.0	$797.2	3
95112	Rockfish Restoration Objective	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$69.0	Unk	Unk	Unk
Fish - Salmon										
95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94137	$261.6	$273.4	$0.0	$273.4	2
95139B	Spawning Channel-Port Dick Creek	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd			$127.5	Unk	Unk	5
95139C	Salmon Habitat and Stock Restoration-Pink Creek and Horse Marine Barrier Bypass Development	ADFG	KOD	Cont'd			$45.7	Unk	$203.7	5
sh - Sockeye Salmon										
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	94255	$406.1	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Multiple Resources										
95052	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADNR	ALL	NEW			$230.6	$300.0	Unk	5
95417	Carry-over of 1994 funds for Project 94417, Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	All	Carry fwd	94417	$232.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	
Persistence of Oil										
95047	Seal Contamination	ADNR	PWS	NEW			Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
95266-CLO	Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	ADEC	ALL	Closeout	94266	$365.0	$93.8	$0.0	$93.8	

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Table 1 GENERAL RESTORATION

Proj.No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs
Services - Commercial Fishing										
95003	Area E Commercial Salmon Permit Buyback Program	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$11,735.0	$0.0	$11,735.0	Unk
95006	Paint River Pink Salmon Development	ADFG	KEN	NEW			$173.9	$215.0	$568.9	4
95088	Salmon Instream Restoration: Pink Creek and Horse Marine Bypass	ADFG	KOD	NEW			$52.7	Unk	$210.7	
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	ADFG	PWS	NEW	94320L		$2,219.1	$2,241.2	Unk	Unk
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94259	$354.1	$324.6	$324.6	$973.8	
95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320b	$244.4	$260.5	$248.6	Unk	Unk
Services - Recreation and Tourism										
95002	Leave No Trace Education Program	USFS	PWS	NEW		$0.0	$177.7	$166.8	$294.5	2
95016	A Tribute to Prince William Sound	USFS	PWS	NEW			$161.0	$0.0	$161.0	1
95053	Cordova's Mini Imaginarium	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$62.6	$62.6	$125.2	2
95067	Overescapement Information Brochure	USFS	KEN	NEW			$23.4	$0.0	$23.4	1
95080	Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$1,365.0	$0.0	$1,365.0	Unk
95082	"Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$360.0	$0.0	$360.0	
95084	Odiak Camper Park Expansion	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$266.0	$0.0	$266.0	Unk
95085	Cordova Historical Marine Park	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$196.5	$0.0	$196.5	Unk
Services - Subsistence										
95017	Port Graham Coho Salmon Subsistence Fishery Restoration Project	ADFG	KEN	NEW			$587.9	$0.0	$587.9	1
95069	Restoration of Salmon Stocks of Special Importance to Native Cultures	ADFG	PWS KEN	NEW			$672.6	Unk	Unk	
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Coop Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	PWS KEN	Cont'd	94244	$55.0	$54.5	Unk	Unk	Unk
95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94272	$57.4	$38.7	$39.1	$77.8	2
95279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	94279	$379.2	$207.3	$0.0	$207.3	
95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning	ADFG	ALL	Closeout	94428		$81.0	$0.0	Unk	1
						TOTAL:	$22,757.3			
						Number of Projects:	47			

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Table 2 MONITORING

Proj No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96
Mammals									
Harbor Seals; (trend counts)	Part of research Project 95064: Monitoring Habitat Use, Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound								
Killer Whales; (photo-id)									
95013	Killer Whale Monitoring in PWS		NOAA	PWS	NEW	94092		$105.0	Unk
95092	Recovery Monitoring of PWS Killer Whales	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	94092		$99.5	$29.0
Sea Otters (aerialsurveys, carcass collection)	Part of research project 9505B: Sea Otter Abundance and Distribution; See also Boat Surveys, Project 95159								
River Otters (latrine surveys)									
95062	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	NEW			TBD	TBD
Birds									
Bald Eagles (productivity survey; population survey)									
95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW			$48.3	$0.0
95030	Productivity Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW			$81.9	$0.0
Black Oystercatchers (none in 1995)									
95159	Surveys to Determine Additional Oil Spill Effects and Recovery of Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	94159	$107.0	$391.0	$41.0
Common Murres (productivity survey; population survey)									
95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	DOI	DOI	KEN	Cont'd	94039		$163.7	$138.5
Harlequin Ducks (productivity survey, population survey)									
95005	Harlequin Duck Abundance and Productivity in Western Cook Inlet	DOI	DOI	KEN	NEW			$40.2	Unk
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94427	$40.4	$221.8	Unk
Marbled Murrelets (none in 1995)	See Project 95159 (Black Oystercatchers)								
Pigeon Guillemots (none in 1995)	See Project 95159 (Black Oystercatchers)								
Fish and Shellfish									
Cuttrhoat and Dolly Varden (growth rates)	No project submitted								
Pacific Herring (health & spawning biomass counts)									
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94166	$466.3	$493.3	$493.3

Description in parenthesis is the monitoring projects expected from the Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects. "Harbor Seals (trend counts)" shows that a project to monitor trend count was referenced in the Invitation for 1995.

Table 2 MONITORING

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Proj No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96
Pink Salmon (egg mortality and returns per spawner)									
	Part of research project 95191B: Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortality; and general restoration project 95320B Pink Salmon Stock ID and monitoring (Coded Wire Tag)								
Sockeye Salmon (smolt outmigration for Kenai, Red Lake, and Akalura systems; Fry abundance for Kenai)									
95048	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth		ADFG	ALL	NEW			$85.0	$11.0
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement See also general restoration project 95255, Kenai River Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	94258	$854.9	$983.3	$0.0
Other Resources									
Archaelogy(index and crosscheck sites)									
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Cont'd	94007	$599.5	$190.9	$190.0
Intertidal Organisms (PWS sites and Herring Bay)									
95094	Recovery of Intertidal Clams in PWS	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$229.2	Unk
95045	Green Island Intertidal Restoration Monitoring		USFS	PWS	NEW			$113.4	$113.0
95086A	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring and		ADFG	PWS	Cont'd		$729.4	$829.4	Unk
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies		ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94086	$729.4	$549.1	Unk
95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities		ADFG	PWS	NEW			$399.9	$0.0
95107	Subtidal Site Verification		ADFG	PWS	NEW			$84.0	$0.0
Persistence of Oil (Kodiak & Ak Penin shoreline assessment; mussel beds; and subtidal bile)									
95027	Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula Comprehensive Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	KOD AKP	NEW			$759.5	$113.6
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	NOAA	NOAA	PWS KEN	Cont'd	94090	$676.1	$261.8	$270.0
95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	NOAA	NOAA	ALL	Cont'd	94290	$130.2	$72.2	Unk
95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data		ADEC	All	NEW			$84.4	Unk

Description in parenthesis is the monitoring projects expected from the Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects. "Harbor Seals (trend counts)" shows that a project to monitor trend count was referenced in the Invitation for 1995.

Table 2 MONITORING

Proj No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96
Services									
Commercial fishing (none; see individual resources for monitoring)									
	No project submitted								
Desginated Wilderness areas (none; see persistence of oil)									
	No project submitted								
Passive use (none; see specific resources for monitoring)									
	No project submitted								
Recreation and Tourism (beach use and customer surveys)									
95056	Monitoring Visual Sensitivity in PWS	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW			$264.7	$159.8
Closeout Monitoring Projects									
95039CLO	Closeout: Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	KEN	Closeout	94039	$227.2	$30.5	$0.0
95090CLO	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	ADEC	ADEC	PWS	Closeout	94090	$518.0	$154.4	$0.0
95173CLO	Closeout: Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI	DOI	PWS	Closeout	94173	$201.1	$55.0	$0.0
95285CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	KEN	Closeout	95285	$629.2	$104.7	$0.0
							TOTAL	$6,896.1	
							No. of Projects =	28	

Description in parenthesis is the monitoring projects expected from the Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects. "Harbor Seals (trend counts)" shows that a project to monitor trend count was referenced in the Invitation for 1995.

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Table 3 **RESEARCH**

Proj.No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
PWS System Investigation (PWSSC/UAF/ADFG)										
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320A	$263.4	$378.6	$378.6	$757.2	4
95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320d	$171.2	$218.2	$130.0	$348.2	
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320e	$907.1	$1,492.0	$1,492.0	$4,476.0	
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320g	$141.5	$297.3	$0.0	$297.3	
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320h	$300.1	$380.1	Unk	Unk	2-5
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers-Food Webs of Fish	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320I		$196.1	$160.0	Unk	2-5
95320I(3)	Purchase of Isotope Radio Mass Spectrometer	ADFG	PWS	NEW	94320I		$257.4	$0.0	$257.4	1
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320j	$756.5	$1,575.1	$1,430.9	Unk	Unk
95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320k	$46.6	$48.1	$48.6	Unk	Unk
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320m	$773.1	$824.4	$0.0	$824.4	1
95320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320N	$666.9	$1,192.4	$707.4	Unk	Unk
95320P	Planning and Communication	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320P	$51.8	$176.5	$169.6	$346.1	2
95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320q	$84.8	$124.8	$427.1	Unk	
95320S	Place-holder for ADF&G Multi-step Sealed Proposal (Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations)	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320S	$97.0			TBD	
95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$456.8	$500.0	Unk	3-5
95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring and Pollock	ADFG	ALL	NEW			$97.2	$102.3	$324.6	
95320V	Herring Predation by Humpback Whales in PWS	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$181.6	$171.6	$363.2	2
95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$118.9	$85.2	Unk	2+

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Table 3 **RESEARCH**

Proj No	Title	Lead Agency	Loc	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
Marine Mammal Ecosystem Research (ADFG/UAF/NOAA)										
95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$153.8	$131.4	$375.8	
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94064	$272.2	$309.4	$302.0	$710.0	
95073	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on Harbor Seals in PWS	NOAA	PWS	NEW			$99.5	$229.5	$493.0	
95163	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA	PWS KEN	Cont'd	94163		$1,203.7	$1,000.0	Unk	
95320I(1)	Istotope Tracers - Food Webs of Marine Mammals and Birds	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94320I	$60.5	$100.1	Unk	Unk	2-5
Other Marine Mammal Research										
95014	Predation by Killer Whales in PWS. Feeding Behavior and Distribution of Predators and Prey	NOAA	PWS	NEW			$156.9	$148.8	Unk	3
Nearshore Ecosystem/Community Structure Research (UAF)										
95009A	Trophics and Community Structure in the Intertidal and Shallow Subtidal	USFS	PWS	NEW			$455.4	Unk	Unk	2-5
95009B	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	USFS	PWS	NEW			$218.9	$291.3	$723.1	3
95009C	Trophic Dynamics and Energy Flow: Impacts of Herring Spawn and Sea Otter Predation on Nearshore Benthic Community Structure	USFS	PWS	NEW			$217.3	Unk	Unk	3-5
95009D	Survey and Experimental Enhancement of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	USFS	PWS	NEW			$159.5	$157.5	Unk	2-5
95009E	Community Structure of Mobile Foragers Using the Nearshore	USFS	PWS	NEW			$280.5	$227.0	Unk	2-5

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Table 3 **RESEARCH**

Proj No	Title	Lead Agency	Loc	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs
Recovery of Nearshore Predators (NBS)										
95025A	Factors Affecting Recovery of Sea Ducks and their Prey	DOI	PWS	NEW			$393.7	$298.0	$1,290.0	5
95025B	Sea Otter Abundance and Distribution, Food Habits and Population Assessment	DOI	PWS	NEW			$162.7	$82.8	$274.7	3
95025C	Pigeon Guillemots and River Otters	DOI	PWS	NEW			$179.6	$179.9	$539.6	4
95025D	Settlement Rates of Nearshore Invertebrates, Oceanic Processes and Population Recovery, Are They Linked?	DOI	PWS	NEW			$435.7	$405.0	$1,190.0	5
95025E	Algal Competition Limiting Recovery in the Intertidal	DOI	PWS	NEW			$222.5	$222.5	$525.0	3
95025F	Availability and Utilization of Musculus spp. as Food for Sea Ducks and Sea Otters	DOI	PWS	NEW			$4.6	$4.6	$9.2	2
95025G	Recruitment Patterns of Nearshore Clam Populations in PWS	DOI	PWS	NEW			$121.3	$121.3	$522.7	5
95025H	Effects of Predatory Invertebrates on Nearshore Clam Populations in PWS	DOI	PWS	NEW			$118.4	$100.0	$256.7	3
95025J	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in PWS	DOI	PWS	NEW			$397.0	$310.0	$1,017.0	3

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Table 3 **RESEARCH**

Proj No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
Other Nearshore/Intertidal Research										
95075	Population Structure of Blue Mussels in Relation to Levels of Oiling and Densities of Vertebrate Predators	NOAA	PWS	NEW			$197.5	$317.7	$314.1	3
95010	Inertidal Fauna and Flora Species Composition, Abundance and Variability Relative to Physical Habitat Controls	DOI	KEN	NEW			$73.5	Unk	Unk	2
95018	Partitioning of Primary Production Between Pelagic and Benthic Communities	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$197.1	$0.0	$197.1	1
95086B	Population Dynamics of Eelgrass and Associated Fauna	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94086	$729.4	$64.8	$35.0	$99.8	2
95087	Sea Urchin Population Dynamics: Changes in Population Density and Availability as Prey of Sea Otters	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$65.4	$0.0	$65.4	
Pelagic Ecosystem Research (NBS)										
95019	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	DOI	PWS KEN	NEW			$284.4	$204.2	$692.8	4
95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	DOI	KEN	NEW			$251.1	$212.5	$463.6	3
95022	Foraging Efficiencies at Temporary Food Patches	DOI	PWS	NEW			$183.1	$147.2	$230.3	2
95023	Food Web Relationships of Pelagic Species Exhibiting Long-term Decline	DOI	PWS	NEW			$168.0	$170.0	$483.0	4
Other Pelagic Research										
95033	Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	DOI	PWS KEN	NEW			$198.5	Unk	Unk	5
95173	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	94173	$201.1	$353.7	Unk	Unk	5

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Table 3 **RESEARCH**

Proj No	Title	Lead Agency	Loc	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
Upland/Riparian Ecosystem Research										
95043A	Cordova Cutthroat Trout Habitat	USFS	PWS	Con't	94043		$22.7	$0.0	$22.7	1
95046	Long-term Record in Tree Rings of Climatic Features	NOAA	ALL	NEW			$153.6	$166.3	$494.5	3
95050	A Test of Sonar Accuracy in Estimating Escapement of Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	KEN, OUT	NEW			$79.3	$78.0	$235.4	4
95054	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	USFS	PWS	NEW			$42.7	$0.0	$42.7	
95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation Impacts on Injured Fish	ADFG	PWS KEN	NEW			TBD	TBD	TBD	
95105	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration Pilot Enclosure Study	ADFG	KEN	NEW			$361.2	Unk	Unk	
Ecotoxicology Research										
95044	In Situ Formation and Ecotoxicity of Hydrocarbon Degradation Products Produced by Ultramicrobacteria	NOAA	PWS	NEW			$118.5	Unk	Unk	5
95071	Monitoring Nearshore Fish Species for Persistence of Oil Exposure and Ecotoxicological Effects	NOAA	PWS KEN AKP	NEW			$225.0	$185.0	Unk	
95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	PWS	NEW			$234.8	Unk	Unk	
95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	ALL	NEW			$179.9	$310.9	$1,380.4	5
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	94191	$782.9	$681.5	Unk	Unk	5
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)		ALL	Cont'd	94191	$784.0	$165.6	$324.0	$489.5	2

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Table 3 **RESEARCH**

Proj No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
Other Research										
95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	DOI	PWS	NEW			$398.0	Unk	Unk	2
95055	Prehistoric Ecological Baseline for PWS	USFS	PWS	NEW			$149.6	$91.7	$241.3	
95057	Movement of Larval and Juvenile Fishes within PWS	NOAA	PWS	NEW			$300.0	Unk	Unk	3
95065	PWSAC Pink Salmon Fry Mortality	ADFG	PWS	NEW			$52.5	$0.0	$52.5	1
95077	Recreation Impacts in PWS; Human Impacts as a Factor Constraining Long Term Ecosystem Recovery	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$117.0	$117.0	$376.9	
95078	Culture, History, and Ecosystems: An Assessment of Cultural/Historical Strategies to Building Long-term Understanding of Ecosystem Dynamics in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Area	DOI	ALL	NEW			$166.7	$0.0	$166.7	
95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI	PWS	Closeout	94102	$231.5	$62.3	$0.0	$62.3	1
						TOTAL:	$18,954.0			
						Number of Projects:	68			

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Table 4 HABITAT PROTECTION

Proj No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs
95058	Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners	ADFG	ALL	NEW			$415.7	$0.0	$415.7	1
95095	Quantification of Stream Habitat for Harlequin Ducks and Anadromous Fish Species from Remote Sensed Data	ADNR	ALL	NEW			$88.0	Unk	Unk	4
95110-CLO	Closeout: Habitat Protection and Data Acquisition	ADNR	All	Closeout	95110	$678.7	$60.0	$0.0	$60.0	1
95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	ALL	Cont'd	94120	$1,160.3	$1,403.3	$0.0	$1,403.3	
95200	Public Access	ADNR	PWS	NEW			$154.7	$247.5	$897.2	
95505A	Channel Type Habitat Relationships	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	94505	$406.1	$261.0	$69.3	$330.3	
95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	USFS	All	Cont'd	94505	$406.1	$17.2	$0.0	$17.2	
						TOTAL:	$2,399.9			
						Number of Projects:	7			

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Table 5 ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Proj No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
95049	Independent Review of Restoration and Monitoring Projects	ADFG	ALL	NEW			$31.9	$0.0	$31.9	1
95089	Information Management System	All	ALL	Cont'd			$540.1	Unk	Unk	Unk
95100	Administration Budget	All	ALL	Cont'd			$3,500.0		$3,500.0	Unk
95422-CLO	Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	USFS	ALL	Closeout	94422	$343.4	$20.0	$0.0	$20.0	
						TOTAL:	$4,092.0			
						Number of Projects:	4			

Table 6 RESTORATION RESERVE

Proj No.	Title	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj Type	FY 94 Proj #	Cost FY 94	Cost FY 95	Cost FY 96	Total Cost	Yrs.
95424	Restoration Reserve	All	All	Cont'd	94424	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	$12,000.0	Unk	Unk

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a.r. 14.2.10

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DISCUSSION DRAFT PREPARED BY TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF

FOR REVIEW BY THE PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

This draft document has not been reviewed by the Trustee Council. It has been circulated to the Public Advisory Group for review, discussion and comment by the PAG. Following receipt of comments it is expected that another draft will be prepared for presentation to the Trustee Council.

June 28, 1994 8:59am

POLICY STATEMENT

Acquisition of fee simple title preferred

Fee simple title acquisitions have the potential to provide the highest level of habitat protection and are preferred for habitat acquisitions. Fee simple acquisitions also are more likely to avoid future ambiguities concerning future management, rights of sellers, public access and use, the possibility of development and other issues that may arise with less than fee simple acquisitions. Fee simple acquisitions are also less complex to negotiate and therefore more likely to be successfully completed. The purchase price for fee simple may be only slightly greater than the purchase price of lesser interests. Acquisition of commercial timber rights alone may not provide adequate habitat protection. The cost of future management of less than fee interests may be significantly higher than that of fee interests. Therefore, fee simple acquisition is the preferred method of habitat acquisition and likely to receive a higher priority.

Acquisition of less than fee simple title

In some cases, restoration of injured resources and services can be achieved through acquisition of less than a fee simple title interest in the land. When adequate to meet restoration objectives, this strategy can have several advantages. First, it may reduce the cost of the protection. Second, lands with high restoration potential for which fee simple title is not for sale may be available through acquisition of a lesser interest. Third, it may allow the owner of the residual fee interest to pursue economic, cultural and other activities on the lands that are compatible with restoration objectives.

The density of commercial or other development has the potential to reduce the value for restoration purposes of the rights acquired in a less than fee simple transaction. In less than fee simple acquisitions the extent of development, if any, to be permitted should be specified. For example, the number of lodge sites or home sites, their size and location should be identified. The

rights reserved to the seller, including the extent of development permitted, if any, must be delineated so as to preserve the value of the land for restoration purposes. The development rights reserved will differ from parcel to parcel depending on the particular needs for restoration and the needs of the seller. In addition to the issue of density of development which must be addressed, related concerns such as shoreline and stream buffers, water usage and sewage disposal for habitat values and recreation uses should be addressed to ensure that the rights being acquired will, in fact, provide the level of protection needed to facilitate realization of the restoration objectives.

Acquisition of commercial timber rights

Acquisitions involving commercial timber rights, where the retained fee interests include the right of the fee owner to pursue development and other activities other than commercial timber harvest, should address the extent of timber removal permitted incidental to the fee owner's exercise of retained rights.[1] The amount of incidental timber removal to be allowed must not reduce the value of acquiring the timber rights for restoration purposes. Factors to be considered are the extent of buffers for sensitive areas such as streams and shorelines, limitations on the amount of canopy removal and limitations on the clearing or substantial clearing of areas. Any revenue in excess of removal costs received from the sale of commercial timber removed incident to the exercise of retained rights should be paid to the managing agency.

Because of differing restoration needs for various parcels the limitations on incidental timber removal may differ for different parcels. The specific development to be permitted on parcels where commercial timber rights have been acquired should be described in sufficient detail to preclude future ambiguity. Descriptions should identify sites for development, including the size, locations and nature of development allowed.

In specific circumstances where it is not possible to identify all the development to be permitted, acquired habitat may be protected by setting limits on the removal of trees incidental to development. Such limitations could be used to assure that restoration objectives are achieved. They are a less preferred method of describing rights to be retained by the seller and will be carefully reviewed on a case by case basis. An example of a set of restrictions that could be considered would be as follows:

---

[1] Normally commercial timber rights are purchased in order to harvest the timber and related development is not an issue. In these acquisitions, where the timber is being purchased in order to protect the habitat, development which could effect that habitat is an important consideration for the Trustee Council.

1) incidental timber removal would be limited to no more than five percent of the basal area of a parcel[2];

2) incidental timber removal of up to 25 percent of the basal area of any part, not exceeding 100 acres in size, of the parcel to be developed would be allowed as long as no more than five percent of the basal area of the entire parcel is removed;

3) the size and juxtaposition of discrete blocks of timber harvested incidental to the fee owner's exercise of retained rights would also be limited.[3] The size of such discrete blocks could be limited to no more than one, five acre block per one sixteenth section. The blocks could not be contiguous;

4) incidental timber removal, if any, should be conducted so that there would not be a disproportionate number of larger trees removed;

5) no timber removal would be permitted within 300 feet of anadromous streams, streams that support nesting of injured species, mean high water of salt water bodies, or fish bearing fresh water body shorelines except as may be specifically agreed upon after consideration of the restoration impact of the proposed removal.

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[2] Basal area is a per acre measure of the cross sectional area at chest height occupied by the standing timber.

[3] "Discrete blocks" are areas where more than 75 percent of the basal area is removed.

a.r. 14.2.10.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

--Approach to Restoration (7/15/93)--

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees should give priority to the 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 pre-spill conditions

F. Provide funding for facilities which support A through E, above.

ar 14.2.10

Department of the Interior
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance - Alaska

NOTE

June 27, 1994

TO: EVOS Public Advisory Group and PAG Notebook Holders

FROM: Doug Mutter, PAG Designated Federal Officer

SUBJECT: Updated PAG Guidelines

Enclosed are updates to the "Public Advisory Group Background and Guidelines".

To update PAG notebooks:

1. Locate Volume I, tab IV.C.

2. Remove page ii, second page of "Contents", and replace with new page ii.

3. Remove pages 12 through 16, "Support and Travel Information", and replace with new pages 12 through 13.

4. Remove page 17, "Appendices", and replace with new page 14.

5. Remove the following forms from Appendix B, "Forms and Formats":

   B. Forms and Formats (title page--1page)
   Travel Itinerary (1 page)
   Federal Travel Authorization (1 page)
   Instructions for Travel Voucher Preparation (1 page)
   Travel Voucher (2 pages)

   Replace with the following new forms:

   B. Forms and Formats (1 page)
   Travel Itinerary (1 page)
   State Travel Authorization (1 page)
   Instructions for Travel Authorization Preparation (1 page)
   Vehicle Mileage Report (2 pages)

6. Add the new Appendix G, "State Travel Regulations", after Appendix F (26 pages).

7. Add the new Appendix H, "Process for Appointment of 1994-1996 Members", after Appendix G (4 pages).

If you have questions call me at 907/271-5011 or Cherrie Womac at 907/278-8012.

NOTE: The ** before a paragraph indicates procedures that are at the discretion of the Public Advisory Group.

VII. Support

A. Executive Director

The Public Advisory Group functions are advisory only and its officers shall have no administrative authority by virtue of their membership, except to recommend budget and support needs to the Executive Director or the Designated Federal Officer. The Trustee Council, through the Executive Director, shall procure and provide all needed meeting space, supplies, copying, mailing, equipment, and support for the Public Advisory Group. An annual budget to support the Public Advisory Group shall be prepared as part of the Trustee Council regular budget process. All Public Advisory Group expenditures will be preceded by coordination and approval of the Director of Operations and the Designated Federal Officer.

B. Travel and Expenses

Public Advisory Group members are voluntary and do not receive compensation for time and materials used in order to participate on the Public Advisory Group. Actual travel (to a maximum allowable amount) plus travel-related expenses (eg. taxi cab) and per diem for meals and incidental expenses, are reimbursable (except for *ex officio* members) in the same manner as persons employed intermittently by the State of Alaska. Members must have pre-approved (by the Director of Operations) travel authorizations for any travel related to Public Advisory Group business. Travel expenses and per diem will be reimbursed based on standard Federal government travel regulations and rates. Members should indicate to vendors that they are travelling on government business and request that government rates be applied (show the Travel Authorization form). Forms for reimbursement (receipts are required) are in the Appendix and should be filed with the Director of Operations within 5 days of completion of the trip.

The information on the following pages summarizes the rules for travel and expenses. Any questions and pre-approvals should be directed to the Director of Operations, or as otherwise noted in the following procedures.

C. Non-PAG Events

** The Public Advisory Group may recommend that a member attend and report on a Trustee Council sponsored or sanctioned workshop, meeting, or other event within the State of Alaska, and be reimbursed for travel and expenses. Prior approval of the Director of Operations is required. This does not preclude Public Advisory Group members from attending such functions at their own expense.

TRAVEL INFORMATION

This travel/reimbursement information is for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group. Reimbursements will be made in accordance with State of Alaska travel regulations (Alaska Administrative Manual--AAM 60.010-.400). All travel must be approved in advance by the Director of Operations using the form: Travel Authorization (02-027) (see Appendix B). A copy of this form will be sent to Public Advisory Group members and the authorized travel agent prior to the date of travel.

Airline Tickets: Travel economy class from the home town by the most direct route. First class tickets will not be reimbursed unless first class is the only means available. Cherri Womac at (907) 278-8012 or toll free in-state (800) 478-7745 will make the necessary travel arrangements. The original ticket stub/coupon must be turned in with all paperwork.

Car Rental: Prior approval must be obtained for car rentals, if this is to be a reimbursable expense. Car rental is not encouraged since it is less expensive to use a taxi cab or shuttle bus. Save receipts.

Mileage: Authorized mileage for use of personal vehicles will be reimbursed at the rate of 28 cents per mile, but cannot exceed the cost of an airline ticket or other common carrier to the same destination.

Hotels: Members should make their own hotel reservations. Accommodations are usually available at government rates, if your request them--show your Travel Authorization form. Save receipts.

Per Diem: The per diem rate (for lodging and meals and incidental expenses varies by location and is subject to periodic change (see Appendix G).

Reimbursement Process: Travel Authorizations (form 02-027, in Appendix B) requesting reimbursement of travel expenses will be prepared for Public Advisory Group members. Members will need to furnish (use the Travel Itinerary form in the Appendix):

--date and time travel commences and ends

--method(s) of travel

--for airline travel, the passenger coupon receipt remaining after travel has been completed

--receipts for lodgings and other reimbursable expenses over $15.00

From the information and receipts furnished, the Travel Authorization will be completed and sent to the member for signature if the signature was not obtained at the meeting. An addressed envelope will be provided for returning the form for further processing. Any questions should be directed to Cherri Womac at (907) 278-8012. She can also be reached toll-free in-state at (800) 478-7745 or out-of-state at (800) 283-7745.

X. Appendices

A. Map of the Oil Spill Area

B. Forms and Formats

C. Charter

D. Basic Information for Members

E. Federal Advisory Committee Act

F. Trustee Council Intent (excerpt from March 10, 1993 meeting)

G. State Travel Regulations

H. Process for Appointment of 1994-1996 Members

B. Forms and Formats

A. Format for Federal Register notice

B. Format for news release

C. Format for newspaper announcement

D. Format for meeting agenda

E. Format for meeting summary

F. Form for meeting sign-in

G. Form for recording votes

H. Format for Resolutions

I. Checklist for meeting facilities

J. Form for Travel Itinerary

K. Form for travel requests (Travel Authorization)

L. Sample form and instructions for expense reimbursement (Travel Authorization)

M. Vehicle Mileage Report

N. Form for annual Review of Federal Advisory Committee

O. Form for Annual Advisory Committee Membership List

TRAVEL ITINERARY

Traveler's Name: _____ Travel Dates: _____

Destination and Purpose: _____

	DATE	POINTS OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL	TIME	MODE OF TRAVEL**	IF POV* SHOW MILES TRAVELED
DEPART					
ARRIVE					
DEPART					
ARRRIVE					
DEPART					
ARRIVE					
DEPART					
ARRIVE					
DEPART					
ARRIVE					
DEPART					
ARRIVE					
DEPART					
ARRIVE					

* POV - Privately Owned Vehicle
** If on a commercial flight, show the airline and flight number.

RECORD REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES ON REVERSE

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

STATE OF ALASKA

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO.	DATE

NAME OF TRAVELER	TITLE	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

WARRANT MAILING ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

DEPARTMENT	DIVISION	BARGAINING UNIT	WORK STATION

PURPOSE OF TRIP

FINANCIAL CODING	ESTIMATED COSTS	TRANSPORTATION	PER DIEM	OTHER	TOTAL
		$	$	$	$

ITINERARY	FROM	DEPARTURE DATE/TIME	TO	RETURN DATE/TIME

APPROVALS	DIVISION	DATE	DEPARTMENT	DATE	GOV. (OUT-OF-STATE ONLY)	DATE

ACTUAL COSTS

DATE	EXPLANATION	MILES X RATE	MILEAGE OR CASH FARE	PER DIEM	OTHER
	SUBTOTALS THIS PAGE				

CLAIMANT'S CERTIFICATION: The facts stated herein or on supporting documents are correct and in accordance with established travel regulations, and unused ticket were returned.

CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE: ________________

APPROVAL SIGNATURE: ________________

PAGE 1 OF______ PAGES

TOTAL ALL PAGES $

TR/FW NO.	ISSUED TO	AMOUNT	DATE

LESS TRAVEL ADVANCE # $

FINAL PAYMENT # $

REF	TYPE	NUMBER	AMOUNT	DATE	COMMENTS
1	PVN				
2					
3					
4					

FIN	AMOUNT	SY	CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	FY
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

STATE OF ALASKA

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION NO. (1)	DATE (2)

NAME OF TRAVELER (3) | TITLE (4) | SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (5)

WARRANT MAILING ADDRESS (6) | CITY | STATE | ZIP CODE

DEPARTMENT (7) | DIVISION (8) | BARGAINING UNIT (9) | WORK STATION (10)

PURPOSE OF TRIP (11)

FINANCIAL CODING (12)	ESTIMATED COSTS	TRANSPORTATION (13)	PER DIEM (13)	OTHER (13)	TOTAL (13)
		$	$	$	$

ITINERARY	FROM (14)	DEPARTURE DATE/TIME (14)	TO (15)	RETURN DATE/TIME (15)

APPROVALS	DIVISION (16)	DATE (16)	DEPARTMENT (17)	DATE (17)	GOV. (OUT-OF-STATE ONLY) (18)	DATE (18)

ACTUAL COSTS

DATE (20)	EXPLANATION (21)	MILES X RATE (22)	MILEAGE OR CASH FARE (23)	PER DIEM (24)	OTHER (25)
SUBTOTALS THIS PAGE	(26)	(26)	(26)	(26)	

CLAIMANT'S CERTIFICATION: The facts stated herein or on supporting documents are correct and in accordance with established travel regulations, and unused ticket were returned.

CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE: (30) _____

APPROVAL SIGNATURE: (31) _____

PAGE 1 OF _____ PAGES

TOTAL ALL PAGES $ (27)

TR/FW NO. (19)	ISSUED TO	AMOUNT	DATE

LESS TRAVEL ADVANCE # $ (28)

FINAL PAYMENT # $ (29)

REF	TYPE	NUMBER (32)	AMOUNT	DATE	COMMENTS
1	PVN				
2					
3					
4					

FIN	AMOUNT (33)	SY	CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	FY
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

Instructions for Travel Authorization Preparation

Please check the following:

3. Your name

5. Social Security Number

6. The mailing address where you want your reimbursement check sent

20. Date (month-day-year) and time travel began and concluded

30. Sign and date the Travel Authorization Form now. It will then be completed by *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Office (EVRO) personnel and submitted for payment. If you wish to wait for the completed form before signing, you may do so and it will be mailed to you for signature. You may then return it to EVRO personnel for processing. It takes 2-3 weeks from the time the completed, signed form is submitted until a reimbursement check is received by the traveler.

Attach the Travel Itinerary, stating the date and time you left your residence and how. For example, "left home 6-27-94 at 6:00 a.m. via private vehicle--10 miles round trip to airport". List any parking fees, if applicable. List the date and time you arrived at the destination. List taxi fare, if applicable, to the meeting place. Describe the reverse process for your return.

ATTACH YOUR AIRLINE TICKET STUB OR LAST COUPON FROM THE TICKET

ATTACH RECEIPTS FOR TAXI, PARKING, RELATED TRANSPORTATION

If actual costs were pre-approved, please attach all receipts: Airline ticket stub or last coupon from ticket, lodging, food, taxi, parking, and other related transportation costs.

Send the form and all receipts to: *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Office
Attn: Cherri Womac
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Fish and Game
VEHICLE MILEAGE REPORT

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS REPORT: Complete form and submit to Juneau Headquarters Accounting Section. For State Vehicles this report must be submitted by the 1st of the month.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This form must be completed for the reporting of all mileage of State owned vehicles and for individuals claiming Personal Vehicle Mileage reimbursement.

2. The employee recording mileage for a vehicle will record the information of the reverse side of this form in the spaces provided under Detail Mileage Activity. The employee should verify beginning mileage before starting out. (NOTE: The monthly Recap Summary on the reverse of this form is for the Division use only. DO NOT COMPLETE THAT PORTION OF THE FORM.)

   Employees completing this form for remibursement of personal Vehicle Mileage must complete the section below.

3. Use as many forms as necessary to record all the trips for a month. you should not lump multiple trips onto a single line. For reporting State vehicle mileage, cut off is the 25th of the month.

4. Complete separate forms for each personal vehicle. Also use separate form for each different Vehicle Legend type when claiming Personal Vehicle Mileage. Submit PVM report in duplicate.

CLAIMING PERSONAL VEHICLE MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT

Department No. _____ Report Month: _____ Vehicle Legend: _____

Print:
Name: _____ SSN: _____

Address, City, State & Zip Code _____

Code (for PVM) _____

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

APPROVING OFFICER SIGNATURE & RD CODE _____ Date: _____

Vehicle Legend: H - Highway Vehicle
S - Snowmobile
T - All Terrain Vehicle
A - Aircraft
B - Boat (Motor Vessel)
O - Other

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

Number of Miles _____ Rate/Mile: _____ Reimbursement Paid: _____

Document Number: _____ Warrent Issue Date (MMDDYY): _____

CERTIFYING OFFICER SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

DOA, DIVISION OF FINANCE: _____ Date: _____

FIN	AMOUNT	SY	CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	FY	NMR
1								
2								
3								

Vehicle no: _____ cense No: _____ Locatio _____

DATE	MILEAGE Begin	MILEAGE End	TOTAL MILES	OPERATOR	CODING	PERSONAL RATE	VEHICLE ONLY DOLLARS

MONTHLY RECAP SUMMARY
(Accounting Information)

CLASS _____

MONTHLY RECAP CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	Miles	Fixed Monthly Rate	Mileage Rate @
TOTAL						

11-006(11/85)

J. State Travel Regulat s

AAM 60.010 - INTRODUCTION TO TRAVEL PROCEDURES (11-92)

The purpose of the travel policies is to provide reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred by employees while traveling on state business. The policies apply uniformly to all employees unless otherwise provided for by a collective bargaining agreement. Whenever there is a conflict between these policies and a collective bargaining agreement, the relevant provisions of the collective bargaining agreement supersede. **EXCEPTION:** Where the per diem allowance differs from the collective bargaining agreement, the higher of the two supersedes.

The travel policies of the state are generally intended to be in compliance with current IRS regulations. The IRS regulations specify the allowable rates of reimbursement for business related travel expenses, including per diem allowances for meals and lodging, mileage, and moving. Whenever an employee receives a payment for business related travel or moving expenses which exceeds an IRS allowed rate, the state will report such reimbursements as required by IRS regulations, including withholding income and other taxes as may be applicable.

AAM 60.020 - TRAVEL DEFINITIONS (11-92)

Employee

Throughout these policies, employee usually means either a state official or a person employed by a state agency (permanent or nonpermanent). At times an agency will provide travel for nonemployees. While the agency may apply the same travel policies for nonemployees, it must ensure that a professional service contract is not required.

Travel Status

Travel status begins when an employee is leaving their duty station and/or residence on an approved business trip and:

- leaves the normal work location if travel begins during normal working hours; or
- leaves the primary dwelling if travel begins outside normal working hours (a maximum of one hour travel time is allowed from the residence to the point of departure).

Travel status ends when an employee returns to their duty station and/or residence and:

- arrives at the normal work location if the trip ends during normal working hours; or

- arrives at the primary dwelling if the trip ends outside normal working hours (a maximum of one hour travel time is allowed from the point of return to the employee's residence).

An employee is not in travel status for local travel and/or "day trips." For example, a state trooper is not in travel status while on patrol in his/her assigned territory; a safety inspector is not in travel status if his/her normal duties include driving from his/her normal duty station to a construction site for purposes of conducting an inspection. Mileage expenses may be reimbursed using a mileage reimbursement form rather than a Travel Authorization.

Duty Station

The duty station of an employee is the city, town, or village where the employee spends the major portion of the working time or the place to which the employee returns on completion of special assignments. Employees shall not receive a per diem allowance, meals, or hotel reimbursements while at their duty station.

Residence

The residence of an employee is the city, town, or village where the employee maintains the primary dwelling. Employees shall not receive a per diem or meal allowance, or hotel reimbursements while at the residence.

If an employee maintains multiple residences, the commissioner of the department shall designate the residence which bears the most logical relationship to the employee's duty station as the employee's primary residence. See AAM 60.200 for further clarification on multiple dwellings.

Travel Authorization (TA) form

Refers to the form which shall be approved before an employee leaves on a trip. The form is used to itemize expenditures of an approved trip and to request reimbursement of any employee paid expenses. Employees seeking mileage reimbursement incurred while not in travel status should use a mileage reimbursement form, not the TA.

Travel Expenses

Travel expenses include:

1. **Transportation Expenses:** Transportation expenses consist of commercial carrier fares, vehicle mileage allowances, necessary taxi, bus, and other essential transportation expenses while on official state business.

2. **Per Diem Allowance:** The per diem allowance (hereinafter per diem) consists of two parts, meals and lodging. Combined, it is a flat daily rate paid in lieu of reimbursement of actual expenses.

3. **Subsistence:** Subsistence expenses consist of charges for meals, lodging, and other personal expenses incurred while traveling on official state business. Actual cost of meals is allowed only when traveling in a foreign country.

4. **Other Authorized Expenses:** Other expenses consist of charges for business telephone calls, telegrams, parking fees, emergency purchases of supplies, and other charges necessary to conduct the official business function. Costs not necessary to conduct official business are not authorized. Fines for traffic or parking violations, lost keys, lost airline tickets, laundry services, or similar expenses are not authorized and will not be reimbursed.

AAM 60.030 TRAVEL APPROVALS (11-92)

All official travel shall be authorized and approved in advance by the appropriate supervisor or appointed designee. The request for approval shall be in writing and submitted on the Travel Authorization (TA) form # 02-027. Any deviation from the routing or number of days reflected on the approved TA shall be submitted on an amended TA. An agency may require levels of approval in addition to those required by this section.

Travel Within Alaska

The TA requires prior approval within the department and shall at a minimum have the approval of the employee's immediate supervisor or designee. If the reimbursement of actual hotel expenses plus a meal allowance in lieu of per diem is requested, additional prior approvals are required and are discussed in AAM 60.210.

Travel To the Contiguous United States and Hawaii

In addition to the approvals required for travel within Alaska, prior approval is required by the department's commissioner or designee. If the reimbursement of actual hotel expenses plus a meal allowance in lieu of per diem is requested, additional prior approvals are required and are discussed in AAM 60.210.

Travel Outside the United States

In addition to the approvals required for travel within Alaska, prior approval is required by the department's commissioner and the Governor's Office. A memorandum explaining the need for the travel must be included with the TA sent to the Governor's Office. If the reimbursement of actual expenses in lieu of per diem is requested, additional prior approvals are required and are discussed in AAM 60.210.

AAM 60.040 - ROUTING OF TRAVEL (11-92)

Travel must be by the most direct route and efficient means.

AAM 60.050 INTERRUPTION OR DEVIATION OF TRAVEL FOR EMPLOYEE CONVENIENCE (11-92)

Any interruption or deviation from the most direct and efficient means of travel for employee convenience requires, at a minimum, prior approval at the agency level by the appropriate supervisor or designee. Any deviation for employee convenience resulting in additional time or expense shall be borne solely by the employee. See AAM 60.120 for clarification on travel involving privately owned conveyances.

When an employee begins and/or ends a period of leave while on travel status, the following apply:

1. Per diem, travel allowances, and reimbursements shall be based solely on such charges as would have been incurred if traveling by the most direct and efficient means.

2. Per diem, travel allowances, and reimbursements stop the hour an employee goes on annual or personal leave and resumes the hour the employee returns to duty.

3. Any additional time away from the employee's duty station that may be required for such indirect travel will be charged to annual leave, personal leave, or leave without pay.

4. Per diem is allowed when an employee is granted leave due to illness. However, the per diem allowance shall not be authorized for a period of illness exceeding three calendar days in any one period of absence. Per diem is not authorized if the employee is hospitalized or otherwise has no actual and necessary business expense requiring reimbursement.

5. Copies of leave slips shall be submitted with the Travel Authorization (TA) upon completion of the trip.

AAM 60.060 - COMMON CARRIER TOURIST CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS (11-92)

When traveling on state business, employees must obtain the lowest tourist class accommodations (AS 39.20.140) unless:

- tourist class accommodations are not available;

- waiting for tourist class accommodations would cause a greater cost to the state;
- tourist class accommodations are not in the best interest of the state.

Use of first class accommodations at state expense must be approved, in advance, by the department's commissioner or designee. Additionally, a written justification must be attached to the TA.

AAM 60.070 - COMMON CARRIER SPECIAL AIRFARES AND TRAVEL INCENTIVES (11-92)

Employees are directed to anticipate travel sufficiently in advance to procure discounted rates whenever possible. However, an employee may not vary from the most direct route of travel unless it is in the best interest of the state (AAM 60.040).

When employees are required to be in travel status over a regular day off in order to be eligible for special rates, they will be eligible for applicable per diem on the regular day off. However, all additional costs for per diem, and/or wages shall be considered in deciding if the special fares are in the state's best interest. If the total of all additional travel costs are greater than the regular fare, the special fare shall not be authorized.

For example, if an employee is required to stay over a Saturday night to be eligible for a special airfare, any increased cost in per diem or wages will be offset against the airfare savings when determining if the reduced fare should be used.

AAM 60.080 - CHARTERED AIRCRAFT (2-89)

Air charters must be handled in compliance with the policies and provisions of AS 36.30, purchasing regulations 2 AAC 12, and the agency's purchasing delegation of authority.

AAM 60.090 - PRIVATELY OWNED AIRCRAFT (11-92)

When an employee rents an aircraft or uses their own or another privately owned aircraft for state business, the following items must be filed with the Department of Administration or the agency administrative officer before using the aircraft:

- a copy of a valid pilot's license;
- a statement outlining the pilot's qualifications.

It is the responsibility of each agency to ensure these documents are on file before paying a claim for the use of a privately owned aircraft. The reimbursement rate for privately owned aircraft is twenty-eight (28) cents per mile or the common carrier

rate to the same destination, whichever is less. Bargaining unit agreements may supersede this rate. See section AAM 60.120 concerning private conveyances.

The Division of Risk Management has an insurance policy to provide liability to state employees using their personal or rented aircraft. This coverage is a separate legal liability policy for $1,000,000 combined single limit liability, for bodily injury and property damage per occurrence including state employed passengers, and would apply as an excess insurance policy over any other valid collectible private insurance.

The Division of Risk Management has trip coupons available for this flight insurance. To obtain these coupons, write to:

Division of Risk Management
Department of Administration
P.O. Box 110218
Juneau, AK 99811-0218

The cost is $20 per coupon for up to a two-seat aircraft, and $30 for aircraft with seating capacity for more than two. The first order for coupons must be accompanied by a copy of the Pilot Qualification Certificate and a copy of the pilot's license and current medical certification. The coupons may be purchased by the pilot or a request to transfer the funds via an interdepartmental billing (Journal Entry).

The original completed coupon shall be attached to the TA. A copy must also be returned to Risk Management to enable the proper reporting to the insurance broker.

AAM 60.100 - RENTAL VEHICLES (11-92)

When necessary, rental vehicles may be authorized for employees in travel status. Justification for the rental vehicle must be documented and requires advance written approval by the appropriate division director. When it is necessary to rent a vehicle, every attempt shall be made to use the contract award vendor for the location. The contract award listing may be obtained from the Contract Award Manual or through the Division of General Services, Department of Administration.

When making reservations it is necessary to receive a confirmation number. If no vehicles are available at the contract award rate, agencies may then rent a vehicle following the appropriate procurement method.

Except in emergencies or when several employees are traveling together, only a sub-compact automobile may be rented.

State insurance coverage applies to state-used rentals and additional vendor offered insurance coverage is to be denied by the traveler. Rental vehicles may be driven on state business only, and state insurance coverage applies only where the vehicle is used on state business.

If there is damage done to any rental vehicle:

- employees are cautioned to never accept or admit liability;
- if the lessor requests information or payment, advise the lessor to contact the Department of Administration, Division of Risk Management;
- if there is personal injury or an accident, telephone the Division of Risk Management as soon as possible.

See AAM 60.350 for use of rental vehicles connected with an employee move.

AAM 60.110 - AIRPORT SHUTTLE, COURTESY VAN, and TAXI SERVICE (11-92)

When an employee in travel status requires transportation either to or from an airport or ferry terminal, airport shuttle or courtesy van service shall be used whenever possible. Taxi fare is allowed only when a shuttle or courtesy van is not available.

AAM 60.120 - PRIVATELY OWNED CONVEYANCES (11-92)

An employee may use a privately owned vehicle or boat when it is in the best interest of the state. The approving official shall be responsible for substantiating that use of a privately owned vehicle or boat is in the state's best interest. The employee shall receive a mileage reimbursement of twenty-eight (28) cents per mile for mileage incurred while engaged in official state business. When an employee uses a privately owned vehicle or boat for personal convenience, the amount of reimbursement shall be limited to what the lowest available taxi, airport shuttle, courtesy van, airfare, boat charter, or any other common carrier or charter would have cost. Per diem, actual hotel expenses and meal allowances, or other travel reimbursements shall not exceed that which would have been incurred had the employee used common carrier transportation. Only mileage incurred while engaged in official state business is reimbursable.

Any additional time away from the duty station required as a result of using a privately owned conveyance for personal convenience will be charged to annual leave, personal leave, or leave without pay.

When two or more officials or employees are traveling in the same direction, and it is possible to share a privately-owned automobile or airplane, the mileage permitted shall be allowed only once (AS 39.20.130).

AAM 60.130 - TRANSPORTATION BY STATE FERRY (11-92)

Transportation on state ferries may be authorized when in the best interest of the state. All ferry transportation will be paid by the issuing department through use of a State Transportation Request (STR) or an interdepartmental billing. Staterooms and meals are to be paid by the employee and are not an obligation of the agency. The employee may be eligible for per diem under the criteria established in AAM 60.020.

AAM 60.140 - CHARTERS AND GROUP TRANSPORTATION (11-92)

When it is necessary to hire a boat, aircraft, or other special conveyance an explanation stating the facts constituting the necessity must accompany the Travel Authorization (TA). When two or more employees travel as a group or with a group, the names and business relationship of each member of the group shall be noted on the TA of each employee.

AAM 60.150 - PROCUREMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (11-92)

Airfare, rental vehicles, and Alaska Marine Highway tickets may be obtained either by a general warrant through the Alaska Statewide Accounting System (AKSAS), a field warrant, or by a State Transportation Request (STR). The issuance of a general warrant through AKSAS is encouraged. Transportation may be procured directly from the transportation provider or may be purchased through the use of a travel agency (**Exception: Alaska Marine Highway tickets may be purchased only from the Alaska Marine Highways System**). As a last resort and when in the best interest of the state, the agency may allow an employee to use a personal credit card to procure transportation. However, the state assumes no liability or responsibility for an employee's use of a personal credit card. All reimbursements for employee travel will be made directly to the employee.

AAM 60.160 - STATE TRANSPORTATION REQUEST (STR) (11-92)

The State Transportation Request (STR), Form 02-019, is a three part form and is generally recognized in the Alaska travel industry as an order for transportation. It may be used for airfare, car rental, bus, train, excess state baggage, and marine transportation (an STR may not be used for staterooms or meals). It is to be used only for travel related expenses and only by employees in travel status. It provides a convenient way for a traveler to procure travel with the vendor billing the state directly.

STRs come in books of ten and are allocated to individual departmental STR custodians, who then allocate books to individual divisional STR custodians. As each STR is issued the divisional STR custodian shall record the STR number, vendor, and

dollar amount on the "STR Log" on the inside flap of each book. The traveler shall record the same information on his/her Travel Authorization (TA). The white STR is to be given to the vendor, the yellow is attached to the TA upon completion of the trip, and the pink returned to the STR custodian.

The departmental STR custodian shall:

- maintain control over the STRs issued to each division;
- maintain the "STR Log";
- retain all pink copies with the log including any voided STRs;
- store blank stock in a locked secure location;
- immediately report the loss of any STRs to the departmental finance officer.

The divisional STR custodian shall:

- maintain the STR log;
- retain all pink copies with the log, including any voided STRs;
- store blank stock in a locked, secure location;
- immediately report the loss of any STRs to the departmental STR custodian.

Upon completion of a book, the log and the STR pink copies will be forwarded to the departmental finance officer. This shall be performed before issuance of additional books.

Each department shall prepare a STR reconciliation report twice each year which:

- reflects the STRs on hand at the beginning of the period;
- shows new STR stock received;
- shows STRs issued to vendors;
- accounts for STRs lost, stolen or voided;
- indicates stock on hand at the end of the period.

Unused STRs shall not stay in the field for more than a year.

Additional stock is obtained by a written request from the departmental finance officer to the Division of Finance, Department of Administration. Finance may require copies of STR reconciliation logs before issuance of additional stock.

AAM 60.170 - EXCESS BAGGAGE (8-76)

Excess baggage to be paid for by the state will be limited to personal and state baggage necessary to carry out official state business. Whenever possible, such baggage should be shipped via air freight.

AAM 60.180 - UNUSED TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS (11-92)

When an employee finds they will not be using accommodations which have been reserved, the employee shall release them within the time limits specified by the carriers and hotels. The state will not reimburse employees for charges incurred as a result of failure to release accommodations.

When an employee's journey is terminated short of the destination specified on the ticket, the employee shall submit the unused portion of the ticket with the Travel Authorization (TA).

AAM 60.190 - PER DIEM TYPES AND RATES (11-92)

Except as otherwise provided by collective bargaining agreements, an employee may be allowed a per diem allowance instead of actual expenses for subsistence while traveling on official state business and overnight lodging is obtained. The **per diem rates** consist of a lodging portion and a meal portion; combined they are the per diem rate. The per diem rates are established by the Commissioner of the Department of Administration. Whenever the Commissioner of Administration determines that the per diem rate is not adequate to obtain lodging and meals in any community, the per diem allowance for that community may be increased.

The circumstances and the locations where overnight lodging is obtained determine the applicable per diem **type** and **rate**. There are **two types** of per diem; each has its own rate. In addition, there are provisions to cover business travel related expenses for circumstances where noncommercial facilities are used.

Per Diem Types

1. Short-term

This is the most common per diem type. It is authorized when the traveler can reasonably be expected to incur expenses comparable to those arising from the use of good and moderately priced establishments catering to the general public. It is intended for trips of short duration and **may not** be used after the thirtieth (30th) consecutive day in one location unless a continuation has been approved in advance by the Division of Finance, Department of Administration. The long-term per diem rate shall be paid beginning on the first day in travel status if the employee is expected to be in travel status more than thirty (30) consecutive days.

2. Long-term

The long-term per diem rate is authorized when the traveler can reasonably be expected to incur expenses comparable to those arising from the use of establishments catering to the long-term visitor. The long-term per diem rate is 60% of the applicable short-term rate. It **may not** be used after six consecutive months

in one location unless a continuation has been approved in advance by the Division of Finance, Department of Administration. The long-term rate shall be paid beginning with the first day of travel status if the employee is expected to be in travel status for more than thirty (30) consecutive days.

3. Noncommercial

Occasionally, an employee traveling on official state business may be required to purchase meals and/or lodging at a noncommercial establishment such as field camps, government-owned bunkhouses, government-owned institutions, etc. There is not a fixed per diem rate for use of noncommercial facilities. Instead, reasonable and necessary actual expenses resulting from the use of noncommercial subsistence facilities will be reimbursed by the state. The actual expenses reimbursed shall not exceed the long-term per diem rate. Payment of expenses incurred at noncommercial facilities in one location will not be allowed for more than six consecutive months unless a continuation has been approved in advance by the Division of Finance, Department of Administration.

Per Diem Rates

There are four regions within Alaska with different per diem rates. The list of Alaska communities cross-referenced by region is at the end of the travel section (after AAM 60.400).

There is one per diem rate for the contiguous United States.

Employees traveling to Hawaii and foreign destinations may be allowed the federal per diem allowance, or reimbursement of actual and necessary lodging expenses up to the federal per diem rate plus the federal meal allowance, or reimbursement of actual and necessary lodging and meal expenses. The per diem rates for foreign countries may be obtained by contacting the Accounting Control Section, Division of Finance, Department of Administration at 465-2240.

The following are the short-term per diem rates.

Region	Location	Off Season (9/16 to 5/15)	Peak Season (5/16 to 9/15)
1	Southeast Alaska	$100.00	$110.00
2	Central Alaska	95.00	115.00
3	Far North Alaska	85.00	100.00
4	Southwest Alaska	85.00	85.00
5	Contiguous U.S.	66.00	66.00
6	Hawaii and Foreign Destinations	Up to the Federal Per Diem Rate	Up to the Federal Per Diem Rate

The long-term per diem rate is 60% of the applicable short-term rate. **Exception:** A long-term per diem rate equal to 75% of the short-term per diem rate is authorized for Juneau during the legislative session.

Note: For employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, refer to their contract to determine the appropriate per diem rate.

AAM 60.200 - COMPUTATION OF PER DIEM ALLOWANCES (11-92)

Per diem is only payable to employees in travel status (See AAM 60.020 for definition of travel status and AAM 60.360 for per diem connected with an employee move). The appropriate per diem allowance for a day is the rate prescribed for the community in which an employee obtains overnight lodging. The example below illustrates the appropriate per diem rate to use for a Juneau-based employee who travels to Fairbanks on the first day, to Bethel on the second day, and returns to Juneau on the third day.

Itinerary	Overnight Lodging	Per Diem Rate	Prorate Meals
Juneau to Fairbanks	Fairbanks	Fairbanks	Yes
Fairbanks to Bethel	Bethel	Bethel	No
Bethel to Juneau	Juneau	None	Yes

When calculating per diem, a day begins at midnight and ends at midnight the following day (See definition of travel status at AAM 60.020). The day and time of departure and arrival may be verified with the inter-city common carrier's timetable, the employee's ticket stub, or itinerary.

On the day of departure, an employee is entitled to the full lodging portion of the per diem (if overnight lodging is required) but only a prorated meal allowance portion. On the day of return an employee is entitled to only a prorated meal allowance. The prorated meal allowances can be determined by reviewing AAM 60.220.

On the day of return, if an employee begins the trip on one day but does not arrive until after midnight, they are not entitled to full per diem unless they were required to and did obtain commercial lodging.

EXCEPTION: If an employee maintains a dwelling at their destination and it is available to them, they will be entitled to only a meal allowance for normal workdays. A meal allowance for other than the normal workdays is not allowed.

AAM 60.210 - REIMBURSEMENT OF ACTUAL HOTEL EXPENSES IN LIEU OF PER DIEM (11-92)

If the standard per diem rate is not adequate to cover the cost of meals and lodging, an employee may request advance approval to pay actual lodging expenses plus a meal allowance on a trip-by-trip basis. Approval shall be for the entire trip, the use of actual lodging expenses and per diem for different portions of the same trip is not allowable. The dollar amount of the actual lodging expense determines the required level of approval.

All three levels of approval below require a memo addressed to the appropriate approving authority which clearly demonstrates that lodging and meals cannot be acquired within the established per diem rate. This must include an explanation which details the need for actual lodging expense reimbursement and quotes from at least three comparably located and moderately priced hotels. Approval will be given for the least expensive accommodations available.

When employees attend conferences, meetings, or other events at a hotel where the lowest available rate is higher than the lowest available rate at a comparably located hotel, approval is given for the hotel offering the least expensive accommodations. A hotel is comparably located if it is within reasonable walking distance of the conference hotel and the use of an automobile or other conveyance is not required.

Daily Lodging Expense Less Than Short-Term Per Diem Rate

Prior approval by the commissioner of the department or designee is required when the requested actual lodging expense does not exceed the daily short-term per diem rate for that location.

Daily Lodging Expense Exceeds Short-Term Per Diem Rate But Less Than $200 Per Day

If delegated by the Department of Administration, prior approval by the commissioner of the department is required when the requested actual lodging expense exceeds the daily short-term per diem rate but does not exceed $200.00 per day. If the department commissioner is not delegated this authority, the request must be approved by the Director of the Division of Finance. The delegation of approval for actual lodging expenses not exceeding $200.00 per day may be requested from the Commissioner of the Department of Administration.

Daily Lodging Expense Exceeds $200 Per Day

Prior approval by the Department of Administration is required when the requested actual lodging expenses exceed $200.00 per day. Requests shall be addressed to the Director of the Division of Finance, Department of Administration.

AAM 60.220 - MEAL ALLOWANCES (12/91)

Meal allowances and prorated meal allowances are used when:

- no overnight lodging is required and the employee is in travel status at least three consecutive hours during a normal meal period;
- overnight lodging is required and the employee is receiving a daily per diem allowance. On the day of departure the employee receives the full lodging portion of per diem and a prorated meal allowance. On the day of return the employee receives a prorated meal allowance only;
- overnight lodging is required and the employee is receiving reimbursement for actual hotel expenses. On the day of departure and return the employee receives a prorated meal allowance.

The normal meal periods are:

Breakfast	midnight to 10:00 a.m.
Lunch	10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Dinner	3:00 p.m. to midnight

There are three meal allowance rates, one for Alaska, one for high cost areas of the contiguous United States (high cost CONUS), and one for the remainder of the contiguous United States (CONUS). The list of high cost CONUS areas is at the end of the travel section (after AAM 60.400). The meal allowances are:

	Alaska	High Cost CONUS	CONUS
Breakfast	$8.00	$7.00	$6.00
Lunch	9.00	9.00	7.00
Dinner	19.00	18.00	13.00
Daily Allowance	$36.00	$34.00	$26.00

If travel involves crossing the international date line, the meal allowance shall be calculated based on the total number of hours in flight.

Note: For employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, refer to their contract to determine the appropriate meal allowance.

AAM 60.230 - CONTRACTING FOR SUBSISTENCE (10-77)

Agreements may be entered into with restaurants, hotels, and lodging houses to furnish subsistence to an employee or groups of employees when such a method of handling is in the best interest of the state (AS 36.30). A contract for subsistence must be negotiated in compliance with appropriate procurement regulations. When such agreements are entered into, the vendor will receive payment by billing the state on a regular itemized invoice.

AAM 60.240 - BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS (4-89)

Except for those specifically covered in statute, each day that a board or commission member is in travel status the member is entitled to per diem or actual hotel reimbursement plus a meal allowance to the same extent, in the same manner, and under the same conditions as provided to state officials and employees. Board and commission members are not in travel status nor entitled to per diem or meal allowance when the meeting or other business takes place in the community of which the member is a resident. (AS 39.20.180)

AAM 60.250 - AIRLINE DELAYS, RESCHEDULING, AND OVERHEADING (11-92)

When an airline assumes the cost of an employee's lodging and meals due to airline delays or overheading the employee shall be paid up to the originally scheduled arrival time. When the airline does not assume the cost of an employee's lodging and meals the employee shall be paid in the same manner as the rest of the trip.

AAM 60.260 - TRAVEL ADVANCES (11-92)

An advance of estimated per diem and other travel costs may be made to an employee before the employee enters travel status.

Departments may either expense the advances directly to the agency's appropriation or use the "employee advance account."

1) When the "employee advance account" is used the expenses are not charged to an agency's appropriation until a completed Travel Authorization (TA) is submitted. When using the employee advance account, encumbrances should be established to prevent an overobligation of the appropriation.

2) The advance is charged directly to the agency's appropriation. This is the preferred and most widely used method.

Every Travel Authorization (TA) must be submitted for final payment and reconciliation of the travel advance within five days of completion of the trip. If the final amount due an employee is less than the travel advance previously received, a personal check or money order must accompany the TA.

Employees shall not receive an additional travel advance until the previous travel advance and trip has been closed out.

AAM 60.270 - COMPLETION OF THE TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION (TA) FORM (11-92)

The Travel Authorization (TA), Form 02-027, is a multi-purpose form and is used to secure approval for all travel, apply for advance payment of proposed travel, and claim reimbursement for travel performed. No travel expenses shall be paid unless claimed on a TA, or upon some other form approved by the Department of Administration. A copy of the TA is at the end of the travel section.

Before actual travel, the employee completes the top portion of the TA (fields 1 through 18) pertaining to the itinerary and submits it for the appropriate approvals as stated in AAM 60.030. All fields must be completed by the employee with the exception of the travel authorization number which is optional.

1. The TA may be assigned a tracking number by the agency.
2. The date the TA is prepared.
3. Employee's full name.
4. Employee's full title.
5. Employee's social security number. No payments will be made unless this field is completed.
6. Employee's address.
7. Employee's department.
8. Employee's division or agency.
9. Employee's bargaining unit. For a non-employee, use N/A.
10. City name of the employee's work station.
11. Clear and precise explanation of the purpose of the trip.
12. Financial coding to which expenses are to be charged.
13. Estimated costs for transportation, per diem, other costs, and the total.
14. City and date of departure.
15. Destination(s) and date of return.
16. Division approval and date.
17. Department approval and date. This is required for all travel out of Alaska.
18. Governor's Office approval and date. This is only required for all travel out of the country.

On completion of the trip, the employee completes the Actual Costs section of the TA, signs as the claimant, obtains the divisional approval signature, and submits the TA for payment. Only those expenses and amounts due the employee are to be listed in this section. The fields to be completed are as follows:

19. All State Transportation Requests (STRs) and field warrants (FWs) issued to purchase airline tickets, rental vehicles, or any other item must be listed in this area.
20. Specific dates showing the date of departure, each day while in travel status, and the date of return.
21. Detailed trip itinerary, including the times of departures and arrivals. This detailed information must coincide with and explain the employee reimbursements listed in the Miles X Rate, Mileage or Cash Fare, Per Diem, and Other columns.
22. Mileage claimed and the rate used to reimburse the employee.
23. Total mileage or cash fare due the employee. This includes any cab, bus, airfare, or parking for which the employee paid and is requesting reimbursement.
24. Per diem calculation or actual hotel costs plus meal allowances by day for each day the employee is in travel status. Be sure to indicate the prorated meal allowances as derived from the departure and arrival times listed in the explanation field.
25. Any other costs to be reimbursed to the employee.
26. Subtotal each of the four columns.

27. Total costs paid by the employee. Include the subtotals from any Travel Authorization Continuation forms (04-027A).
28. List the warrant number and amount of any travel advance received.
29. Total cost of the trip less any travel advance the employee received.
30. Employee signs here before presenting the TA for reimbursement.
31. Appropriate supervisor or designee (16 above) approving the travel signs here approving the reimbursement and payment of expenses as detailed on the TA.
32. Information in this field is used when entering the warrant in AKSAS. This field is not usually completed by the employee.
33. The financial coding for warrants may be entered here by the appropriate departmental accounting or administrative personnel.

AAM 60.280 - TRAVEL EXPENSES AND REQUIRED RECEIPTS/ DOCUMENTATION (11-92)

The following shall be attached to the TA when it's submitted for final payment:

- a copy of the airline or other tickets;
- hotel receipts, if claiming actual hotel costs;
- receipts for expenses exceeding $15.00;
- leave slips, if the trip is interrupted for leave;
- yellow copy of STR.

Though receipts for expenses $15.00 or less are not required, total reimbursement for which receipts are not available shall not exceed a cumulative total of $30.00 per trip.

All expenses claimed for which receipts are not provided are subject to review. **Receipts are strongly encouraged.** Reimbursement of unsupported expenses may be disallowed.

AAM 60.290 - Not Used

AAM 60.300 - Not Used

AAM 60.310 - INTRODUCTION TO MOVING EXPENSES (11-92)

It is the purpose of the moving policies to provide reimbursement for relocation costs. These policies apply to all employees unless otherwise provided for by a collective bargaining agreement negotiated under the authority of the Public Employment Relations Act.

AAM 60.320 - SCOPE OF ENTITLEMENT TO MOVING EXPENSES (11-92)

Whenever an employee is required by the appointing authority to change his/her place of residency because of a change in assignment or other reason related to his/her duties, the employee will be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

When an employee elects to change his/her place of residency to accept employment and/or a promotion, the employee may be reimbursed, at the agency's discretion, for all or part of actual and necessary expenses.

All costs, including travel expenses and the cost of moving personal effects of members of the employee's household, must be incurred within one year from the date of the change in assignment, etc.

AAM 60.330 - RESPONSIBILITY OF APPOINTING AUTHORITY (11-92)

It is the responsibility of the appointing authority to ensure that persons who come within the purview of these policies are aware of pertinent limitations before a move is made. Each appointing authority will limit the number of days of allowable per diem for persons who drive to their new stations. Weight and dollar limitations, the need for itemized receipts or invoices, the meaning of the reimbursement agreement, and other matters will be explained in advance.

It is also the responsibility of the appointing authority to ensure that the Division of Personnel has authorized recruitment of qualified employees from outside the immediate work station, unless the employee is appointed to an exempt or partially exempt position (see AAM 60.380 - New Employee Repayment of Moving Expenses).

AAM 60.340 - MOVING AUTHORIZATION (2-89)

Whenever an employee is being moved at state expense, a Moving Authorization form must be completed. This form formally advises the employee and a carrier that an official move has been authorized.

If the employee wishes to assign his/her interest in the reimbursement of moving expenses from the state, he/she must complete the assignment portion of the form. If the assignment portion has been completed, the carrier will bill the state for whatever amount is properly authorized on the Moving Authorization form. A copy of the Moving Authorization with the assignment portion completed must be given to the carrier and must accompany his/her bill to the state.

AAM 60.350 - REIMBURSABLE MOVING EXPENSES (11-92)

Employees will be reimbursed for moving expenses as follows:

1. Actual and necessary expenses charged by a commercial mover for packing, transporting, and unpacking up to ten thousand (10,000) pounds of household and personal effects; in-transit insurance up to one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundredweight (cwt); and in-transit storage up to thirty days. **Limit: up to two vehicles may be shipped (or driven) which are not included in the 10,000 pounds.**

2. The cost of renting a trailer or truck to move household effects and charges by a commercial hauler to tow house trailers containing the personal effects of an employee provided that the total cost of the move is not in excess of the cost of moving ten thousand (10,000) pounds of household effects by commercial carrier.

3. Mileage, at the rate of twenty-eight cents per mile, for towing a house trailer or other trailer or driving a truck containing the household effects of an employee, provided that the total cost of the move is not in excess of the cost of moving ten thousand (10,000) pounds of household effects by commercial carrier.

4. When ordered to duty at a location other than his/her assigned duty station for a period estimated to be not less than three nor more than six months, an employee may be reimbursed for actual household moving costs up to one thousand (1,000) dollars each way plus round trip transportation for the employee, spouse, and dependents.

Note: The cost of renting a vehicle for personal use before, during, or after the move (for example while personal vehicle is being shipped) will not be reimbursed by the State.

AAM 60.360 - REIMBURSABLE TRAVEL EXPENSES (11-92)

Employees may be reimbursed for travel expenses associated with a move as follows:

1. Tourist class airfare for the employee, spouse, and each of the employee's other dependents or twenty-eight cents per mile for driving each family-owned car, truck, or motor home, whichever is used. **Limit: reimbursement shall be for no more than two vehicles, whether driven, or shipped as allowed under AAM 60.350.**

2. A standard per diem for the employee, half of the standard per diem for the employee's spouse, and eighteen dollars per diem for each of the employee's other dependents while en route. Upon arrival at the new duty station, the

employee, spouse, and dependents are entitled to per diem at the same rate as the en route per diem while looking for permanent housing. Such per diem will end when permanent housing is secured or at the end of fifteen days from the date of arrival at the new duty station whichever comes first.

3. When applicable, a ticket for all members of the family and each conveyance (limit two) for transportation on the state ferry system.

4. The appointing authority may authorize the payment of travel and per diem for the employee and spouse to secure housing before the change of duty station. Such authorization, however, will be made only if the change in duty station is at the request of the employer. The per diem paid under this item is considered a part of the fifteen days allowed under 2 above.

AAM 60.370 - RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPENSES (10-77)

Payment of moving expenses are the responsibility of the employee. The employee may:

1. Apply to the state for reimbursement of moving expenses within the limitation of these policies by submitting itemized receipts or invoices.

2. Assign his/her interest in the reimbursement of moving expenses by completing the assignment portion of the moving authorization in accordance with Section AAM 60.340.

When necessary, an employee may apply to his/her department head for an advance against moving expenses.

AAM 60.380 - NEW EMPLOYEE REPAYMENT OF MOVING EXPENSES (11-92)

Whenever a person changes his/her place of residence for the purpose of accepting employment with the state, the following conditions will apply:

1. New employees may not be given an advance against moving expenses.

2. Employees who are new to state service and are assisted with their moving expenses are required to sign a Moving Expense Reimbursement Agreement form (Form 02-222) prior to employment. The agreement stipulates that the employee will reimburse the state for all or part of such expenditures in the event he/she voluntarily leaves state service within a period of two years according to the following schedule:

Less than six months	100%
Six but less than twelve months	75%
Twelve but less than eighteen months	50%
Eighteen but less than twenty-four months	25%
Two years or over	00%

AAM 60.390 - NOT USED

AAM 60.400 - EXEMPT AND PARTIALLY EXEMPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS (11-92)

Whenever a person changes a place of residence to accept an appointment as a public official (as defined in AS 39.50.200(a)(8)) in the exempt service or in the partially exempt service, the employee may be reimbursed for actual and necessary moving expenses in accordance with sections AAM 60.310 through AAM 60.380.

On satisfactory completion of the term of appointment, the appointing authority may authorize the reimbursement of all or part of the actual and necessary moving expenses:

1. to return the employee to the original residence;

2. to return the employee to a location other than the original residence provided that the reimbursable amount may not exceed the cost of returning the employee to the original residence.

A "term of appointment" is the period of time, not to exceed eight years, when the employee was employed continuously in state service as an exempt or partially exempt public official.

An estimate of expense to return the employee to the original residence must be encumbered and the move must be authorized in writing by the appointing authority. All costs must be incurred within one year from the date of the employee's separation.

City/Region/Abbreviation Cross Reference
(Sorted by City)

Adak	4	ADK	Ekwok	4	KEK	McGrath	2	MCG
Akhiok	4	AKK	Elephant Point	3	---	Meakerville	2	---
Akiachak	4	KKI	Elfin Cove (Glacier Bay)	1	ELV	Medfra	2	MDR
Akiak	4	AKI	Elim	3	ELI	Mekoryuk	4	MYU
Akolmiut	4	---	Emmonak	4	EMK	Metlakatla	1	---
Akutan	4	KQA	English Bay	2	KEB	Middleton Island	2	MDO
Alakanuk	4	AUK	Ester	3	---	Minto	3	MNT
Aleknagik	4	WKK	Excursion Inlet	1	EXI	Moses Point	3	MOS
Alitak	4	ALZ	Fairbanks	3	FAI	Mountain Point	1	---
Allakaket	3	AET	False Pass	4	KFP	Mountain Village	4	MOU
Ambler	3	ABL	Farewell	2	FWL	Mud Bay	1	---
Amchitka	4	AHT	Fire Lake	2	---	Naknek	4	---
Amook	4	AOS	Flat	4	FLT	Napakiak	4	WNA
Anaktuvak Pass	3	AKP	Fort Yukon	3	FYU	Napaskiak	4	PKA
Anchor Point	2	---	Fortuna Ledge	4	FTL	Nenana	3	ENN
Anchorage	2	ANC	Funter Bay	1	FNR	New Stuyahok	4	KNW
Anderson Village	3	---	Galena	3	GAL	Newtok	4	WWT
Andreafsky(St. Mary's)	4	KSM	Gambell	4	GAM	Nightmute	4	NME
Angoon	1	AGN	Girdwood	2	---	Nikolai	2	NIB
Aniak	4	ANI	Glennallen	2	---	Nikolski	4	IKO
Annette	1	ANN	Golovin	3	GLV	Ninilchik	2	NIN
Anvik	4	ANV	Goodnews Bay	4	GNU	Noatak	3	WTK
Arctic Village	3	ARC	Granite Mountain	3	GMT	Nome	3	OME
Atmautlauk	4	ATT	Grayling	4	KGX	Nondalton	4	---
Atqasuk	3	---	Gulkana	2	GKN	Noorvik	3	ORV
Attu Island	4	ATU	Gustavus	1	GST	North East Cape	4	OHC
Baranof	1	BNF	Haines	1	HNS	North Pole	3	---
Barrow	3	BRW	Hawk Inlet	1	HWI	Northway	2	ORT
Barter Island	3	BTI	Haycock	3	HAY	Nulato	3	NUL
Beaver	3	WBQ	Herring Cove	1	---	Nunapitchuk	4	NUP
Bell Island	1	KBE	Hogatza	3	HGZ	Nyac	4	ZNC
Bethel	4	BET	Holikachuk	4	HOL	Old Harbor	4	OLH
Bettles	3	BTT	Hollis	1	HYL	Olga Bay	4	KOY
Big Delta	2	BIG	Holy Cross	4	HCR	Ouzinkie	4	KOZ
Big Lake	2	BGQ	Homer	2	HOM	Paimiut	4	PMU
Big Mountain	4	BMX	Hoonah	1	HNH	Palmer	2	PAQ
Birch Creek	3	KBC	Hooper Bay	4	HPB	Parks	4	KPK
Birchwood	2	---	Hughes	3	HUS	Pauloff Harbor	4	KPH
Blue Fox Bay	4	BFB	Huslia	3	HSL	Pelican	1	PEC
Bornite	3	RLU	Hydaburg	1	HYG	Peninsula Point	1	---
Boundary	2	BYA	Icy Bay	1	ICY	Perry Island	2	PYL
Brevig Mission(Teller)	3	KTS	Igiugig	4	IGG	Perryville	4	KPV
Buckland	3	BKC	Iliamna	4	ILI	Petersburg	1	PSG
Butte	2	---	Isabel Pass	2	ISL	Pilot Point	4	PIP
Candle	3	CDL	Ivanoff Bay	4	KIB	Pilot Station	4	POS
Cantwell	2	---	Juneau	1	JNU	Platinum	4	PTU
Cape Lisburne	2	LUR	Kake	1	KAE	Point Baker	1	KPB
Cape Newenham	4	EHM	Kaktovik(Barter Island)	3	BTI	Point Barrow AFB	3	PBA
Cape Pole	1	CZP	Kalskag	4	KLG	Point Hope	3	PHO
Cape Romanzof	4	CZF	Kaltag	3	KAL	Point Lay	3	PIZ
Cape Sarichef	4	CSH	Karluk	4	KYK	Porcupine Creek	3	PCK
Central	3	CEM	Kasaan	1	KXA	Port Chilkoot	1	---
Chalkyitsik	3	CIK	Kasigluk	4	KUK	Port Clarence	3	KPC
Chandalar	3	WCR	Katmai Nat'l Park	4	---	Port Graham	2	PGM
Chatham	1	CYM	Kenai	2	ENA	Port Heiden	4	PTH
Chefornak	4	CYF	Ketchikan	1	KTN	Port Lions	4	ORI
Chena Hot Springs	3	CEX	Kiana	3	IAN	Port Walter	1	PWR
Chernofski	4	KCN	King Cove	4	KVC	Port William	4	KPR
Chevak	4	VAK	King Salmon	4	AKN	Portage Creek	4	PCA
Chicken	2	CKX	Kipnuk	4	KPN	Pribilof Island	4	---
Chignik	4	KCG	Kitoi	4	KKB	Prudhoe Bay	3	PUO
Chignik Lagoon	4	KCL	Kivalina	3	KVL	Quinhagak	4	KWN
Chisana	2	CZN	Klawock	1	KLW	Rampart	3	RMP
Chitina	2	CXC	Klukwan	1	---	Red Devil	4	RDV
Circle	3	CRC	Kobuk	3	OBU	Ruby	3	RBY
Circle Hot Springs	3	CHP	Kodiak	4	ADQ	Russian Mission	4	RSH
Clark's Point	4	CLP	Koliganek	4	KGK	Saginaw Bay	1	SGW
Clover Pass	1	---	Kongiganak	4	KKH	San Juan	4	WSJ
Coffman Cove	1	KCC	Kotlik	4	KOT	Sand Point	4	SDP
Cold Bay	4	CDB	Kotzebue	3	OTZ	Savoonga	4	SVA
Copper Center	2	---	Koyuk	3	KKA	Saxman	1	---
Cordova	2	CDV	Koyukuk	3	KYU	Scammon Bay	4	SCM
Council	3	CIL	Kulik Lake	4	LKK	Scow Bay	1	---
Craig	1	CGA	Kwethluk	4	KWT	Selawik	3	WLK
Crooked Creek	4	CKD	Kwigillingok	4	KWK	Seldovia	2	SOV
Dahl Creek	3	DCK	Lake Minchumina	2	LMA	Seward	2	SWD
Danger Bay	4	DGB	Larsen Bay	4	KLN	Shageluk	4	SHX
Deadhorse	3	SCC	Lemeta-Johnston	3	---	Shaktoolik	3	SKK
Deering	3	DRG	Levelock	4	KLL	Sheldon Point	4	SXP
Delta Junction	3	---	Little Diomede	3	DIO	Shemya	4	SYA
Dillingham	4	DLG	Livengood	3	LIV	Shishmaref	3	SHH
Driftwood Bay	4	DFB	Lost River	3	LSR	Shungnak	3	SHG
Dutch Harbor	4	DUT	Lower Kalskag	4	---	Sitka	1	SIT
Eagle	3	EAA	Manley Hot Springs	3	MLY	Sitkinak	4	SKJ
Eagle River	2	---	Manokotak	4	KMO	Skagway	1	SGY
Edna Bay	1	---	Marshall	4	MLL	Skwentna	2	SKW
Eek	4	EEK	May Creek	2	MYK	Sleetmute	4	SLQ
Egegik	4	EGX	McCarthy	2	MXY	Soldotna	2	SXQ
Ekuk	4	KKU	McCord	4	KMC	Solomon	3	SOL

City/Region/Abbreviation Cross Reference
(Sorted by City Name)

Spenard	2	---
Stebbins	4	WBB
Stevens Village	3	SVS
Stony River	4	SRV
St. George Island	4	---
St. Mary's(Andreafsky)	4	KSM
St. Michael	4	SMK
St. Paul Island	4	SNP
S. Naknek	4	---
Takotna	4	TCT
Talkeetna	2	TKA
Tanacross	2	TSG
Tanana	3	TAL
Tanunak	4	---
Tatalina	4	TLJ
Tatitlek	2	TEK
Taylor	3	TWE
Teller(Brevig Mission)	3	TLA
Tenakee	1	TKE
Terror Bay	4	KTY
Tetlin Junction	2	---
Thorne Bay	1	KTB
Tin City	3	TNC
Togiak	4	TOG
Tok	2	TKJ
Toksook Bay	4	OOK
Tuluksak	4	TLT
Tuntutuliak	4	WTL
Tununak	4	TNK
Twin Hills	4	TWA
Tyonek	2	---
Uganik	4	UGI
Ugashik	4	UGA
Umiat	3	UMT
Umnak Island	4	UMB
Unalakleet	4	UNK
Unalaska	4	---
Usibelli	2	---
Utopia Creek	3	UTO
Uyak	4	KUY
Valdez	2	VDZ
Venetie	3	VEE
Wainwright	3	AIN
Wales	3	WAA
Ward Cove	1	---
Wasilla	2	WWA
Waterfall	1	KWF
White Mountain	3	WMO
Whittier	2	---
Wiseman	3	WSM
Wood River	4	WOD
Woodchopper	3	WOO
Wrangell	1	WRG
Yakutat	1	YAK
Zachar Bay	4	KZB

HIGH COST CONUS - $34 MEAL ALLOWANCE

Key City	County/Defined Location
CALIFORNIA	
Death Valley	Inyo
Los Angeles	Los Angeles, Kern, Orange, Ventura; Edwards AFB; Naval Weapons Center and Ordnance Test Station, China Lake
Oakland	Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin
Palm Springs	Riverside
Sacramento	Sacramento
San Diego	San Diego
San Francisco	San Francisco
San Jose	Santa Clara
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo
San Mateo	San Mateo
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz
South Lake Tahoe	El Dorado
Tahoe City	Placer
Yosemite Natl Pk	Mariposa
COLORADO	
Aspen	Pitkin
Boulder	Boulder
Denver	Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson
Keystone/ Silverthorne	Summit
Vail	Eagle
CONNECTICUT	
Hartford	Hartford, Middlesex
Salisbury	Litchfield
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
Washington, D.C.	
FLORIDA	
Key West	Monroe
Miami	Dade
West Palm Beach	Palm Beach
GEORGIA	
Atlanta	Clayton, De Kalb, Fulton, Cobb
ILLINOIS	
Chicago	Du Page, Cook, Lake
LOUISIANA	
New Orleans	Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard
MARYLAND	
Annapolis	Anne Arundel
Baltimore	Baltimore, Harford
Columbia	Howard
Ocean City	Worcester
Wash. D.C.	Montgomery, Prince Georges
MASSACHUSETTS	
Andover	Essex
Boston	Suffolk
Lowell	Middlesex
Martha's Vineyard/ Nantucket	Dukes, Nantucket
Quincy	Norfolk
MICHIGAN	
Detroit	Wayne
NEVADA	
Las Vegas	Clark, Nellis AFB
NEW JERSEY	
Atlantic City	Atlantic
Edison	Middlesex
Freehold/Eatontown	Monmouth, Fort Monmouth
Newark	Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Union
Ocean City/ Cape May	Cape May
Princeton/Trenton	Mercer
NEW MEXICO	
Cloudcroft	Otero
Santa Fe	Santa Fe
NEW YORK	
Monticello	Sullivan
New York City	Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, Staten Island, Nassau, Suffolk
Saratoga Springs	Saratoga
White Plains	Westchester
OHIO	
Cleveland	Cuyahoga
PENNSYLVANIA	
King of Prussia/ Ft. Washington	Montgomery
Philadelphia	Philadelphia
Radnor/Chester	Delaware
Valley Forge	Chester
RHODE ISLAND	
Newport	Newport
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Hilton Head	Beaufort
TEXAS	
Dallas/Ft. Worth	Dallas, Tarrant
Houston	Harris, L.B.J. Space Center, Ellington AFB
VIRGINIA	
Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church	Arlington, Fairfax Loudon (associated with Wash. D.C.)
Williamsburg	
WASHINGTON	
Seattle	King

TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION

STATE OF ALASKA

AUTHORIZATION NO. (1)	DATE (2)

NAME OF TRAVELER (3)	TITLE (4)	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (5)

WARRANT MAILING ADDRESS (6)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE

DEPARTMENT (7)	DIVISION (8)	BARGAINING UNIT (9)	WORK STATION (10)

PURPOSE OF TRIP (11)

FINANCIAL CODING (12)	ESTIMATED COSTS	TRANSPORTATION (13)	PER DIEM (13)	OTHER (13)	TOTAL (13)
		$	$	$	$

ITINERARY	FROM (14)	DEPARTURE DATE/TIME (14)	TO (15)	RETURN DATE/TIME (15)

APPROVALS	DIVISION (16)	DATE (16)	DEPARTMENT (17)	DATE (17)	GOV. (OUT-OF-STATE ONLY) (18)	DATE (18)

ACTUAL COSTS

DATE (20)	EXPLANATION (21)	MILES X RATE (22)	MILEAGE OR CASH FARE (23)	PER DIEM (24)	OTHER (25)
	SUBTOTALS THIS PAGE (26)				

CLAIMANT'S CERTIFICATION: The facts stated herein or on supporting documents are correct and in accordance with established travel regulations, and unused ticket were returned.

CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE: (30) _____

APPROVAL SIGNATURE: (31) _____

PAGE 1 OF _____ PAGES

TOTAL ALL PAGES $ (27) _____

TR/FW NO. (19)	ISSUED TO	AMOUNT	DATE

LESS TRAVEL ADVANCE # $ (28)

FINAL PAYMENT # $ (29)

REF	TYPE	NUMBER (32)	AMOUNT	DATE	COMMENTS
1	PVN				
2					
3					
4					

FIN	AMOUNT (33)	SY	CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	FY
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							

H. Process r Appointment of 1994 .996 Members

Process for Appointment of 1994-1996 Members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

The term for all 17 members of the Public Advisory Group (PAG) ends October 22, 1994. The process for selecting PAG members for the next two-year session follows the process the Trustee Council used for the initial appointments. This process is based upon the requirements set forth in the PAG Charter. The process involves notifying the public and compiling a list of potential nominees for Trustee Council consideration. Current members of the PAG are eligible for renomination and reappointment. The Trustee Council will review the nominations and recommend membership to the Trustees, and upon their approval, to the Secretary of the Interior for official appointment (the Department of the Interior is the designated Federal agency for ensuring compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)).

- Nominations will be solicited using a wide range of media, including newspapers in the affected area, the Federal Register, the Trustee Council mailing list, public service announcements, flyers posted in communities in the affected area, the present PAG membership, and persons having expressed an interest in serving on the PAG. At least 60 days should be allowed for response.

- The request for nominations will ask for information presented in the attached solicitation and instructions.

- The Restoration Office will compile a list of nominees and a summary of information about them, including name, address, telephone number; principal interest; group affiliations; who they were nominated/endorsed by; if their information packet is complete; and if additional information is required.

- The Trustee Council will meet to review the nominees and make their unanimous recommendation for the membership.

- The nominees will be notified of the recommendations of the Trustee Council.

- Staff will forward the Trustee Council recommendations to the Trustees. Upon their approval, the Designated Federal Officer will forward the information for recommended members to the Secretary of the Interior for official appointment. The Designated Federal Officer will also submit appropriate reports to the Federal government pursuant to the FACA.

- After the appointment of Public Advisory Group members, they may submit nominees for alternates.

The process for the designation of alternates to PAG members, if members wish to designate voting alternates, will occur after PAG members have been appointed. PAG members may recommend an alternate for their position. All alternates must be approved by the Trustee Council. The information described on the attached for member nominees should be submitted to the Trustee Council. From these nominations, the Trustee Council may select a designated alternate for each member or the Trustee Council may request additional nominations. The Trustee Council will forward their recommendations to the Trustees. Following approval by the Trustees, the Secretary of the Interior will officially appoint those alternates approved by the Trustees. When appointed, alternates may substitute for the official PAG member at a particular meeting and will have all the responsibilities of the member they represent.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group
Procedure for Member Nomination and Appointment

All Public Advisory Group members and alternates must be unanimously approved by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. The information described below should be prepared by the nominee and submitted to the Executive Director of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at the following address:

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

Fax: 907/276-7178

Nominations for membership may be submitted by any source. From these nominations the Trustee Council will make recommendations for membership and forward their recommendations to the Trustees. Following approval by the Trustees, the Secretary of the Interior will officially appoint those members approved by the Trustees. When appointed, members serve for a term of two years.

Questions should be directed to Molly McCammon, Director of Operations, at 907/278-8012; or to Doug Mutter, Public Advisory Group Designated Federal Officer, at 907/271-5011.

The Public Advisory Group

The October 1991 Memorandum of Agreement between the State and Federal governments mandated formation of a Public Advisory Group. The Public Advisory Group advises the Trustee Council on decisions relating to the planning, evaluation, allocation of funds, and conduct of injury assessment and restoration activities related to the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill of March 1989.

The Public Advisory Group consists of seventeen members to reflect balanced representation from the public at large (five members who need not represent a special interest) and one member each from the following principal interests:

- aquaculture
- commercial tourism
- conservation
- local government
- recreation users
- subsistence
- commercial fishing
- environmental
- forest products
- native landowners
- sport hunting/fishing
- science/academic

Two *ex officio* members have non-voting seats and are representatives of the Alaska State House of Representatives and Senate.

Information Packet

Nominees for membership to the Public Advisory Group should provide the following information:

- A biographical sketch (education, experience, address, telephone);
- Information about the nominee's knowledge of the region, peoples or principal economic and social activities of the area affected by the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill, or expertise in public lands and resource management;
- Information about the nominee's relationship/involvement (if any) with the principal interest to be represented;
- A statement explaining any unique contributions the nominee will make to the Public Advisory Group and why the nominee should be appointed to serve as a member; and
- Any additional relevant information that would assist the Trustee Council in making a recommendation.

Conflict of Interest

Public Advisory Group members and their alternates are chosen to represent a broad range of interests. It is possible that action could be taken by the Public Advisory Group when one or more of the members have a direct personal conflict of interest which would prejudice and call into question the entire public process. To avoid this eventuality and to enable the Trustee Council to choose appropriate individuals as members and/or alternates to members, it is necessary that each nominee provide the following information with their information packet. If the answer to any of these questions is yes, please provide a brief explanation of your answer. A yes will not necessarily preclude any nominee from being appointed to serve on the Public Advisory Group.

- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer have, or are you defending, a claim filed before any court or administrative tribunal based upon damages caused by the *T/V Exxon Valdez* oil spill?
- Do you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer own any property or interest in property which has been, or is likely to be, proposed for acquisition by the Trustee Council?
- Have you, your spouse, children, any relative with whom you live or your employer submitted, or likely will submit, a proposal for funding by the Trustee Council?
- Do you know of any other potential actions of the Trustee Council or the Public Advisory Group to have a direct bearing on the financial condition of yourself, your spouse, children, other relative with whom you live or your employer?