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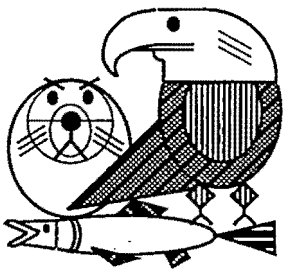
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Members, Public Advisory Group

FROM: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: October 3, 1994

RE: Briefing materials for October 12-13, 1994 meeting

Enclosed are additional materials for your October 12-13 meeting in Anchorage. I would like first of all to thank you for your participation in this process. I hope that you are finding your packets useful. I want to apologize in advance for not being able to be present at your October meeting. I had definitely planned to be there until I was called to Washington D.C. that week for several days of briefings with the federal Assistant Secretaries regarding habitat acquisition, the Institute of Marine Science improvements project, the final Restoration Plan, and several other items.

I will call in sometime during that two-day period to give my report to you. In my absence, Director of Operations Molly McCammon will be available to assist you during the meeting, as will representatives of the six Trustee agencies. In addition, Dr. Robert Spies will be available the afternoon of October 12 and all day October 13. I have made sure that the expertise you will need in order to develop your recommendations on the FY95 Work Plan will be available. I want to assure you that your comments and recommendations will be a part of my final consideration.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition - In your September packet you received a copy of the negotiation status summary for your information. I will provide additional details in my teleconferenced report.

Restoration Plan - The Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Restoration Plan has been published. The Record of Decision will be available for signing on October 31. Following that, the Trustee Council will take action on a Final Restoration Plan at its November 2-3 meeting. You should already have received under separate cover a copy of the Final EIS. Please let the Anchorage Restoration Office know if you have not. The Restoration Plan will serve as the general guide for the Trustee Council's restoration actions in the future.

Oil Spill Public Information Office - At your July meeting you requested a report on OSPIC. That report was provided in your September 7 briefing packet. Ms. Carrie Holba will be available at the October 12 meeting to respond to any questions you may have concerning the OSPIC.

PAG Member Issues/final report - Molly McCammon received responses from five PAG members, which are enclosed. A summary of these five will be provided on October 12.

Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvements - A revised project purpose and description has been prepared, and a copy is enclosed as a separate document for your information. The project team will be presenting a detailed briefing on this project at your meeting.

1995 Work Plan - By now you should have received copies of the Brief Project Descriptions for all project proposals submitted for consideration in 1995. Detailed budget information for each proposal is available if you desire. Please be sure to bring the project descriptions and the Draft Work Plan Summary with you to the October 12-13 meeting. We will have for your use at that time a summary of the comments received during the public comment period, and the Chief Scientists' recommendations. These will be displayed on a spreadsheet that you can use as a worksheet as you go through the Draft Work Plan. Dr. Spies will be available during this meeting, as will agency representatives who can "speak" to individual projects.

PAG Charter - The PAG Charter has been renewed for another two years. The submission deadline for nominations to the PAG was extended until October 31.

Trustee Council Meetings - The Trustee Council is meeting October 5 in Juneau for a briefing on the Institute of Marine Science project and an executive session on habitat acquisition strategies. The next meeting is scheduled for November 2-3 in Anchorage.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Public Advisory Group
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone 907-278-8012 Fax 907-276-7178

AGENDA

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Public Advisory Group
First floor conference room
645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska

Wednesday and Thursday, October 12-13, 1994
8:30 a.m.

DRAFT
10/3/94
1:30 p.m.

PURPOSE:

1. Prepare a PAG issue paper as a "final" report for this term of the PAG.
2. Obtain status reports on restoration activities.
3. Make recommendations on proposed activities and projects for the 1995 Work Plan.

Tuesday

8:30 a.m.	Call to order/roll call/ approval of agenda	Brad Phillips, Chair
8:35	Approval of summary of August 2-3, 1994 meeting	Brad Phillips, Chair
9:40	Executive Director's Report	Jim Ayers, Executive Director (By teleconference from Washington, DC)

-- Habitat Protection and Acquisition

-- Restoration Plan

-- Final EIS
-- Final Plan

10:00	-- Oil Spill Public Information Center Usage	Carrie Holba, OSPIC Director
10:10	-- Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvements	Project Team
10:40	-- PAG member issues/final report	Brad Phillips, Chair
11:40 a.m.	Working lunch	
12:30 p.m.	Introduction to the 1995 Work Plan	Molly McCammon Director of Operations
1:00	Briefings/discussion on proposed projects for the draft 1995 Work Plan	Dr. Bob Spies Chief Scientist
4:00	Public Comments	
5:00	Recess	

Wednesday

8:30 a.m.	Recommendations on the 1995 Work Plan	Brad Phillips, Chair
11:30	Lunch -- on your own	
12:30	Continue recommendations on the 1995 Work Plan	
4:00	PAG member comments	
4:30 p.m.	Adjourn	

To: Doug Mutter, PAG Fed. Officer 8/12/94

Fr: Jim King, PAG Conservation Member

Sub: EVOS Settlement Issues, 1994

Herewith some of the issues I would like to see discussed at the October PAG meeting. I hope they are useful questions. It is an incomplete list and I trust those more knowlegeable will articulate issues for fisheries, archeology, recreation and so forth.

1) Good conservation dictates sustained yield where possible. Should that concept be applied to Settlement funds and a major portion be used for long term/permanent resource enhancement rather than for short term restoration efforts? Yes! Maybe! No!

2) Some elements of the ecosystem can easily be classed as restored, some elements unrestored and some elements in need of long term scrutiny to determine what restoration effort is needed. Should the ecosystem rather than a collection of some of its parts be recognized as the damaged resource? Yes! Maybe! No!

3) Can the "ecosystem approach" to restoration really be achieved by the current program of invited proposals rather than through a coordinated assault by a well directed team? Yes! Maybe! No!

4) Two thirds of respondents to the "EIS brochure" favored establishment of a permanent endowment with some of the Settlement money in hopes of eventually achieving resource enhancement? Should the Trustee Council request that the federal solicitors try to find a way to accommodate this majority interest? Yes! Maybe! No!

5) Would it be better to modify and perfect existing bureaucracy, for instance the University of Alaska Foundation, to manage an EVOS endowment rather than invent a new organization? Yes! Maybe! No!

6) Establishing permanent academic chairs with responsibility for developing an understanding of the ecology of the major damaged resources through graduate study projects would produce peer reviewed publications and EVOS area trained scientists as well as good science. Would endowed chairs ultimately provide greater public benefit than contract research? Yes! Maybe! No!

7) Though tempting, is it appropriate for agencies to try to compensate for declining budgets by appealing for EVOS money to fulfill legislative mandates for resource monitoring and research? Yes! Maybe! No!

8) There are clearly conflicts between the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. Is it appropriate or even possible for the Trustee Council to try and moderate any of these Congressionally created problems with EVOS Settlement funds? Yes! Maybe! No!

9) Where habitat protection is the objective the public interest and long term restoration goals can best be served by fee simple purchase. Yes! Maybe! No!

10) Everyone agrees birds, some of which have an ecosystem that spans North and South America or the entire Pacific Ocean, suffered major losses from EVOS but because there was very little pre spill data it is difficult or impossible to determine what the losses were and whether restoration is being achieved. There has been very little effort so far on behalf of the birds. The Trustee Council should review restoration policies which were largely conceived to help better understood resources and see if there may be some innovative ways to do something for birds. Yes! Maybe! No!

11) Is there a danger that in 2001 and beyond there will be a public perception that the resources largely recovered on their own, special interests got the money and society benefitted very little from the EVOS Settlement? Yes! Maybe! No!

Jim King

September 1, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

ATTENTION: Jim Ayers, Executive Director

Dear Jim:

While reading the Ecosystems based restoration proposals, and the large dollar amounts which accompany them, sitting through the work session and watching the evaluations of the proposals. I feel with the draft restoration plan and the scientific team, we are almost on the right track. We know not everyone will be satisfied, but at least it's a step in the right direction.

The Public Advisory Group recognized the need for proper direction; it was also our feeling we were not getting the proper recognition or included in the process. I can now see this is beginning to change. I do feel, although we are only in and advisory position and are the representatives of the citizens of Alaska; that needs to continue. I feel Director Ayers is taking very careful long strides to get things lined up properly and efficiently.

I agree with the rest of PAG members, we need an endowment/reserve for future generations of research.

I also agree with some that trying to purchase habitat is not the answer either. With the spruce Bark Beattle infesting the timbers in PWS, are we not purchasing dead forest that cannot serve as habitat anyway?

The Public has been very disallusioned on how the Exxon funds have been spent and everyone sees the dollar as something they should have in their area or organization.

With this new team, I believe things will go in a better direction, cost, effectiveness and damage will be the major components. At this point I believe we can endorse what Jim Ayers is trying to accomplish, express our concerns, support and work with him.

The draft restoration plan at least is something to work with and does provide long term guidance, I encourage endorsing the concept of it for right now.

Recreation has increased because of the spill, there are more businesses for recreation in PWS than ever before. This area will continue to grow. Significant earnings are really being made here.

The Native concerns, ideas and history should be a priority, lessons of the past and into the future will give us a better understanding of the Sound. But we must ask and then we must listen to the answers...if so, everyone will understand and learn.

I am looking forward to the future years of serving on the Public Advisory Group with most of the same people that have been here. It's been and honor.

Respectfully,

Donna M. Fischer
Co-Chair, Public Advisory Group

RUPE ANDREWS
9416 LONG RUN DRIVE
JUNEAU, AK 99801

August 29, 1994

Ms. Molly McCammon
Director, Operations
EVOS-PAG
645 G Street , Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Molly:

Re the last PAG meeting, members of PAG were requested to compile issues that they consider important and submit them to you by September 1. I would like to put forth the following notion for consideration by the Trustees if and when the opportunity may occur. I propose that the Karluk River on Kodiak be considered for purchase as replacement for lost angling opportunities due to the oil spill in PW Sound. The past two years I have seen that anglers and sport hunters essentially will derive little consideration from the oil spill settlement unless there is the chance to purchase a system such as the Karluk River to replace lost angling opportunities.

I am aware that this river is not on any list by the land owners for possible purchase. The Karluk has only been vaguely discussed by some of the trustees and some trustees may not have heard of the river. Arguably, the Karluk is the best wild, steelhead stream left in North America. It should be in public domain and under the protective land classification of the Kodiak Bear Refuge. If the land owners are reluctant to sell then public access and a mutual land management plan should be explored,ie., less than fee simple purchase.

I have no alternative options for sport anglers of lasting benefit. The Karluk River is priceless for the recreational benefits that it offers to sport anglers and worthy of discussion at the October PAG meeting.

Sincerely,

Rupe Andrews

Rupe Andrews, Member, EVOS-PAG
Sport Fishing-Sport Hunting Representative

P.O. Box 868
Girdwood Ak. 99587
9-8-94

Molly McCammon, Director of Ops.
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Molly McCammon:

During the past two years, I have learned much about the damages to and the restoration of Prince William Sound in this post oil spill era. I volunteered for a position on the PAG to learn these things, but in the process of informing myself I have learned even more.

In the past year I have witnessed the transformation of an agency generated structure into something with so much imput from the public, from private researchers, and from government agency personnel that the collective imput when ranked and presented in open forums by experts and private citizens cannot be ignored. The infrastructure set up by Jim Ayers' team has been impressive and effective. The 1995 Draft Work Plan is the proof of the pudding.

The next phase of carrying this draft Work Plan, with all its competing proposals, to fruition is daunting.

My chief concern is that the EVOS settlement not be used to create an agency driven research juggernaut that arbitrarily displaces local private researchers from their historical roles. If settlement funds are used to build a research center in Seward, then how much say will state and federal agencies have in the allocation of research funds from settlement monies?

Right now I am very happy with the layers of of accountability that Jim Ayer's team has built into the research proposals. I hope that private entities will continue to be involved in future proposals, because the quality of the 1995 Draft Work Plan has been greatly enhanced by their participation. It is important that the best of these private parties now participate in the actual projects to ensure their future involvement in the restoration process.

Please keep up the good, although difficult work. You have my greatest appreciation.

Sincerely,

James A. Diehl,
recreational users

Lew M. Williams, Jr.
755 Grant Street
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

August 31, 1994

Molly McCammon
Director of Operations
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G. Street, #401, Anchorage 99501
FAX 276-7178

Dear Ms. McCammon:

In response to a request of members of the Public Advisory Group for their opinions on restoration direction, here is my opinion as a public member:

GUIDELINES --

Some brief, simple guidelines - following the court decision - are needed for those who apply for restoration grants, for the restoration team, for the public advisory group and even for the trustees. And each segment should know the guidelines for the others.

My understanding from Executive Director Jim Ayers is that the court has said that a restoration plan should be devised that:

1. Provides for general restoration.
2. Provides habitat protection with acquisition of only critical high-value habitat.
3. Provides for monitor and research of the affected area.

And the EIS will allocate money to those three items.

In reviewing restoration projects, the restoration team puts them in five categories.

Under a policy adopted by the Public Advisory Group, priority should be given to:

A. Picking up oil which is fouling the environment.
B. Restoring injured resources and services by direct action.
C. Protect habitat critical to resources injured by the oil spill.
D. Establish an endowment, trust or reserve so there is income after Exxon makes its last payment.
E. Replace injured resources and services by indirect means, i.e. enchance equivalent resources to reduce pressure on injured ones.
F. Provide funding for facilities which support A through E.

A further policy statement by the Public Advisory Group lists tools for protecting habitat aside from acquiring fee title. They include conservation easements, acquiring partial interest, acquisition of timber rights and term easements, land exchanges and cooperative agreements.

WITH ALL OF THE ABOVE from the court, the restoration team and the public advisory group, I think someone can come up with a one page list of guidelines that will guide everyone.

It is much better to have a positive policy statement and guidelines instead of a list of negatives which come to mind:

--No economic development projects are eligible for funds.
--No projects considered outside of the designated spill area.
(I'm sure the staff can think of other no-nos from the list of applications for funds.)

A positive WAY TO EXPRESS THINGS COULD BE: Funds are intended for restoration of STATE resources. Fishermen, communities and businesses have to look to other court settlements for their restitution.

RESERVE ACCOUNT --

I am pleased that the trustees are considering a reserve account of up to $130 million, the earnings of which will finance monitoring and research long after Exxon makes its last payment in seven years. My fear is that the amount of earnings available at from the reserve that time means a sudden drop in restoration effort from the level of the previous seven years. The cost of administration may eat up a high percentage of those reserve earnings.

So, I think a program of gradually using the reserve and earnings and gradually shutting down the program by 2029 or some other date is appropriate. Sosmeone good with figures should be able to figure out something. For example: The program for 2002 might be 20 percent of 2001 (the last year of the Exxon contribution) the program for 2003 is 30 percent of 2001 and so forth.

After all, we should assume that there is a time resources will be restored and monitoring should go to the state and federal agencies as part of their regular programs.

LAND ACQUISTION --

Acquiring fee title to habitat is controversial. The Alaska Coastal Rainforest Campaign, a group of seven environmental organizations, advocates using as much of

the spill settlement funds as possible to acquire land for a huge wilderness extending from Kodiak to Ketchikan. On the other hand, there are those who want no land acquisition and one Native timber company official has said publicly that his group won't give up one acre.

There has to be a compromise. And it should meet the primary goal of the settlement of restoring the resource. That is why alternatives to fee simple title should be considered. We must assume the resource will be restored at some point in time. Putting land under government title permanently, when there is going to be a time when the resource is restored, isn't sensible. Some land should go to government, preferrably to the state, to complete parks or reserves. But not for creating a vast reserve for the purpose of creating such a reserve doesn't follow the intent of the settlement.

I certainly hope to see more discussion and guidelines on habitat protection or better understanding of what we have to avoid clashes of interests.

ENDOWMENTS (again!) --

Some members of the public advisory group are pushing for endownments for the University of Alaska despite an opinion from Justice Department lawyers that it isn't possible.

It appears to me that if the University or Prince Williams sound Community College, or any other research agency, wants to endow a chair, they should request it as a project. For example, the institution should describe specifically what it would do in research and monitoring over a periord of years and request $2 million to finance it. There are enough years left in Exxon payments and work project years that up to four chairs could be endowed. It should be confined to institution within the spill area.

These are just a few of my ideas. I'd like to reiterate what I said at the last meeting: When dealing with legal advisors, ask them how to reach the goal and not ask if such-and-such is legal. It's too easy to say no. Most lawyers can find an answer if they are asked how to reach a goal.

Sorrty to be late with this. I'll mail a hard copy later.

sincerely,

Lew (Llewellyn) M. Williams

Institute of Marine Science
Infrastructure Improvements
EVOS Trustee Council Project #94199

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

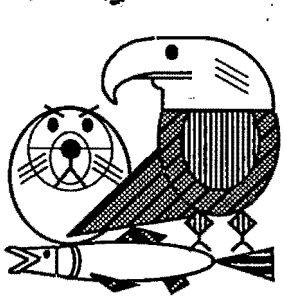
AND SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS
prepared for the
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council

DRAFT September 26, 1994

14.2.12 B

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



September 7, 1994

Dear Members of the Public Advisory Group:

Thank you for your recent candid and helpful recommendations regarding operations of the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group. I appreciate your continued support and involvement in this process, as well as your willingness to work together to improve the overall public involvement process.

I am enclosing in this packet a number of briefing materials and background items for your review. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about any of these materials.

1. Trustee Council meeting notes

Enclosed are the notes from the August 23 meeting with attachments.

2. Habitat Protection and Acquisition

Enclosed are spreadsheets listing the status of negotiations and appraisals for those large parcels currently being considered for possible acquisition by the Trustee Council. If you have any questions about these, don't hesitate to call me. The Trustee Council also adopted at its August 23 meeting the PAG recommendation on the "less than fee" and "public access" negotiating guidelines, with some minor revisions by staff. You help on these issues was greatly appreciated.

3. Interim budget

The Trustee Council approved the PAG's recommendations for the group's budget, providing sufficient funding for at least five, and possibly six two-day meetings, depending on their location and cost.

4. Investment options

The Alaska Department of Revenue and the U.S. District Court have both provided information about possible investment options for Trustee funds. I have enclosed copies of that material for your information. I will be preparing an option paper and recommendation for the Trustee Council for their October meeting.

5. Financial report

Enclosed is the financial report prepared by the Director of Administration, June Arkoulis-Sinclair. Ms. Sinclair submitted her resignation to take a position in New York, and has been replaced by Ms. Traci Cramer of Juneau, who most recently worked as a budget analyst for the State of Alaska's Office of Management and Budget.

6. Draft FY95 Work Plan

By this time you should already have received copies of the Summary and Supplement Volume I of the Draft Work Plan. Please contact the Anchorage office if you have not received copies. Enclosed is Supplement Volume II. Budget information on each project is included as part of each brief project description. If you would like more detailed budget information about proposed projects, please let me know.

The public comment period on the Draft Work Plan lasts through October 3, with a teleconferenced public hearing scheduled for September 28. I will also be giving a detailed briefing on restoration activities at that time, including habitat protection and acquisition efforts. The Public Advisory Group is scheduled to meet on October 12 and 13, with the Trustees scheduled to take action on the FY95 Work Plan on or about October 31.

7. Dates to remember

Enclosed is a 1-page reference sheet on the meetings and activities scheduled for the next two months.

8. EIS for Restoration Plan

Enclosed is a summary of the public comments received on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Draft Restoration Plan. The Final EIS is now being prepared, and is scheduled to be available to the public by September 28. Following a 30 day review, the Record of Decision on the Final EIS will be signed on October 31. The Trustee Council will adopt a final Restoration Plan after the ROD is signed.

9. PAG charter renewal and nominations

Due to the low response during the initial solicitation, the nomination period for PAG members has been extended through October 31. Renewal of the PAG charter is currently underway.

10. Report on OSPIC

At your last meeting you requested a report on OSPIC's activities. I have enclosed this for your information. If you have questions, please contact Ms. Carrie Holba at 278-8008.

11. Issues report

Also at your last meeting, the PAG agreed that all members would compile a list of all the restoration issues they believe are important along with alternative solutions, to serve as a final report for the current PAG. Please be sure to send those in to Molly McCammon in the Anchorage Restoration Office as soon as possible so we can have the list ready for the October meeting.

12. Next PAG meeting

The next PAG meeting is scheduled for October 12 - 13, beginning at 8:30 a.m. Lunch will be provided on the first day.

Again, I would like to thank you for your continuing participation in the Public Advisory Group process. Feel free to call me at 586-7238 or Molly McCammon at 278-8012 at any time if you have comments or questions.

Sincerely,

James R. Ayers
Executive Director

1. Trustee Council meeting notes

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

August 23, 1994 @ 10:30 a.m.

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

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

* Chair
• Alternates:

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Added review of 1994 salmon returns by Carl Rosier to agenda.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved July 11, 1994 and July 18, 1994 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B)

2. Restoration Plan Update

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted motion on EIS and Restoration Plan as recommended by Executive Director (Attachment C). Carl Rosier moved, second by Phil Janik.

3. Less Than Fee and Public Access Policies

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted Public Advisory Group recommendation with minor changes from staff (Attachment D). Phil Janik moved, second by Steve Pennoyer.

4. Proposed Interim Budget

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted administrative and project interim budgets as recommended by Executive Director (Attachment E) with changes as identified. Carl Rosier moved, second by Steve Pennoyer.

5. Hiring of Director of Administration

APPROVED MOTION: Subject to Trustee Council approval, authorized hiring of a replacement for June Sinclair who has resigned to take a position in New York. Steve Pennoyer moved, second by Carl Rosier.

Meeting recessed.

mw

Attachment A

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

DRAFT

AGENDA
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

8/16/94
3:18 pm
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

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

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

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

, Chair
Anchorage - 645 G Street Fourth Floor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Future Meeting Schedule

***Action Items**

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

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

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

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

* Chair
● Alternates:

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

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

2. Publication Policy

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

3. Peterson Resolution

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

4. Outline of Draft FY95 Work Plan

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

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

rnw

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

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

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present:

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

* Chair
• Alternates:

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

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

2. Habitat Acquisition Update

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

Wolfe.

3. Upcoming Meeting Dates

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

Meeting adjourned

raw

DRAFT

MOTION ON EIS
(Draft 8/23/94)

MOVE THAT:

The Council pursue the array of alternatives as described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the *Draft Restoration Plan*, with alternative 5 as the proposed action at this time in the Final EIS and

1) The Council request the Executive Director to direct the EIS team to appropriately address the public comments received on the DEIS; complete and print the Final Environmental Impact Statement; complete the process for the Record of Decision, and

2) Direct the Executive Director to prepare a review draft (preliminary) Final Restoration Plan which responds to public comments and incorporates the implementation management-by-objective structure and the restoration reserve, for consideration after the Record of Decision is final.

Milestones for FEIS

8/1/94	Close of comment period.
8/5/94	Package of Comment letters to TC.
8/12/94	Draft of comment summary to TC.
8/10/94	Send EIS and Comment letters to John Farrell followed by the draft responses to comments ASAP.
8/12/94	Send PFEIS to TC et.al. (Note: This is the DEIS plus Chapter 5 - Response to Comments. If there are no changes in the DEIS then all we are focusing on is Chapter 5. If there are changes of some significance then we may need to adjust this date.)
8/22/94	TC comments on PFEIS due to Rod.
8/22-9/9/94	Edit FEIS and prepare camera ready copy.
9/10/94	Send camera ready copy of FEIS to Printer.
9/21/94	Printer sends FEIS to EPA for Noticing on Federal Register.
9/30/94	Federal Register publishes Notice of Availability of FEIS.
10/31/94	Sign the Record of Decision (R.O.D.) after 30-day waiting period.
11/1-11/10/94	Print R.O.D.

August 15, 1994 4:24pm

DRAFT PREPARED FOR THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL BY THE PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

This draft document has been prepared Public Advisory Group. Edits proposed by Trustee Council staff are indicated by redline and strike out

POLICY GUIDELINES

General

The purpose of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process is to identify and protect habitats that will benefit the recovery of resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Some of the protection tools available include: fee title acquisition; less than fee acquisitions including conservation easements, acquisition of partial interests, acquisition of commercial timber rights and term easements; land exchanges; and cooperative management agreements. Following an agreement for protection, acquired parcels or interests will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the restoration objectives for the injured resources and/or services.

Selection of the appropriate protection tool for a particular parcel or habitat area requires consideration of ~~will consider~~ the measures necessary to meet restoration objectives for the injured resources or services for that particular parcel. Factors to be considered include such things as habitat requirements of injured resources, cost effectiveness, restoration benefits to injured resources and services, restoration benefits ~~to lost or diminished services~~ of providing public access, and the cultural and economic needs of the existing land owners. Each proposed acquisition will address these and other factors on a case-by-case basis in order to ensure consistency with the restoration objectives and cost effective expenditure of settlement funds.

Acquisition of fee simple title

Fee simple title acquisitions have the potential to provide the highest level of habitat protection. 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 activities incompatible with restoration

objectives 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 will, in many cases, be 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. There are several reasons to pursue this strategy when it is adequate to meet restoration objectives. First, it may reduce the cost of the protection. Second, less than fee interests may be available that meet restoration objectives when fee simple title is not for sale. 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 and type 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 and type of development which must be addressed, related concerns such as water usage and sewage disposal, shoreline and stream buffers 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 now and in the future.

Acquisition of commercial timber rights

In addition to the considerations described above, acquisitions involving commercial timber rights 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 Trust Fund or the managing agency if the Trust Fund no longer exists. Removal costs may not exceed normal customary charges.

Because of differing restoration needs for various parcels, the necessary 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 must 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) incidental timber removal could be limited to no more than some specified percent of the basal area of a parcel[2];

2) incidental timber removal could be further constrained by specifying the percentage of timber removal within portions of a parcel;

3) the size and juxtaposition of discrete blocks of timber harvested incidental to the fee owner's exercise of retained rights could also be limited;

4) incidental timber removal, if any, could be constrained so

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[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 affect that habitat is an important consideration for the Trustee Council.

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

that there would not be a disproportionate number of larger trees removed;

5) timber removal could be prohibited within some specific distance 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.

The above is but one example of how incidental removal of timber might be addressed. Other methods might include acreage control rather than basal area, zoning for critical habitat within the overall parcel or some combination of these or other methods. The specific method of addressing incidental timber removal should be tailored to the specific parcel and designed to ensure that restoration objectives are met while, to the extent possible, meeting the needs of the seller for flexibility in the exercise of retained rights.

Public use

In view of the restoration benefits to lost or diminished services of providing public access to natural resources, and because of the expenditure of public funds, public access to lands where a less than fee interest is acquired may be an important acquisition consideration. In fee simple acquisitions public use is, to a large extent, determined by the nature of the state or federal land management status.

In less than fee simple acquisitions covenants governing public access shall be sought when two conditions are met. The first is that the interest to be acquired, for purposes of restoring natural resources and services injured by the oil spill, is less than fee simple but the price to be paid for the interest is a substantial portion of the value of fee simple. The second condition is that the acquisition of public use rights will also serve to benefit services lost or diminished as a result of the oil spill. Where the seller proposes to limit public use, the Trustee Council will consider approval of the transaction when it finds that the restoration benefits outweigh the disadvantages ~~cost~~ of limiting access to the public.

The determination of the specific public access rights to be obtained and the rights to be retained by the land owner will require a careful balancing of public and private needs and values including the need to restore lost services but at the same time protect the legitimate cultural and economic interests of the land owners. Such decisions can only be made on a case-by-case basis.

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

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	INTERIM FUNDS REQUESTED	ANALYSIS FUNDS REQUESTED	REMAINING FUNDS REQUESTED	INTERIM FUNDS APPROVED	ANALYSIS FUNDS APPROVED	TOTAL APPROVED	
Category 1									
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR		191.7	194.3		191.7	191.7	
95007B	Site SEW-488 Archaeological Site Restoration	USFS		32.2	83.8		32.2	32.2	
95024	Enhancement of PWS Pink Salmon Stocks	ADFG	53.3		131.0	0.0		0.0	
95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	DOI		30.5	123.7		30.5	30.5	
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI		20.4	46.1		20.4	20.4	
95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	ADFG		114.7	232.4		114.7	114.7	
95069	Restoration of Salmon Stocks of Special Importance to Native Cultures	ADFG	14.6		360.4	0.0		0.0	
95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA		148.8	258.3		148.8	148.8	
95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Experimental Study	ADFG		327.3	576.9		327.3	327.3	(3)
95089	Information Management System	ADFG	304.8		285.9	304.8		304.8	
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA		160.4	278.4		160.4	160.4	
95100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	ALL	3,596.9		0.0	3,596.9		3,596.9	
95126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	ADNR	626.2		473.3	626.2		626.2	
95131	Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatilek Clam Restoration	ADFG	82.5		362.5	0.0		0.0	
95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG		55.8	221.7		55.8	55.8	
95163	Abundance Distribution of Forage Fish their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA		194.8	1,135.7		194.8	194.8	(2)
95166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	17.8	220.8	274.2	17.8	220.8	238.6	
95173	Factors Affecting the Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Recoveries	DOI		55.1	353.7		55.1	55.1	
95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG		68.4	196.6		68.4	68.4	
95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oil Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	45.0	120.4	165.6	45.0	120.4	165.4	
95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	4.0	48.6	41.3	4.0	48.6	52.6	
95255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Stocks	ADFG	29.3	343.1	272.6	29.3	343.1	372.4	
95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	140.2	344.9	513.0	140.2	344.9	485.1	
95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental	NOAA		91.9	71.5		91.9	91.9	

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

Note (2): Funding for Projects 95163 and 95320N is contingent upon Executive Director approval of cooperative working agreement of these two projects and any other nearshore or forage fish project.

Note (3): Future funding for Project 95086C should be dependent on further review and integrated with other intertidal work.

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

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	INTERIM FUNDS REQUESTED	ANALYSIS FUNDS REQUESTED	REMAINING FUNDS REQUESTED	INTERIM FUNDS APPROVED	ANALYSIS FUNDS APPROVED	TOTAL APPROVED	
95320A	Prince Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG		48.7	219.1		48.7	48.7	(1)
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG	16.0	98.0	829.1	0.0	98.0	98.0	
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	12.8	75.7	150.8	12.8	75.7	88.5	
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	ADFG		51.9	195.5		51.9	51.9	
95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	ADFG	2.0	28.0	49.4	2.0	28.0	30.0	
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	94.9	170.8	570.5	14.6	170.8	185.4	
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	34.3	104.4	439.1	34.3	104.4	138.7	
95320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	200.0	213.1	222.1	200.0	213.1	413.1	(2)
95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	23.1		75.9	23.1		23.1	
95424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	12,000.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	
95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG		17.3	209.6		17.3	17.3	
Category 2									
95279	Subsistence Foods Testing Project	ADFG	14.2	66.9	129.5	14.2	66.9	81.1	
95320D	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG		56.5	170.5		56.5	56.5	
95266	Shoreline Restoration	ADEC		97.9	1,313.2		97.9	97.9	
Category 5									
95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey Foraging Habitat PWS	DOI		63.8	0.0		63.8	63.8	
95110-CLO	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition Support	ADNR		144.0	0.0		144.0	144.0	
95139B	Salmon Instream Habitat Stock Restoration	USFS	5.2		0.0	5.2		5.2	
95199	Institute of Marine Science and Seward Improvement	ADF&G	46.5		0.0	46.5		46.5	
95285-CLO	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA		121.0	0.0		121.0	121.0	
95422-CLO	Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement	USFS		20.0	0.0		20.0	20.0	
95428-CLO	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	23.1	74.8	2.0	23.1	74.8	97.9	
Category 3									
95139D	Salmon Instream Restoration: Pink Creek and Horse Marine Bypass	ADFG	7.9		53.7	0.0		0.0	
95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocks	ADFG	7.8	78.8	246.4	7.8	78.8	86.6	

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

Note (2): Funding for Projects 95163 and 95320N is contingent upon Executive Director approval of cooperative working agreement of these two projects and any other nearshore or forage fish project.

Note (3): Future funding for Project 95086C should be dependent on further review and integrated with other intertidal work.

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

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	INTERIM FUNDS REQUESTED	ANALYSIS FUNDS REQUESTED	REMAINING FUNDS REQUESTED	INTERIM FUNDS APPROVED	ANALYSIS FUNDS APPROVED	TOTAL APPROVED
Category 4								
95320B	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon Closeout	ADFG		84.3	0.0		84.3	84.3
95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG		1.9	640.3		1.9	1.9
Category 6 - Carry Forward Funding								
95043B	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western Prince William Sound	USFS	134.8			134.8		134.8
95139A	Salmon Instream Restoration: Little Waterfall Creek Barrier Bypass	ADFG	90.0			90.0		90.0
95139C	Small Instream Restoration: Lowe River	ADFG	170.1			170.1		170.1
95417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	232.2			232.2		232.2
Total			18,029.5	4,187.6	12,169.6	5,774.9	4,187.6	9,962.5

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

Note (2): Funding for Projects 95163 and 95320N is contingent upon Executive Director approval of cooperative working agreement of these two projects and any other nearshore or forage fish project.

Note (3): Future funding for Project 95086C should be dependent on further review and integrated with other intertidal work.

2. Habitat Protection and Acquisition

LARGE PARCEL NEGOTIATION STATUS SUMMARY

DRAFT

Landowner	High Value Parcels	Region	Acres	LEAD/ Coop	Will Discuss	Ownership	Related Parcels **	Status	Anticipated Timeline
Afognak Joint Venture	AJV 01, Shuyak Strait AJV 03, Pauls/Laura Lake	KOD	13,400 27,100	DOL/ USFWS	Fee Simple, w/ add'l parcels included	Surface Estate AJV Subsurface Koniag Native Allotments	Moderate Parcels: AJV 04, 05, 06 Low Parcels: 07, 08 w/in & adjacent to Tonki Bay	Authority to appraise was received from AJV on June 20 and appraisal was requested June 22. AJV has requested an appraisal of moderate value lands in the previously indicated parcels and two low value parcels adjacent to Tonki Bay that have recently been evaluated by the HWG. A pre appraisal conference was held 8/19/94.	A draft appraisal is expected to be completed in mid Sept. Negotiations will resume upon acceptance of an approved appraisal.
Akhiok Kaguyak	AKI 04, Aliulik Peninsula AKI 06, North Olga Bay AKI 08, Upper Station Lk	KOD	34,300 16,900 15,600	USFWS/ DOL	Fee Simple, other parcels must be incl.	Surface estate AKI Subsurface, USA Native Allotments	AKI 01-05	The appraisal of twelve tracts of AKI lands (134,212 acres) is on going. Completion is expected late August. The landowner is conducting its own appraisal using TC specifications. The land is being appraised with and without a subsistence reservation. The reservation provides perpetual subsistence rights to AKI residents.	Appraisal review & acceptance Sept. Negotiations continue upon acceptance of approved appraisal. The earliest an agreement for sale would be available; late Sept.
Chenega	CHE 01, 02 Eshamy Bay Jackpot Bay	PWS	7,900 12,100	USFS/ DOL	Fee simple for core parcels, partial interests; timber, for remainder of Chenega lands.	Surface estate CHE Subsurface CAC	Remainder of Chenega lands	The completion of the appraisal is on schedule. The timber cruise portion of the appraisal is comlete and verification underway. Negotiations will continue upon acceptance of an approved	Draft appraisal completed early Sept. Negotiations, Sept. Proposal Oct.
English Bay	ENB 06	KEN	3,800	NPS/ DOL	Fee simple, surface estate	Surface Estate ENB Subsurface CAC	Other ENB holdings w/in Kenai Fjords NP: ENB 02, ENB 05	All remaining ANCSA acreage entitlement of ENB will be taken from lands within the boundary of Kenai Fjords NP. It would be advantageous to purchase selections and avoid the costs of conveyance. Total acreage, 17,600. Negotiations will resume upon acceptance of an approved appraisal.	If appraisal approved, a proposal could be available late Oct.
Eyak	EYA 01, Port Gravina EYA 02, Sheep Bay EYA 03, Windy/Deep Bay	PWS	3,400 9,100 7,100	USFS/ DOL	Eyak has submitted a detailed proposal which has raised issues surrounding public access and less than fee acquisitions, specifically the definition of timber rights.	Surface estate EYA Subsurface CAC	EYA 04-12	TC passed resolution on 5/3/94 to acquire the timber interest in Orca Narrows sub parcel, subject to detailed proposal being submitted by Eyak within 15 days. The proposal was submitted and an appraisal has been ordered. The appraisal of the Orca Narrows subparcel is nearing completion. An appraisal has been ordered on the remainder of Eyak lands.	Orca Narrows transaction complete early Sept. The larger appraisal due mid Sept. Further negotiations will commence upon acceptance of an approved appraisal.
Kodiak Island Borough	KIB 01, Shuyak Island	KOD	27,900	DOL/NPS	Fee simple	Surface Estate KIB Subsurface AK	none	The borough planning and zoning commission and the borough assembly have authorized the mayor to proceed with the transaction. DOL requested an appraisal April 12. KIB has commissioned an independent appraisal. Appraisal is underway.	Draft appraisal due early Sept. Appraisal review completed late Sept.
Koniag	KON 01, Brown's Lagoon KON 02, Uyak Bay KON 04, Karluk River	KOD	9,900 7,000 28,200	USFWS/ DOL	Fee simple, but must incl. a mix of high, mod, low parcels	Surface estate KON Subsurface USA Native Allotments	KON 03,05,06 Note: Some coastal areas, primarily in Uyak Bay have been removed.	Koniag has granted authority to appraise Koniag lands. Discussions on going to clarify legal descriptions and confirm Koniag's remaining entitlement and irrovocable prioritizaiton of selections. Appraisal of 100,000 acres in eleven tracts to commence in July. The land will be appraised with and without a subsistence reservation. The reservation would provide perpetual subsistence rights to residents of Larsen Bay and Karluk.	Appraisal review & acceptance Sept. Negotiations continue upon acceptance of approved appraisal. The earliest an agreement for sale would be available; late Sept.
Port Graham	PTG 05, Delight/ Desire Creeks	KEN	11,500	NPS/ DOL	Fee & Unspecified partial interest, possibility of conservation easements.	Surface Estate PTG Subsurface CAC	Other PTG holdings w/in Kenai Fjords NP: PTG 01, 02	All remaining ANCSA acreage entitlement of PTG will be taken from lands within the boundary of Kenai Fjords NP. It would be advantageous to purchase selections and avoid the costs of conveyance. Total acreage, 23,300. Negotiations will resume upon acceptance of an approved appraisal.	If appraisal approved, a proposal could be available late Oct.
Tatitlek	TAT 01, Bligh Island	PWS	8,800	USFS/ DOL	Possibly some fee simple, Heather Island, Emerald Bay, Sawmill Bay. Primary interest in less than fee for remainder.	Surface estate TAT Subsurface CAC	Undefined at this time.	HWG is currently evaluating Tatitlek lands pursuant to a request from the landowner. Tatitlek recently granted permission for TC contract appraisal to take place and a task order has been issued to the contract appraiser by the USFS.	Appraisal completion expected by late Sept. Further negotiations will commence upon acceptance of an approved appraisal.

NOTE:

Chugach Alaska Chugach has asked that its lands on Montague be evaluated. It has several holdings in Prince William Sound ranked moderate and low that it would like to sell. Chugach is the subsurface estate holder for all lands in PWS and Kenai Fjords presently being considered. Negotiators have met with Chugach attorneys and have asked that Chugach consider selling its subsurface estate for these parcels.

Old Harbor Appraisal is ongoing and is expected to be completed in August. It is being paid for with Federal restitution funds.Approximately 30,000 acres are being appraised for fee simple acquisition and 2,000 acres are being appraised for conservation easements. The appraisal is being conducted to address both fee and limited acquisition rights.

** Related parcels are included in discussions at the request of landowners in order to avoid unacceptable high grading of parcels.

DRAFT: 8/22/94

Tr e Council Appraisal Process St Summary

DRAFT

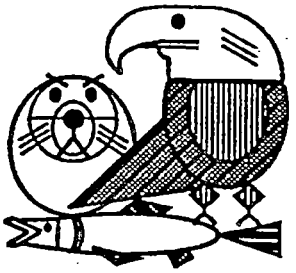
	Appraisal Process Steps	Landowners											
	The Trustee Council at its Jan. 31, 1994 meeting directed the Executive Director to proceed with negotiations with the landowners of the 17 high values parcels identified by the Habitat Work Group in the Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking. Appraisals are an integral part of the negotiation process.	AJV	AKI	Chenega	ENB	Eyak Sub	Eyak Lg.	KIB	Koniag	PTG	Tatitlek	Chugach	Old Harbor
1	Landowner consent and any pertinent information received.												
2	Lead Nego Agency requests USFS conduct appraisal. Executive Director issues request.												
3	USFS Issues Task Order.												
	Preliminary Title Report submitted by lead agency.												
	Site maps submitted by lead agency.												
	Legal description submitted by lead agency.												
	Existing mineral surveys submitted by lead agency.	NA						NA					
	Existing and draft easements submitted by lead agency.	NA						NA					
	Existing timber information submitted by lead agency or landowner.		NA						NA			NA	NA
4	PreWork Conference with agency rep., appraiser, owner.												
5	Site Visit by appraiser, agency representative and landowner.												
	Timber cruise.		NA						NA				NA
	Check cruise/verification by lead agency.		NA						NA				NA
	Minerals survey.		NA						NA				NA
	Hazardous materials survey.												
	Spruce Bark Beetle review.		NA						NA				NA
6	Draft Appraisal Reports Submitted												
7	Appraisal reviews submitted. USFS forwards comments to appraiser(s).												
8	Draft appraisal report modified where appraiser deems appropriate. Final appraisal reports to review appraisers. This may be repeated.												
9	Review appraisers submit comments, Review Statement issued designating an approved or rejected appraisal.												
10	Lead agency submits approved Appraisal Report and Review Statement or review statement for rejected appraisal to Landowner for review/comment.												
11	Landowner comments submitted to review appraisers for consideration.												
12	Final Approved Appraisal and Final Review Statement issued.												
	Upon completion of the appraisal process negotiators and landowners develop a final package based upon appraisal information for Trustee Council consideration.												
	Purchase agreement submitted to landowner.												
	Trustee Council and landowner execute a purchase agreement.												

** Highlighted boxes indicate participation of landowner expected and encouraged.

KEY: Step Begun
Step Complete
Non Applicable NA

DRAFT *8/22/94*

4. Investment Options



Investment Options

UNITED STATES COURTS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

HOUSTON DIVISION

FTS FAX No.: (713) 250-5812
COMMERCIAL FAX No.: (713) 250-5812

TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO: Ms. Jane Sinclair

FROM: Michael Milby

SUBJECT: Exxon Valdez Settlement Funds

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 20

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
P. O. BOX 61010
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77208

MICHAEL N. MILBY
CLERK OF COURT

August 11, 1994

Ms. June M. Arkoulis-Sinclair
Administrative Officer
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Counsel
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. Sinclair:

It has been a pleasure working with you, on a new Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) fund for the Exxon Valdez Settlement Funds. I believe that the CRIS fund can meet the long term investment needs for the Exxon Valdez Settlement Funds. As we discussed, implementation of the new investment fund will require that a court order establishing the fund be entered by Chief Judge Norman W. Black, as well as, an order from the presiding judge in Alaska to deposit the funds into the newly created account. These orders can be prepared once we determine the investment parameters of the new fund. I prepared the following information to assist the Trustee Council in its review of the CRIS alternatives.

As you know, we currently perform a very similar service with the CRIS - Term Fund for the Boesky, Milken and Drexel settlement funds. The Term Fund has a maximum maturity of 18 months and an average maturity of 365 days. In this fund a portion of the portfolio matures each quarter to meet projected cash needs. The proceeds from a maturing security can be used to meet disbursement requirements or rolled over into another 18 month security. In effect the Term Fund provides quarterly liquidity with a 365 day yield. For your information, attachment A depicts the CRIS - Term Fund yield verses the one year Treasury Bill.

Since the CRIS invests only in U. S. Treasury securities through the Federal Reserve Bank, no default risk, credit risk or collateral requirements exist. Therefore, the key investment decision becomes one of matching liquidity needs to investment maturities. When these variables are matched, yield increases through the purchase of longer maturities and market risk (interest rate risk) reduces since securities are held to maturity.

The following theoretical portfolios illustrate the reduced market risk exposure achieved through the matching of maturities to cash needs, and through the staggered purchase of securities.

Portfolio I

Strategy: Laddered quarterly maturities...December '94 to March '96.

Estimated Yield: 5.61%

If rates rise 100 basis points in the first three months, the market value of the portfolio remains higher than the original cost. Each quarter approximately $2 million in principal is available to reinvest or disburse.

Portfolio II

Strategy: Fixed three year maturity.

Estimated Yield: 6.50%

If rates rise 100 basis points in the first three months, the market value of the portfolio falls below the original cost. No funds are available to invest until the single security matures.

Portfolio III

Strategy: Laddered maturities with one year to five year maturities.

Estimated Yield: 6.41%

If the rates rise 100 basis points in the first three months, the market value of the portfolio plus cash flow received in the first three months is higher than the original cost. Under this scenario approximately $2 million in principal is available each year to reinvest or disburse.

Of course Portfolio II maybe the optimum choice if we know we will not need funds for three years.

The CRIS building blocks assure a safe, efficient portfolio for the reserve account. The only task that remains is to determine the most likely scenario for disbursement out of the fund. With this projection, the portfolio's investment horizon can be established to match liquidity need and minimize the portfolio's exposure to market risk. There are many possible strategies that could be employed to match liquidity to the disbursement horizon. A few follow:

- If the council knows with certainty that there will be no disbursements until the year 2002, then the first $12 million deposit could mature in the year 2002, the second $12 million deposit could mature in the year 2003, (etc). In 2002 the principal plus interest from the first $12 million could be reinvested in a staggered portfolio with quarterly liquidity or placed into the CRIS liquidity fund.

- Alternatively, we could break the first $12 million into $4 million blocks. One block would mature every quarter of 2002.

- As still another option, we could begin immediately to create a portfolio with an average maturity 2 to 4 years. The first $12 million dollars could be staggered throughout this range to provide a weighted maturity of three years.

I trust the above will assist the council in determining the best method of investing its projected $108 million reserve account. Attachment B includes sample orders and procedures that would govern the operation of the fund. Please do not hesitate to call me at (713) 250-5400 if I may provide any further information.

Sincerely,

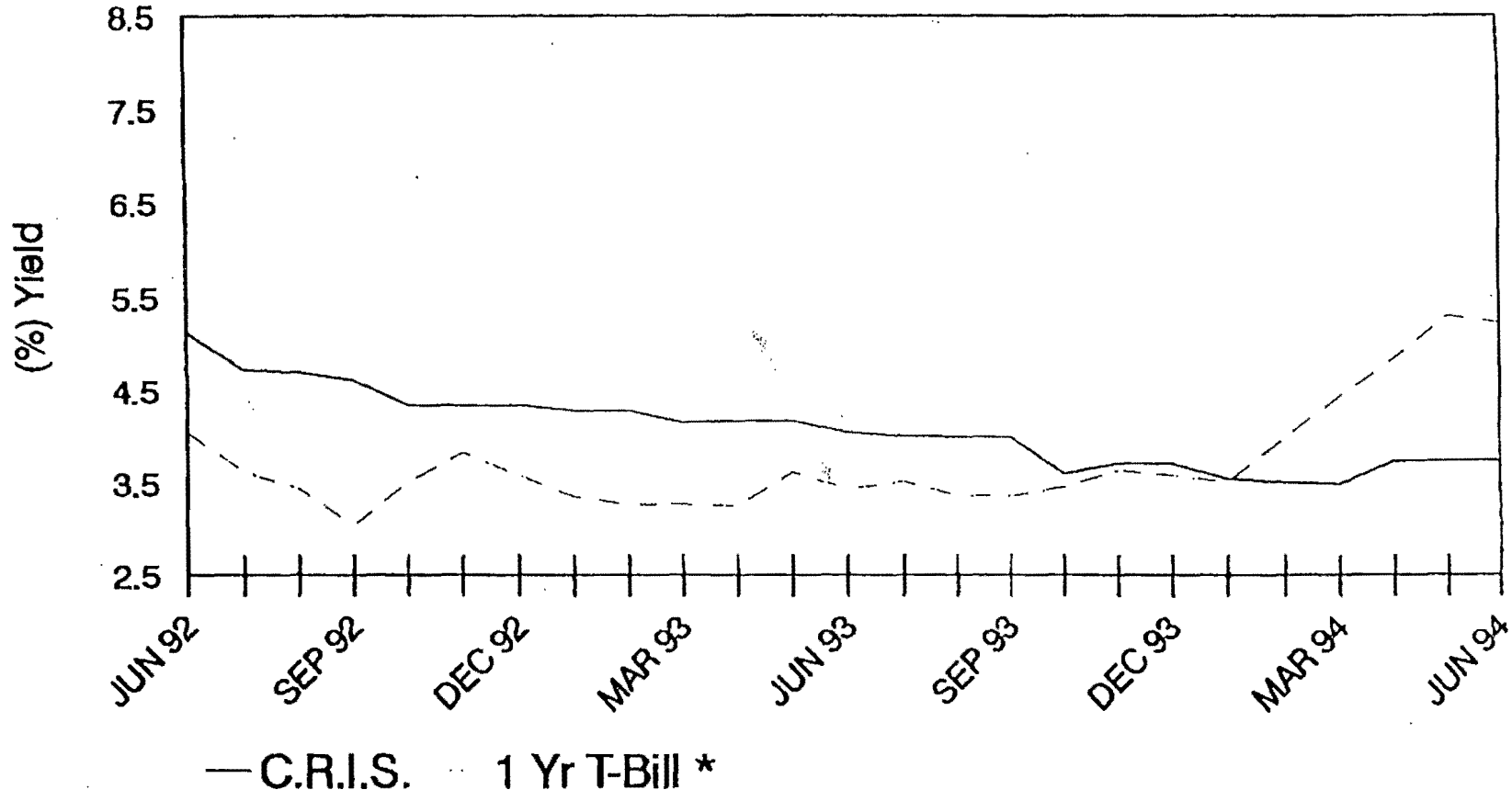
Michael N. Milby
Clerk of Court

Attachment A

COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM
YIELD ANALYSIS

Attachment A

Court Registry Investment System
Term Portfolio
C.R.I.S. vs 1 Year T-Bill



* Bloomberg Financial Service

YIELD COMPARISON

DATE	CRIS TERM PORTFOLIO	1 YEAR T-BILL
JAN 92	6.08	4.19
FEB 92	6.08	4.30
MAR 92	6.08	4.49
APR 92	6.04	4.29
MAY 92	5.25	4.23
JUN 92	5.11	4.05
JUL 92	4.72	3.62
AUG 92	4.69	3.45
SEP 92	4.61	3.05
OCT 92	4.34	3.51
NOV 92	4.34	3.82
DEC 92	4.34	3.58
JAN 93	4.28	3.36
FEB 93	4.28	3.27
MAR 93	4.15	3.28
APR 93	4.17	3.26
MAY 93	4.17	3.62
JUN 93	4.04	3.44
JUL 93	4.00	3.52
AUG 93	3.99	3.37
SEP 93	3.99	3.36
OCT 93	3.60	3.47
NOV 93	3.71	3.63
DEC 93	3.71	3.59
JAN 94	3.55	3.51
FEB 94	3.51	3.98
MAR 94	3.49	4.43
APR 94	3.73	4.83
MAY 94	3.74	5.30
JUN 94	3.74	5.22

Attachment B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

M10-468

ORDER ADOPTING COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM ("C.R.I.S.") - TERM FUND DEVELOPED BY SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, DIRECTING CLERK TO DEPOSIT ALL INTEREST BEARING REGISTRY FUNDS PERTAINING TO BOESKY, DREXEL AND MILKEN CASES.

1.0 All money ordered to be paid into the court or received by its officers in the said Boesky, Drexel and Milken cases mentioned above, pending or adjudicated, except such of said money which this Court shall order be placed in bank custody referred to in paragraph 2.1 below, shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in the name and to the credit of the Courts under the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2041 through the Federal Reserve Bank, Houston Branch.

2.0 Investment of Registry Funds

2.1 The "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" administered through the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, shall be an investment mechanism authorized for funds pertaining to said cases, except for funds to be ordered by this Court to be placed in bank custody for current expenses in said cases.

2.2 Under "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund", monies deposited to the credit of each said case under 1.0 will be "pooled" together with those on deposit with the Treasury to the credit of other courts in the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" and used to purchase Treasury securities which will be held at the Federal Reserve Bank, Houston Branch, in a Safekeeping Account in the name and to the credit of the Clerk, United States Court for the Southern District of Texas, hereby designated custodian for those cases in the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund".

2.3 An account for each of said Boesky, Drexel and Milken cases is to be established in the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" titled in the name of the case giving rise to the investment in the system. Income received from fund investments will be distributed to each case based on the ratio each account's principal and income has to the aggregate principal and income total in the term fund each quarter. The investment strategy for securities purchased for the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" shall have an average maturity of 365 days. Quarterly reports showing the income earned and the principal amounts contributed in each case will be prepared and distributed to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, as well as to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District of Texas and made available to litigants and/or their counsel.

2.4 Upon instructions from the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, all or part of the funds placed in the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" and the investments therein may be transferred and/or sold and may be reinvested in the C.R.I.S. - Liquidity Fund. The C.R.I.S. - Liquidity Fund provides weekly liquidity and a maximum of 100-day term Treasury Securities. Under such conditions, the Registry Funds would be subject to the management fee agreed upon with the contract brokerage service and with the provisions of paragraph 3.1.

3.0 **Registry Investment Fee**

3.1 The custodian is authorized and directed by this Order to deduct for maintaining accounts in the "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund" the fee on the above accounts as authorized in the Federal Register Vol. 55, No. 206 at p.42887 which has been reduced to 5 percent by special exception made by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts by letter dated December 11, 1990. The fee may be deducted on prorated basis over the course of the deposits in "C.R.I.S. - Term Fund".

4.0 This Order shall take precedence over Rule 67, Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Signed this 14 day of December, 1990.

Charles L. Brieant

Charles L. Brieant
Chief Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The individuals listed below are authorized to:

1. Transfer the accountability for registry funds deposited into this Court's registry to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

2. Provide the case number(s) that support each transfer, to the United States Court for the Southern District of Texas, for the purpose of receiving an interest allocation report.

3. Instruct the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas to return the accountability over to this Court's registry funds as required by order of this Court.

Name	Signature	Title
Edmund Mullin 212-791-0551	Edmund Mullin	Administrative Support Services
Margaret Berran 212-791-0111	M. C. Berran	Cashier
Michael Lindner 212-791-0111	Michael Lindner	Assistant Financial Administrator

All previous authorizations are void.

Dated: December 14, 1990

Approved: Charles Brieant
Chief Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The individuals listed below are authorized to receive the confirmation callback from the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas affirming the return of accountability over registry funds.

Name	Signature	Title
Raymond F. Burghardt 212-791-0108	Raymond F. Burghardt	Clerk of Court
Joseph F. Cloidt 212-791-0108	Joseph F. Cloidt	Chief Deputy Clerk
Gary L. Dilberian 212-791-0150	Gary L. Dilberian	Trial Support Services

All previous authorizations are void.

Dated: December 14, 1990

Approved: Charles Breant
Chief Judge

Attachment B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

ORDER ESTABLISHING THE COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM (CRIS)-TERM FUND *

ORDER NO. 90-46

ORDER

Registry deposits with known disbursement horizons exceeding 100 days require an investment strategy of purchasing longer term U. S. Treasury Securities. The CRIS-Term Fund meets this need. The objectives of the CRIS-Term Fund in order of importance are: 1) to assure the safety of Registry Funds; 2) to maintain sufficient quarterly liquidity to provide adequate and timely disbursement of funds as directed by the court, and 3) to achieve the highest rate of return consistent with objectives 1 and 2.

The Clerk, U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas is ORDERED to establish the CRIS-Term Fund. The initial CRIS-Term Fund investments shall be one year U. S. Treasury Securities or multiple U. S. Treasury Securities, which have an average maturity and an average yield approximately equal to one year U. S. Treasury Securities. The CRIS-Term Fund shall provide a minimum of quarterly liquidity, unless a special order of disbursement from a participating court is entered.

Subsequant investments shall meet the CRIS-Term Fund objectives and shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, that persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence would exercise in the management of their own affairs.

DONE at Houston, Texas, on this the 27th day of December, 1990.

JAMES DEANDA
CHIEF JUDGE
United States District Court

Attachment B

MEMORANDUM OF PROCEDURES FOR INVESTMENT AND ALLOCATION OF EARNINGS ON ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS FOR THE COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM-TERM PORTFOLIO

ORDER NO. 90-

This memorandum sets forth the procedural and fee arrangements for certain trading and accounting services to be rendered by Texas Commerce Bank National Association ("Texas Commerce") to the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas (the "Court") with respect to certain assets held by the Court on behalf of its own cases and on behalf of cases pending in other United States District Courts. The method of investment set forth herein shall be known as the Court Registry Investment System - Term Portfolio and the assets governed hereby are referred to herein as the "Term Portfolio".

This arrangement shall be effective commencing December 31, 1990.

1. Identification and Allocation of Initial Funds to be Invested. The Designated Representative (as described below) shall deliver to Texas Commerce a statement identifying the initial cash balance of funds to be invested. Such statement shall further include an allocation of such funds by court and case number.

2. Investment. Texas Commerce is authorized to execute, on behalf of the Court, purchase and/or sale transactions in United States treasury bills, United States treasury notes and securities representing separate trading of registered interest and principal ("STRIPS") of United States Treasury securities (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Securities") as instructed by a Designated Representative. On each trade date or the next business

day following, Texas Commerce will provide to any one of the Designated Representatives written documentation of the purchase and/or sale transaction. All investments will be made in book entry form through the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas-Houston Branch. The Securities transactions on behalf of the Court will be delivered versus payment by Fed Wire.

3. Allocations.

(a) Texas Commerce shall allocate all income earned on the Term Portfolio between the cases that are a part thereof in the same proportions that the total balance of the assets attributable to each case bears to the total balance of assets of all such cases comprising the principal of the Term Portfolio as of the date such income is earned.

(b) Texas Commerce shall allocate all disbursements made by the Court from the Term Portfolio to the case or cases which a Designated Representative directs pursuant to Item 5 below.

4. Quarterly Reports. On a quarterly basis, Texas Commerce will provide quarter ending and quarter beginning reports regarding asset values and allocation between cases as described herein. Quarter end dates will be selected by a Designated Representative. The quarter ending reports provide the quarter end balances available for disbursement and allow the court to make additions to, withdrawals from or reinvestments in the Term Portfolio. Quarter ending reports will be available by 2:00 p.m. C.S.T. one business day before quarter end. The quarter beginning reports will reflect the additions to, withdrawals from and reinvestments

made in the Term Portfolio at the beginning of the new quarter. Quarter beginning reports will be available within 20 business days of the new quarter. There will be two types of quarter ending reports: the Quarter Ending Asset Report and the Quarter Ending Allocation Report. There will be two types of quarter beginning reports: the Quarter Beginning Asset Report and the Quarter Beginning Allocation Report. The purpose and content of each of these four reports are as follows:

(a) Asset Reports

(1) Quarter Ending Asset Report

The Quarter Ending Asset Report will include a list of assets held in the Term Portfolio showing updated market values for all Securities held at quarter end, priced for regular settlement. The total value of the Term Portfolio in such report shall equal the market value of all Securities held, based on regular settlement, plus odd dollars on deposit at the Federal Reserve Bank at quarter end.

(2) Quarter Beginning Asset Report

The Quarter Beginning Asset Report will include a list of assets held in the Term Portfolio showing updated market values for all Securities held at the beginning of the new quarter. The total value of the Term Portfolio in such report should equal the sum of the market value of Securities held plus odd dollars on deposit at the Federal Reserve Bank at the beginning of the new quarter.

(b) Allocation Reports

(1) Quarter Ending Allocation Report

The Quarter Ending Allocation Report will identify, for each case which is a participant in the Term Portfolio, the pro-rata portion of the assets shown on the Quarter Ending Asset Report attributable to such case. The sum of all balances shall equal the total value of the Term Portfolio as shown on the Quarter Ending Asset Report.

(2) Quarter Beginning Allocation Report

Quarter Beginning Allocation Report will identify, for each case which is a participant in the Term Portfolio, the pro-rata portion of the assets shown on the Quarter Beginning Asset Report attributable to such case. The sum of all case balances shall equal the total value of the Term Portfolio as shown on the Quarter Beginning Asset Report.

5. Additions and Withdrawals. From time to time the Court may make additions to the Term Portfolio. In such event, a Designated Representative shall provide the information described in Item 1 above within five (5) business days after the beginning of the quarter for which such addition is made. From time to time the Court may make withdrawals from the Term Portfolio. In such event, a Designated Representative shall advise Texas Commerce of the amount of the withdrawal and shall allocate such withdrawal between specified court and case number or numbers within five (5)

business days after the beginning of the quarter for which such withdrawal is made.

6. Designated Representatives. All investment decisions, asset and case data referenced hereunder shall be the responsibility of one or more of the individuals specified in writing by Judge James DeAnda, Chief Judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, such persons to be hereinafter referred to as "Designated Representatives". The initial Designated Representatives for the Court, until Texas Commerce is notified otherwise in writing, shall be Jesse E. Clark, Michael N. Milby and James H. Suchma. Texas Commerce shall be entitled to rely upon information from or instructions of any one of such persons.

7. Fees and Expenses. Texas Commerce agrees to provide the trading, accounting and reporting services described herein for a fee limited to five (5) basis points per annum (one basis point is 1/100th of one percentage point). This fee arrangement assumes not more than three specific court cases participate in the Term Portfolio. The fee shall be charged by adjusting the yield on securities transactions for the Term Portfolio and is assessed at the time of the transactions.

8. Errors in Accounting. In the event that Texas Commerce or the Court (or a Designated Representative) makes an error in the earnings allocations or in the allocation of receipts and disbursements, such an error shall be corrected as of the next quarter end report or within 10 business days immediately following

the discovery of the error, whichever is deemed most appropriate by the party discovering the error. The Court acknowledges that Texas Commerce has the authority to adjust, either up or down, the account balances of all cases for which an accounting error was made. In the event that an error results in a case receiving less than its allocable portion of earnings or other receipts (reduced by losses or disbursements), damages, if any, shall be limited to the difference between the amount erroneously allocated and the amount which was properly allocable to that particular case. Texas Commerce will not be responsible for errors resulting from erroneous or unclear information supplied by a Designated Representative.

9. Limitations. No party other than the Court, and subject to the limitations set forth in Section 8, shall have any cause of action against Texas Commerce for any investment decisions or allocations made pursuant to the terms of this arrangement.

10. Termination and Notice. Texas Commerce or the Court may terminate this arrangement at any time upon thirty (30) days written notice delivered to the other party. All notices referenced herein shall be delivered to the appropriate party listed below. The address for notice purposes provided herein may be changed by written notice provided to the other parties at the addresses listed below:

Texas Commerce:

Daniel L. Austin
Texas Commerce Bank National
Association
P. O. Box 2558
Houston, Texas 77252-8032

Designated Representatives:

Jesse E. Clark
Clerk for the
United States District Court
for the Southern District of Texas
515 Rusk
Houston, Texas 77002

Michael N. Milby
Deputy Clerk
United States District Court
for the Southern District of Texas
515 Rusk
5th Floor - Financial Section
Houston, Texas 77002

James H. Suchma
Deputy Clerk
United States District Court
for the Southern District of Texas
515 Rusk
5th Floor - Financial Section
Houston, Texas 77002

The trading, allocation procedures and fee arrangements referenced herein are agreed to and approved of by the undersigned parties.

TEXAS COMMERCE BANK NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

By: Allene S. Lucas
Allene S. Lucas
Senior Vice President

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
TEXAS

By: _____
Chief Judge James DeAnda

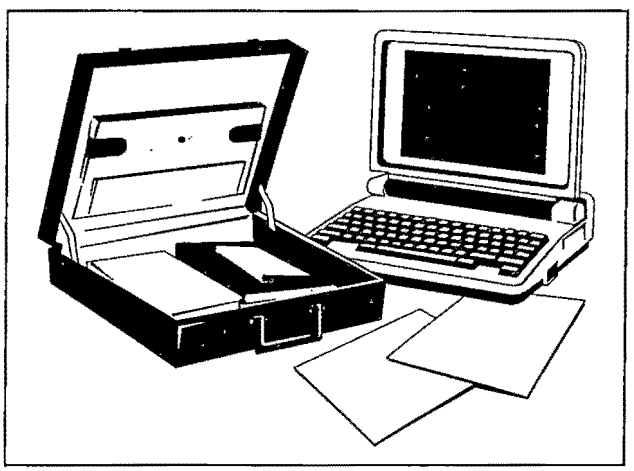
Attached hereto as proof of authorization by Judge James DeAnda, Chief Judge for the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, is a certified copy of the Court Order authorizing Texas Commerce Bank National Association to invest assets of the Court, and to provide for certain accounting services as provided herein.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas on this the 27th day of December, 1990.

DONAHOS\TCBNA-1(112666)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Investment Presentation



State of Alaska
Department of Revenue
Treasury Division

August 23, 1994

INVESTMENT PRESENTATION

- **Determination of Portfolio Objectives and Constraints**

- **Historical Risk/Return Relationship**

- **Policies**

DETERMINATION OF PORTFOLIO OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

Objectives

- Return Requirements
- Risk Tolerance

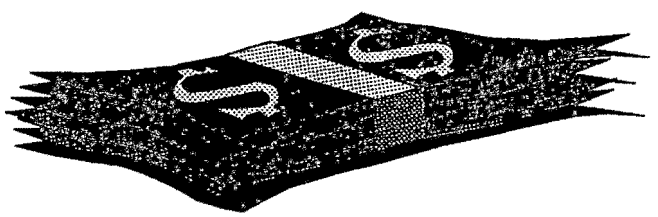
Constraints

- Liquidity
- Horizon
- Regulations
- Unique Needs

HISTORICAL RISK/RETURN RELATIONSHIP

1993 Value of $1 Invested at the end of 1925

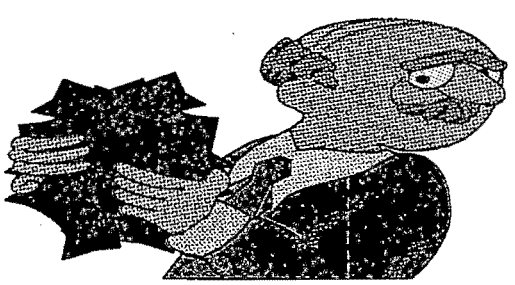
Stocks	**$800.08**
LT Govt Bonds	**$28.03**
Treasury Bills	**$11.73**
Inflation	**$ 8.13**



Source: Ibbotson Associates

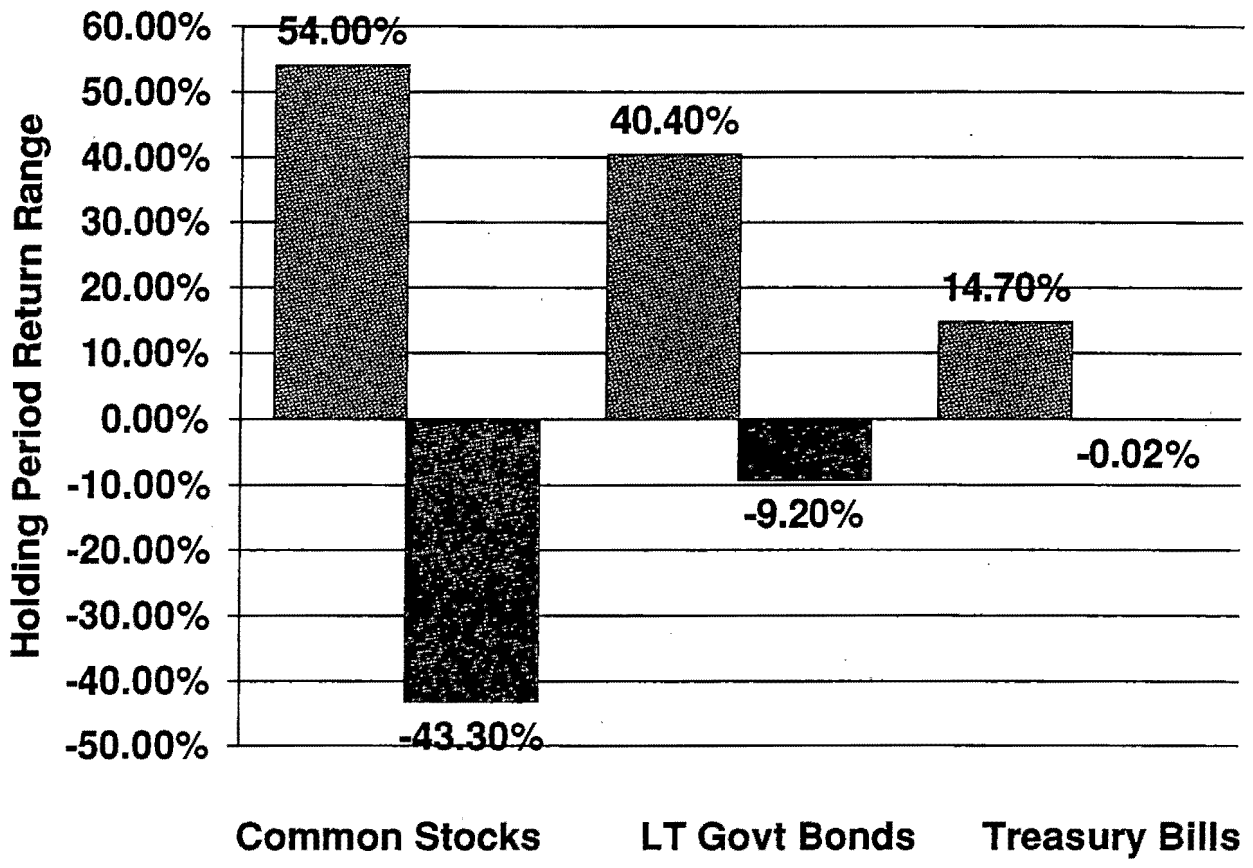
Summary Statistics of Annual Total Returns from 1926 to 1993

	Compound Return	Average Return	Risk (Standard Deviation)
Common Stocks	10.03%	12.3%	20.5%
LT Govt Bonds	5.3%	5.9%	8.4%
U.S. Treasury Bills	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
Inflation	3.1%	3.2%	4.6%



Source: Ibbotson Associates

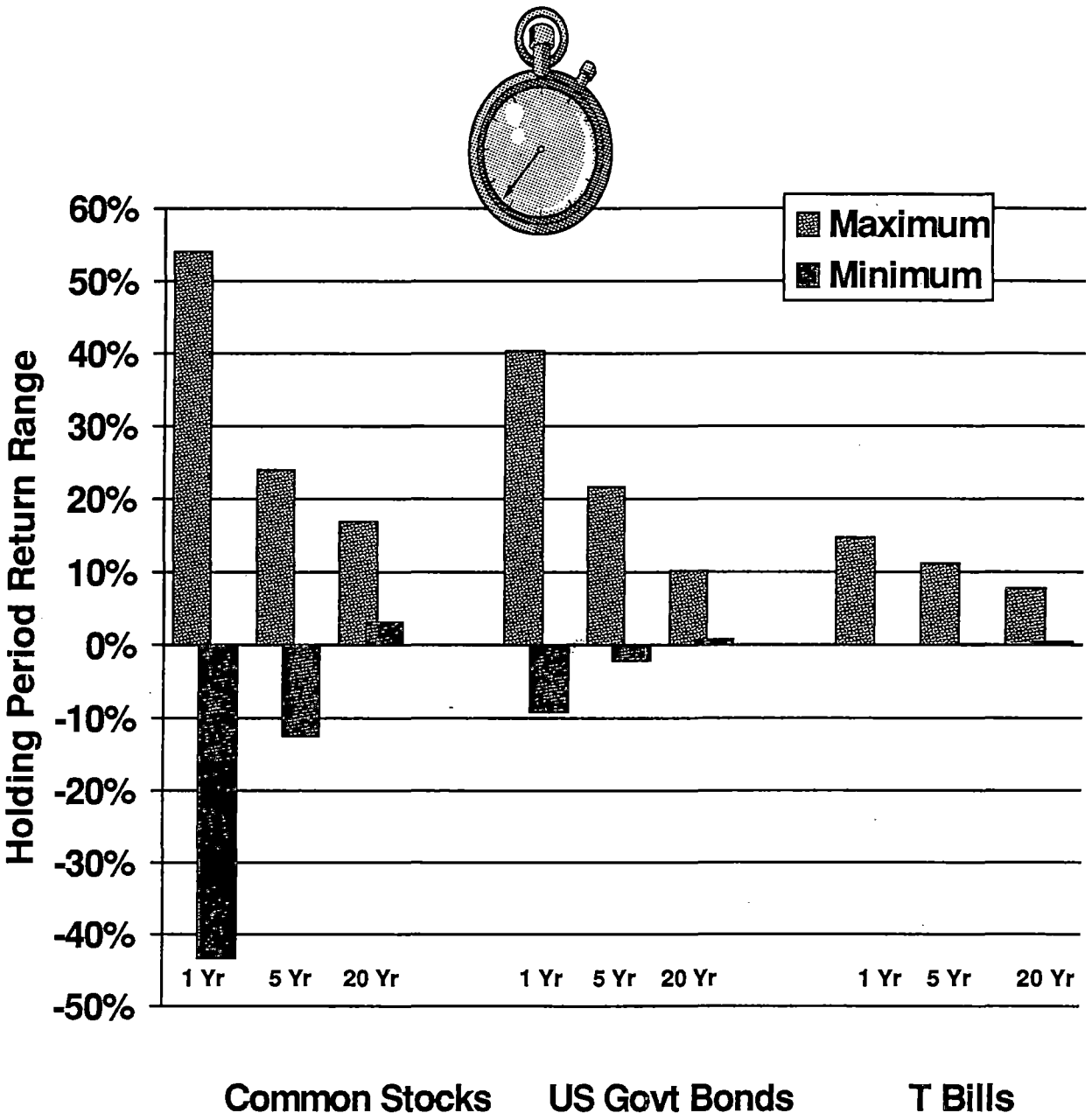
Ranges of Annual Returns



Each set of bars shows the range of annual total returns for each asset class over the period 1926-1993.

Source: Ibbotson Associates

Reduction of Risk Over Time

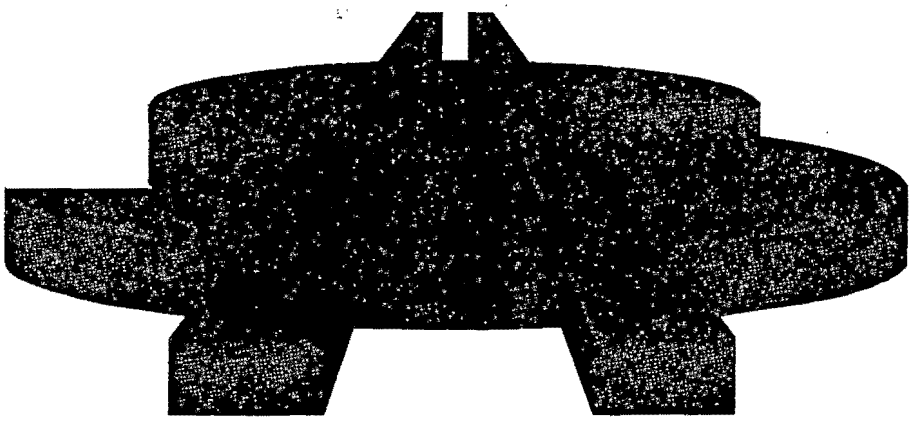


Maximum and Minimum Values of Returns for One, Five and Twenty Year Holding Periods

Source: Ibbotson Associates

Inflation Adjusted Returns

	Compound Return	Average Return	Risk (Standard Deviation)
Common Stocks	7.0%	9.0%	20.0%
LT Govt Bonds	1.8%	2.3%	10.1%
Treasury Bills	.5%	.6%	4.3%

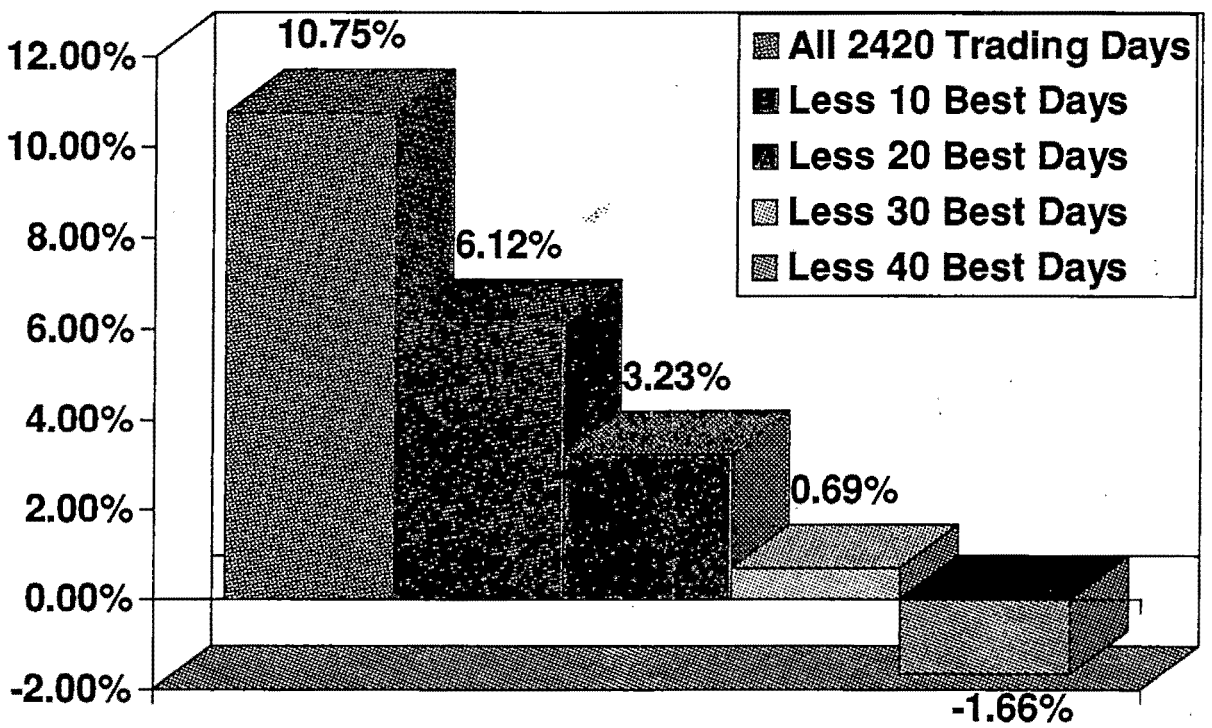


Source: Ibbotson Associates

To Time or Not to Time.....

The Penalty for Missing the Market

S&P 500 Index Annualized Return



1/1//65 through 6/30/94

Reference: Invesco Capital Management, Inc.

POLICIES

- **Asset Allocation**
- **Diversification**
- **Income Generation**

Correlations of Historical Returns From 1926-1993

	Stocks	Bonds	T-Bills	Inflation
Stocks	1			
Bonds	0.14	1		
T-Bills	-0.05	0.24	1	
Inflation	-0.02	0.15	0.42	1

Source: Ibbotson Associates

A Two-Asset Class Allocation Mix

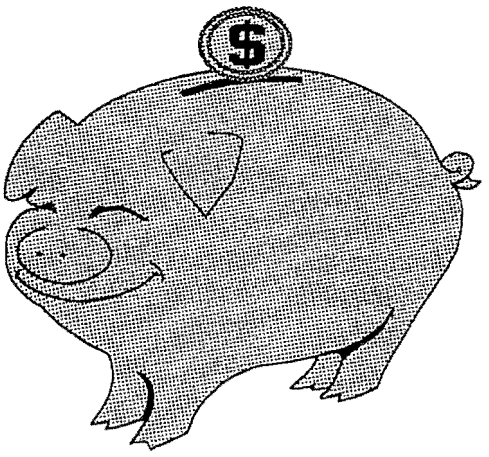
Assumptions:	Return	Risk
Common Stock:	14.0%	20.0%
Bonds:	8.0%	6.0%

Asset Mix			Standard Deviation		
Stocks	Bonds	Expected Return	1-Year Horizon	5-Year Horizon	10-Year Horizon
100%	0%	14.0%	20.0%	8.8%	6.2%
90	10	13.4	18.1	8.1	5.7
80	20	12.8	16.3	7.3	5.2
70	30	12.2	14.8	6.6	4.7
60	40	11.6	13.2	5.9	4.2
50	50	11.0	11.8	5.2	3.7
40	60	10.4	10.3	4.6	3.2
30	70	9.8	8.9	4.0	2.8
20	80	9.2	7.6	3.4	2.4
10	90	8.6	6.7	3.0	2.1
0	100	8.0	6.0	2.7	1.9

The Power of Compounding with Reinvestment of Income

	Compound Return	Average Return	Risk (Standard Deviation)
Common Stocks	**10.3%**	**12.3%**	**20.5%**
Income	4.7%	4.7%	1.3%
Capital Appreciation	5.4%	7.4%	19.7%
LT Govt Bonds	**5.0%**	**5.4%**	**8.7%**
Income	5.1%	5.1%	2.9%
Capital Appreciation	-0.2%	0.0%	7.4%

Source: Ibbotson Associates



5. Financial Report

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: James R. Ayers

FROM: June Arkoulis-Sinclair
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 15, 1994

RE: Financial Report

Status of Funds

1. The financial statements for the period ending July 31, 1994 are attached.

2. Status of settlement funds - as of July 31, 1994, $6,239,657 has been earned on settlement funds (including United States and State of Alaska accounts), $340,831,233 has been disbursed, and the total estimated funds available including receivables from Exxon are approximately $625,512,307.

3. Status of United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund - as of July 31, 1994, the balance in the Joint Trust Fund was approximately $75,487,307.

4. Average earnings percentages -

   Court registry - 4.00%
   State of Alaska - 5.00%
   NRDA&R - 3.30%

5. Court requests - The $1.5 million court request to accommodate the U. S. Forest Service's proposed Appraisal Schedule & Cost Estimates is on hold until a decision is made by the Trustee Council on the Eyak appraisal at the August 23 meeting. The request is on hold until is it known whether additional funds will need to be drawn down.

6. Quarterly Financial Summaries - Brief third quarter (June 30, 1994) summary information is for the FFY 94 Work Plan presented below:

Authorized	$56.2
Expended/Obligated	(44.3
Unobligated Balance	$11,9

Investment of Funds

1. Court Registry - the Clerk of the Court has put together a long term reserve proposal for Trustee Council and Executive Director review and comment. The proposal is attached. The Clerk of the Court will be available to attend an October meeting.

2. State of Alaska - The Department of Revenue, Treasury Division has provided us with information regarding long term investments and asset allocation for review and comment. Bob Storer, Investment Officer will be available to attend an October meeting.

Attachments

Statement 1

DRAFT

Statement of Exxon Settlement Funds As of July 31, 1994

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
Receipts:	
Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	831,233
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (See Note 1)	4,750,396
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	658,028
Total Interest	6,239,657
Disbursements:	
Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	139,111,287
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	161,806,258
Total Disbursements	340,831,233
Funds Available	
Exxon future payments	560,000,000
Balance in Joint Trust Fund (See Statement 2)	75,487,307
Seal Bay acquisition payments due (See Note 3)	(9,975,000)
Other (See Note 2)	TBD
Total Estimated Funds Available	625,512,307

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

Note 2: Previously funded projects may have unobligated balances which will be available.

Note 3: Annual payments due in November 1994, 1995 and 1996.

DRAFT

Cash Flow Statement Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
July 31, 1994

Receipts:

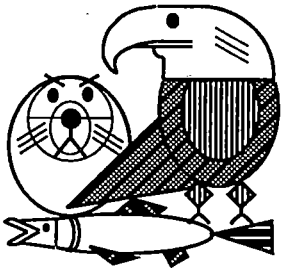
Exxon payments		
Deposit December 1991	36,837,111	
Deposit December 1992	56,586,312	
Deposit September 1993	68,382,835	
Total Deposits	161,806,258	161,806,258
Interest Earned	5,272,794	
Total Interest	5,272,794	5,272,794
Total Receipts		167,079,052

Disbursements:

Court requests		
Withdrawal June 1992	12,879,700	
Withdrawal December 1992	6,567,254	
Withdrawal June 1993	21,067,740	
Withdrawal November 1993	29,950,000	
Withdrawal November 1993	4,743,925	
Withdrawal June 1994	15,860,728	
Total Requests	91,069,347	91,069,347
District Court Fees	522,398	522,398
Total Disbursements		91,591,745
Balance in Joint Trust Fund		75,487,307

6. Draft FY 95 Work Plan - Supplement Volume II

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



September 6, 1994

Dear Reviewer:

In late June, you received a three-ring binder that included all FY 95 proposals in response to the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995*, followed by three "supplement" packets of proposals. Since that time, as a result of a preliminary technical and policy review, these FY 95 proposals have been organized for publication as part of a 4-volume set of documents:

- *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan — Summary*
- *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan — Supplement Volume I* (category 1 and 2 brief project descriptions)
- *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan — Supplement Volume II* (category 3, 4, 5, and 6 brief project descriptions)
- *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan — Supplement Volume III* (detailed project budget information)

These documents are being made widely available for public review and comment. (You should have already received a copy of the *Draft Fiscal Year 1995 Work Plan — Summary* and *Supplement I.*) **In order to avoid future confusion, further review and comment on FY 95 proposals should be on the basis of the current versions of the brief project descriptions.** That is, a number of the brief project descriptions you received in late June have been superseded. The most current version of each proposal is included in *Supplement Volume I* and *Supplement Volume II.* These documents will serve as the principle reference documents for FY 95 project proposals.

In a very few instances, there may be some further proposed project modifications. Any additional proposed revisions will be provided to you by September 15. Enclosed, for your reference, you will find a listing of projects indicating those proposals that have been modified since you received the initial 3-ring binder (Attachment A). In most cases, revisions were minor or involved only the budget. Also attached is a listing of projects that have had their numbers changed (Attachment B). If you have questions, please contact Sandra Schubert in the Anchorage Restoration Office (278-8012).

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

Molly McCammon, Director of Operations

Attachment A

Project No.	Project Title		cat.
95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	95007A and proposal intially submitted as 95007-CLO (closeout) were combined into a single project.	1
95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration	Further explanation added to BPD.	1
95019	Distribution and Abundance of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	Revisions to budget.	1
95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	Revisions to budget.	2
95025A	Factors Affecting Recovery of Sea Ducks and Their Prey	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	1
95025B	Sea Otter Abundance and Distribution, Food Habits and Population Assessment	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	1
95025C	Pigeon Guillemots and River Otters as Bioindicators of Nearshore Ecosystem Health	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	1
95025G	Relation of Clam Population Structure to Recovery of Injured Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	3
95025H	Effects of Predatory Invertebrates on Nearshore Clam Populations in PWS	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	1
95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	Modified methods, changed budget.	1
95027	Kodiak Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	Modified methods, revised budget.	2
95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	95039 and proposal intially submitted as 95039-CLO (closeout) were combined into a single project.	1
95041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands - Follow-up Surveys	95041 and proposal intially submitted as 95041-CLO (closeout) were combined into a single project.	1
95075	Population Structure of Blue Mussels in Relation to Levels of Oiling and Densities of Vertebrate Predators	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	2
95087	Relation of Sea Urchin Population Structure to Recovery of Injured Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	Revised along with other parts of the nearshore vertebrate predator project package.	1
95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	95090 and proposal intially submitted as 95090-CLO (closeout) were combined into a single project.	1

Attachment A

Project No.	Project Title		cat.
95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	Substantial revisions to address wild stock restoration.	4
95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	Revision regarding need for project.	5
95110-CLO	Closeout: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Modified objectives.	5
95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	Substantial revisions.	1
95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	Changes to methods and implementation sections.	1
95139B	Closeout: Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Instream Restoration	This closeout project was not included in the initial preliminary review binder.	5
95139C	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	Minor revision.	2
95141	Afognak Island State Park Interim Support	This project was not included in the initial preliminary review binder.	4
95173	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations	95173 and proposal intially submitted as 95173-CLO (closeout) were combined into a single project.	1
95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements EIS	This project was not included in the initial preliminary review binder.	5
95266	Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	Revised substantially to include an RFP for shoreline cleanup. Large change in budget.	2
95279	Subsistence Restoration Project	Revised to include NOAA analysis role.	2
95285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	This BPD was not included in the initial preliminary review binder.	5
95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	Reduced budget.	1
95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	Reduced budget. Modified objectives.	1
95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	Reduced budget. Modified objectives.	1
95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	Reduced budget. Modified methods.	1
95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	Budget revisions.	1
95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	Budget revisions.	1

Attachment A

Project No.	Project Title		cat.
95320N	Nearshore Fish	Budget revisions. BPD revised significantly.	1
95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	Budget revisions. Objectives modified.	1
95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring and Pollock	Budget revisions.	1
95422-CLO	Closeout: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	Minor revisions.	5
95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	Minor revisions.	1

Attachment B

FY 95 Project Proposals with Changed Project Numbers

Old No.	Project Title	New No.	Cat.
95054	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	**95139C**	2
95139	Otter Creek/Shrode Creek Reports	**95139B**	5
95139B	Spawning Channel- Port Dick	**95139A**	2
95139C	Pink Creek and Horse Marine	**95139D**	3

9/2/94

7. Dates to remember

1995 WORK PLAN SCHEDULE and misc. other dates

9/7/94 Draft

Summary and Vol I distributed	8/29
Vol II BPDs & Budgets distributed to LIOS & libraries	8/29
Draft Work Plan public comment period	**8/29 - 10/3**
Herring research review*	9/12-13
Institute of Marine Science scientific work group*	9/14
Forage fish coordination session*	9/19 & 20
Teleconferenced public hearing, 7 p.m.	**9/28**
Pink salmon review*	9/29-30
Chief Scientist recommendations due (except 95320 & sockeye)	10/1(tentative)
Trustee Council meeting/briefing in Juneau	**10/5**
Project 95320/PWS Ecosystem Study Review*	10/4-6
Salmon and herring genetics review*	10/7
Sockeye review*	10/10-12
Briefing packet to PAG	**10/4**
PAG meeting	**10/12-13**
ED and RWF develop recommendations	10/17-18
ED recommendation & packet to Trustee Council	10/21
Trustee Council meeting	**11/2-3**

* Indicates review session for principal investigators, peer reviewers, Chief Scientist and restoration staff. All sessions in Anchorage, except 95320 review in Cordova.

8. EIS for Restoration Plan

August 16, 1994

Summary of Comments Received on the EIS for Restoration Plan

I. Introduction

It needs to be pointed out from the start that the public comment solicitation for the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) was not intended or designed to be a statistically valid measure of public feelings about the direction of the restoration program. Many factors combine to prevent this from occurring. First, the timing was not conducive to measuring public sentiment. Second, the sample was very small. Last, responses were spontaneous. There was no instrument designed to allow a poll to be taken. The NEPA public comment process is not intended to be a public opinion poll. It is to serve as an avenue of information to the public and to solicit their involvement in reviewing the document.

II. The Comment Period

The 45-day public comment period for the DEIS for the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan ended August 1. We received 211 written or telephone comments. Public meetings were held in Anchorage, Seward, Homer, Kodiak, Cordova, and Valdez. A total of 53 people attended these meetings. A teleconference was held on July 20, to provide another opportunity for up to 25 communities (apart from the meeting location in Anchorage) to participate if they so desired. Only three communities took advantage of this opportunity (Cordova, Seward, and Old Harbor) with ten people present.

III. Those Who Commented

Of the 211 responses received or postmarked by 8/1/94, 119 (56%) were from Alaska and 92 (44%) were from other locations, 1 of these from Canada. Of 92 Alaskan responses, 35 (29%) were from the EVOS area and 84 (29%) were from other areas of Alaska.

Geographic Breakdown of Responses to DEIS				
	EVOS Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	Total
Number:	35	84	92	211
Percentage:	16.6%	39.8%	43.6%	100%

IV. The Comments

The comments can be broken down in five subject areas. These are: expressions of preference for a particular alternative; habitat protection and acquisition; general restoration; monitoring and

research; and restoration reserve. Because of the efforts of the Alaska Rainforest Campaign, habitat acquisition and general restoration were heavily commented on. The following represents a sampling of preferences and comments received.

A. Alternative Preference

Very few of those who commented clearly selected any alternative. Most comments focused on the restoration categories. Alternative preference was mostly given by saying which alternatives they, the public, did not like. However, among those few expressing a clear preference, Alternative 2 was chosen by seven people who commented and Alternative 5 by three. Alternatives 1, 3, and 4 were not chosen by any of those commenting.

Public Advisory Group (PAG) Comments: Supports Alternative 5--Draft Restoration Plan with some modifications to clarify areas. "Management by objective" implementation approach and an "Implementation Management Structure" should be included in the Final Restoration Plan. They also recommend using the restoration priorities in the "Approach to Restoration (7/15/93)" document.

B. Habitat Protection and Acquisition

This was by far the most commented on part of the restoration program. With those commenting asking for "most," "at least $500 million" (or more up to all the funds), or "2/3 of the funds" to be spent on acquiring lands. Of the 211 persons commenting, 134 wanted the Trustees to spend more than shown in Alternative 5 ($295-325 million).

Specific comments:

" best use of civil fines is purchase of land an/or timber rights on land that is important as habitat. At least two thirds of the funds should be spent to protect habitat."

" Strengthen the habitat Protection budget and deflate the budgets that will end up in some contractor's bank account."

" Strengthen habitat Protection budget for acquisitions of larger parcels of land."

" Most of what's left of the money should be spent to acquire large parcels of land, including inholdings."

" Spend money to have a permanent impact on lands. Acquire lands for the coastal forests and related areas in the Kenai-Afognak-Kodiak region."

" $300 million for Habitat Acquisition. Buy salmon streams and recreation sites in and adjacent to the EVOS area instead of conducting studies on fish stocks and recreation."

" Provide habitat that cannot be taken by government, military, farms, parks, personal use or any other. Disallow pollutants or even human interaction."

" there should be more emphasis on habitat protection and acquisition than on artificial enhancement of commercial and sport fisheries and recreation and tourism."

" The amount of money allocated to the habitat program in alternative 5 is inadequate. Emphasize Dangerous Passage, East Side of Knight Island, Bainbridge/Evans/Latouche Islands, South End of Knight Island, and Chenega Island."

" Forest habitat which will otherwise be logged should be preferred over habitat that is unlikely to be developed."

" use all of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge."

" Reduce this! Does not support the ACE position to increase land acquisition."

" In my opinion this state already has far too many lands in the public sector. I also believe that public sector lands are less conducive to proper management and resource development. I hope that no more of our resources get locked up with this oil spill"

" Purchase large tracts of land so whole environmental habitats can be preserved."

" I urge you to use the settlement funds within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge."

C. General Restoration

The opposite emphasis was made for general restoration. Comments ranged from "reduce" or "eliminate", to "slash the general restoration boondoggles." In most, if not all cases the same people expressed the idea that habitat should be increased while reducing general restoration. Of the 211 people commenting, 132 requested that funding for this restoration category be reduced or eliminated. The following statements taken from public comments received convey the thoughts expressed.

PAG Comments: use the 7/15/93 priorities.

Specific comments:

" 1/3 to 1/2 of the remaining funds should be used on General Restoration"

" No General Restoration boondoggles"

" Don't put money into lots of little General Restoration projects."

" don't see the sense of spending a lot of money to clean up little patches. Tanker spills from both world wars seem to have eventually been cleaned up on their own."

" Shift money from General Restoration to Habitat Protection and Acquisition"

" Eliminate support for facilities, including aquaculture, aquarium, and tourist facilities. Drop fish hatchery support and support for museums. Reduce scientific studies, both monitoring and hypothesis testing, to a total of $20 million."

" Use the money for acquisition of habitat and good, focused scientific studies with a preference going to Alaska based researchers and field technicians."

" Resist temptation to spend money on short term pork barrel research and General Restoration"

" No more spending for scientific studies."

" We oppose virtually all enhancement and manipulation forms of restoration."

" support general restoration projects that includes public education"

D. Monitoring and Research

Several of those commenting spoke directly to this category of restoration. The statements made are reflected below.

PAG Comments: "Management by objective" implementation approach and an "Implementation Management Structure" should be included in the Final Restoration Plan. They also recommend using the restoration priorities in the "Approach to Restoration (7/15/93)" document.

Specific comments:

" Cut in half proposed allocations for marine research"

" Limit studies of oil effects to long-term research on sub-lethal effects of Prudhoe Bay oil."

" Do support studies so we will know what is there come the next spill."

" Would like to see studies done on the Sound, but do so with extreme scrutiny, even researchers go overboard with their costs."

" Slash budget for scientific studies"

" Perhaps the isolated ares from the oil spill that are still degraded can be studied, but most concerned about proposed amount budgeted for studies"

" Stop studying how and why species are disappearing from the oil and do something about it."

" Spend no more than 10% on research"

" Please refuse to dole out money for porkbarrel make work projects."

" Research needs some money, but protection of habitat is highest priority"

" Much of the research which has been conducted or proposed has little chance of contributing to actual restoration"

" target scientific studies of the resources will be much better than buying land"

E. Restoration Reserve

There was a polarization of views here. Either people wanted to see the restoration reserve added to more alternatives or they were opposed to the idea altogether. Of the eight people commenting on this item, two directly support the concept, one wanted to limit the amount to $1-3 million, one wanted to wait until the last two years to set aside anything, and four people were opposed to setting any money aside.

PAG Comments: Supports "the concept of establishment of an endowment or trust that will provide funding for the purposes established by the settlement agreement." "The Public Advisory Group would like to see the restoration reserve account action clarified in alternative #5 and in the other alternatives. We would like to see specific criteria attached to the reserve for its expenditure."

Specific comments:

" Use the restoration reserve as a long-term investment strategy for acquiring additional sites should the results of monitoring and research reveal the need to obtain additional habitat areas for select species."

" Establish a small endowment to fund costs associated with conservation easements: $1 to $3 million."

" There is no rationale in the EIS for how the Reserve fund would improve restoration, or even how it would work or what it is. Therefore, the Reserve should not be included as part of the proposed action."

" Do not need to set aside funds each year, but can set aside payments from Exxon's last payment or two."

" The endowment option should be included in each of the alternatives, not just alternative 5."

10. Report on OSPIC

Oil Spill Public Information Center

Project 94423: Brief Status Report on Reference Service

September 1, 1994

The Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) provides public access to materials pertaining to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and subsequent restoration efforts. The OSPIC staff responds to information requests made by visitors to the library, or by telephone, fax, mail, electronic mail from around the world. Responses to reference requests may take anywhere from a few minutes to several hours over a period of days or weeks.

Summary of Statistics:

During the 1994 Fiscal Year (through 8/26/94), the OSPIC staff has received 1,464 visitors, responded to 2,810 requests for information, checked out 450 books, videos and slides, processed 359 interlibrary loan requests, performed 154 online database searches, and distributed 5,846 documents and publications.

See the chart on page 4 for more detail.

Who Uses the OSPIC?

Library users are not required to identify themselves, unless they wish to check out materials. Consequently, the OSPIC staff often does not know much, if anything, about some users, such as their identity, affiliation, the reason behind the request for information, where they are from or are calling from, and so on. Statistics are recorded for those requests in which the patron has provided information. (In accordance with Alaska Statute 09.25.140 and the ALA Library Bill of Rights, the identity of library users is kept strictly confidential.)

Generally, those library users that the staff does have information about can be put into the following categories: educators, students (from kindergarten through graduate school), information providers (information brokers and other librarians), scientists, writers and publishers, the media, lawyers and paralegals, business professionals, state and federal legislators, government agency personnel, and tourists.

While interest in all aspects of the spill continues, the OSPIC staff sees reference activity from different user groups increase periodically.

- Increases in teacher/student requests coincide with the academic year, from mid-August to mid-December and mid-January to May. Peak activity for teachers occurs just before each

semester, while peak activity for students takes place during the last half of the semester, when projects and term papers are due.

- Increases in reference activity occur just before and after Trustee Council meetings, Public Advisory Group meetings, and publication of new Trustee Council documents. This includes questions from agency personnel, the general public, and the media.

- With each new oil spill large enough to receive newspaper coverage, media attention returns to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The OSPIC record for the greatest number of requests received in a single week took place in February 1993. After six weeks of increased reference activity following the T/V Braer spill in the Shetland Islands, activity peaked with 129 requests received during the week of February 12th.

- Litigation activities may result in an increase in reference questions and requests for specific documents and publications. During the week of July 25, 1994 (OSPIC's second busiest week on record), the OSPIC staff received 127 requests, a large number of which were from legal staff and the media.

- Articles mentioning the OSPIC may cause brief increases in reference activity. During the past month, 150 libraries have contacted the OSPIC requesting publications after an announcement appeared in a library periodical.

- The number of tourists visiting the OSPIC increases sharply in late April and falls off again in September.

Typical and Frequent Reference Questions:

The most frequent request received is "Please send me everything you have on the Exxon Valdez oil spill." After explaining that the entire OSPIC is focused on this spill, the staff then assists the user in narrowing their request.

Frequent requests include:

- Statistics and details regarding the tanker, the grounding, response, and cleanup, including amount of oil spilled and recovered, number of miles of shoreline oiled, and similar questions.

- Impact of the spill on the environment, especially the injury to various species and types of habitat, including the number of animals that died and how the oil hurts them.

- Impact of the spill on people in the spill area, including economic, social, psychological impacts, and specifically the impact on subsistence and other Native issues.

- Requests for photographs and slides for use in the publication of magazine and newspaper articles, books, and textbooks.

- Requests for video tape footage for use in news broadcasts, movies, documentaries, training films, and interactive videos.

- Assistance in locating newly published materials.

- Impact of the spill on the oil industry, laws and regulations.

- Assistance with class projects, reports, and science fair projects.

- Assistance with locating materials for class lessons on the spill.

- Information on Trustee Council meetings, decisions, and activities, and requests for copies of documents from the Trustee Council Administrative Record.

- Information on Public Advisory Group activities, meetings and transcripts.

Memorable questions:

While most requests fall into the general categories listed above, the OSPIC staff occasionally receives more unusual and memorable requests, such as the following:

- From a seventh grader in New Hampshire, "How do you make dispersants? I'm making an oil spill for my science project and I need to clean it up."

- From a student in Texas, "When you send the information on bioremediation, please send me some bacteria also."

- Requests for small amounts of crude oil and oiled rocks to use in class projects.

- Callers reporting small oil spills in Alaska and the West Coast.

Oil Spill Public Information Center

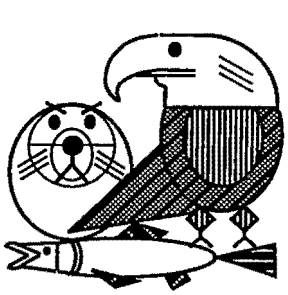
Statistics for FY 94 (through 8/26/94)

	Average/Week	FY 94	10/90 to Date
Visitors	32	1,464	6,980
Reference Requests (On site and off site)	60	2,810	9,422
Interlibrary Loans (Includes requests received by OSPIC from other libraries and requests placed by OSPIC.)	8	359	1,320
Documents Distributed (Does **not** include bulk mailings.)	125	5,846	17,129
Items Checked Out (Books, slides, videos, reports)	10	450	876
Online Database Searches (DIALOG, WLN, and Internet)	4	154	1,138

14.2.12 A

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group Members

FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

DATE: July 27, 1994

RE: Briefing materials for August 2-3 meeting

Enclosed are a number of items for your review for the August 2-3 meeting. Please keep in mind that it is our intent to get briefing materials to you on a regular basis at least 7 to10 days in advance of your meeting. As I mentioned at your last meeting however, due to the short time frame between the proposal submission deadline, the initial review period, and your scheduled meeting, this is the soonest these materials were available. You are literally getting the project spreadsheets "hot off the presses!" Agency and Trustee staff and the Chief Scientist will all be available on both August 2 and 3 to brief you in further detail on these items and answer any questions you may have.

1. Revised agenda

   This agenda is structured so that the Executive Director can participate by teleconference during the morning session.

2. Summary of June 28, 1994 meeting

   The summary prepared by Doug Mutter is available for your review and approval.

3. Briefing on Restoration Reserve

Craig Tillery with the Alaska Department of Law will be available to brief you on the status of the Restoration Reserve and questions about the endowment concept. Enclosed for your review is a draft resolution being considered by the Trustees in conjunction with establishment of the reserve account.

4. "Less than fee" and "public access" draft policies

At the June 28 meeting a work group was appointed by Chairman Phillips (Chuck Totemoff, Pam Brodie, John Sturgeon, and Jim Cloud) to review and comment on draft policies concerning habitat acquisition issues: "less than fee acquisition" and "public access". Enclosed are the draft policies developed by this subcommittee. The subcommittee will report on these drafts. Also available for comment is Walt Sheridan, the federal lead on this issue for Trustee Council staff.

5. EIS comments

Since the August 2 meeting is being held after the final deadline for comments on the Draft EIS for the Draft Restoration Plan, PAG comments were drafted and sent to all members for their review. The final version that was officially submitted is enclosed.

6. Update on Draft FY95 Work Plan

Based on legal advice from federal and state attorneys, all proposed projects submitted for funding this year will be included in some fashion in the Draft FY95 Work Plan that goes out for public review. Enclosed you will find a memorandum providing more details on the effort to develop the Draft FY95 Work Plan as well as tables that summarize the 178 project proposals received in response to the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995*. This effort included a work session on July 12-13 involving PAG members (Donna Fischer, Gail Evanoff and John French) that reviewed the projects along with the Executive Director, Chief Scientist, a group of highly qualified peer reviewers, and other Trustee and agency staff.

Proposals were categorized based on their overall benefit to restoration and technical merit. This categorization should be considered as strictly non-decisional and has not been reviewed by the Trustee Council. It represents our most current, although very preliminary thoughts based on scientific, staff and legal review and is presented in this fashion in order to provide the public substantive information upon which to comment.

It is important that you carefully review these materials in the next two months. For your October 11 meeting you will be presented a summary of public comments received during the September public review period, and further recommendations and comments from the Chief Scientist in order to assist you in your final review.

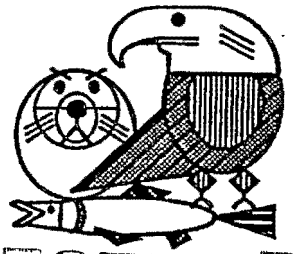
7. Supplement Packet of FY95 Brief Project Descriptions

In addition to the Brief Project Descriptions (BPDs) previously provided to the PAG, enclosed you will find an additional set of BPDs, most of which were the result of the Subsistence Restoration Planning effort. Many of these raise legal questions concerning their permissibility under the terms of the EVOS settlement, and the potential for alternative funding sources is also being examined.

Agenda

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Public Advisory Group
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone 907-278-8012 Fax 907-276-7178



AGENDA

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Public Advisory Group
First floor conference room
645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2-3, 1994
9:30 a.m.

DRAFT
7/27/94
noon

PURPOSE:

1. Obtain status reports on restoration activities.

2. Make recommendations on proposed activities and projects for the 1995 Work Plan.

Tuesday

9:30 a.m.	Call to order/roll call/ approval of agenda	Brad Phillips, Chair
9:35	Approval of summary of June 28, 1994 meeting	Brad Phillips, Chair
9:40	Recommendations for FY 1995 PAG Budget	Vern McCorkle Mary McBurney
10:00	Executive Director's Report	Jim Ayers Executive Director
	-- Briefing on Endowment	Craig Tillery
	-- Habitat Protection and Acquisition	
	-- "Less-than-fee" and "public access" policies	Chuck Totemoff, Pam Brodie, Jim Cloud, John Sturgeon, and Walt Sheridan

	-- Restoration Plan	
	-- Draft EIS -- Implementation and Final Plan	
	-- Introduction to the 1995 Work Plan	
11:30	Public comments	
12:00 p.m.	Lunch	
1:00	Report on 1994 Work Session	Donna Fischer, John French, Gail Evanoff
1:15	Comments on proposed projects for the draft 1995 Work Plan	Brad Phillips, Chair
5:00	Recess	

Wednesday

8:30 a.m.	Ecosystem Management Initiative	Byron Morris, NOAA
9:30	Continue recommendations on the 1995 Work Plan	Brad Phillips, Chair
11:30	Schedule next meeting	
11:35	PAG member comments	
12:00 p.m.	Adjourn	

Summary of June 28, 1994 meeting

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**

Restoration Reserve

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RESOLUTION OF THE EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, after extensive review and consideration of the views of the public, and in furtherance of our decision made at a public meeting of the Trustee Council on January 31, 1994, find as follows:

1. Scientists and other experts have identified a clear continuing need for research and monitoring (and, potentially, associated general restoration activities) after 2001, the year of the last annual payment by Exxon to the Joint Trust Fund. This need arises primarily from the present limitations on scientific understanding of the ecological systems and relationships that may affect the recovery of certain of the species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The research and monitoring programs adopted or under consideration by the Trustee Council will help fill those gaps in knowledge and may provide a basis for additional future actions to promote or assist recovery of injured species and ecological systems. Moreover, the relatively long life cycles of certain species make long-term programs to monitor recovery and assess any continuing injury essential. For example, sockeye salmon return in five-year cycles. In order to obtain meaningful information about the effects of the oil spill on those runs and its duration, several cycles may need to be examined. Actions to restore injured salmon runs and monitoring of their recovery could take yet additional cycles. Restoration of this species is thus likely to span several decades into the future. Similarly, many other resources such as murres, harlequin ducks, harbor seals, sea

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otters, and herring appear to be recovering slowly, if at all. Long term observation and, potentially, future restoration action are essential to assure the recovery of these species.

2. It is prudent to set aside trust funds in a reserve fund to provide funding for research, monitoring and associated general restoration programs after 2001.

3. Because all restoration needs through the year 2001 are not yet known, the Trustees must have the flexibility to invade the reserve to fund restoration projects that are clearly needed and cannot be funded by other trust funds.

WE THEREFORE resolve to create a reserve account with joint trust funds under the following terms and conditions:

(a) A long term investment sub-account ("Reserve Fund") shall be established in the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Settlement Account in the Court Registry Investment System ("CHRIS") to receive, invest and disburse monies set aside as a reserve for future research, monitoring and general restoration projects. The term of investments shall be as determined yearly by the Trustee Council upon recommendation of the Executive Director. Interest received from investment of the Reserve Fund shall accrue to the Reserve Fund.

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(b) Disbursement of the monies in the Reserve Fund shall be to the Governments upon resolution of the Trustee Council as provided in the Order for Deposit of and Transfer of Settlement Proceeds entered by the United States District Court on December 6, 1991.

(c) The sum of $12,000,000 shall be placed in the Reserve Fund through the 1994 work plan. It is the intent of the Trustee Council that additional monies will be placed in the Reserve Fund from each remaining payment by Exxon. Such funding decisions will be made through the Trustee Council's annual Work Plan process and are subject to the final Restoration Plan. All requests for monies to be placed into the Reserve Account will be made through the United States District Court in the same manner as for other restoration projects.

(d) Expenditures from the Reserve Fund will be made only by the unanimous agreement of the Trustee Council, consistent with the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree entered by the United States District Court on August 28, 1991. Expenditure of monies in the Reserve Fund for restoration projects shall be made in accordance with applicable law, including the National Environmental Policy Act.

(e) It is the intent of the Trustee Council that the Reserve Fund be available for research, monitoring and associated general restoration projects in the years following the last

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payment into the trust fund by Exxon in the year 2001. However, where there is a showing of need, the Trustee Council may, at any time, use either the principal or interest retained within the Reserve Fund to fund restoration projects permitted under the Memorandum of Agreement.

(f) The Department of Law and Department of Justice are requested to petition the United States District Court to provide any necessary authorization for the Reserve Fund and to seek a waiver of fees from the CHRIS.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 1994 at Anchorage, Alaska.

SIGNATURE BLOCKS

C:\WP51\WPDOCS\RESERVE5

"Less-than-fee" and "public access" draft policies

July 22, 1994 10:46am

DISCUSSION DRAFT PREPARED FOR THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP SUBCOMMITTEE

This draft document has been prepared for a subcommittee of the Public Advisory Group for review, discussion and comment by the Public Advisory Group.

POLICY STATEMENT

General

The purpose of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process is to identify and protect habitats that will benefit the recovery of resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Some of the protection tools available include: fee title acquisition, less than fee acquisitions including conservation easements, acquisition of partial interests, acquisition of commercial timber rights and term easements, land exchanges and cooperative agreements. Following an agreement for protection, acquired parcels or interests will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the restoration objectives for the injured resources and/or services.

Selection of the protection tool for a particular parcel or habitat area will consider the measures necessary to meet restoration objectives for the injured resource or service for that particular parcel. Factors to be considered include such things as habitat requirements, cost effectiveness, restoration benefits to lost or diminished services of providing public access, and the cultural and economic needs of the existing land owners. Each proposed acquisition will address these and other factors on a case-by-case basis in order to ensure consistency with the restoration objectives and cost effective expenditure of settlement funds.

Acquisition of fee simple title

Fee simple title acquisitions have the potential to provide the highest level of habitat protection. 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 activities incompatible with restoration objectives 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 will, in many cases, be the preferred method of habitat acquisition and likely to receive a high 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. There are several reasons to pursue this strategy when it is adequate to meet restoration objectives. First, it may reduce the cost of the protection. Second, less than fee interests may be available that meet restoration objectives when fee simple title is not for sale. 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 and type 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 and type of development which must be addressed, related concerns such as water usage and sewage disposal, shoreline and stream buffers 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 now and in the future.

Acquisition of commercial timber rights

In addition to the considerations described above, acquisitions involving commercial timber rights 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

[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 affect that habitat is

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 necessary 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 must 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) incidental timber removal could be limited to no more than some specified percent of the basal area of a parcel[2];

2) incidental timber removal could be further constrained by specifying the percentage of timber removal within portions of a parcel;

3) the size and juxtaposition of discrete blocks of timber harvested incidental to the fee owner's exercise of retained rights could also be limited;

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

5) timber removal could be prohibited within some specific distance 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

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an important consideration for the Trustee Council.

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

agreed upon after consideration of the restoration impact of the proposed removal.

The above is but one example of how incidental removal of timber might be addressed. Other methods might include acreage control rather than basal area, zoning for critical habitat within the overall parcel or some combination of these or other methods. The specific method of addressing incidental timber removal should be tailored to the specific parcel and designed to ensure that restoration objectives are met while, to the extent possible, meeting the needs of the seller for flexibility in the exercise of retained rights.

Public use

In view of the restoration benefits to lost or diminished services of providing public access to natural resources, and because of the expenditure of public funds, public access to lands where a less than fee interest is acquired may be an important acquisition consideration. In fee simple acquisitions public use is, to a large extent, determined by the nature of the state or federal land management status.

In less than fee simple acquisitions covenants governing public access shall be sought when two conditions are met. The first is that the interest to be acquired, for purposes of restoring natural resources injured by the oil spill, is less than fee simple but the price to be paid for the interest is a substantial portion of the value of fee simple. The second condition is that the acquisition of public use rights will also serve to benefit services lost or diminished as a result of the oil spill. Where the seller proposes to limit public use, the Trustee Council will consider approval of the transaction when it finds that the restoration benefits outweigh the cost of limiting access to the public.

The determination of the specific public access rights to be obtained and the rights to be retained by the land owner will require a careful balancing of public and private needs and values including the need to restore lost services but at the same time protect the legitimate cultural and economic interests of the land owners. Such decisions can only be made on a case-by-case basis.

PAG comments on EIS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Public Advisory Group
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone 907-278-8012 Fax 907-276-7178

July 27, 1994

Rod Kuhn
Restoration Plan EIS Project Director
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Kuhn:

At a recent meeting of the EVOS Trustee Council Public Advisory Group, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Draft Restoration Plan was discussed.

On behalf of the Public Advisory Group I would like to submit the following comments on the Draft EIS.

1. Implementation Management Structure -- We have been briefed by Executive Director Jim Ayers on the results of the planning workshops he has been holding since January, 1994. Participants have included PAG members, other representatives of the public and spill area communities, EVOS researchers, and agency representatives. This group has reviewed the Draft Restoration Plan and further refined and updated the recovery status and objectives of the injured resources and services, the draft policies, and other elements of the Draft Restoration Plan.

   We believe this "management by objective" implementation approach is an appropriate clarification of the Draft Restoration and would like to see it incorporated into the Final Restoration Plan.

2. In July, 1993, the Public Advisory Group unanimously adopted a set of restoration priorities (attached). We would like to see these elements reflected within the Final Restoration Plan.

3. Establishment of a reserve account is included as a restoration activity in alternative #5 in the DEIS, the "proposed action". The Public Advisory Group would like to see the restoration reserve account action clarified in alternative #5 and in the other alternatives. We would like to see specific criteria attached to the reserve for its expenditure.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Brad Phillips, Chair
Public Advisory Group

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.

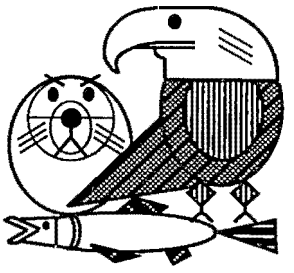
E. Replace and/or enhance injured resources/services through indirect means. This includes:

- 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.

Preliminary FY95 Work Plan

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group

FROM: James R. Ayers, Executive Director

DATE: July 26, 1994

SUBJ: Update on Development of the Draft FY 95 Work Plan

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with an update on the effort to prepare a public review draft of the Draft FY 95 Work Plan to be released for public review during the month of September.

As reflected in the "List of FY 95 Projects" (Attachment A) and Tables 1 - 5, some 178 project proposals were received in response to the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995.* On July 12 - 13, a work session was held including Trustee Council agency liaisons, the Chief Scientist together with core peer reviewers, the Interdisciplinary Work Group Coordinating Committee and representatives of the Public Advisory Group appointed by Chair Brad Phillips (Donna Fischer, Gail Evanoff and John French). (Attachment B)

The fundamental purpose of this work session was to initially review, organize and categorize FY 95 project proposals as part of the effort to develop a Draft FY 95 Work Plan document that would allow for meaningful public comment. After public comment — including another opportunity for PAG review of the Draft FY 95 Work Plan on October 11 — the Executive Director will formulate a recommendation to the Trustee Council regarding FY 95 projects for presentation at a meeting scheduled for late October.

Outline of Draft FY 95 Work Plan

An outline for the structure of the Draft FY 95 Work Plan was presented to the Trustee Council at their July 11, 1994 meeting.

This outline calls for publication of three (3) companion volumes:

1. Summary: Draft FY 95 Work Plan

   This Summary document would consist of tables that identify proposed FY 95 projects by type (i.e., Research, Monitoring, General Restoration, etc.) as well as category for review purposes (i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6). Additionally, a narrative would discuss proposed projects in the context of the restoration goals, objectives and strategies drawing on the guidance provided in the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for FY 95* and the *Draft Restoration Plan*. The Summary document would receive wide circulation to the Trustee Council mailing list.

2. Draft FY 95 Work Plan — Supplement Volume I

   This document would consist of Brief Project Descriptions (BPDs) for Category 1 and Category 2 projects together with information on how to obtain BPDs for all other projects. This document would receive limited mail circulation, but be widely noticed as available upon request.

3. Draft FY 95 Work Plan — Supplement Volume II

   This document would consist of detailed budget forms for Category 1 and Category 2 projects. This document would be provided to agencies for internal review and available at libraries for public review.

Categories used to organize the Draft FY 95 Work Plan are as follows:

Category 1	=	apparent high restoration benefit, strong technical merit and generally responsive to the *Invitation*
Category 2	=	permissible under settlement but of a lower priority for funding in FY 95
Category 3	=	incomplete, lacking a clear relationship to restoration or otherwise of a low priority for restoration
Category 4	=	significant legal or policy issue or concern associated with the proposal
Category 5	=	closeout projects from FY 94
Category 6	=	carry-forward projects (i.e., FY 94 projects that are to be continued but do not require additional FY 95 funds)

The identification of project categories in no way reflects an action or decision on the part of the Trustee Council regarding any specific project or proposal to

be funded in FY 95. Moreover, it should be noted that the initial review only addressed issues of technical merit, the extent to which proposals were responsive to restoration goals and objectives and the identification of potential legal or policy concerns. Detailed budget information for most projects is only now becoming available and will be the focus of on-going review over the next two months.

[Note: Authorization of FY 95 expenditures for 1) on-going Trustee Council operational costs; 2) projects from FY 94 that need funding for closeout/report writing; and 3) a very few projects from FY 94 that absolutely require interim, first-quarter FY 95 funding will be addressed by the Trustee Council at a meeting scheduled for late August.]

Results of Initial Review

A summary of the initial review and category identification for FY 95 projects is provided in the "Summary of FY 95 Projects" below. Additional detail on individual projects is provided in Tables 1 - 5, attached to this memorandum.

In summary, a total of 178 project proposals have been initially reviewed representing a total FY 95 request of $69.8 million. Research proposals were the most numerous (73 proposals for a total of $18.1 million), followed by General Restoration (65 proposals for $26.6 million), Monitoring (27 proposals for a total of $6.7 million), Habitat Protection and Acquisition (8 proposals for $2.3 million) and Administration/Public Information (4 proposals for $4.1 million). Additionally, it has been proposed that the Trustee Council make an additional deposit into the Restoration Reserve in the amount of $12 million. These proposals will be the subject of on-going public review and comment.

To help put these FY 95 proposals into perspective, in FY 94 the Trustee Council budgeted a total of approximately $35.9 million. This included authorizations for Research and Monitoring ($12.1 million), General Restoration ($5.4 million), Habitat Protection and Acquisition ($2.2 million), Administration/Public Information ($4.2 million) and the Restoration Reserve ($12 million).

On-going Review of Restoration Project Proposals

Once again, it is important to emphasize that **all** project proposals will be subject to on-going review. As a result of the initial technical and policy review, it is apparent that the *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995* provided valuable guidance to those who submitted project proposals. The guidance provided by the *Invitation* also resulted in a number of proposals that address similar issues. Under the direction of the Chief Scientist, a number of working groups are examining opportunities for

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SUMMARY OF FY 95 PROJECTS

Proj. Type/ Proj. Category	Cost FY 95	No.	Cost FY 95	No.
Administration and Public Information	**$4,092.0**	**4**		
Category 1			$4,040.1	2
Category 3			$31.9	1
Category 5			$20.0	1
General Restoration	**$26,599.0**	**65**		
Category 1			$2,078.8	10
Category 2			$2,505.6	8
Category 3			$1,922.2	12
Category 4			$19,582.9	26
Category 5			$509.5	6
Category 6			$0.0	3
Habitat Protection	**$2,328.5**	**8**		
Category 1			$1,420.5	2
Category 2			$458.4	2
Category 3			$305.7	3
Category 5			$143.9	1
Monitoring	**$6,700.4**	**27**		
Category 1			$4,621.2	15
Category 2			$1,308.0	5
Category 3			$342.6	2
Category 4			$84.0	1
Category 5			$344.6	4
Research	**$18,105.5**	**73**		
Category 1			$11,478.5	37
Category 2			$1,818.3	10
Category 3			$4,356.9	21
Category 4			$389.5	4
Category 5			$62.3	1
Restoration Reserve	**$12,000.0**	**1**		
Category 1			$12,000.0	1
TOTAL	**$69,825.4**	**178**		

integration and/or coordination of individual project proposals to better address restoration objectives and to potentially reduce costs. (For example, there were roughly a dozen proposals that addressed forage fish as a restoration concern. These projects are being examined collectively to assess opportunities for consolidation.) The results of these working groups will be made available to the PAG in October to assist in its final review.

* * * * *

I look forward to your review and discussion of the Draft FY 95 Work Plan development effort on August 2 - 3.

attachments:

— Attachment A - List of FY 95 Projects (sorted by Project Number)
— Attachment B - Participants in July 12 - 13 BPD Review Work Session
— Table 1 - Research Projects
— Table 2 - General Restoration Projects
— Table 3 - Monitoring Projects
— Table 4 - Habitat Protection Projects
— Table 5 - Administration/Public Information Projects

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
1	95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	Castellini, UAF	ADFG	Research	$153.8
4	95002	Leave No Trace Education Program	Ford, National Outdoor Leadership School	USFS	General Restoration	$177.7
4	95003	Area E Commercial Salmon Permit Buyback Program	Mykland	ADFG	General Restoration	$11,735.0
2	95005	Harlequin Duck Abundance and Productivity in Western Cook Inlet	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$40.2
3	95006	Paint River Pink Salmon Development	Mears, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assn.	ADFG	General Restoration	$173.9
5	95007-CLO*	Closeout: Site-specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	ADNR	General Restoration	$191.7
1	95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	Monitoring	$190.9
1	95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration (Site SEW-488)	USFS	USFS	General Restoration	$83.8
3	95009A	Trophics and Community Structure in the Intertidal and Shallow Subtidal	Highsmith, UAF	USFS	Research	$455.4
3	95009B	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	Stekoll, UAF	USFS	Research	$218.9
2	95009C	Trophic Dynamics and Energy Flow: Impacts of Herring Spawn and Sea Otter Predation on Nearshore Benthic Community Structure	Highsmith, UAF	USFS	Research	$217.3
1	95009D	Survey and Experimental Enhancement of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	Scheel, PWS Science Center	USFS	Research	$159.5
3	95009E	Community Structure of Mobile Foragers Using the Nearshore	USFS	USFS	Research	$280.5
3	95010	Intertidal Fauna and Flora Species Composition, Abundance and Variability Relative to Physical Habitat Controls	Schoch, Oregon State Univ.	DOI	Research	$73.5
1	95013	Killer Whale Monitoring in PWS	Matkin, North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	Monitoring	$105.0
1	95014	Predation by Killer Whales in PWS: Feeding Behavior and Distribution of Predators and Prey	Matkin, North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	Research	$156.9
4	95016	A Tribute to Prince William Sound	Kremen	USFS	General Restoration	$161.0
3	95017	Port Graham Coho Salmon Subsistence Fishery Restoration Project	Daisy, Aquafrarm	ADFG	General Restoration	$587.9
2	95018	Partitioning of Primary Production Between Pelagic and Benthic Communities	Naidu, UAF	ADFG	Research	$197.1
1	95019	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	DOI	DOI	Research	$284.4

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

DRAFT

Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
2	95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	DOI	DOI	Research	$251.1
3	95022	Foraging Efficiencies at Temporary Food Patches	Scheel, PWS Science Center	DOI	Research	$183.1
2	95023	Food Web Relationships of Pelagic Species Exhibiting Long-term Decline	Duffy, Alaska Natural Heritage Program	DOI	Research	$168.0
2	95024	Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks	Reidel, Native Village of Eyak	ADFG	General Restoration	$350.0
1	95025A	Factors Affecting Recovery of Sea Ducks and Their Prey	DOI	DOI	Research	$393.7
1	95025B	Sea Otter Abundance and Distribution, Food Habits and Population Assessment	DOI	DOI	Research	$162.7
1	95025C	Pigeon Guillemots and River Otters as Bioindicators of Nearshore Ecosystem Health	Roby, UAF	DOI	Research	$179.6
3	95025D	Settlement Rates of Nearshore Invertebrates, Oceanic Processes and Population Recovery: Are They Linked?	DOI	DOI	Research	$435.7
2	95025E	Algal Competition Limiting Recovery in the Intertidal	Stekoll, UAF	DOI	Research	$222.5
2	95025F	Availability and Utilization of Musculus spp. as Food for Sea Ducks and Sea Otters	Dean, Coastal Resources Associates, Inc.	DOI	Research	$4.6
3	95025G	Recruitment Patterns of Nearshore Clam Populations in Prince William Sound	Van Blaricom, UAF	DOI	Research	$121.3
1	95025H	Effects of Predatory Invertebrates on Nearshore Clam Populations in Prince William Sound	Van Blaricom, UAF	DOI	Research	$118.4
3	95025J	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	Stekoll, UAF	DOI	Research	$397.0
1	95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	Braddock, UAF	ADEC	Monitoring	$84.4
2	95027	Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula Comprehensive Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	Monitoring	$759.5
2	95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$48.3
1	95030	Productivity Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$81.9
1	95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	DOI	DOI	Research	$398.0
1	95033	Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	DOI	DOI	Research	$198.5

List of FY 95 Projects

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(sorted by Project Number)

Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
2	95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	Harrison, Pacific Seabird Group	DOI	General Restoration	$77.0
1	95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$163.7
5	95039-CLO*	Closeout: Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$30.5
5	95041A-CLO*	Closeout: Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI	DOI	General Restoration	$20.4
5	95041B-CLO*	Closeout: Introduced Predator Removal from Islands - Follow-up Surveys	DOI	DOI	General Restoration	$50.9
4	95042	Five-year Plan to Remove Predators from Seabird Colonies	Harrison, Pacific Seabird Group	DOI	General Restoration	$75.0
3	95043A	Cordova Cutthroat Trout Habitat	USFS	USFS	General Restoration	$22.7
6	95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	USFS	USFS	General Restoration	$0.0
1	95044	In Situ Formation and Ecotoxicity of Hydrocarbon Degradation Products Produced by Ultramicrobacteria	Button, UAF	NOAA	Research	$118.5
3	95045	Green Island Intertidal Restoration Monitoring	Juday and Foster, UAF	USFS	Monitoring	$113.4
3	95046	Long-term Record in Tree Rings of Climatic Features	Juday, UAF	NOAA	Research	$153.6
3	95047	Seal Contamination	McKee	ADNR	General Restoration	
1	95048	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth	Ruggerone, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	Monitoring	$85.0
3	95049	Independent Review of Restoration and Monitoring Projects	Ruggerone, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	Administration and Public Information	$31.9
4	95050	A Test of Sonar Accuracy in Estimating Escapement of Sockeye Salmon	Ruggerone, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	Research	$79.3
1	95051	Large-scale Coded Wire Tagging of PWS Herring	June, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	General Restoration	$190.6
1	95052	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADNR	ADNR	General Restoration	$230.6
4	95053	Cordova's Mini-Imaginarium	Trowbridge, PWS Science Center	ADNR	General Restoration	$62.6
2	95054	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	USFS	USFS	Habitat Protection	$42.7
3	95055	Prehistoric Ecological Baseline for PWS	USFS	USFS	Research	$149.6
2	95057	Movement of Larval and Juvenile Fishes within PWS	Norcross, UAF	NOAA	Research	$300.0
2	95058	Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners	USFS	ADFG	Habitat Protection	$415.7

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
4	95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation Impacts on Injured Fish and Wildlife Species of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$213.9
2	95062	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	Monitoring	$69.0
1	95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$309.4
4	95065	PWSAC Pink Salmon Fry Mortality	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	Research	$52.5
2	95069	Restoration of Salmon Stocks of Special Importance to Native Cultures	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$672.6
3	95071	Monitoring Nearshore Fish Species for Persistence of Oil Exposure and Ecotoxicological Effects	ADFG	NOAA	Research	$225.0
3	95073	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on Harbor Seals in PWS	NOAA	NOAA	Research	$99.5
1	95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	Research	$234.8
2	95075	Population Structure of Blue Mussels in Relation to Levels of Oiling and Densities of Vertebrate Predators	NOAA	NOAA	Research	$197.5
1	95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	NOAA	Research	$179.9
3	95077	Recreation Impacts in PWS: Human Impacts as a Factor Constraining Long Term Ecosystem Recovery	Ford, National Outdoor Leadership School	ADNR	Research	$117.0
3	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	DOI	Research	$166.7
4	95079	Pink Salmon Restoration Through Small-scale Hatcheries	Van Hyning, NERKA, Inc., and Aquabionics Inc.	ADFG	General Restoration	$150.0
4	95080	Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	The Cordova Sporting Club	ADNR	General Restoration	$1,365.0
4	95082	"Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements	The City of Cordova	ADNR	General Restoration	$360.0
4	95084	Odiak Camper Park Expansion	The City of Cordova	ADNR	General Restoration	$266.0
4	95085	Cordova Historical Marine Park	The Cordova Planning and Harbor Commiss.	ADNR	General Restoration	$196.5
1	95086A	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring and Experimental Design Verification	Stekoll, UAF	ADFG	Monitoring	$829.4
3	95086B	Population Dynamics of Eelgrass and Associated Fauna	Stekoll, UAF	ADFG	Research	$64.8
1	95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	Highsmith, UAF	ADFG	Monitoring	$549.1

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
1	95087	Sea Urchin Population Dynamics: Changes in Population Density and Availability as Prey of Sea Otters	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	Research	$65.4
1	95089	Information Management System	Executive Director's Office	ADFG	Administration and Public Information	$540.1
1	95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	NOAA	NOAA	Monitoring	$261.8
5	95090-CLO*	Closeout: Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	ADEC	ADEC	Monitoring	$154.4
1	95092	Recovery Monitoring of PWS Killer Whales	NOAA	NOAA	Monitoring	$99.5
4	95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	General Restoration	$2,219.1
3	95094	Recovery of Intertidal Clams in PWS	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	Monitoring	$229.2
3	95095	Quantification of Stream Habitat for Harlequin Ducks and Anadromous Fish Species from Remotely Sensed Data	Podolsky	ADNR	Habitat Protection	$88.0
3	95096	Restoration of Murres by Way of Social Attraction and Predator Removal	Podolsky	DOI	General Restoration	$167.0
3	95097	Restoration of Murres by Way of Transplantation of Chicks: A Feasibility Study	Podolsky	DOI	General Restoration	$176.0
3	95098	Identification of Seabird Feeding Areas from Remotely Sensed Data	Podolsky	DOI	General Restoration	$74.0
3	95099	Murrelet Vocalization in Conjunction with Artificial Nests: A Possible Means of Attraction to Habitat	Podolsky	DOI	General Restoration	$77.0
1	95100	Administrative Budget	Executive Director's Office	ALL	Administration and Public Information	$3,500.0
5	95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI	DOI	Research	$62.3
1	95105	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration Pilot Enclosure Study	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$361.2
1	95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	Monitoring	$399.9
4	95107	Subtidal Site Verification	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	Monitoring	$84.0
5	95110-CLO	Closeout: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	ADNR	ADNR	Habitat Protection	$143.9
3	95111	Sustainable Rockfish Yield	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$204.4
3	95112	Rockfish Restoration Objective	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$69.0
3	95113	Energetics of Intertidal Fish: The Connection between Lower and Upper Trophic Levels	Barber, UAF	ADFG	Research	$392.5

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
3	95114	Eelgrass Community Structure Restoration Assessment Using Stable Isotope Tracers	Kline, PWS Science Center	ADFG	Research	$192.1
1	95115	Sound Waste Management Plan	Prince William Sound Economic DevelopmentCouncil	ADEC	General Restoration	$275.9
2	95116	Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds by Nondestructive Manipulation/Flushing with PES-51	Rog, PES Services AK, Inc.	ADEC	General Restoration	$453.2
1	95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	Castellini, UAF	NOAA	Research	$184.3
1	95118-BAA	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics and Productivity of Seabirds Damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	Roby, UAF	NOAA	Research	$413.7
3	95119-BAA	Food Limitation on Recovery of Injured Marine Bird Populations	Sydeman, Point Reyes Bird Observatory	NOAA	Research	$124.9
1	95120-BAA	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	Worthy, Texas A&M University	NOAA	Research	$38.4
2	95121	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	Worthy, Texas A&M University	NOAA	Research	$42.0
3	95122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of Marbeled Murrlets in PWS Using Geographic Databases	DeVelice	USFS	Habitat Protection	$167.5
4	95123	Tatitlek Community Store	Komkoff, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$300.0
4	95124A	Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project	Daisy, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$109.5
4	95124B	Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project - Capital Outlay	Daisy, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$405.0
4	95125	Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release Program	Komkoff, Tatitlek Traditional Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$39.0
1	95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	ADNR	Habitat Protection	$1,403.3
4	95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program	Komkoff, Tatitlek Traditional Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$39.0
4	95128	Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values	Callaway, NPS	DOI	General Restoration	$69.0
4	95129	Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Center and Smokery	Komkoff, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$515.5
4	95130	Mental Health Center	Vlasoff, Chugachmuit and Copper Mountain Foundation	ADFG	General Restoration	$106.1
1	95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatitlek)	Nanwalek and Port Graham Village Councils	ADFG	General Restoration	$447.5
2	95132	Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline	Port Graham Village Council, Nanwalek Village Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$488.2

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
2	95133	English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project	Kvasnikoff, Nanwakek Traditional Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$129.8
4	95134	Chenega Bay Mariculture Development Project	Evanoff, Chenega Bay IRA Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$184.3
4	95135	Subsistence Harvest Support	Chenega Bay Village IRA Council	ADFG	General Restoration	$50.0
4	95136	Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration	Callaway, NPS	DOI	General Restoration	$29.9
1	95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$273.4
I	95138	Elders/Youth Conference	Fall, Subsistence Division	ADFG	General Restoration	$77.7
2	95139B	Spawning Channel - Port Dick Creek	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$127.5
3	95139C	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration--Pink Creek and Horse Marine Barrier Bypass Development	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$45.7
4	95140	Subsistence Skills Program	Olsen, Valdez Native Association	ADFG	General Restoration	$36.7
4	95141	Afognak Island State Park Interim Support	ADNR	ADNR	General Restoration	$21.5
2	95159	Surveys to Determine Additional Oil Spill Effects and Recovery of Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in PWS	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$391.0
1	95163	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA	NOAA	Research	$1,203.7
6	95165	Carry-forward: PWS Herring Stock Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$0.0
1	95166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	Monitoring	$493.3
1	95173	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations	DOI	DOI	Research	$353.7
5	95173-CLO*	Closeout: Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI	DOI	Monitoring	$55.0
1	95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$681.5
1	95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	NOAA	Research	$165.6
5	95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements EIS	ADF&G	ADFG	General Restoration	$71.7
3	95200	Public Access	USFS	USFS	Habitat Protection	$50.2
1	95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$54.5
1	95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$406.1
1	95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	ADFG	Monitoring	$983.3

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
3	95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$324.6
5	95266-CLO	Closeout: Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	ADEC	ADEC	General Restoration	$93.8
1	95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	General Restoration	$38.7
2	95279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$207.3
5	95285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	Monitoring	$104.7
1	95290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	NOAA	NOAA	Monitoring	$72.2
1	95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$267.8
4	95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$260.5
4	95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG	ADFG	General Restoration	$649.0
2	95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$218.2
1	95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$1,032.1
1	95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	McRoy, UAF	ADFG	Research	$227.3
1	95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	Cooney, UAF	ADFG	Research	$235.1
1	95320I(1)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Marine Mammals and Birds	Schell, Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	Research	$100.1
1	95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	Kline, UAF	ADFG	Research	$73.4
3	95320I(3)	Purchase of Isotope Radio Mass Spectrometer	Schell, Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	Research	$257.4
1	95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	Patrick, PWS Science Center	ADFG	Research	$789.6
4	95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	Research	$43.8
1	95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	Salmon, PWS Science Center	ADFG	Research	$545.2
1	95320N	Nearshore Fish	Thomas, PWS Science Center	ADFG	Research	$600.6
3	95320P	Planning and Communication	Scheel, PWS Science Center	ADFG	Research	$66.8
1	95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	ADFG	Research	$124.8
1	95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations (competetive project solicitation under ADF&G two-step, RFQ-RFP process)	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$375.0

List of FY 95 Projects

(sorted by Project Number)

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Cat.	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95
1	95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG	ADFG	Research	$378.6
1	95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring and Pollock	Paul, UAF	ADFG	Research	$94.4
3	95320V	Herring Predation by Humpback Whales in PWS	Matkin, North Gulf Oceanic Society	ADFG	Research	$181.6
1	95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	Scheel, PWS Science Center	ADFG	Research	$118.9
6	95417	Carry-forward: Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	ADEC	General Restoration	$0.0
5	95422-CLO	Closeout: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	USFS	USFS	Administration and Public Information	$20.0
1	95424	Restoration Reserve	ALL	ALL	Restoration Reserve	$12,000.0
1	95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	Monitoring	$221.8
5	95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning	NOAA	ADFG	General Restoration	$81.0
1	95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	USFS	USFS	Habitat Protection	$17.2

Total FY 95 Request:	**$69,825.4**
Number of Projects:	**178**

* NOTE: These projects are for report writing and data analysis of FY 94 fieldwork with related projects proposed for continuation in FY 95.

Attachment B

FY 95 Brief Project Description Review
Anchorage Restoration Office — 4th Floor Conference Room
July 12-13 • 8:00 am

Restoration Work Force

Byron Morris
Dave Gibbons
Sandy Rabinowitch
Mark Brodersen
Jerome Montague
Veronica Gilbert

Chief Scientist and Technical Reviewers

Robert Spies
Andy Gunther
Charles Petersen
Chris Haney
Phil Mundy
Stanley Senner

Public Advisory Group

Donna Fischer
Gail Evanof
John French

Coordinating Committee

Dave Irons
Jim Bodkin
Kathy Frost
Alex Wertheimer
Judy Bittner

Trustee Council Staff

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Molly McCammon, Director of Operations
Eric Myers, Project Coordinator

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 1							**$11,478.5**	
1	95001	Condition and Health of Harbor Seals	Castellini, UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$153.8	Project addresses important injured resource of high priority to subsistence communities. Possible economies if Projects 95064 (monitoring, habitat use, and trophic interactions of seals) and 95117-BAA (seal blubber and lipids as indications of food limitation) are all pursued. Need to examine opportunities for collaboration with community outreach efforts. Proposer has strong qualifications.
1	95009D	Survey and Experimental Enhancement of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	Scheel, PWS Science Center	USFS	PWS	NEW	$159.5	Addresses resources (octopus and chiton) important to subsistence communities. Proposal can stand independent of nearshore ecosystem/community structure package. Geographical scope and scale of effort deserve further consideration. Need to coordinate with subsistence community outreach projects.
1	95014	Predation by Killer Whales in PWS: Feeding Behavior and Distribution of Predators and Prey	Matkin, North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$156.9	Good conceptual development and justification articulated in proposal. Results could enhance interpretation of PWS ecosystem work on trophic interactions. Less important than monitoring of killer whales (killer whales thought to be recovering) but still could provide valuable data on resource. Clarification of cost in relation to related Project 95013 (monitor killer whales) needed.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95019	Distribution of Forage Fish as Indicated by Puffin Diet Sampling	DOI	DOI	PWS KEN	NEW	$284.4	Potentially an extremely valuable project although puffins have limited distribution in PWS. This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish.
1	95025A	Factors Affecting Recovery of Sea Ducks and Their Prey	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$393.7	Proposal to address winter ecology of seabirds is important aspect not previously addressed. Possibly should focus effort on harlequins although inclusion of scoters would address valuable issues. Need to coordinate or combine with Project 95427 (harlequin duck recovery monitoring). Questions concerning feasibility of proposed capture techniques.
1	95025B	Sea Otter Abundance and Distribution, Food Habits and Population Assessment	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$162.7	Clear objectives consistent with the *Invitation* although project description needs some further detail. Well qualified proposers. Should possibly be integrated wit Projects 95025H (effects of predatory invertebrates on clams), 95009C (trophic dynamics: herring spawn and sea otters), 95087 (sea urchins as sea otter prey) and coordinated with Projects 95244 (seal/sea otter harvest assistance), 95075 (blue mussels), 95090 (mussel bed restoration) and 95159 (marine bird/sea otter survey).

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95025C	Pigeon Guillemots and River Otters as Bioindicators of Nearshore Ecosystem Health	Roby, UAF	DOI	PWS	NEW	$179.6	Clearly stated objectives pertaining to injured resources consistent with the *Invitation*. Reviewers impressed with linkage of two foragers using the same habitat/prey. Effort to define bioindicator is valuable but may not be successful; proposal is responsible in its cautious approach. Should be coordinated with Project 95173 (recovery of pigeon guillemots) to realize possible cost efficiencies.
1	95025H	Effects of Predatory Invertebrates on Nearshore Clam Populations in Prince William Sound	Van Blaricom, UAF	DOI	PWS	NEW	$118.4	Affords opportunity to investigate two injured resources (clams and sea otters) and their interrelationship as predator and prey. Important that investigators on projects addressing higher trophic level predators (sea otters) help define issues of importance to be addressed by project. Should possibly be integrated with 95025B (sea otter abundance, food habits).
1	95031	Reproductive Success as a Factor Affecting Recovery of Murrelets in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$398.0	Highly responsive to *Invitation*. Clearly articulated relationship to restoration objective for marbeled murrelets. Well qualified proposer.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95033	Kittiwakes as Indicators of Forage Fish Availability	DOI	DOI	PWS KEN	NEW	$198.5	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish. Should review this project proposal in relation to Project 95320Y (variation in local predation on hatchery fry).
1	95044	In Situ Formation and Ecotoxicity of Hydrocarbon Degradation Products Produced by Ultramicrobacteria	Button, UAF	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$118.5	Novel issue to be addressed. Need for further review of budget. Potential for collaboration with other projects needs further examination.
1	95064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$309.4	Project targets an injured resource important to subsistence communities. Good potential to collaborate with other harbor seal projects (Projects 95001 and 95117-BAA). Strong technical merit and excellent qualifications of proposer. Need to coordinate with subsistence community outreach efforts.
1	95074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$234.8	Important attempt to determine if there are persistent, heritable reproductive impacts to herring in view of recent run failures. Responsive to *Invitation*. Strong technical merit. Needs further assessment in the context of other projects proposed to address herring

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Survival and Straying of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	NOAA	ALL	NEW	$179.9	Proposal responsive to restoration needs, addresses important ecotoxicological issue. Proposer should provide more background on similar work.
1	95087	Sea Urchin Population Dynamics: Changes in Population Density and Availability as Prey of Sea Otters	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$65.4	Project should possibly be integrated with Projects 95025B (sea otter abundance, food habits), 95009C (trophic dynamics: herring spawn and sea otters), 95025H (predatory invertebrates on clams) under direction of Chief Scientist in consultation with investigators working on sea otters. Needs clarification relative to other predator projects. Potentially important if redesigned.
1	95105	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration Pilot Enclosure Study	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$361.2	Further clarification needed on interrelationship of this project to other major Kenai River sockeye projects 95255 (Kenai sockeye restoration) and 95258 (sockeye salmon overescapement). A comprehensive review of the Kenai River sockeye restoration effort is needed.
1	95117-BAA	Harbor Seals and EVOS: Blubber and Lipids as Indices of Food Limitation	Castellini, UAF	NOAA	ALL	NEW	$184.3	Potential opportunities for collaborative effort and cost efficiencies between this project and Projects 95001 (condition and health of harbor seals) and 95064 (monitoring, habitat use and trophic interactions of seals) must be addressed.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95118-BAA	Diet Composition, Reproductive Energetics and Productivity of Seabirds Damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	Roby, UAF	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$413.7	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish. Peer reviewers thought very highly of this project; strong technical merit.
1	95120-BAA	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	Worthy, Texas A&M University	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$38.4	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish. Also, objectives of this project need to be integrated into other projects involving stable isotopes. Project needs to demonstrate a close relationship with other projects including 95163 (forage fish) and 95320U (somatic and spawning energetics of herring and pollock). Strong qualifications of proposer.
1	95163	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA	NOAA	PWS KEN	Cont'd	$1,203.7	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish. Project scope may need to be reduced in light of slow start up of 1994 pilot study. Coordination of hydroacoustics work in 95320N is essential.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95173	Factors Affecting Recovery of PWS Pigeon Guillemot Populations	DOI	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	$353.7	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish.
1	95191A	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$681.5	A critical, on-going study effort (together with 95191B) to evaluate the possibility of long-term, heritable damage to salmon. Already extensively peer reviewed in prior years.
1	95191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	NOAA	ALL	Cont'd	$165.6	A critical, on-going study effort (together with 95191A) to evaluate the possibility of long-term, heritable damage to salmon. Already extensively peer reviewed in prior years.
1	95320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$267.8	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 9· FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October. Note: This sub-project depends on Project 95320B (CWT), a project with policy/legal concerns.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95320E	Juvenile Salmon and Herring Integration	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$1,032.1	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October. Expansion of predator study to include herring should go forward in cost-effective manner.
1	95320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	McRoy, UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$227.3	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October.
1	95320H	Role of Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	Cooney, UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$235.1	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95320I(1)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Marine Mammals and Birds	Schell, Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$100.1	Strong technical merit and demonstrated understanding of technical issues involved. Objectives of this project need to be integrated with other projects involving stable isotopes under the direction of the Chief Scientist.
1	95320I(2)	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	Kline, UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$73.4	Objectives of this project need to be integrated with other projects involving stable isotopes under the direction of the Chief Scientist.
1	95320J	Information Systems and Model Development	Patrick, PWS Science Center	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$789.6	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October. Important to ensure successful accomplishment of sub-project objectives prior to expansion.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95320M	Observational Physical Oceanography in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska	Salmon, PWS Science Center	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$545.2	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October. Need to ensure that this sub-project is more closely coordinated with other bird, forage fish projects.
1	95320N	Nearshore Fish	Thomas, PWS Science Center	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$600.6	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October. Coordination of hydroacoustics work in Project 95163 is essential.
1	95320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Spawn	USFS	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$124.8	This sub-project, as part of the PWS System Investigation, was extensively peer reviewed in FY 94. FY 95 proposal continues first year effort. A peer review of first year progress will take place in the fall of 1994 with information presented to Trustee Council in late October.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95320S	Disease Impacts on PWS Herring Populations (competetive project solicitation under ADF&G two-step, RFQ-RFP process)	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$375.0	Five responses have been received as a result of the herring disease project solicitation. Under state law, these responses must be evaluated confidentially. Nee to be assessed as part of a comprehensive herring restoration effort. A recommendation regarding whether to proceed with funding for a herring disease project will be made to the Trustee Council in late October. FY 95 budget for this project is only an estimate.
1	95320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$378.6	Addresses an injured resource of critical concern to commercial fisheries. Proposal concept is strong, although more complete evaluation of technical merit would require additional information. Needs to be assessed as part of a comprehensive herring restoration effort.
1	95320U	Somatic and Spawning Energetics of Herring and Pollock	Paul, UAF	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$94.4	Clarification of specific restoration objectives needed. Project needs to be evaluated in the context of, and possibly integrated with, other herring projects 95074 (herring reproductive impairment); 95163 (forage fish), 95320E (salmon herring integration), 95320N (nearshore fish); 95320T (juvenile herring growth), 95120 (energetic composition of selected forage fish), 95166 (herring natal habitats) and 95121 (isotope and fatty acid signatures of selected forage fish).

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	Scheel, PWS Science Center	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$118.9	Potentially valuable information on avian predation of hatchery stocks. Could complement fish predation study information. Should review this project proposal in relation to Project 95033 (kittiwakes as indicators of forage fish). Apparently depends on large-scale hatchery production. Budget needs scrutiny.
Category 2							**$1,818.3**	
2	95009C	Trophic Dynamics and Energy Flow: Impacts of Herring Spawn and Sea Otter Predation on Nearshore Benthic Community Structure	Highsmith, UAF	USFS	PWS	NEW	$217.3	The sea otter elements of this proposal could possibly be combined with Project 95025B (sea otter abundance and distribution, food habits and population). Portions relating to herring spawn could be addressed as part of other herring project efforts.
2	95018	Partitioning of Primary Production Between Pelagic and Benthic Communities	Naidu, UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$197.1	Link to restoration not clear but potentially valuable part of future ecosystem studies.
2	95021	Seasonal Movement and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres from the Barren Islands	DOI	DOI	KEN	NEW	$251.1	Questions concerning whether useful results could be obtained in a short time period. Feasibility study should be completed before funding this project. Could be deferred for consideration in FY 96.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
2	95023	Food Web Relationships of Pelagic Species Exhibiting Long-term Decline	Duffy, Alaska Natural Heritage Program	DOI	PWS	NEW	$168.0	Needs further evaluation under direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of other proposals to address forage fish. Needs evaluation in context of projects using stable isotope analysis. Revised scope for this project may be needed. Concern regarding collection of carcasses under MBTA.
2	95025E	Algal Competition Limiting Recovery in the Intertidal	Stekoll, UAF	DOI	KEN	NEW	$222.5	A good proposal but very narrowly focused. Species to be addressed by project not regarded as a high priority for restoration. Proposed study area/habitat type is unique.
2	95025F	Availability and Utilization of Musculus spp. as Food for Sea Ducks and Sea Otters	Dean, Coastal Resources Associates, Inc.	DOI	PWS	NEW	$4.6	Although potential cost-effectiveness is high, the methodology is unclear. Cost should be absorbed by another sea duck or sea otter project or possibly as part of a combined clam/mussel/oyster project.
2	95057	Movement of Larval and Juvenile Fishes within PWS	Norcross, UAF	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$300.0	Further clarification of the specific restoration objectives of this project needed. Further consideration needed in the context of other forage fish projects as well as relationship to 95320T (juvenile herring growth). Appears to be dependent upon certain oceanography portions of Project 95320 (PWS System Investigation). Clarification of sampling scale and design needed.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
2	95075	Population Structure of Blue Mussels in Relation to Levels of Oiling and Densities of Vertebrate Predators	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$197.5	Project unfocused. Significant questions concerning methodologies. More focused project of reduced scope might have value in coordination with 95025B (sea otter abundance, food habits). Possible that elements of this proposal could be redefined and/or integrated with a revised nearshore/shelfish project.
2	95121	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in PWS	Worthy, Texas A&M University	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$42.0	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish. Also, objectives of this project need to be integrated into other projects involving stable isotopes under the direction of the Chief Scientist. Utility of fatty acid studies needs careful assessment.
2	95320D	PWS Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$218.2	Peer reviewer felt more information is needed to fully evaluate the study design. Technical aspects needs further examination.
Category 3							**$4,356.9**	
3	95009A	Trophics and Community Structure in the Intertidal and Shallow Subtidal	Highsmith, UAF	USFS	PWS	NEW	$455.4	Proposal not yet well developed and articulated. (Note: Certain elements of Project 95009A provide for the logistics of the related projects proposed as 95009B, 95009C, etc.).

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95009B	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	Stekoll, UAF	USFS	PWS	NEW	$218.9	Proposal does not demonstrate a clear relationship to the restoration mission, nor to the rest of the proposed nearshore ecosystem/community structure proposal package.
3	95009E	Community Structure of Mobile Foragers Using the Nearshore	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$280.5	The issues addressed in this proposal can be better addressed in the context of Project 95320Q. Proposal did not demonstrate a knowledge of the literature in this area. Questions about the methodology proposed.
3	95010	Intertidal Fauna and Flora Species Composition, Abundance and Variability Relative to Physical Habitat Controls	Schoch, Oregon State Univ.	DOI	KEN	NEW	$73.5	Proposal lacked focus. Lack of strong relationship to restoration objectives.
3	95022	Foraging Efficiencies at Temporary Food Patches	Scheel, PWS Science Center	DOI	PWS	NEW	$183.1	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish. Important topic but not adequately addressed by this proposal. Meaure of efficiency proposed too simplistic. This type of work may be valuable in the future in a more sophisticated form.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95025D	Settlement Rates of Nearshore Invertebrates, Oceanic Processes and Population Recovery: Are They Linked?	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$435.7	Relationship to restoration objectives unclear. Some interesting ideas but proposal vague, not well defined, too general. No specific hypothesis to test.
3	95025G	Recruitment Patterns of Nearshore Clam Populations in Prince William Sound	Van Blaricom, UAF	DOI	PWS	NEW	$121.3	Substantial methodology questions concerning key proposal assumptions and study design. A basic clam biology investigation. Proposal does not address issue of sediments. Possible that elements of this proposal could be redefined and/or integrated with a revised nearshore/shelfish project.
3	95025J	Primary Productivity as a Factor in the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	Stekoll, UAF	DOI	PWS	NEW	$397.0	Relationship of project to specific restoration objectives not well defined. Questions regarding methodology and sampling techniques. Questions regarding utility of isotope analysis. Project needs to be reevaluated in th context of all other projects proposing the use of stab isotope analysis under the direction of the Chief Scientist.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95046	Long-term Record in Tree Rings of Climatic Features	Juday, UAF	NOAA	ALL	NEW	$153.6	Proposal presents novel approach to gathering historical data, but utility to on-going ecosystem research not well established. Relationship to specific restoration objectives not clear. If proposal could be refocused to address a specific priority restoration concern, it might be of greater utility.
3	95055	Prehistoric Ecological Baseline for PWS	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$149.6	Relationship to specific restoration objectives not well established. Regarded as a low priority at the April 1994 science management workshop. If proposal could be refocused to address a specific high priority restoration concern it might be of greater utility.
3	95071	Monitoring Nearshore Fish Species for Persistence of Oil Exposure and Ecotoxicological Effects	ADFG	NOAA	PWS KEN AKP	NEW	$225.0	Substantial concerns about the essential concept of the proposal. The utility of the methods is uncertain.
3	95073	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on Harbor Seals in PWS	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$99.5	Methodology regarding stable isotopes would not clearly yield desired results. The proposed research would likely provide interesting results but would not appear to get at the issue of how many seals were being taken by killer whales. This project needs further consideration in context of all other projects involving stable isotope analysis.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95077	Recreation Impacts in PWS: Human Impacts as a Factor Constraining Long Term Ecosystem Recovery	Ford, National Outdoor Leadership School	ADNR	PWS	NEW	$117.0	Proposed project's relationship to restoration of injured resource not well established. Proposal lacks strong rationale regarding the need to investigate human impacts to ecosystem health. Without further documentation of injury to be addressed, project appears to be a low prioity.
3	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	DOI	ALL	NEW	$166.7	Novel approach to provide long-term perspective on ecological processes but not clear how useful this could be in meeting restoration objectives. Need to first identify long-term, historic data needs this project could address. If refocused to address specific high priority restoration concerns, it might be of greater utility. Appears most useful in preparation for future spills. See Project 95055.
3	95086B	Population Dynamics of Eelgrass and Associated Fauna	Stekoll, UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$64.8	Need for this project in FY 95 not well established in proposal. Should be reexamined following fundament review of progress on intertidal work to date. Not recommended unless needed by sea otter studies or report on 1993 field work is finished and substantiates the need for further work.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95113	Energetics of Intertidal Fish: The Connection between Lower and Upper Trophic Levels	Barber, UAF	ADFG	PWS KEN	NEW	$392.5	This project needs to be further evaluated under the direction of the Chief Scientist in the context of the many other proposals being advanced to study trophic interactions of forage fish with particular emphasis on relationship to other proposed pigeon guillemot studies. Project not sufficiently driven by questions pertaining to predators.
3	95114	Eelgrass Community Structure Restoration Assessment Using Stable Isotope Tracers	Kline, PWS Science Center	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$192.1	Objectives of this project need to be integrated with those other projects involving stable isotopes under the direction of the Chief Scientist. Issues addresed by this project are of a lower priority than those proposed in other projects.
3	95119-BAA	Food Limitation on Recovery of Injured Marine Bird Populations	Sydeman, Point Reyes Bird Observatory	NOAA	OUT	NEW	$124.9	Good technical proposal addressing limitation on sea bird recovery, however, focus on California data may not provide useful information for Alaska birds.
3	95320I(3)	Purchase of Isotope Radio Mass Spectrometer	Schell, Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$257.4	Need for equipment not well substantiated by proposal. Need to examine all projects that propose the use of isotope analysis in order to develop consistent approach to the use of this technique.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95320P	Planning and Communication	Scheel, PWS Science Center	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$66.8	Need for this project unclear in view of indirect and General Administration costs provided in each budget. Relationship to restoration objectives unclear.
3	95320V	Herring Predation by Humpback Whales in PWS	Matkin, North Gulf Oceanic Society	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$181.6	Proposed project appears very expensive relative to potential benefit of data. The information that would be collected by this proposal was not regarded as a substantial priority. Proposal can be deferred for future consideration.
Category 4							**$389.5**	
4	95050	A Test of Sonar Accuracy in Estimating Escapement of Sockeye Salmon	Ruggerone, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	KEN OUT	NEW	$79.3	Policy issue. Sonar is a standard tool used by ADF&G. Ensuring its accuracy is a part of normal agency management for the department. Equipment proposed for testing is soon to be obsolete.
4	95060	Spruce Bark Beetle Infestation Impacts on Injured Fish and Wildlife Species of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	ADFG	ADFG	PWS KEN	NEW	$213.9	Policy issue. Proposed project appears to consist of normal agency responsibilies.

Table 1 — RESEARCH PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
4	95065	PWSAC Pink Salmon Fry Mortality	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$52.5	Legal issue. Indications from federal legal counsel are that the proposed use of settlement funds to support hatchery operations will require an EIS prior to a fin determination of whether the project would be legally permissible.
4	95320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$43.8	Legal issue. Indications from federal legal counsel are that the proposed use of settlement funds to support hatchery operations will require an EIS prior to a final determination of whether the project would be legally permissible.
Category 5							**$62.3**	
5	95102-CLO	Closeout: Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI	DOI	PWS	Closeout	$62.3	Closeout of prior year work. Budget needs further review.

Total FY 95 Request:	**$18,105.5**
Number of Projects:	**73**

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 1							**$2,078.8**	
1	95007B	Archaeological Site Restoration (Site SEW-488)	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$83.8	Initial proposal was reduced from 185.2 to 83.8 to reflect FY 94 progress.
1	95051	Large-scale Coded Wire Tagging of PWS Herring	June, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$190.6	Proposal provides strong link to restoration. Potentially important part of effort to understand herring stocks. Multi-year project commitment. Need to look further at technique, and ensure resources are adequate to meet objectives. Recovery of data (coded tags) needs further consideration.
1	95052	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	NEW	$230.6	Need to coordinate with other community involvement efforts including Projects 95027 (shoreline assessment), 95279 (subsistence food safety testing), 95428-CLO (subsistence planning). Proposal needs further consideration in context of other subsistence priorities
1	95115	Sound Waste Management Plan	Prince William Sound Economic Development Council	ADEC	PWS	NEW	$275.9	Not yet reviewed by lawyers. Proposal needs to address relationship to injured resources and services, rather than preparation for future spills. If approved after legal review, consider integration with 95417 (waste oil facilities).

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95131	Clam Restoration (Nanwalek, Port Graham, Tatitlek)	Nanwalek and Port Graham Village Councils	ADFG	PWS KEN CI	NEW	$447.5	This could potentially be a valuable project to restore clams if success of culture technique is demonstrated first on a pilot project basis. Benefits would be greatest if project could restore injured clam beds. Long-term cost of project needs consideration ($2.25 million). Extent of NEPA analysis not clear.
1	95137	Prince William Sound Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$273.4	Provides substantial opportunity to track success of restoration efforts and improve management of chum and sockeye stocks. Could contribute to life-history models of these species.
1	95138	Elders/Youth Conference	Fall, Subsistence Division	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$77.7	Potentially valuable project if conference focused on transfer of knowledge that will contribute to the recovery of injured natural resources. Project could possibly be designed to facilitate exchange of traditional knowledge between subsistence community residents and agency/scientific researchers. Project description needs to be reworked to establish clear project objectives that will contribute to the restoration of natural resources upon which subsistence services depend.

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

DRAFT

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95244	Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	ADFG	PWS KEN	Cont'd	$54.5	Proposal appears well-prepared, cost effective. Should be integrated with sea otter Projects 95159 (bird and s otter survey), 95025B (sea otter abundance and distribution) as well as other community outreach efforts. Proposal needs further consideration in context of other subsistence priorities.
1	95255	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	$406.1	Last year of field work for project (report writing in FY 96). Further clarification needed on interrelationship of this project to other major Kenai River sockeye projects 95105 (Kenai River ecosystem pilot enclosure study) and 95258 (sockeye salmon overescapement) as well as review of entire Kenai River sockeye effort.
1	95272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$38.7	Potential for cost recovery in long-term. May be eligible for criminal funding.
Category 2							**$2,505.6**	
2	95024	Enhancement of Wild Pink Salmon Stocks	Reidel, Native Village of Eyak	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$350.0	Proposal did not address potentially significant technical problems and genetic concerns. Project needs to be combined with Project 95069 (restoration of salmon stocks of special importance to native cultures). Further consideration needed in context of other subsistence priorities.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
2	95038	Symposium on Seabird Restoration	Harrison, Pacific Seabird Group	DOI	ALL	NEW	$77.0	Potentially of great value although lack of proceedings or publication of results is a problem. Proposer should consider conducting such a symposium as part of a regular Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting.
2	95069	Restoration of Salmon Stocks of Special Importance to Native Cultures	ADFG	ADFG	PWS KEN	NEW	$672.6	Technical merit and effectiveness need further review. Concerns about genetic impacts. Proposal should be combined with Project 95024 (enhancement of wild pink stocks).
2	95116	Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds by Nondestructive Manipulation/Flushing with PES-51	Rog, PES Services AK, Inc.	ADEC	PWS	NEW	$453.2	Proposal as written raises policy issue (public funds should not be used to support private product testing). Idea may be appropriate for a competitive RFP on various alternative cleanup methods for remaining oiled situations (not just mussel beds and not just PES-51).
2	95132	Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline	Port Graham Village Council, Nanwalek Village Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$488.2	Questions about scope of project (service area) and expense. Trustee Council previously indicated that 1994 would be last year of subsistence food testing (Project 94279). Budget needs examination. Relationship to Project 95279 (subsistence food safety testing) needs further consideration.

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
2	95133	English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project	Kvasnikoff, Nanwakek Traditional Council	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$129.8	Technical questions regarding effectiveness of proposed methods, the potential impact of competition and genetic impacts. Clarification needed regarding status of on-going project effort and alternative funding sources.
2	95139B	Spawning Channel - Port Dick Creek	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	$127.5	Funding for this project was provided in FY 94 as part of Project 94139 but project was delayed due to low cost-benefit ratio (0.4 : 1). Funds were reallocated to address herring disease effort. Project still has support among Kenai commercial fishermen and should be reviewed in light of limited restoration options for this region.
2	95279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$207.3	Need to coordinate with other community outreach projects including 95027 (shoreline assessment), 95052 (community involvement and use of traditional knowledge), 95428-CLO (subsistence planning) and th Trustee Council's public information program. Cost seems high.
Category 3							**$1,922.2**	
3	95006	Paint River Pink Salmon Development	Mears, Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assn.	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$173.9	Low technical merit; weak link to restoration (Paint River was not damaged by spill). Proposal involves creation of replacement resource to benefit commercial fishermen. Project was pursued prior to EVOS.

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95017	Port Graham Coho Salmon Subsistence Fishery Restoration Project	Daisy, Aquafrarm	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$587.9	Extremely high cost per fish produced (about $40/fish amortized over a ten year period). Technical concerns regarding the proposed water supply and possibility of pathogens. Raises legal issue since the project does not address restoration of injured resource but rather seeks to enhance silver salmon production. Not apparent that proposed project would rebuild self-sustaining wild populations or aid the recovery of the ecosystem as a whole.
3	95043A	Cordova Cutthroat Trout Habitat	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$22.7	Need to address how the project would evaluate the result of efforts on more than a qualitative level.
3	95047	Seal Contamination	McKee	ADNR	PWS	NEW		Proposal incomplete. A lack of information precludes meaningful consideration.
3	95096	Restoration of Murres by Way of Social Attraction and Predator Removal	Podolsky	DOI	ALL	NEW	$167.0	Concept is not without merit. However, quality of proposal is low -- does not show command of literatur and makes many assumptions. Insufficient information to fully evaluate proposal.
3	95097	Restoration of Murres by Way of Transplantation of Chicks: A Feasibility Study	Podolsky	DOI	ALL	NEW	$176.0	Concept is not without merit. However, quality of proposal is low -- does not show command of literature and makes many assumptions. Insufficient information to fully evaluate proposal.

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95098	Identification of Seabird Feeding Areas from Remotely Sensed Data	Podolsky	DOI	ALL	NEW	$74.0	Concept is not without merit. However, quality of proposal is low -- does not show command of literatu and makes many assumptions. Insufficient informati to fully evaluate proposal.
3	95099	Murrelet Vocalization in Conjunction with Artificial Nests: A Possible Means of Attraction to Habitat	Podolsky	DOI	ALL	NEW	$77.0	Concept is not without merit. However, quality of proposal is low -- does not show command of literature and makes many assumptions. Insufficient information to fully evaluate proposal.
3	95111	Sustainable Rockfish Yield	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$204.4	Not a high priority. Further work on rockfish should await final report on earlier studies. Proposal would seem to fall within the purview of normal agency responsibility.
3	95112	Rockfish Restoration Objective	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$69.0	Not a high priority. Further work on rockfish should await final report on earlier studies. Proposal would seem to fall within the purview of normal agency responsibility.
3	95139C	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration--Pink Creek and Horse Marine Barrier Bypass Development	ADFG	ADFG	KOD	Cont'd	$45.7	Low technical merit. Unless maintained, improvements may not yield desired results. Questions regarding incremental benefits to area salmon runs. Cost/benefit needs further consideration.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$324.6	Questions about technical feasibility. Needs further review. Effectiveness of fertilizer in this lake is uncertain. ADFG extremely concerned that if Coghill Lake fishery does not recover, these stocks may be designated as endangered. Coghill Lake sockeye problems pre-date EVOS. Restoration of sockeye is considered a replacement resource for commercial fishery in PWS.
Category 4							**$19,582.9**	
4	95002	Leave No Trace Education Program	Ford, National Outdoor Leadership School	USFS	PWS	NEW	$177.7	Raises legal issue. Lack of clear connection to restoration of natural resources injured by EVOS. No evidence provided that recreation is having a significant impact on the recovery of injured resources.
4	95003	Area E Commercial Salmon Permit Buyback Program	Mykland	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$11,735.0	Raises legal issue. No link to restoration. While proposal would perhaps benefit individual permit holders, there is no explanation of how proposal would aid in recovery of natural resources injured by EVOS. Issues dealing with the economic condition of commercial fishermen are outside of the Trustee Council's purview.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
4	95016	A Tribute to Prince William Sound	Kremen	USFS	PWS	NEW	$161.0	Raises legal issue. Does not address an injured resource but rather proposes what is essentially a commercial promotion effort. A national tour as proposed would contravene the Council's past practice of undertaking restoration actions within the spill area.
4	95042	Five-year Plan to Remove Predators from Seabird Colonies	Harrison, Pacific Seabird Group	DOI	OUT	NEW	$75.0	Raises legal issue (some of the species addressed by the project are not recognized as injured) and policy issues (work area is outside spill area and planning effort is part of normal agency responsibility).
4	95053	Cordova's Mini-Imaginarium	Trowbridge, PWS Science Center	ADNR	PWS	NEW	$62.6	Raises legal issue. Does not address an injured resource or service damaged by the spill.
4	95079	Pink Salmon Restoration Through Small-scale Hatcheries	Van Hyning, NERKA, Inc., and Aquabionics Inc.	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$150.0	Raises legal issue. Indications from federal legal counsel are that proposed use of settlement funds to support hatchery operations will require an EIS prior to a final determination of whether the project would be legally permissible.
4	95080	Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	The Cordova Sporting Club	ADNR	PWS	NEW	$1,365.0	Proposal has merit because Fleming Spit was injured by cleanup workers (mentioned in the Draft Restoration Plan). However, proposal needs to be reworked to more clearly be responsive to spill damage.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
4	95082	"Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements	The City of Cordova	ADNR	PWS	NEW	$360.0	Raises legal issue. The proposal to improve a campground originally built to house oil spill worker that now suffers from lack of maintenance is not a proposal for the restoration of the natural resources or services provided by those resources injured by the spill.
4	95084	Odiak Camper Park Expansion	The City of Cordova	ADNR	PWS	NEW	$266.0	Raises legal issue. The proposal to improve a campground is not a proposal for the restoration of the natural resources or services provided by those resources injured by the spill.
4	95085	Cordova Historical Marine Park	The Cordova Planning and Harbor Commiss.	ADNR	PWS	NEW	$196.5	Raises legal issue. A marine historical park for display of salvaged fishing boats would not be natural resource restoration of any type.
4	95093	PWSAC: Restoration of Pink Salmon Resources and Services	Olsen, PWS Aquaculture Corporation	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$2,219.1	Raises legal issue. Indications from federal legal counsel are that proposed use of settlement funds to support hatchery operations will require an EIS prior to a final determination of whether the project would be legally permissible. Proposer is considering the submission of an alternative proposal.
4	95123	Tatitlek Community Store	Komkoff, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$300.0	Raises legal issue. Not restoration of a natural resource upon which the subsistence service depends.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
4	95124A	Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project	Daisy, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$109.5	Raises legal issues. Clarification regarding the project's natural resource restoration objectives is needed.
4	95124B	Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project - Capital Outlay	Daisy, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$405.0	Raises legal issues. Clarification regarding the project's natural resource restoration objectives is needed.
4	95125	Tatitlek Sockeye Salmon Release Program	Komkoff, Tatitlek Traditional Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$39.0	Raises legal issues. Proposed as a replacement resource for subsistence. Questions regarding injured resource (sockeye) being replaced. Technical concerns regarding potential impacts to wild stocks, source of brood stock and potential for disease.
4	95127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program	Komkoff, Tatitlek Traditional Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$39.0	Raises legal issues. Proposed as a replacement resource. Technical merit appears high.
4	95128	Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values	Callaway, NPS	DOI	PWS	NEW	$69.0	Raises legal issues. Does not address natural resource restoration. Direct restoration of service without restoration of resource.
4	95129	Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Center and Smokery	Komkoff, Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$515.5	Raises legal issue. Relationship to restoration of natural resource unclear.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
4	95130	Mental Health Center	Vlasoff, Chugachmuit and Copper Mountain Foundation	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$106.1	Raises legal issue. Relationship to restoration of natural resource unclear.
4	95134	Chenega Bay Mariculture Development Project	Evanoff, Chenega Bay IRA Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$184.3	Raises legal issues. Clarification regarding the project's intended natural resource restoration objectives is needed
4	95135	Subsistence Harvest Support	Chenega Bay Village IRA Council	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$50.0	Raises legal issues. Unclear how proposed project restores natural resource. This project previously funded by DCRA.
4	95136	Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration	Callaway, NPS	DOI	PWS	NEW	$29.9	Raises legal issues. Unclear how proposed project restores natural resource.
4	95140	Subsistence Skills Program	Olsen, Valdez Native Association	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$36.7	Raises legal issues. Unclear how proposed project restores natural resource.

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Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
4	95141	Afognak Island State Park Interim Support	ADNR	ADNR	KOD	NEW	$21.5	Raises policy issue (normal agency management responsibilities). Project would provide operational support for park management and to oversee implementation of the terms of the road closure and reforestation provisions agreed to by the seller. Would also develop a plan to convert some existing roads into trails and to revegetate remaining roads.
4	95320B	PWS Pink Salmon Stock Identification and Monitoring (CWT)	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$260.5	Raises policy issue regarding whether proposal is normal agency responsibility. Also, legal issue since this project involves hatcheries. Indications from federal legal counsel are that proposed use of settlement funds to support hatchery operations will require an EIS prior to a final determination of whether the project would be legally permissible. Possible that funding will be available from other sources.
4	95320C	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$649.0	High technical merit (otolith marking may be superio to CWT). Also, legal issue since this project involves hatcheries. Indications from federal legal counsel are that proposed use of settlement funds to support hatcheries requires EIS prior to determination of whether project is legally permissible. Also, policy issue regarding whether proposal is within normal agency responsibility.

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 5							**$509.5**	
5	95007-CLO*	Closeout: Site-specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Closeout	$191.7	Completion of prior year project. Cost appears high.
5	95041A-CLO*	Closeout: Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI	DOI	OUT	Closeout	$20.4	Completion of prior year project.
5	95041B-CLO*	Closeout: Introduced Predator Removal from Islands - Follow-up Surveys	DOI	DOI	OUT	Closeout	$50.9	Predator removal is generally effective. Proposal will allow measurable results to be obtained. Budget should be reviewed for possible reduction.
5	95199-CLO	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements EIS	ADF&G	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$71.7	Project would closeout the EIS process for the Institute of Marine Science improvements at Seward. Only ADF&G costs reflected here.
5	95266-CLO	Closeout: Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	ADEC	ADEC	ALL	Closeout	$93.8	Completion of prior year project. Budget should be reviewed for possible reduction.
5	95428-CLO	Closeout: Subsistence Planning	NOAA	ADFG	ALL	Closeout	$81.0	Need to coordinate with other community outreach efforts including Projects 95027 (shoreline assessment), 95052 (community involvement and traditional knowledge), 95279 (subsistence food safety testing). Proposal needs further consideration in context of other subsistence priorities.

Table 2 — GENERAL RESTORATION PROJECTS

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	Project No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 6							**$0.0**	
6	95043B	Carry-forward: Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Rehabilitation in Western PWS	USFS	USFS	PWS	Carry Fwd.	$0.0	Reauthorization of approximately 126.8 will be requested for FY 95. NEPA compliance to be completed in FY 94.
6	95165	Carry-forward: PWS Herring Stock Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Carry Fwd.	$0.0	This project was authorized at 62.2 in FY 94 but not implemented due to failure of herring run. FY 95 budget for 95165 will be carry forward funds. (RFP may be issued before end of FY 94 that will encumber FY 94 funds for herring stock identification.)
6	95417	Carry-forward: Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	ADEC	ALL	Carry Fwd.	$0.0	Possibly combine with 95115 (PWS waste management plan).

Total FY 95 Request:	**$26,599.0**
Number of Projects:	**65**

* NOTE: These projects are for report writing and data analysis of FY 94 field work that also have related projects proposed for continuation in FY 95.

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 1							**$4,621.2**	
1	95007A	Archaeological Site Restoration - Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Cont'd	$190.9	Responsive to *Invitation*, but cost appears high.
1	95013	Killer Whale Monitoring in PWS	Matkin, North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$105.0	Same basic methodology as 95092, but with a broader scope (includes AT1 pod). NOAA and North Gulf Oceanic Society should examine possibility of collaborating on single killer whale monitoring project.
1	95026	Hydrocarbon Monitoring: Integration of Microbial and Chemical Sediment Data	Braddock, UAF	ADEC	ALL	NEW	$84.4	Analysis of previously collected data sets (chemical and microbiological). Strong proposal. Responsive to *Invitation*.
1	95030	Productivity Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$81.9	DOI has proposed two bald eagle projects: monitoring productivity (95029) and monitoring population (95030). Last surveys done in 1991. Bald eagles are long-lived birds; therefore, more likely to see decline in productivity than in population.
1	95039	Common Murre Productivity Monitoring	DOI	DOI	KEN	Cont'd	$163.7	Directly responds to *Invitation*.

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95048	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth	Ruggerone, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$85.0	Innovative proposal to address damage and recovery of sockeye. Appears cost-effective. Some technical questions need clarification such as statistical power or proposed methodology. Scope of work questions. Investigators are of high quality.
1	95086A	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring and Experimental Design Verification	Stekoll, UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$829.4	Valuable to revisit sites from 1991 but project in need of revised scope of effort. Objectives 1(b) and (c) should be dropped and budget reduced accordingly (retrospective analysis of methodology does not warrant expense; its main contribution would be to prepare for future spills). Question continued need for statisticians. Must decide which geographic areas and habitat types would be appropriate to monitor.
1	95086C	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	Highsmith, UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$549.1	Important on-going work. However, need to finish current studies before initiating new ones. Any additional work in FY 96 should be considered on basi of completed reports from prior and on-going studies. Recommend narrowing project to finish work underway and reduce budget accordingly.
1	95090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	NOAA	NOAA	PWS KEN	Cont'd	$261.8	Important to follow up on prior work to determine effectiveness of techniques being used. Questions regarding need to go outside of PWS for restoration. Further consideration of this proposal needed in the context of other clam, mussel and sea urchin projects.

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	95092	Recovery Monitoring of PWS Killer Whales	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$99.5	Same basic proposal as 95013 (killer whale monitoring), but with narrower focus. NOAA and North Gulf Oceanic Society should collaborate on single killer whale monitoring project if possible. Questions regarding 20-year duration and sampling methods.
1	95106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$399.9	History of other spills demonstrates longlasting effects on soft sediment environments. Data suggests that follow-up to FY 93 study needed.
1	95166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$493.3	Need to coordinate with 95320T (juevenile herring growth). Need to clarify project cost and participation of project personnel.
1	95258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	$983.3	Future funding should depend upon completion and comprehensive assessment of past work. A phase-out strategy should be developed; examine opportunity to schedule research less frequently. Further clarification needed on interrelationship of this project to other major Kenai River sockeye projects 95105 (Kenai River ecosystem pilot enclosure study) and 95255 (Kenai sockeye restoration).

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
1	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	$72.2	Ongoing hydrocarbon interpretation and support services. Provides valuable technical support to many project investigators.
1	95427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$221.8	Continuation of ongoing work. Should be contingent upon successful completion of field methodology project from FY 94. Opportunity to integrate or combine with Project 95025A (recovery of sea ducks) needs further consideration.
Category 2							**$1,308.0**	
2	95005	Harlequin Duck Abundance and Productivity in Western Cook Inlet	DOI	DOI	KEN	NEW	$40.2	No compelling reason to undertake this project. No documented injury to harlequin ducks in western Cook Inlet.
2	95027	Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula Comprehensive Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	KOD AKP	NEW	$759.5	Concern about expense of project relative to benefit. Methods need clarification. Should be coordinated with subsistence/community outreach Projects 95052 (community involvement and traditional knowledge), 95279 (subsistence food safety testing), and 95428-CLO (subsistence planning). Possibly scaled back to address "hot spots." Perhaps project could be phased. (Last assessment outside of PWS was 1990.)

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
2	95029	Population Survey of Bald Eagles in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$48.3	Recommended frequency of bald eagle population surveys is every 5 years; survey was last done in 1991. If approved, could be integrated with Project 95030 (productivity of bald eagles).
2	95062	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$69.0	Damage to river otters by EVOS substantiated but magnitude of injury unclear. Latrine site information would provide limited insights into recovery. Sample size is small. If approved, possibly integrate with Project 95025C (pigeon guillemots and river otters as bioindicators).
2	95159	Surveys to Determine Additional Oil Spill Effects and Recovery of Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in PWS	DOI	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	$391.0	Recommended frequency of monitoring is every 3 years; last surveys were done under this project in winter 1994. Could be deferred until 1996. Concern that FY 94 survey was winter only, not in summer, and that each year, additional species have been found occur in lesser numbers in oiled areas than in unoiled areas. Questions of statistical power of survey methods.
Category 3							**$342.6**	
3	95045	Green Island Intertidal Restoration Monitoring	Juday and Foster, UAF	USFS	PWS	NEW	$113.4	Methodology and objectives vague.

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
3	95094	Recovery of Intertidal Clams in PWS	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$229.2	This project needs further consideration in the context of other clam, mussel and urchin projects under the direction of the Chief Scientist. Need to examine relative to Project 95025G (recruitment of clam populations), 95075 (blue mussels in relation to oiling and predators), and 95087 (sea urchin poulation dynamics). Possible that elements of this proposal could be redefined and/or integrated with a revised nearshore/shelfish project. Involvement of subsistence community needed to provide direction.
Category 4							**$84.0**	
4	95107	Subtidal Site Verification	Jewett, UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$84.0	Proposal is duplicative of 95086A (see 95086A General Objectives 1(b) and (c)). Focus on preparation for future oil spill or disturbance raises legal concern. Retrospective analysis of methodology does not warra** expense.
Category 5							**$344.6**	
5	95039-CLO*	Closeout: Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	KEN	Closeout	$30.5	Analysis of FY 94 data and report writing.
5	95090-CLO*	Closeout: Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	ADEC	ADEC	PWS	Closeout	$154.4	Laboratory analysis of samples and final report writing.

Table 3 — MONITORING PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
5	95173-CLO*	Closeout: Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI	DOI	PWS	Closeout	$55.0	Analysis of FY 94 data and report writing.
5	95285-CLO	Closeout: Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	KEN	Closeout	$104.7	The BPD for this project has not been submitted.

Total FY 95 Request:	**$6,700.4**
Number of Projects:	**27**

* NOTE: These projects are for report writing and data analysis of FY 94 field work that also have related projects proposed for continuation in FY 95.

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Table 4 — HABITAT PROTECTION & AQUISITION PROJECTS

	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 1							**$1,420.5**	
1	95126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Cont'd	$1,403.3	Further consideration of budget needed; possible reduction due to lapse of some FY 94 funds. Project funds final six months of support in FY 95. Budget includes funding for negotiators, which Trustee Council has chosen not to fund in the past.
1	95505B	Data Analysis for Stream Habitat	USFS	USFS	ALL	NEW	$17.2	Project would complete data analyses for an existing stream habitat database to establish the relationship between aerial photo channel type interpretations and spawning and rearing habitat.
Category 2							**$458.4**	
2	95054	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$42.7	Proposal needs further clarification regarding injured resources and restoration objectives to be addressed by project.
2	95058	Restoration Assistance to Private Landowners	USFS	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$415.7	This project should be scaled back to a more modest initial effort based on a more complete assessment of demand.

Table 4 — HABITAT PROTECTION & AQUISITION PROJECTS

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	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 3							**$305.7**	
3	95095	Quantification of Stream Habitat for Harlequin Ducks and Anadromous Fish Species from Remotely Sensed Data	Podolsky	ADNR	ALL	NEW	$88.0	Questions regarding the proposed application of remote sensing (whether a sufficiently distinct "signature" for harlequin habitat can be identified). Further informal consideration warranted before funding of proposal.
3	95122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of Marbeled Murrlets in PWS Using Geographic Databases	DeVelice	USFS			$167.5	Benefits to restoration efforts beyond large parcel evaluation process needs further articulation.
3	95200	Public Access	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$50.2	Link to restoration vague. The majority of this project proposal has already been funded from other sources. For remainder of project, benefits to injured resources or services unclear. Brief project description no longer accurately describes proposed project activity.
Category 5							**$143.9**	
5	95110-CLO	Closeout: Habitat Protection and Acquisition	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Closeout	$143.9	Further examination of budget needed. Proposed budget includes 84.0 that will be carried forward from FY 94, and 60.0 in FY 95 funds. Project funds three months of the work group in FY 95.

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Table 4 — HABITAT PROTECTION & AQUISITION PROJECTS

Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes

Total FY 95 Request:	**$2,328.5**
Number of Projects:	**8**

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Table 5 — ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROJECTS

	Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes
Category 1							**$4,040.1**	
1	95089	Information Management System	Executive Director's Office	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$540.1	This project transitions the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) into a comprehensive system for the management, integration and public dissemination of information and research results obtained through the Trustee Council process.
1	95100	Administrative Budget	Executive Director's Office	ALL	ALL	Cont'd	$3,500.0	Reflects a 17% reduction in costs from FY 94. Reaches goal of administrative budget of 5% of annual Exxon payment.
Category 3							**$31.9**	
3	95049	Independent Review of Restoration and Monitoring Projects	Ruggerone, Natural Resources Consultants	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$31.9	This proposed project would duplicate work already approved by the Trustee Council and implemented through the work of the Chief Scientist and the peer reviewers. A Request for Proposals (RFP) for the services of the Chief Scientist will be issued in the fall and, if interested, the proposer of this project could apply at that time.
Category 5							**$20.0**	
5	95422-CLO	Closeout: Restoration Plan EIS/Record of Decision	USFS	USFS	ALL	Closeout	$20.0	Completes EIS process for the *Draft Restoration Plan*. Record of Decision (ROD) due in late October.

DRAFT

Table 5 — ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROJECTS

Proj.No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Loc.	Proj. Type	Cost FY 95	Notes

Total FY 95 Request:	**$4,092.0**
Number of Projects:	**4**

Third Work Plan Supplement

95122

Brief Project Description - DeVelice

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

Project Number: 95XXX

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

Lead Agency: USDA Forest Service

Cost of Project: $167,500

Project Start-up Date: 1 October 1994

Project Completion Date: 31 December 1995

Project Duration: 1.25 years

Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, Alaska

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

B. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Objectives

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

2. Methods

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

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

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

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

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

3. Schedule

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

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

4. Technical Support

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

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

5. Location

The study area includes all of Prince William Sound.

E. Project Implementation -- Who Should Implement the Project

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

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

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort

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

G. Public Process

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

H. Personnel Qualifications

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

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

Brief Project Description - DeVelice

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

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

Literature Cited

DeVelice, R.L., C. Hubbard, M. Potkin, T. Boucher, and D. Davidson. 1994. Characterization of upland nesting habitat of the marbled murrelet in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill area (Project 93051 Part B). USDA Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage, Alaska.

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Ford, R.G., M.L. Bonnell, D.H. Varoujean, G.W. Page, B.E. Sharp, D. Heinemann, and J.L. Casey. 1991. Assessment of direct seabird mortality in Prince William Sound and the Western Gulf of Alaska resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Ecological Consulting, Inc., Portland, Oregon.

Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. MS. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. NRDA Bird Survey No. 2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Kuletz, K.J. MS. Assessment of injury to Marbled Murrelets from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. NRDA Bird Study No. 6. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

Kuletz, K.J., D.K. Marks, N.L. Naslund, N.G. Stevens, and M.B. Cody. 1994. Information needs for habitat protection: marbled murrelet habitat identification. Restoration Project 93051 Part B. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

I. Budget ($K)

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

95123

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

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

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

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

PROJECT DESIGN

I. Objectives

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

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

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

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

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

II. Methods

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

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

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

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

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

III. Schedule

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

IV. Technical Support

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

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

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

V. Location

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

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT

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

PUBLIC PROCESS

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

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

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

BUDGET ($K)

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

94124A

Project Title: Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project

Project Leader: Gary Kompkoff

Lead Agency: Tatitlek IRA Council

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

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

Project Duration: 3 years

Geographic Area: Tatitlek, Prince William Sound

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

Introduction

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

Project Need

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

Project Design

Objectives:

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

Methods:

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

Schedule:

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

Technical Support:

Mariculture expert, lab analysis for certification and PSP samples.

Location:

The project will take place near the village of Tatitlek.

Project Implementation

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

Personnel Qualifications

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

Budget

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

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

94124B

Project Title: Tatitlek Mariculture Development Project; Capital Outlay

Project Leader: Gary Kompkoff

Lead Agency: Tatitlek IRA Council

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

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

Project Duration: 2 years

Geographic Area: Tatitlek, Prince William Sound

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

Introduction

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

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

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

Project Need

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

Project Design

Objectives:

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

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

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

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

Project Implementation

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

Personnel Qualifications

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

Budget

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

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

95125

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT PROPOSAL

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

B. **Introduction**

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

C. **Needs for the Project**

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

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

D. **Project Design**

1. **Objectives**

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

2. **Methods**

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

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

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

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

3. **Schedule**

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

4. **Technical Support**

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

5. **Location**

Northeastern Prince William Sound, around the Village of Tatitlek.

E. Project Implementation

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

F. Coordination of Integrated Research

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

G. Public Process

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

H. Personnel Qualifications

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

I. Budget ($K)

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

95127

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
RESTORATION PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Title: Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release Program

B. INTRODUCTION

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

C. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

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

D. PROJECT DESIGN

I. Objectives:

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

II. Methods:

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

III. Schedule:

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

Each year smolts will he released in late May or early June.

IV. Technical Support:

Utilization of experience and technical support of Alaska Department of Fish & Fame is necessary for this project. Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation expertise will also be utilized.

V. Location:

The project will occur near the Native Village of Tatitlek. Salmon will be raised to smolt stage at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery at Valdez and released, after imprinting at Boulder Bay.

E. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation, who have extensive experience in salmon enhancement activities, will continue their present enhancement of coho salmon near the village. ADF&G expertise will also be utilized.

F. COORDINATION OF INTEGRATED RESEARCH EFFORT

This project is intended to provide funds for the continuance of a salmon enhancement project presently undertaken by Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation and could be accomplished in conjunction with a Sockeye Salmon Release Project being proposed by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council.

G. PUBLIC PROCESS

Public meeting in the Native Village of Tatitlek have been held periodically by the Tatitlek Village IRA Council addressing the prioritizing of restoration work.

H. PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Valdez Fisheries Development Corporation personnel leave much experience and expertise in this field, they would work in cooperation with ADF&G personnel in accomplishing the goals of this project.

I. Budget ($K)

ADF&G

Personnel	$2.5
Travel	0.0
Contractual	21.5
Capital Outlay	10.0
SUB-TOTAL	**34.0**
Gen. Administration	3.0
NEPA Compliance	2.0
PROJECT TOTAL	$39.0

95128

Project Title: Teaching Subsistence Practices and Values

Project Leaders: Martha Vlasoff and Gary Kompkoff

Lead Agency: Subsistence Divisions of ADF&G and NPS.

Cost of Project: FY 95 $69,000 FY 96 $52,000 FY 97 $52,000

Start/Completion Dates: 10/95 - 9/98

Project Duration: Three Years

Geographic Area: Tatitlek and environs

Contact Person:
Don Callaway
National Park Service, Subsistence Division
2525 Gambell, Suite 102
Anchorage, AK
(907) 257-2408

B. Introduction -Project Overview:

Many of the harvest areas used by residents of Tatitlek for subsistence were impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As documented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence subsistence harvests in Tatitlek declined from 652 pounds per capita between April 1988 and March 1989 to 207 pounds per capita between April 1989 and March 1990, 68.3 percent decline; the largest decline of any of the impacted communities. Five years after the spill, harvests have rebounded somewhat, but subsistence users in Tatitlek continue to report the scarcity of some resources and a distrust of the wholesomeness of resources in the oiled areas. As a result of the interruption of subsistence activities by the EVOS, there has been less opportunity to teach subsistence skills to young people in Tatitlek.

This project will provide funding for a spirit camp where young people from the community of Tatitlek will learn how to harvest, prepare and distribute a variety subsistence resources. Elders and other experienced individuals from the community will guide these activities. Young people will learn the practical aspects of harvesting, be introduced to the preparation and taste of traditional resources. They will also learn the spiritual, ethical and cultural importance of these resources for their community. The camp will be established in Galena Bay, which was not oiled in the EVOS, on land owned by the Tatitlek Corporation.

The camp will help restore a subsistence service currently unavailable in the community. It will provide a continuity in subsistence harvesting activities until the resources can be reestablished and confidence in their safety restored in the traditional harvest areas which were oiled.

C. Need for the Project:

Subsistence resources, and the activities associated with the harvest of these resources, provide more than food. Participation in family and community subsistence activities helps to teach young people basic cultural values. These activities define and establish the sense of family and community. It is through such activities that a person learns to identify, harvest, efficiently process and prepare resources.

The distribution of these resources establishes and promotes the basic ethical values in a culture, including generosity, respect for the knowledge and guidance of elders, self-esteem. No other set of activities provide a similar moral foundation for continuity between generations.

Food preferences are the most conservative behaviors in any culture. The unique preparation and special taste of foods encountered by children as they grow up stays with them forever. Years later the taste and smell of certain foods evoke memories of family and belonging.

The interruption of these harvest activities, to the service provided by subsistence resources, is key to the restoration concerns elicited in Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham and other small Native communities affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

D. Project Design:

1. Objectives:

To establish a camp site in Galena Bay, and provide training and experience in subsistence activities for youth of Tatitlek

2. Methods:

A group of locally hired workers from Tatitlek will clear the campsite and construct tent platforms as well as cooking and sanitation facilities. Tents, skiffs, fuel and other supplies will be purchased. The Tatitlek Village IRA Council will select and hire local elders and other experienced individuals to provide guidance and training in subsistence harvest activities. Camp support personnel will also be hired locally. The support personnel will be expected to document the educational program conducted at the camp, so it may be evaluated as an model for other such programs. It will be necessary to contract a vessel to transport the participants to the camp. Skiffs will be needed to travel to beaches within Galena Bay for harvest activities.

3. Schedule:

Four to six camp sessions of approximately two weeks each will be conducted during the appropriate seasons for harvest activities.

4. Technical Support:

Assistance may be required from various state and federal agencies to identify and obtain any permits necessary to establish and operate the camp.

5. Location:

The proposed site of the camp will be in Galena Bay, on land owned by the Tatitlek Corporation. The use of the land for this purpose will be contributed by the corporation.

E. Project Implementation:

The project should be implemented through a cooperative agreement between the Tatitlek Village IRA Council, the National Park Service (NPS) with a subsidiary cooperative agreement between the NPS and the Subsistence Division of the ADF&G. Section 809 under Title VIII of ANILCA empowers the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, the State, Native Corporations and other persons and organizations to oeffectuate the purposes and policies of this title".

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project will reinforce the efforts of the Subsistence Foods Testing Project (95279) in restoring subsistence services impacted by the EVOS. It will also further some of the goals of the Elder/Youth conference proposed by the Division of Subsistence of ADF&G and the impacted communities, by promoting communication between the generations. This project may also help the recovery of some resources in the oiled areas, by redirecting some harvest activities to an unoiled area.

G. Public Process:

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meeting with the community of Tatitlek to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of that public meeting. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan.

H. Personnel Qualifications:

Federal and state participants in the planned cooperative agreement have all had extensive experience in subsistence related research and regulatory programs. In addition both entities have conducted and monitored numerous cooperative agreements. Who knows better the values and activities associated with Tatitlek subsistence harvests than the members of the community themselves?

I. Budget

PERSONNEL	35.0
TRAVEL	1.5
CONTRACTUAL	14.0
COMMODITIES	4.5
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	9.0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5.0
TOTAL	**69.0**

95129

A. EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Project Title: Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Center/Smokery
2. Project Leader: Gary Kompkoff, President, Tatitlek I.R.A. Council
3. Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game
4. Cost: $515,500
5. Project Start Up/Completion dates: Spring 1994 - 2000
6. Project Duration: Facility built in increments
7. Location: Tatitlek, AK
8. Contact Person: Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek I.R.A. Council, PO BOX 171 Tatitlek, AK 99677 ph. (907) 325-2311

B. Introduction: Tatitlek proposes to build a fish and game processing/storage/smokery facility. The purpose of this center will be to enhance the injured services of participation in subsistence activities and increase the amount of subsistence food available to the community while providing year-round employment for Tatitlek residents.

C. Need for the Project: Tatitlek's traditional subsistence harvests have not yet recovered to the pre-1989 oil spill level. Subsistence activities take more time than they did before the spill because residents have to travel farther and wait longer to find subsistence resources. The residents have also had to use fish to compensate for the decline in shellfish harvesting, which showed a more serious decline than salmon. As an example from Chenega Bay, a subsistence community similarly impacted by the spill, in 1984/85, fish represented only 29 percent of the total harvest; in 1985/86 fish represented 38 percent of the harvest, but in 1991, fish made up 74 percent of the harvest (AK Dept. of Fish and Game Household Survey.)

A processing center will permit residents to better process the resources they are still able to harvest. An improved storage facility/freezer will improve the quality of stored resources. The commercial part of this facility would also replace unrecovered subsistence activity with economic development.

D. Project Design:

1. Objectives: The community will be able to clean, process, and store their subsistence food more efficiently than they are currently able. Operating and maintenance costs of the facility will be paid through the sale of smoked oysters and salmon.

2. Method: Tatitlek IRA council will select an architecture/engineering firm to design the facility this Fall. Construction will begin in Spring of 1995. A contractor will also be selected using a bid type process. The council will hire someone to operate the facility. Once a year a technician from a refrigeration service will come to Tatitlek to check the facility and do preventative maintenance.

The design will be complete by early spring 1995 and will be submitted for public review. Construction will begin later that season. Local hire will be encouraged. After construction, the

council will oversee the operation of the facility. The council plans to start out the project on small scale with basic equipment, then further develop the facility as they establish its successfully and find other sources of funding. The council will hire a staff to operate, maintain and monitor the facility.

A marketing consultant will assist the council in selling the oysters. If the state ferry stops at Tatitlek, which is a strong possibility as an oil spill response/ferry dock is scheduled to be built by the Dept. of Transportation in Fall 1994, the fish and oysters will be sold to tourists.

Technical support will be available from the equipment supplier and the council will contract with a local refrigeration specialist to do yearly inspections and preventative maintenance as well as repairs as the need occurs.

The project will be located in Tatitlek, AK at the staging area of the ferry/oil spill response dock which will be built in the Fall of 1994.

E. Project Implementation: The village council will manage the construction and operation of the facility. They will hire staff to clean the facility, monitor the freezer temperature and check that sanitation regulations are followed. They will also contract with a refrigeration services specialist for preventative and emergency maintenance.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort: This project has the potential to also meet the needs of the mariculture project which is submitted for FY 95. Currently preparation of oysters is done in a tiny, windowless trailer with no equipment and there is no facility in the community to smoke them for commercial use. This project also integrates with the boat project which will hopefully increase the number of fish and game which needs to be processed.

G. Public Process: The idea for this facility was presented at a public meeting held June 15, 1994 in Tatitlek. The council will ask for ideas from the community on what amenities they would use in the facility. These suggestions would go to the designer.

H. Personnel Qualifications: Gary Kompkoff has been president of the Tatitlek Village IRA council for 15 years and works for the council as supervisor of capital projects. He is chair of the board of

directors for the North Pacific Rim Housing Authority He also fishes commercially and for subsistence.

I. Budget: Detailed information for a complete budget is not available at this time. An overall figure of $515,500 for the construction of the facility and one year's operations and maintenance was based on the cost of a fish processing and storage facility in Levelock, Alaska. Cost estimates are as follows:

1. Personnel	$109,000
2. Travel	15,500
3. Contractual Services	25,000
4. Commodities	1,000
5. Equipment	100,000
6. Capital Outlay	200,000
7. General Administration	50,000
8. Parts, repairs, etc	15,000
TOTAL	$515,500

95130

Healing Center
FY 95 Project Proposal

A. Cover Page

1. Long range planning of and training for a Healing Center

2. Project Directors : Martha Vlasoff / PJ Overholtzer

3 Lead Agency : Chugachmiut and Copper Mountain Foundation

4 Project Cost: FY 95- $106.1; FY 96-$120.8 FY 97 $100.7

5. Project Start up: December, 1994; Continuing

6. Project Duration: 5 years (estimated)

7. Geographic Areas: Oil Spill Area Wide

8. Contact Persons: Martha Vlasoff
Copper Mountain Foundation
Box 6
Cordova, Alaska, 99574
424-3777

Sandy Stone
Advocates for Victims of Violence
Box 524
Valdez, Alaska, 99686
835-2980

PJ Overholtzer
Chugachmiut
4201 Tudor Centre Drive
Anchorage Alaska 99508
562-4155

Mental Health Center
FY 95 Project

B. Introduction

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in 1989 was a major disruption to the way of life for the people living in the oil spill affected area not only in a physical realm but also in the emotional and psychological realm. Many mental health programs were established shortly after the spill to try to compensate the great loss that was felt then. But little attention
has been paid to mental health issues in light of the budget cuts of recent years which have left a serious gap in the services urgently needed to help local people cope with what is now appearing to be an ongoing psychological struggle which is partially due to the continued lack of sufficient subsistence resources and doubts whether the food is really safe to eat. Also there is a financial burden to all the communities because the commercial fishing resources are no longer able to support the fleet in Tatitlek, Valdez, Chenega or Cordova and Pt Graham, Nanwalek and the villages around Kodiak .This brings about an increase in dysfunctional behaviors including increased abuse of drugs and alcohol with the accompanying emotional results which usually manifest themselves as spouse abuse, child abuse, depression, compulsive behavior, and lead to an increased incidence of divorce , suicide., and other destructive activities.

C. Need for Project

What is needed for the area is the development of a Healing Center which will be based on the cultural values of the Native people and would provide trainings in and access to counseling to Native people and non-Native people on delayed grief, post traumatic stress associated with the loss of their lifestyle since the oil spill, and the issues surrounding increased drug and alcohol abuse . As the commercial fishing industry continues to dwindle each year there will be a even greater need to help people cope psychologically with the increased financial stress to their families and communities. This project will be to make a concerted effort to help the people who are having a hard time emotionally with the ongoing effects of this oil spill to give them coping tools through trainings, direct counseling, reexamining cultural values and spiritual needs , and planning for the establishment of a Healing Center to be built in a retreat setting to facilitate the constructive changes which are needed in order to empower the affected people to lead sober and productive lives proud of who they are.

D. Project design

1. Objectives

The Project Director will coordinate public meetings in the villages of Tatitlek, Chenega, Cordova and Valdez to solicit the priorities of these communities to determine what they see as their most pressing problems regarding mental health. A planning consultant will also attend these meetings to work with the communities on visioning what kind of facility would be best suited to accomplish their goal and dreams of a well community. Because the truth is that "until we are all free, none of us are free", applies here too. Unless you deal with the underlying root causes of destructive behaviors in a society whether it is Native or non-Native then all the money you invest in projects and jobs ends up feeding that same destructive mentality which threatens to render a society powerless against its well being. Trainings will be conducted in the villages on delayed grief which has never been dealt with from generation to generation in the Native society dating back to the Russian era of enslavement and torture through the epidemics of the late 1800's and early 1900's on to the devastation of the "64" Earthquake and now the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Living in the villages, the people knew they had a loss of their land in Russia selling Alaska to the Americans; they suffered the loss of their language when the School Systems forbid them to use their Native tongue, and the loss of their cultural values in an acculturation process to embrace the modern Western way of life; but they always believed they still had the bounty of the sea and the pristine atmosphere of the area surrounding their village to fall back on whenever they needed to. Since the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill that confidence has been dashed like the tanker itself, torn apart and no longer a resource to depend on. Losing the confidence that we had in being able to live off the land was just another loss in a series of losses that the Native people have felt since their lands were first "discovered ".What the trainings, counseling and development of a Healing Center will facilitate will be a closure and healing to these intergenerational losses so future generations of the people can be empowered to stop that cycle of abuse.

Methods

The staff at Chugachmiut will coordinate with the village councils, the mental health programs like the Advocates for Victims of Violence and the project leader Martha Vlasoff to hire a team of consultants including Jane Middleton Moz , a noted trainer in the field of post traumatic stress related issues, and Anna Lattimer President of Native Adult Children of Alcoholics who will be hired to conduct intensive workshops in the affected villages and communities. A planning consultant, Edward Deaux, Ph.D., from The Deaux Enterprise will be hired to conduct planning workshops in the villages for the establishment of the Healing Center. The project will be accomplished over a period of three years of which the first will be dedicated to conducting the intensive trainings and planning workshops. The second year will continue the trainings and work with Mental Health facilitators to develop outreach programs in the local communities to deal with the emotional problems identified by the consultants and coordinators in the first year of the program. There will also be a face-to-face conference in the second year to give the people of the oil spill-affected area an opportunity to share their experiences which they have not had an opportunity to do since the "89" oil spill. The third year will be dedicated to the establishment of the facility which will house the Healing Center.

The Project Directors will coordinate all hiring of consultants and their travel and accomodations in the villages. Also they will be in charge of coordinating the Healing Conference in the second year of the project. Proposals submitted by consultants and consulting firms in response to the Request for Proposals will detail how the consultants will facilitate the meetings and conferences, which communities will support the project, and identify organizations and local people who will work together to accomplish the goals of this project. Proposals will be submitted in the format of detailed work plans including a narrative describing the program proposed and details of the proposed budget.

3. Schedule

October 94	project approval
October 94	develop contract guidelines, evaluate bids award contracts
November -Jan 95	Coordinate with consultants and plan workshops
Feb. -June 95	Conduct workshops
July -Aug.95	Evaluate workshop proceedings
Sept. 95	complete project yearly report
Fy 96	Continued trainings, planning, and conference
Fy 97	Completion of the Healing Center

Technical Support
This project will require technical assistance which will be provided by the consultants.

Location
The location of this project will include the Chugach and Kodiak Region.

E.Project Implimentation
The Copper Mountain Foundation, which is a non-profit subsidary of the Tatitlek Corporation will be primarily responsible for the project with assistance from Chugachmiut, the regional non- profit corporation for the Chugach Region.

F. Coordination
In addition to working with the service programs of Chugachmiut the project will also coordinate with mental health and substance abuse prevention treatment providers throughout the area, including the appropriate divisions of the Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services.

G. Public process
The public will be involved in all aspects of this project and there participation is key to the success of the project.

H. Personnel Qualifications

The Project Directors have both worked on coordinating regional projects similar to the one proposed and the Chugachmiut non profit has been ifluential in the implimentation of mental health programs in the region since 1971. (for consultants see attached resume.)

I. Budget	**Fy95**	**Fy 96**	**Fy 97**
Personel	34.6	36.3	38.2
Travel	20.3	40.0	20.0
Contractual	29.0	27.0	25.0
Commodities	5.0	5.0	5.0
Equipment	10.0	5.0	5.0
General Administration	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total	106.1	120.8	100.7

RÉSUMÉ

Edward B. Deaux, Ph.D.

08/1985 - **Sole Proprietor**
The Deaux Enterprise **Consulting Services**
Post Office Box 92379
Anchorage, Alaska 99509
(907) 258-0875
08/1985 - 08/1987 Office Located in Kodiak

Previous Positions:

12/1987-11/1992 **Director of Planning and Program Development**
Southcentral Foundation
670 West Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 276-3343

03/1988-11/1989 **Planner**
Cook Inlet Tribal Council
670 West Fireweed Lane
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 272-7529

02/1987 - 09/1987 **Director of Special Projects**
09/1985 - 02/1987 **Director of Planning and Program Development**
Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

07/1983 - 09/1985 **Chief**
Research and Evaluation Bureau
Health Planning and Development Division
New Mexico Health and Environment Department
Post Office Box 968
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0968

08/1980 -- 07/1983 **Chief**
Directors Office of Research, Evaluation, and Planning
Behavioral Health Services Division
New Mexico Health and Environment Department

09/1976 - 08/1980 **Chief**
Substance Abuse Bureau
Behavioral Health Services Division
New Mexico Health and Environment Department

Previous Positions, continued:

8/1974 - 9/1976	**Senior Research Psychologist and Coordinator** Polydrug Research and Treatment Center Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania 19004
1975 - 1976	**Visiting Professor** Department of Psychology University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
8/1967 - 6/1976 (on leave '75-)	**Assistant Professor, then** **Associate Professor, and Chairman ('71-'75)** Department of Psychology Antioch College Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387

Consultations Past and Present:

Alaska Native Human Resource Development Program, University of Alaska, Anchorage. Program development, planning, evaluation, proposal writing. (September 1993 to present)

Tongass Tribe, Ketchikan, Alaska. Community development planning. (September 1992 to present)

Southcentral Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska. Proposal writing, planning, quality improvement, evaluation. (June 1993 to present)

Alaska Natives Commission, Anchorage, Alaska. Research, analysis, policy development, report writing. (May 1993 to present)

Copper River Native Association, Copper Center, Alaska. Planning, needs assessment, proposal writing, management development, mental health staffing, clinical consulting. (January 1993 to present)

North Slope Borough, Department of Health and Social Services, Barrow, Alaska. Planning, evaluation, proposal writing, health program development, facilitation, and evaluation. (January 1992 to present)

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Anchorage, Alaska. Proposal writing, facilitation, and training. (December 1991 to present)

Organized Village of Kake, Kake, Alaska. Planning, survey construction and analysis, evaluation, management consulting for IRA Council. (December 1989 to present)

Alaska Native Foundation, Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, proposal writing, evaluation, report writing, management consulting. (July 1989 to present)

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Juneau, Alaska. On-site technical assistance, community development, program evaluation. (August 1988 to present)

Consultations, continued:

Alaska Native Health Board, Anchorage, Alaska. Proposal writing, report writing, and evaluation. (July 1991 to July 1993)

The North Pacific Rim (now Chugachmiut), Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, group facilitation, survey construction, evaluation, and proposal writing. (October 1991 to July 1993)

Mount Marathon Native Association, Seward, Alaska. Planning, health survey and analysis, Board training. (September 1991 to April 1992)

Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, proposal writing, program development, evaluation. (January 1991 to July 1992)

Bristol Bay Native Association, Dillingham, Alaska. Training workshops for village representatives in proposal writing, project/program management, and community development. (March 1989 to October 1991)

Kuskokwim Planning and Management Corporation, Anchorage, Alaska. Planning, proposal writing, community development consulting. (September 1987 to July 1992)

University of Alaska Southeast, Islands Campus, Sitka, Alaska. Training workshops in proposal writing in Sitka and Kake. (January 1990)

Egegik Traditional Council, Egegik, Alaska. Report writing, planning, and management consulting. (March - November 1989)

American Indian Technical Services, Inc., Broomfield, Colorado. Coordinating technical assistance effort in Alaska for the Administration for Native Americans. (1987 - 1988)

Administration for Native Americans, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Seattle, Washington. Chairman of panel for review of proposals submitted by Alaska Native applicants. (1987)

American Indian Resource Organization, Inc., Mesa, Arizona, and Anchorage, Alaska. Evaluating health projects in Alaska; directing national training program. (1980 - 1985)

Alaska Women's Resource Center, Anchorage. Technical assistance in developing and implementing evaluation methodologies for health promotion projects administered by the Center and conducted in four sites in Alaska. (1983 - 1984)

Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Juneau. Technical assistance in data collection, instrument development, and statistical analysis of needs assessment and evaluation studies. (1982 - 1983)

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Rockville, Maryland. Appointed to the Drug Abuse Resource Development Committee, responsible for reviewing all prevention, research-demonstration, and training proposals. (1979 - 1982)

Indian Coalition on Drug Abuse, a national organization of Indian Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program Directors. Served as principal technical assistant. (1977 - 1980)

Education:

Undergraduate:	A.B. in Psychology, Cum Laude Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana
Graduate:	Ph.D. in Psychology University of Texas Austin, Texas

Scholarships, Fellowships, Honors, and Affiliations:

Phi Beta Kappa
Society of the Sigma Xi
Public Health Service (NIMH) Predoctoral Fellow
The Burnet Scholarship, Indiana University
Adjunct Faculty: Norwich University, 1992 to present

Presentations, Reports, and Non-juried Publications:

State Plan for Drug Abuse Prevention 1977-1978, Department of Hospitals and Institutions, State of New Mexico, 1977.

State Plan for the Prevention and Treatment of Alcohol Abuse, Alcoholism, and Drug Abuse 1978-1979, 1979-1980, and *1980-1981* Health and Environment Department, State of New Mexico, 1978, 1979, and 1980, respectively.

New Mexico Trails, 1977 - 1980, a bi-monthly statewide newsletter on drugs and drug abuse. Editor.

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Marijuana as Medicine. *U. S. Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, June, 1979.

The A-D-M Block Grant: A Guide For Indian Drug Abuse Program Directors. AIRO, September, 1981.

Report on the Evaluation of Two Health Promotion/Risk Reduction Projects in Alaska, June, 1982.

Analysis and Discussion of the Data from Two Health Promotion/Risk Reduction Projects in Alaska, July, 1982.

Communication Skills and Public Speaking, (A Training Manual), March, 1983.

Planning and Evaluating Health Promotion Projects, (A Training Manual), October, 1983.

Presentations, Reports, and Non-juried Publications, continued:

Planning for the Sixties: A Retrospective View of Anticipating Effective Programmatic Responses to the Drug Abuse Phenomenon, a chapter in *Treating Substance Abuse*, a book published by Sandoz, 1985.

Writing Proposals, (A Manual), March, 1989; Second Edition, February, 1990; Third Edition, August, 1991.

Community Development, (A Manual), September, 1989.

Pulling Together: A Community Development Guidebook, co-authored with Carl Berger and Christina Reagle, published by Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, 1990.

Writing A.N.A. Proposals, (A Manual), Alaska Native Foundation, August 1993.

Juried Publications:

These total 24 articles and reports which have appeared in several scientific journals including *Science*, *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, *Contemporary Psychology*, *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, *Physiology and Behavior*, *American Journal of Physiology*, *Evaluation Review*, *Social Pharmacology*. The most recent publication is:

Deaux, E. Health Locus of Control in Chukotka Children. *Alaska Medicine*, 1992, *34*, 135-139.

Submitted for Publication:

Deaux, E. A Russian view of alcoholism and its treatment: An interview with Tatyana Sajina.

December 1993

References available on request.

95131

Project Title: Nanwalek/Port Graham/Tatitlek Clam Restoration Project

Project Leader: Project Leader(s) will be appointed by the Nanwalek and Port Graham village councils

Lead Agency: Nanwalek and Port Graham village councils

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $447.5; FY 96 - $497.9; FY 97 - $437.4; FY 98 - $437.4; FY 99 - $437.4

Project Start-up/Completion Dates November, 1994 to October 1999

Project Duration: 5 Years

Geographic Area: Port Graham/Nanwalek area; Tatitlek area

Contact Person: David Daisy, 3936 Westwood Drive, Anchorage, AK 99517; Phone 243-855; Fax 243-1183

Introduction

This project will develop the technology and begin to reestablish local clam populations for subsistence use in the Nanwalek/Port Graham area and in the Tatitlek area. Clams were once a major subsistence food in these communities, but the local clam populations have been decreasing to very low levels in recent years and their contribution to the subsistence harvest has been greatly reduced.

There are probably several reasons why local clam populations are currently at low levels. These include changes in current patterns and beach configurations resulting from the 1964 earthquake, increasingly heavy sea otter predation and the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The oil spill impacted the wild clam populations and their importance as a subsistence food in two ways. First, many clam beds suffered from direct oiling. The impact of the oil on the clam beds in Windy Bay, for instance, destroyed one of the most productive clam beds in the lower Kenai Peninsula. Second, even though some shellfish weren't killed from the oil, they have a tendency to accumulate, concentrate and store the toxic contaminants from non-lethal amounts of oil. This has badly eroded the confidence in the villages in the healthfulness of the remaining wild clam populations as a subsistence food.

One of the main problems with clam enhancement in Alaska has been the availability of a sufficient supply of seedstock. The Qutekcak Native Tribe of Seward is developing a shellfish hatchery that is currently focusing on providing Pacific oyster seed for the Alaskan aquatic farming industry. The hatchery has also been working to develop the technology for producing clam seedstock and is currently working on the Littleneck clam. This clam has never before

been produced in a hatchery. However, the hatchery staff has been able to bring small batches of Littleneck clams through the most critical stage of development and it seems certain that the techniques for successfully producing Littleneck clam seedstock in the hatchery can be developed. In addition to Littleneck clams the hatchery will soon will doing seedstock development work on Butter clams. A major part of this project will be enabling the Qutekcak hatchery to provide the needed quantities of seedstock for developing populations of clams near the Native villages.

Project Need

This project will provide the villages of Nanwalek, Port Graham and Tatitlek with an easily accessible source of clams for subsistence use. These clams will also be afforded some measure of protection against sea otter predation. With the wild clam populations at a low ebb, the questionable safety as a food source of those that remain in addition to the heavy sea otter predation that these clams are now subjected to, the need to develop safe, protected sources of clams for the villages is greater than ever. If this project is successful it will enable the villages to develop their own supplies of this traditional subsistence food.

Project Design

Objectives

Develop the techniques and the capacity in the Qutekcak hatchery for producing sufficient quantities of various sized clam seed.

Obtain the required permits for conducting the field work

Determine the survival and duration of culture to harvest size for different sizes of seed.

Determine the growth rates and survival in different types of substrate.

Determine the efficacy of various types of passive predator control measures such as fabric covers, bird netting and rack and bag culture.

Schedule

The hatchery work will run the year round. The field season for testing the various culture scenarios will run from late April to the end of October. Reports will be done quarterly with the annual report issued in January.

Technical Support

Technical assistance will be needed in the hatchery operations, in setting up field trials and in testing clams for contamination.

Location

The Qutekcak shellfish hatchery is in Seward. Field work will take place in the Port Graham/Nanwalek area and in the Tatitlek area.

Project Implementation

This project will be implemented by project teams selected and controlled by the village councils.

Coordination

Technical assistance and services will be obtained from private contractors, the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC), the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

Personnel

Technical assistance with project development and implementation will be primarily provided by David Daisy and Jeff Hetrick. Mr. Daisy, formally a program manager with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has many years experience in Alaska with fisheries project development and implementation. Mr. Hetrick also has many years experience with fisheries enhancement projects in Alaska. He has been extensively involved with the development of the Native aquaculture farms in Prince William Sound and has been working with the Qutekcak shellfish hatchery staff in developing the clam culture techniques.

Budget

Item	Estimated Cost				
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
Personnel	$117.7	$121.5	$125.0	$125.0	$125.0
Travel	$7.2	$7.2	$8.0	$8.0	$8.0
Contractual	$192.9	$203.6	$168.0	$168.0	$168.0
Commodities	$43.7	$77.2	$80.0	$80.0	$80.0
Equipment	$42.0	$40.0	$15.0	$15.0	$15.0
General Accounting	$44.0	$48.4	$41.4	$41.4	$41.4
Totals	$ 447.5	$ 497.9	$ 437.4	$ 437.4	$ 437.4

95132

Project Title: Port Graham and Nanwalek Subsistence Baseline

Project Leaders: Pat Norman and Carol Kvasnikoff

Lead Agency: Port Graham Village Council, Nanwalek Village Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 $488.2 FY 96 $488.2
Start/Completion Dates: 10/95 - 9/97

Project Duration: Two Years

Geographic Area: The lower Kenai Peninsula from Port Graham Bay to Port Dick.

Contact Person:
Pat Norman
Port Graham Corporation
P.O. Box 5509
Port Graham, AK
(907) 284-2212

B. Introduction - Project Overview:

This project proposes a subsistence foods testing program to establish baseline data on all subsistence salmon fishing and shellfish gathering areas used by the people of Port Graham and Nanwalek.

C. Need for the Project.

Many of the areas used by residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek were impacted by oil as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Even now (summer 1994), tarballs continue to wash up on these harvest areas. The continued presence of oil has caused residents of these comunities to be wary of using resources, especially shellfish, from their traditional harvest areas. While some samples of subsistence foods from the harvest areas of Port Graham and Nanwalek have been tested for the presence of hydrocarbons under studies conducted by the Oil Spill Health Task Force, the Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and Exxon, funds were limited and only a few sites or species could be tested. Residents of these communities want a more comprehensive survey and testing of resources from their harvest areas.

This project would give the people of Port Graham and Nanwalek very specific information on what subsistence foods are safe to eat, and the location of subsistence foods that continue to be contaminated. It will also provide information that can be used as a baseline for comparison in the event of another oil spill reaching these areas.

D. Project Design.

1. Objectives:

To provide very specific, detailed, and comprehensive information to the residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek on the safety of subsistence resources in their traditional harvest areas. A second, subsidiary goal is to establish a baseline of hydrocarbon exposure for comparison in the event of another oil spill.

2. Methods:

Samples of clams, chitons, snails, mussels, cockles, whelks, octopus and all species of salmon will be collected, where they occur, in ten bays from Port Graham Bay to Port Dick on the lower Kenai Peninsula. Three locations will be tested in each bay. Four samples of each shellfish species to be tested should be collected at each location. Eight individuals of each species of salmon to be tested should be sampled at each location. Bile and flesh samples will be taken from each salmon, to allow for bile metabolite screening.

A biological consultant will be contracted to oversee the collection of samples. The biological consultant will provide sampling supplies. Trained field assistants are locally available in each community. There will also be a local project leader who will supervise local hiring, monitor the performance of the biological consultant, and communicate results of the testing back to the communities.

The samples will be tested for hydrocarbon contamination. In order to provide consistency with earlier testing, the samples should ideally be tested at the National Marine Fisheries Service laboratory in Seattle.

3. Schedule:

Samples will be collected during low tide cycles throughout the spring of 1995 and 1996.

4. Technical Support:

It will be necessary to contract with a biological consultant to oversee the collection of samples and apply for the necessary scientific collection permits. The services of a biological laboratory specializing in hydrocarbon bioassay will also be required. Ideally, the samples should be tested at the NMFS laboratory in Seattle, to provide consistency with earlier studies. Additional technical support in setting up the project may be provided by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence. The Oil Spill Health Task Force and the Expert Toxicological Committee may provide assistance in the interpretation of test results.

5. Location:

The project will be conducted on the lower Kenai Peninsula from Port Graham Bay to Port Dick, including the communities of Port Graham and Nanwalek. Testing of samples may be carried out in Seattle.

E. Project Implementation.

The project should be implemented by the Village Councils of Port Graham and Nanwalek.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project is part of the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project (94428), and would further the goal of restoring subsistence services damaged by the EVOS. It would carry on work done under the Subsistence Foods Testing Project (93017 and 94279), to help restore the confidence of subsistence

users in their ability to determine the safety of their traditional wild foods. The project would also help to establish a baseline of hydrocarbon exposure of shellfish and salmon in this area for comparison in the event of another oil spill.

G. Public Process.

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meetings with the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova (including members of the Native Village of Eyak), and Valdez (including the Valdez Native Association) to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of those public meetings. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan. If funded, this project would be carried out by the communities themselves, providing for a maximum degree of public involvement.

H. Personnel Qualifications.

The Village Councils' of Port Graham and Nanwalek have worked closely with the Oil Spill Health Task Force and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence on the Subsistence Food Testing Project and the earlier testing projects. A number of individuals in each community have been trained in the collection of subsistence food samples for hydrocarbon testing.

I. Budget.

PERSONNEL	13.2
TRAVEL	25.3
CONTRACTUAL	415.6
COMMODITIES	.5
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	33.6
TOTAL	**488.2**

95133

Project Title: English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Subsistence Project

Project Leader: Carol Kvasnikoff

Lead Agency: Nanwalek Traditional Council - Sockeye Development Team

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $129.8; FY 96 - $126.0; FY 97 - $168.4

Project Start-up/Completion Dates: March, 1995 to November, 1997

Project Duration: 3 Years

Geographic Area: English Bay Lake system

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

over the long run it will provide a safe, reliable and badly needed supply of salmon to meet the area's subsistence and economic needs. However, additional funds are needed to sustain this enhancement effort. Additional funding is being requested under this project to ensure that the total program will continue through the development stage.

Project Need

This project will provide the villages of Nanwalek and Port Graham with the means to increase the local sockeye run. In the past this run has been a vital part of the economic and social fabric of these communities. With the safety and availability of other fisheries resources in the area in doubt, the need to restore and enhance this sockeye run is more important than ever. This resource has the potential of providing these villages with a safe and reliable supply of a traditional subsistence food.

Project Design

Objectives:

In 1995, 1996 and 1997 take 1.2 million English Bay sockeye eggs each year for incubation at the Port Graham Hatchery.

Transfer the resultant fry from the Port Graham hatchery to net pens in the English Bay lakes for rearing to at least eight grams and release into the system just before freeze-up.

Count the number of smolt leaving the system each year and the number of adults entering it. Collect pertinent information from any tagged fish.

Do an acoustic survey of the English Bay system, after the annual smolt outmigration is over, to determine the biomass of hold-over smolt.

Schedule:

The field season runs from April to the end of November each year. The smolt out-migration takes place from early May through June; the pen rearing operation runs from early June to just before freeze-up; the eggtake occurs in August and the acoustical survey is done in late July. Reports are done quarterly with the annual report issued in January.

Technical Support:

Technical assistance is needed in fish culture, tags analysis and the acoustical surveys.

Location:

The English Bay Lake system.

Project Implementation

This project will be implemented by the Nanwalek Sockeye Development Team, an arm of the Nanwalek Traditional Council.

Coordination

Technical assistance and services are being provided by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G).

Personnel

Assistance with program development and implementation is being provided by David Daisy of CRRC. Mr. Daisy, formerly a program manager with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has many years experience in Alaska with fisheries project development and implementation. Thomas Kohler is under contract to CRRC to provide technical training and general field oversight for the program. Mr. Kohler, formerly a fisheries biologist with the ADF&G fisheries enhancement program, has several years of varied experience in Alaska with fisheries enhancement projects. CRRC is also providing the project with accounting services. ADF&G is providing technical assistance in fish culture, tag analysis and limnology work.

Budget

This project will fund only a portion of the total English Bay Sockeye Salmon Enhancement Program budget. The following are those items from the total program budget that will be funded by this project.

Item	Estimated Cost		
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personnel	$37.3	$39.2	$41.1
Travel	$4.5	$4.7	$5.0
Contractual	$37.0	$25.0	$27.0
Commodities	$17.0	$18.0	$19.0
Equipment	$7.5	$11.3	$47.0
General Administration	$26.5	$27.8	$29.3
Totals	$ 129.8	$ 126.0	$ 168.4

95134

Project Title: Chenega Bay Mariculture Development Project

Project Leader: Gail Evanoff

Lead Agency: Chenega Bay IRA Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 - $184.3; FY 96 - $77.5; FY 97 - $75.5

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

Project Duration: 3 years

Geographic Area: Sawmill Bay, Prince William Sound

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

Introduction

This project is intended to provide a long term source of subsistence food and income for the residents of Chenega Bay. It will provide a means for the villagers to maintain their traditional lifestyle in the face of increased and sometimes conflicting use of this area of the Chugach region. The project was initiated in 1992, has already gone through feasibility testing, and has now reached the point where a major capital outlay and market development are needed to enable it to become self sufficient. Continued technical assistance with the project is also needed.

Project Need

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

Project Design

Objectives:

Obtain processing and culture equipment that will make the project more efficient and allow it to become self sustaining. This equipment includes a workboat, an

efficient anchoring system, a processing facility and processing equipment.

Make the growing and processing operation more efficient.

Develop a marketing plan for the cultured oysters.

Methods:

The shell of the processing facility is already in place. All that is needed is for the interior to be finished to meet health specifications and to be connected to water and electricity. The improved anchoring system design has been developed as have the specs for the processing equipment and workboat.

Schedule:

The processing shed will be finished off as soon as funds are available and water and electricity connected as soon as the ground is thawed. The workboat and processing equipment specifications have already been developed and will be ordered as soon as funds are available. Making the project more efficient will continue through 1997 under the guidance of a mariculture expert. A marketing consultant will be contracted in the spring of 1995 to help develop the marketing plan.

Technical Support:

Mariculture expert, marketing expert.

Location:

The project will take place near the village of Chenega Bay.

Project Implementation

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

Personnel Qualifications

The Chebega Bay IRA Council has been involved with the mariculture project since it began in 1992. CRRC has been providing administrative assistance. Jeff Hetrick of Alaska Aquafarms, Inc. will continue to provide training and technical guidance. Mr. Hetrick has extensive experience in mariculture development in Alaska. A marketing expert has yet to be identified.

Budget

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

Item	Estimated Cost FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
Personnel	$37.5	$37.5	$37.5
Travel	$6.0	$6.0	$6.0
Contractual	$23.3	12.0	10.0
Comodities	$15.0	$15.0	$15.0
Equipment	$85.5	$0.0	$0.0
General Administration	$17.0	$7.0	$7.0
Total	$ 184.3	$ 77.5	$ 75.5

95135

Project Title: Provide funds to offset the increased cost of subsistence hunting and fishing

Lead Agencies: Chenega Bay Village IRA Council

Cost of Project: FY 95 $50.0 FY96 $50.0

Project Start-up/completion dates: January 1995 through September 1995

Duration of Project: Funding for this project should continue until subsistence resources in the harvest areas of Chenega Bay have been restored to pre-EVOS levels.

Geographic Area: This grant will support the community's subsistence gathering activities in Prince William Sound.

Contact Person:

Gail Evanoff
Chenega Corporation
P.O. Box 8060
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Introduction:

Since the oil spill, declining subsistence resources in Prince William Sound have impacted the community of Chenega's harvesting efforts. The decline in resources requires the residents to travel further and stay out longer, which increases the cost and risk associated with subsistence activities. Funds provided by this grant will directly support the service of subsistence harvesting by reducing costs and risks currently associated with subsistence activities. The cost and risk to individual community members participating in subsistence gathering will be reduced by providing funds to hire larger local boats for the purpose of transporting hunters on a specified number of trips. By using larger, diesel powered boats, hunters will have the ability to cover a larger area more efficiently and with greater safety. This program may also benefit the community by increasing the variety of subsistence resources being harvested. Resources obtained on these trips will be shared with the entire community.

The Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs provided Chenega Bay with a similar grant in 1989/90. Funds for the grant were provided through the Oil Spill Community Assistance Grant Program.

Need For This Project:

Household surveys completed by the Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division for the years 1985, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 document subsistence activities in Chenega Bay. The surveys show that the lingering impact to subsistence is not just to the total amount of resources being harvested but also to the types of resources being harvested. The following summarizes the results of the surveys.

The estimated subsistence harvest at Chenega Bay from April 1992 through March 1993 totaled 412.5 pounds per person, which exceeds documented pre-spill harvest levels. The 1992/93 data shows an increase in harvest rates over the preceding year and also exceeded harvest levels

documented several years before the oil spill. The pre-spill data was collected in 1984/85 and 1985/86 and shows harvests of 340.5 pounds per person. When looking at harvest data from Chenega Bay there are two factors that must be considered. The first is that Chenega Bay had just been reestablished when the 1984/85 and 1985/86 surveys were completed. Unfamiliarity with the area and younger, less experienced individuals attempting a subsistence life style for the first time since their childhood may have influenced harvest levels in the community. The second factor is that data is not available from Chenega Bay for the period immediately before the spill. Without this data it can only be assumed that harvest levels continued to increase from 1986 to March of 1989. This assumption is supported by data gathered in Tatitlek during 1988/89. The average subsistence harvest in Tatitlek in the two years immediately before the spill was close to 500 pounds per person. It is likely that harvest levels in Chenega Bay approached this level by the late 1980's.

Although harvest levels have been rebounding, obvious changes to the composition of the harvest have occurred since the oil spill. One of the more notable changes is the decline in the harvesting of marine mammals. In 1991/92, marine mammals contributed only six percent of the harvest, compared to 49 percent in 1984/85. Marine mammals also contributed at a similarly low level in 1992/93. An increase in the harvesting of fish indicates that fish are being substituted for marine mammals and other resources that have declined since the oil spill. In 1992/93, fish were 71 percent of the harvest, compared to 29 percent in 1984/85. Other changes to the composition of the harvest include:

- The herring harvest declined to less than half the average taken before the spill and was used and harvested by fewer households.

- In 1992/93 the harvest of rockfish exceeded all previous use levels and was used by more households than in pre-spill years.

- Although in 1992/93 the harvest of marine invertebrates was twice as high as pre-spill harvest rates, the number of families using clams declined from a pre-spill level of 87.5 per cent to 65.2 per cent in 1992/93. Families have travelled to beaches along Cook Inlet to harvest clams because of their scarcity near the village and the fear of oil contamination. The increase in marine invertebrate harvest is also in part a result of harvesting larger octopus from boats in deep water, rather than smaller ones from dens along the beach. These smaller octopus are preferred, but have been scarce since the spill.

- The shrimp harvest as well as the use of shrimp has declined to below pre-spill levels.

- The per person harvest of birds and eggs remains below pre-spill levels. The number of ducks harvested by the community is also below pre-spill levels.

- In 1992/93 the per capita harvest of black bear and deer was below 1985 levels. The number of families participating in the harvesting of deer was also lower than any time since 1985.

- In 1985/86, 43.8 percent of the households tried to harvest sea lions. In 1992/93, the number of households that tried to harvest sea lions decreased to 17.4 per cent.

- The number of families attempting to harvest harbor seals declined from 56.3 per cent in 1985/86 to 26.1 between 1991 and 1993.

In addition to gathering data through the survey process, Fish and Game staff also interviewed individuals involved in subsistence harvesting. Comments made during these interviews provided personal insights on how subsistence has changed in Chenega. The following presents some of the comments provided by Chenega Bay residents during the 1992/93 survey.

- The clams in the area I'm afraid to use. We went to Port Ashton to get as far away from oil as possible, and not go too far away. We're not gonna eat clams from the oiled areas. I still hunger for clams, shrimp, crab, octopus, gumboots. Nothing in this world will replace them. To finally be living in my ancestors' area and be able to teach my kids, but now it's all gone.

- We're not getting them [gumboots or chitons] here. We get more in English Bay and Port Graham.

- We were out six hours. [We] saw not one [bird] at Cape Elrington. [The] oil spill killed them all. I have been here [in Prince William Sound] 17 years. Now you can run all day and count all the birds on you see on one hand.

- The further you get from the North end of the island [which were oiled] the better the bird hunting.

- There are fewer deer now. Deer are way down since I moved here in '83. [You] used to see them frequently. I didn't even get my limit last year. You have to walk miles and miles before you see them.

- I went around Evans Island and Latouche and Elrington Island saw one mink and eight land otters on Elrington. [About Elrington Island] The animals are fewer than before.

- I went around the island [Evans Island] for seals. [I] didn't see any.

- [I] keep watching for seals. I don't see them any more...I traveled from Esther Island to Chenega Bay and saw one seal. I also went around Knight Island and never saw any.

- One elder discussing seal hunting reported that after the oil spill, they had to go about 32 miles to Icy Bay where there's a glacier. Sometimes they can't make it into the glacier because of the ice. He also added, "it gets expensive."

- We used to go hunting from Chenega Bay, to Bettles Island, about two miles from here. After the oil spill I never saw any seals out here. I've had to go 20 miles with a boat at times to get a seal.

Project Design:

Objectives: Reduce the cost and risk associated with having to travel further to find subsistence resources. Also increase the variety of subsistence foods vailable in the community. Resources harvested during these trips will be shared with the residents of Chenega Bay.

Method: Funds provided will permit the community to hire larger local boats to transport hunters to more distant locations. Funds will be used to hire and fuel the larger boats, hire and fuel skiffs, and hire a skiff operator. To be eligible to participate in this project all boat operators will be required to provide proof of insurance. The hunting trips funded through this grant will be shared by the residents that own boats capable of satisfying any requirements established.

Schedule: Funds provided by this grant will fund trips for one year. The number of trips will be determined by the amount of funds provided. Trips will begin shortly after a grant agreement is signed.

Location: The trips funded by this grant will be used for travel in Prince William Sound.

Project Implementation:

It will be the responsibility of the Chenega Bay IRA Council to implement and administer this grant.

Public Process:

The need for this project was identified by Chenega Bay representatives during a public meeting held in the community in June 1994. The community also submitted a similar request to the Oil Spill Trustee's during an earlier request for project proposals.

Personnel Qualifications:

Gail Evanoff is the vice-president of Chenega Corporation. She has worked extensively with state and federal agencies on oil spill projects. She was involved with the management of the oil spill shoreline treatment in the Chenega Bay area, as well as the management of the earlier grant received from DCRA to allow travel to other areas. She is familiar with the requirements vessels and vessel operators must meet to participate in government funded projects, and is also a highly qualified subsistence user.

Budget:

PERSONNEL	3.0
TRAVEL	1.5
CONTRACTUAL	40.0
COMMODITIES	3.4
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2.1
TOTAL	50.0

95136

Project Title: Skin Sewing Crafts Restoration Project

Project Leaders: Monica Riedel

Lead Agency: Subsistence Divisions of ADF&G and NPS.

Cost of Project: FY 95 $29.9 FY 96 $29.9
Start/Completion Dates: 10/95 - 9/97

Project Duration: Two Years

Geographic Area: Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova and Valdez.

Contact Person:
Don Callaway
National Park Service, Subsistence Division
2525 Gambell, Suite 102
Anchorage, AK
(907) 257-2408

B. Introduction - Project Overview:

This project proposes to have Monica Riedel, a member of the Native Village of Eyak and owner of Dineega Specialty Furs in Cordova, conduct skin sewing workshops in the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova and Valdez.

C. Need for the Project.

Subsistence resources have been traditionally used by these communities as items for clothing and are currently used by artists in these communities as a basis for small crafts production. The EVOS has limited access to these resources and has inhibited the growth of this self sustaining craft activity. In addition to helping sustain the continuity of this subsistence related service this project will help substitute an enhanced craft activity for economic activities current reduced as a consequence of the EVOS, e.g., commercial fishing.

D. Project Design.

1. Objectives:

To provide continuity in the opportunity to use subsistence related services damaged by the EVOS.

To provide an alternate resource for economic activities damaged by the EVOS.

2. Methods:

This project will conduct two workshops in each of the project communities during the next two years.

All crafts will be made from local resources (i.e., within Prince William Sound and/or Cook Inlet) purchased from Native subsistence hunters.

Existing space (e.g., in community or recreation halls) and materials (e.g., sewing machines) are available to conduct the workshops, although long term production of these crafts will require the construction of additional space and the purchase of additional technology.

3. Schedule:

The workshops will be scheduled to avoid conflict with existing subsistence activities and to maximize community membersA availability.

4. Technical Support:

There is no anticipation of the need for technical support.

5. Location:

The workshops will be conducted in existing community centers.

E. Project Implementation.

The project should be implemented through a cooperative agreement between the Native Village of Eyak (of which Monica Riedel is a member), the National Park Service (NPS) with a subsidiary cooperative agreement between the NPS and the subsistence division of the ADF&G. Section 809 under Title VIII of ANILCA empowers the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, the State, Native Corporations and other persons and organizations to oeffectuate the purposes and policies of this title.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project is part of the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project (94428), and would further the goal of restoring subsistence services damaged by the EVOS.

G. Public Process.

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meetings with the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova (including members of the Native Village of Eyak), and Valdez (including the Valdez Native Association) to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of those public meetings. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan.

H. Personnel Qualifications.

Ms. Riedel is an award winning Native craftsperson.

I. Budget.

PERSONNEL	9.7
TRAVEL	15.1
CONTRACTUAL	0
COMMODITIES	12.1
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5.0
TOTAL	**29.9**

95138

1. Project Title: Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

2. Project Leader: To be determined

3. Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, or to be determined

4. Cost of Project: $77,700

5. Project Start-up and Completion Dates: October 1, 1994 - September 30, 1995

6. Project Duration: one year

7. Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska Peninsula

8. Contact Person

James Fall
Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518

B. Introduction

The goal of this project is to promote the recovery of subsistence uses of natural resources of the oil spill area through a conference that would involve elders, youth, and other representatives of spill area communities. Conference goals would focus on identifying the common experiences of communities and the subsistence skills which have been affected and need to be strengthened. The role of traditional knowledge in informing people about the spill's effects will be explored. An additional goal will be to discuss experiences with past crises and identify ways to prepare for the future. Through a contract, a facilitator would be responsible for organizing the conference, including designing an agenda and a structure for the conference. The conference would be videotaped. Conference proceedings would be published and a video produced. Both of these products would serve as educational tools to further the recovery of subsistence uses through the reintegration of subsistence uses, knowledge, and values into community life.

C. Need for the Project

Subsistence uses of natural resources are essential to the economies and ways of life of communities of the oil spill area. After the spill, these uses were severely disrupted due to natural resource injuries and concerns about the safety of using subsistence foods that may have been contaminated by oil. Because of these reduced subsistence uses, opportunities to teach subsistence skills and traditional knowledge have also been diminished. As noted in the draft Oil Spill Restoration Plan, "the more time users spend away from subsistence activities, the less likely they will return to it" (p 32). The restoration strategy for subsistence, as presented in the draft plan (pp. 32-33), has four parts, including an objective "to accelerate recovery of subsistence resources and services." One means to achieve this goal is "through increasing availability, reliability, or quality of subsistence resources, or increasing the confidence of subsistence users."

Increasing the confidence of subsistence users may be achieved by a gathering of knowledgeable individuals (including elders) and young people in order to identify the issues and problems raised by the spill and the means to address these issues. The conference would draw upon traditional knowledge and the experience of community residents in facing past crises. It could result in a list of subsistence skills that need re-invigorating in light of the disruptions since the oil spill. Another goal would be to share observations about natural resources in the spill area and recommend activities that could assist people in understanding the present conditions

of these resources. Also, the conference could identify ways for communities to use their collective traditional knowledge and experiences to prepare for future environmental disasters. There has been no similar opportunity for the communities of the spill area which depend upon the natural resources for subsistence to discuss their common experiences, concerns, and plans as proposed for this conference.

The Draft Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan (p. 33) states that, regarding subsistence, "one indication that recovery has occurred is when the cultural values provided by gathering, preparing, and sharing food are reintegrated into community life" (p. 33). The conference will contribute to this goal through the discussion and dissemination of traditional knowledge about subsistence uses and about the common experiences shared by subsistence users since the spill. Additionally, this project will assist with the restoration of subsistence through monitoring of the recovery of subsistence uses. The information discussed at the conference will provide a picture of the present status of subsistence, which may in turn be used to direct future restoration actions.

D. Project Design

1. Objectives. Objectives include a conference with participation by representatives of communities of the oil spill area, written conference proceedings, and a video.

2. Methods. A professional services contract will be awarded to design the conference agenda and serve as the conference moderator. The contractor will consult with spill area communities as appropriate to set the agenda. The contractor will also be responsible for preparing the conference proceedings. A separate contract will be awarded to video tape the conference and produce a video presentation of the conference (see below)

Among the potential topics for discussion are:

-- What has been the common experience of subsistence users of spill-area communities since the oil spill? What has been lost? What has been gained? Are there differences between regions?
-- What actions need to be taken by communities to re-invigorate subsistence uses?
-- Are there subsistence skills which need to be emphasized? How can this be accomplished?
-- Is there traditional knowledge available to inform subsistence users about the spill's effects on natural resources and the safety of subsistence foods?
-- How have people of the spill area dealt with disasters in the past? What can we learn from those experiences?
-- Given what we have learned, how can communities prepare for the possibility of future disasters and threats to subsistence?

The conference will be video-taped and audio-taped. A proceedings volume will be prepared. A 1 to 2 hour video will also be produced to present the conference highlights and recommendations. It is intended that the proceedings and video be used as educational tools to promote an exchange of information and to strengthen subsistence traditions that have been weakened since the spill.

The conference would last one or two days. Each community of the spill area (approximately 20 communities) would nominate one elder, two students (high school or college aged), and one additional representative. The exact format for the conference would need to be determined by the contractor after consultation with the communities. It would likely entail several formats, including but not limited to formal presentations, panel discussions, round tables, and question/answer periods.

3. Schedule.

October 1, 1994:	project approval
October, 1994	develop contract guidelines, evaluate bids, award contract
November - January 1995	conference planning
February 1995	conference
March - June	production of conference proceedings and videos
July - August	distribution of materials
September, 1995	complete project final report

4. Technical Support. none required

5. Location. The proposed conference will take place in Anchorage, primarily because of its centralized location. If feasible in terms of cost and facilities, an alternative location can be considered.

E. Project Implementation. The Division of Subsistence of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game could coordinate the implementation of this project. This would entail preparing contract proposals for competitive bids, evaluating proposals, and monitoring the performance of the contractors. The division would also handle the logistics of the conference, including meeting facilities and participants' travel and accommodations. An alternative is to contract these coordination functions to a regional organization or coalition of communities with appropriate administrative resources. In either case, professional services contracts (or subcontracts) would be awarded to design the conference, prepare the proceedings, video tape the conference, and produce an informational video which summarizes the conference findings.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort. Information about the status of injured natural resources can be integrated into the conference. Conference findings, including observations by subsistence harvesters of natural resource populations, will be available for use by other researchers. Other proposed subsistence restoration projects (e.g. 95244, "Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Harvest Assistance; 95428, "Subsistence Planning") also have public information components that will benefit from the information which is shared through the conference and its resultant products.

G. Public Process. The need for this project was identified during a series of public meetings on subsistence restoration in June 1994 (Project 94428). The public will be directly involved in the project as participants in the conference. Conference proceedings will be available to the public in written format and in a video tape.

H. Personnel Qualifications

James Fall. Dr. Fall is the regional program manager for the Division of Subsistence, ADF&G, for southcentral and southwest Alaska. Since 1989, he has supervised the division's oil spill response and research program.

Rita Miraglia. Ms Miraglia has served as the oil spill coordinator for the Division of Subsistence since 1990. As such, she has organized and participated in the subsistence resource collection and testing program of 1990, 1991, and 1993. She has also been the lead communicator of study findings to communities through organizing community meetings and writing newsletters.

Other Division of Subsistence personnel with experience in working with particular communities would also assist with the conference as appropriate.

I. Budget

Line 100: Personnel	$12.1
Line 200. Travel	44.4
Line 300. Contractual	21.0
Line 400. Commodities	0.2
Line 500. Capital Outlay	0.0
Total	$77.7

95140

Project Title: Subsistence Skills Program

Project Leaders: Helmer Olson

Lead Agency: Valdez Native Association

Cost of Project: FY 95 $36.7 FY 96 $36.7
Start/Completion Dates: 1/95 through 9/95

Project Duration: 3 years

Geographic Area: Valdez, Alaska

Contact Person:
Helmer Olson, President
Valdez Native Association
P.O. Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686
(907) 835-4951

B. Introduction - Project Overview:
This project would provide funding for programs to support the passing on of subsistence skills, communication between the generations and to promote community healing. Classes would be provided in various activites, including survival skills, carving, beading, and Native drumming and dancing. Support would also be provided for community gatherings, such as potlaches, as well as storytelling by elders.

C. Need for the Project.
In the summer of 1989, the Exxon Valdez oil spill all but turned the community of Valdez on its head. In addition to concerns about the possible effects of the oil on the safety of subsistence resources, there was economic and social upheaval as well. The population of the City of Valdez swelled from 4,300 to over 12,000 in a matter of weeks. This massive influx of transients overwhelmed the town, and disrupted the normal social, cultural and subsistence activities of the residents. This disruption was keenly felt by the Native community in Valdez. The additional population created pressure on existing facilities in the city, and as a result, food prices and rents skyrocketed. Many community residents found it necessary to take the higher paying oil spill jobs in order to keep up with the increased cost of living in the community. These jobs were usually 60 hours per week, and required employees to be away from home. Subsistence hunting and commercial fishing were abandoned, both because of contamination fears, and because all the activity aimed at cleaning up the oil would make such activities difficult, if not impossible to carry out. Traditional ways of coping with disaster were insufficient to deal with the situation.

Some people responded to the combination of the disruption of their normal lives and the high salaries they received as oil spill workers, by reverting to substance abuse. The result was a dramatic increase in domestic violence, family breakups, and mental health problems. This, in turn, meant the disruption of the social, cultural and subsistence activities continued beyond the departure of the oil spill workers.

The Board of Directors of the Valdez Native Association sees a need to reinforce the traditional heritage of the Native community in Valdez in order to repair the damage to subsistence activities and the transmission of traditional knowledge caused by the EVOS.

Cultural activities normally enjoyed by the Valdez Natives range from fur sewing, beading, ivory carving and various forms of traditional dancing. The individuals who possess these skills are often quiet craftsmen who, left to themselves in a semi-urban setting, overlook the need to pass on their skills. This program would provide the opportunity for these people to display their skills and crafts, and teach them to others.

The traditional Native potlach meal has long been a source of community spirit that permits friends and relatives to get together to eat and share events with each other. A potlach also serves as an opportunity to allow leaders to recognize the accomplisments of young people, acknowledge the importance of elders, to seek testimonials of conflict resolution, adversity and personal growth. These all help to engage a community and create a spirit of togetherness, family and purpose.

This project will help restore pride in Native accomplishment, and help to restore the subsistence services that have been disrupted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and its aftermath.

D. Project Design.

1. Objectives:
To restore subsistence services, the transmission of traditional skills and knowledge, and community cohesion, damaged by the EVOS.

2. Methods:
This will be done by providing classes to teach skills, traditions and crafts, and by holding traditional community getherings and potlaches. This will help to restore subsistence activities, and will also help foster communication between community elders and young people.

3. Schedule:

Community gatherings	1 time each year
Beadworking classes	4 times each month
Native drumming and dancing	2 times each month
Life coping skills	1 time each month
Ivory carving classes	2 times each month
Russian Christmas	1 time each year
Native language workshop	1 time each week
Basketry classes	6 times each year
Survival skills training	2 times each year
Women's group meetings	1 time each month
Youth leadership meetings	1 time each month
Elders memories (storytelling)	1 time each month
Traditional cooking/baking	8 times each year

4. Technical Support:
This project will not require technical support as defined in the Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Fiscal Year 1995.

5. Location:
The classes and gatherings will take place in Valdez. When possible, the offices of the Valdez Native Association will be used, but for some of the larger gatherings, it will be necessary to rent a hall in the community.

E. Project Implementation.
The project should be carried out by the Valdez Native Association.

F. Coordination of Integrated Research Effort.

This project is part of the Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project (94428), and would further the goal of restoring subsistence services damaged by the EVOS.

The Valdez Native Association already has a program in place to facilitate the disribution of native foods from local hunters to elders. VNA also has a scholarship program which is funded by proceeds from weekly bingo games.

G. Public Process.

The Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project composed of state representatives from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and the Municipal and Regional Assistance Division of DCRA, along with representatives of the Forest Service and NPS have met in public meetings with the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova (including members of the Native Village of Eyak), and Valdez (including the Valdez Native Association) to solicit their recommendations for oil spill restoration projects. This project description is a product of those public meetings. The public at large will have an opportunity to comment during the public process associated with dissemination of FY 95 Draft Work Plan.

H. Personnel Qualifications.
Helmer Olson is the President of the Valdez Native Association. He has a demonstrated track record of running state and federally funded programs. Since 1990, he has guided VNA in assuming responsibility for several grant programs previously run by the regional Native association.

I. Budget.

PERSONNEL	2.0
TRAVEL	1.5
CONTRACTUAL	28.2
COMMODITIES	
EQUIPMENT	0
CAPITAL OUTLAYS	0
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	5.0
TOTAL	**36.7**

Afognak Island State Park Interim Support

Project Number:	95141
Restoration Category:	General Restoration
Proposed By:	Neil Johannsen, Director Alaska Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation
Lead Trustee Agency:	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Cost FY 95:	$21,500 plus additional funds to revegetate road surfaces and develop a plan for conversion of certain roads to trails (Objectives c and d). Cost estimates will be reflected in Draft 1995 Work Plan.
Cost FY 96:	$21,500
Total Cost:	$107,500
Duration:	5 years
Geographic Area:	Afognak Island
Injured Resource or Service:	Marbled murrelet, harlequin duck, black oystercatchers, river otters, harbor seals, sea otters, anadromous fish, bald eagle nests, and recreation.
Contact Person:	Neil Johannsen, Director Alaska Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation Alaska Department of Natural Resources 3601 C Street, Suite 1200 Anchorage AK 99510 762-2600

Introduction

In November 1993, the Trustee Council purchased 41 million acres of land adjacent to Seal Bay, Afognak Island. In its resolution accepting the seller's offer, the Council found that these lands "include important habitat for several species of wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the oil spill has been documented." The resolution cited important nesting areas for marbled murrelet; nesting and foraging areas for harlequin ducks; adjacent shore used by black oystercatchers and river otters; harbor seal haulouts along the shoreline; concentrations of sea otters off Tolstoi Point; eight documented anadromous streams; ten documented bald eagle nests; and high value wilderness-based recreation such as hunting, boating and fishing.

In May 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated the land and water around Seal Bay as Afognak Island State Park. A letter of intent accompanying the act stated, in part:

It is the intent of the legislature that sources of funding other than state general funds be sought for the management of Afognak Island State Park. It is also the intent of the legislature that at least five public use cabins be built within Afognak Island State Park. A primary source for these purposes is moneys managed by the Exxon Valdez Trustees Council.

This proposal requests funds necessary to manage and protect Afognak Island State Park until such time as the State can generate moneys for that purpose.

Need for the Project

Until reliable sources of funding for operations and maintenance of the new state park are secured, the most that can be expected is periodic visitation from park rangers out of Kodiak. Interim support for operations will enable field staff and volunteers to monitor use of the new park and discourage resource degradation, as well as inspect actions taken to comply with the road closure plan and reforestation requirements. Compliance with the road closure plan and reforestation requirements is the responsibility of the seller.

The logging roads in the park were created by removing overburden to bedrock and then grading the bedrock. It will take many years for the road beds to revegetate. The statutory road closure requirements, with which sellers must comply, will stabilize the road surfaces but not lead to revegetation. This project will move the overburden back onto the road surfaces leading to revegetation of the road surfaces.

Revegetation of the road surfaces will restore, to some extent, habitat values diminished by roadbuilding. In addition, some roads in the park should be converted to trails provided they serve restoration objectives. For example, they could channel public use away from sensitive habitats or enhance recreational experience.

Project Design

1. **Objectives**

   a. Assurance that public use of Afognak Island State Park is consistent with restoration objectives.

   b. Compliance with the road closure plan and reforestation requirements, which are the responsibilities of the seller.

   c. Restoration of habitat through revegetation of road surfaces.

   d. Conversion of certain roads to trails to meet restoration objectives.

2. **Methods**

   a. Permanent seasonal staff will make occasional visits to the park.

b. Volunteers in Parks (VIPs) will monitor public use of the park and develop a resource inventory for use by staff in forming a master plan for the park.

c. Overburden will be moved onto remainder of roadbeds so they can revert to natural vegetation. This effort will be completed during FY 95.

d. A plan will be developed to convert some existing roads to trails. The plan will be completed in FY 95.

3. Schedule

Recruitment of volunteers would begin in December 1994. Permanent seasonal staff and volunteers would be onsite from late May through August. The trail conversion plan and revegetation efforts will be completed in FY 95.

4. Technical Support

None.

5. Location

Afognak Island State Park.

Project Implementation

Afognak Island State Park will be operated and managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, through permanent seasonal staff and Volunteer in Parks (VIPs).

Coordination of Integrated Research Effort

The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will coordinate its actions with other Trustee Council actions on Kodiak, Afognak, and Shuyak Islands.

Public Process

Extensive public review of the decision to acquire lands adjacent to Seal Bay occurred, primarily at Trustee Council meetings. Public debate over the establishment of the Afognak Island State Park took place in legislative hearings and various media. The public will be involved in review of plans for road closures and reforestation, the siting of public use cabins, and other major land management decisions.

FY 95 Budget

100	Personnel	10.0
200	Travel	8.0
300	Contractual Services	TBD[1]
400	Commodities	2.0
500	Equipment	0.0
600	Capital Outlay	0.0
	Subtotal	20.0
General Administration		1.5
Total Cost		21.5[1]

[1] Additional funds will be needed to revegetate of road surfaces and develop a plan for conversion of certain roads to trails (Objectives c* and d*). Cost estimates will be reflected in Draft 1995 Work Plan.

* The logging roads in the park were created by removing overburden to bedrock and then grading the bedrock. It will take many years for the road beds to revegetate. The statutory road closure requirements, with which sellers must comply, will stabilize the road surfaces but not lead to revegetation. This project will move the overburden back onto the road surfaces leading to revegetation of the road surfaces. Revegetation of the road surfaces will restore, to some extent, habitat values diminished by roadbuilding. In addition, some roads in the park should be converted to trails provided they serve restoration objectives. For example, they could channel public use away from sensitive habitats or enhance recreational experience. The trail conversion plan and revegetation efforts will be completed in FY 95.