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Meeting Summary

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

B. DATE/TIME: April 20-21, 1995

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Name	Principal Interest
Chris Beck	Public-at-Large
Kim Benton	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Dave Cobb	Local Government
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Public-at-Large
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes	Subsistence
Thea Thomas (4/20)	Commercial Fishing
Chuck Totemoff (4/20)	Native Landowners
Martha Vlasoff (4/21)	Public-at-Large
Gordon Zerbetz	Public-at-Large
Russ Redick (4/20 for Andrews)	Sport Hunting and Fishing

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Name	Principal Interest
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Karl Becker	Aquaculture
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
Nancy Lethcoe	Commercial Tourism
Georgianna Lincoln (*ex officio*)	Alaska State Senate
Alan Austerman (*ex officio*)	Alaska State House

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Name	Organization
Pamela Bergmann (4/21 for Mutter)	Designated Fed. Officer Dept. of Interior
Jim Bodkin	Nat. Biological Service
Dave Deans	Focus Company
Dave Duffy	Univ. of Alaska Anchorage
Glenn Elison	Fish and Wildlife Service
Dave Gibbons	U.S. Forest Service
Veronica Christman	AK Dept. Nat. Resources
Mark Kuwada	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Bob Loeffler	AK Dept. Envir. Cons.
Molly McCammon	Trustee Council Executive Director
Peter McRoy	Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks
Doug Mutter (4/20)	Designated Fed. Officer Dept. of Interior

Eric Myers	Trustee Council Director of Operations
Sandra Schubert	Trustee Council Staff
Stan Senner	Trustee Council Staff
Bob Spies	Chief Scientist
Joe Sullivan	AK Dept. Fish and Game
Alex Swiderski	AK Dept. of Law
Art Weiner	AK Dept. Nat. Resources

G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened April 20 at 9:10 a.m. by Vern McCorkle, Chairperson. Roll call was taken. With modifications, the meeting summary for the March 23-24, 1995 PAG meeting was approved.

Molly McCammon reviewed the March 31, 1995 Trustee Council meeting actions. The next Trustee Council meeting will probably be in late May in Cordova. She reviewed the 1995 Restoration Status Report. The current series of public meetings were summarized by McCammon, Eric Myers, and Bob Spies. Chip Dennerlein suggested that a "permanent mobile display" be developed for providing public information about the spill and restoration. McCammon said that Valdez is also interested in establishing a display. Chris Beck asked if an analysis of restoration funds spent by community was available (not at this time). Kim Benton suggested more villages in the Kodiak area be visited (this will be done). Gordon Zerbetz suggested that video clips of public meetings would be a good way to provide the PAG and others with a synopsis of what was going on.

McCorkle reported on the results of the ad hoc work group meeting, with recommended action for the "parking lot" issues identified at the last PAG meeting. Doug Mutter reviewed statements of the PAG's role and responsibilities from the Court Settlements, PAG Charter, and PAG Background and Guidelines (available in PAG Notebook Tabs IV and V). John French suggested that the PAG take a broader view of restoration and recommend positions on direction, policy, and research--identifying areas that require emphasis. Pam Brodie agreed, saying that the PAG is not equipped to deal with the details of many projects, but can address more global issues. Others voiced support of this concept. McCammon welcomed PAG involvement in policy and broad direction setting--within the context of the policies set forth in the Restoration Plan.

Dave Cobb distributed a report (Attachment #1) outlining an option for the PAG field trip this fall. Chuck Totemoff said the village of Chenega welcomed a visit by the PAG. One option is for the PAG to view part of the SERVS drill at Valdez in September. The purpose of the field trip will be to view some of the large and small habitat protection parcels, some of the research/monitoring projects are being conducted, and some of the oiled beaches. Dennerlein moved (second by Cobb) that *the PAG request the staff to develop a cost-effective fall (around September 21, 1995) field trip to include a visit from Valdez to*

Chenega by boat, viewing as many restoration activities as possible, and bring costs/options back to the PAG for a final decision. Passed unanimously.

A resolution was prepared by McCorkle regarding the use of proxies in PAG meetings. It was moved by Cobb (second by Totemoff) that *PAG meetings shall be conducted by members voting in person, or in their absence by the member's duly appointed alternate.* Passed unanimously.

Brodie suggested the PAG take a position on trustee agency land and resource management actions that may affect the restoration efforts within the spill area. She moved (second by Dennerlein) that *the PAG recommends to the Trustee Council that they oppose oil/gas lease sale 149, to allow for the recovery of oil spill-affected resources.* After much discussion the motion failed (see Attachment #2).

Stan Senner discussed the proposed specimen collection policy (Attachment #3). Dennerlein moved (second by Jim King) that *the PAG gives general endorsement of the proposed collection policy, with the addition of an 8th question: asking for the full utilization of any specimens collected.* Passed unanimously.

Bob Loeffler outlined the annual work plan process (Attachment #4). He asked the PAG to provide a broad perspective on the direction of the proposed plan and its projects. Two PAG members are asked to participate in preliminary staff development of the work plan. Ecosystem projects were outlined: Spies on general ecosystem projects, Peter McRoy on the Sound Ecosystem Assessment, Dave Duffy on seabird/forage fish, and Jim Bodkin on nearshore. The draft Work Plan for FY 1996 is to be completed in early June.

Beck discussed some thoughts (Attachment #5) on the directions for restoration the PAG should consider. The PAG discussed restoration approaches over the long-term and the value of projects for direct restoration and/or management decision-making.

An overview of small parcel habitat protection efforts was presented by Dave Gibbons, Mark Kuwada, Art Weiner, and Alex Swiderski. Benton asked about the landowner assistance program. Key issues include: access for recreation and subsistence, appraised values, local support for protection.

Public comment was accepted at 10:00 a.m. Friday. Testimony was heard from Dave Deans, of Focus Company, representing Ellamar Properties.

Cherri Womac presented information about the use of telephone debit cards for use in contacting constituents. She will check on legal and accounting issues.

The meeting adjourned at 1:20 p.m. on April 21, 1995.

H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon will provide public meeting schedules to the PAG in advance.

2. McCammon will follow-up on development of a spill/restoration public information display.

3. McCammon will prepare a report on the proposed fall PAG field trip.

4. McCammon will prepare information about the availability of subsistence easements as a tool for habitat protection.

5. Loeffler will distribute a request for comments and arrange a teleconference on the Work Plan and criteria for evaluating FY 1996 project proposals.

6. McCorkle and French will assist McCammon with preparation of the FY 1996 PAG budget.

7. Vote is pending on the position of Vice-Chairperson.

8. PAG members who wish a telephone debit card should contact Womac.

9. PAG members who wish to designate an alternate member should get the nominee's information packet to Womac at this time.

I. NEXT MEETINGS: June 13-14, 1995, Anchorage, AK.
July 27-28, 1995, Anchorage, AK.
September 19 (??), 1995, Field Trip to Valdez/Chenega (??).

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Letter from Dave Cobb re. field trip and PAG norms
2. Vote record and information opposing lease sale 149
3. Proposed specimen collection policy
4. Proposed PAG Work Plan Review Schedule
5. Thoughts from Chris Beck on restoration directions
6. Financial Report as of March 31, 1995

K. CERTIFICATION:

_____ _____

PAG Chairperson **Date**

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Draft FY 96 Work Plan
Draft Executive Director's Recommendation

	Fund, Fund Contingent... Defer, & Late Reports
Pink Salmon	$2,379.2
Herring	1,443.1
Sound Ecosystem Assessment & Related	4,712.7
Sockeye Salmon	1,502.4
Cutthroat & Dolly Varden Trout	240.4
Marine Mammal	765.1
Nearshore Ecosystem	3,260.0
Seabird/Forage Fish & Related	2,712.0
Subsistence	1,317.0
Archaeological Resources	424.3
Reducing Marine Pollution	29.6
Habitat Protection/Acquisition	948.0
Total:	$19,733.8
Target For Work Plan:	$18,000.0

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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: Public Advisory Group Members

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: June 9, 1995

SUBJ: **Training Opportunity**

Meaningful public participation in restoration activities continues to be a Trustee Council priority. In order to further facilitate public participation in the process, I have arranged for Hans and Annemarie Bleiker of the Institute for Participatory Management and Planning to offer a session of their training entitled "Systematic Development of Informed Consent" during the last week of September. A copy of the registration materials about the training is enclosed.

This training has been highly recommended by previous participants from Trustee Council agencies and I urge you to participate if you can. If you choose to attend, you will need to be responsible for your own travel costs and for the registration fee. Contact L.J. Evans if you have any questions.

"The only way to build Informed Consent is one step at a time. From the beginning of a decision-making process (when you identify a public sector problem) to the end (when the solution has been implemented), you need to build consent with your public."

Systematic Development of Informed Consent

A course for people who deal with the public input process

Anchorage, Alaska

Tuesday – Thursday
September 26 – 28, 1995
8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

Friday, September 29, 1995
8:30 AM –12:00 NOON

Course description:

This course teaches you how to effectively involve the public in your projects. By using these proven methods your projects will get "un-stuck." At the same time the overall credibility, legitimacy, and public trust of your agency will improve dramatically.

Some of the topics included in the course:

- How to identify Potentially Affected Interests (PAI).
- The VETO phenomenon: why and how even a single, small but determined opposing minority or special interest can torpedo a project.
- SDIC: the solution to the VETO problem.
- Values: how they are structured and play a pivotal role in building consent.
- The PAI-MATRIX: a method for simplifying even a very complex mix of special interests into a manageable system.

Instructors:

Hans and Annemarie Bleiker are the owners and operators of the Institute for Participatory Management and Planning (IPMP). They are committed to "making government agencies with important missions more effective and better at accomplishing those important missions." IPMP has worked with public officials nationwide to develop effective and practical tools for building Informed Public Consent and Management Development.

Registration:

Fee: $325, includes course materials.
September 15, 1995 registration deadline.
Enrollment is limited and is first come, first served.

Send registration and payment to: EVOS Trustee Council, Attn: SDIC Training, 645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451. Late registration accepted on a space-available basis. Please give others the opportunity to attend by canceling your registration if you are unable to fulfill the obligation.

Substitute participants are acceptable at any time prior to the first day of the course. If no substitute can be found, the original participant is responsible for the full registration fee.

Location:

Simpson Building, First Floor Conference Room,
645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska, 99501.
Telephone: 907/278-8012.

Sponsored by:

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

Workshop Information:

L.J. Evans 907/278-8012, Fax: 907/276-7178

"Implementing projects, even controversial ones, is a lot more attainable than most administrators think. Through the Systematic Development of Informed Consent, any worthy project can go from an idea to reality without getting stalled or torpedoed."

Registration

Systematic Development of Informed Consent:

A course for people who deal with the public input process

Anchorage, Alaska
September 26 – 29, 1995.

Last Name First Name MI

Name (as you want it to appear on your name badge/certificate)

Affiliation

Address

City/State/Zip

Daytime Phone

Fee: $325 includes course materials.

Cancellation:
Substitute participants are acceptable at any time prior to the first day of the course. If no substitute can be found, the original participant is responsible for the full registration fee. Registration deadline is September 15, 1995.

Method of Payment: (check one)

- ❑ Check or money order (make payable to: IPMP)
- ❑ Purchase Order #: _____

Please return completed form, with payment, by September 1, 1995 deadline to:

EVOS Trustee Council
Attn: SDIC Training
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Systematic Development of Informed Consent

A course for people who deal with the public input process.

September 26-29, 1995
Anchorage, Alaska

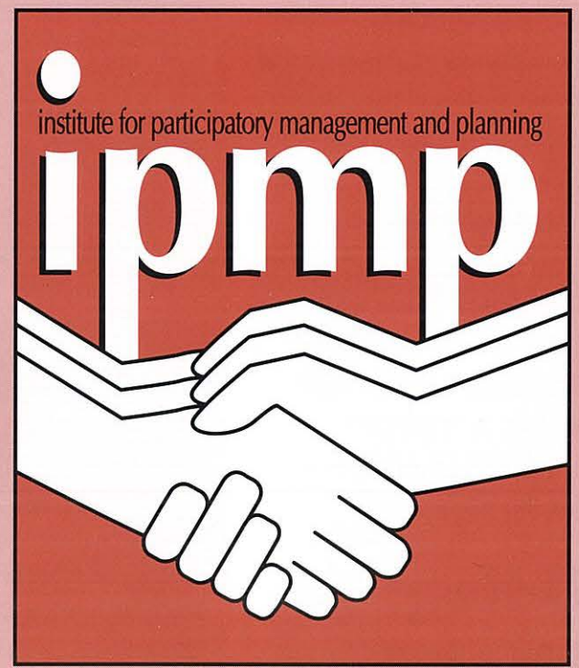
Instructors: Hans and Annemarie Bleiker

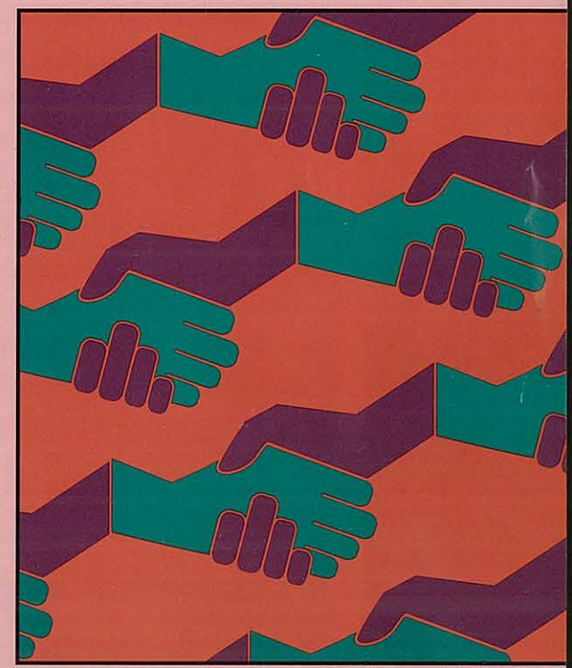
THE ART OF CONSENT-BUILDING

Your mission accomplished

institute for participatory management and planning

ipmp





If you're like most managers working in the public sector, you find it frustratingly difficult to get your projects implemented. You and your team consistently do a good job of planning, and yet all too often down, shelved, vetoed, compromised out of shape, stopped or torpedoed.

However, a tiny percentage of managers, engineers, scientists and other professionals never experience this. They understand the art of Consent-Building. Managers who become very effective at implementing even the most controversial projects, programs, plans and proposals.

The art of Consent-Building can be learned. The Institute for Participatory Management and

The Public Trust

Let's face it. Public trust in government agencies is at an all time low. As a public official, you are faced with this reality every day and you may be shaking your head wondering why the public won't trust *you.* After all, you're just trying to do what's best for everyone.

But think about it. You're not just a public official, you are also a member of the public. Do you trust other governmental agencies or public benefit corporations? Do you trust your local school board? How about your region's utility company?

We can take it a step further. How would you feel about a proposal to create a toxic waste dump within a half-mile of your home?

Given the right circumstances, any one of us can become the extremist opposition that we, ourselves, complain about. It doesn't have to be a project as controversial as a toxic waste dump, either. All we have to do is violate some basic principles about working with the public to create extremists who will stop at nothing to torpedo our projects.

Consent-Building: The key to success

Implementing projects, even controversial ones, is a lot more attainable than most administrators think. Through the Systematic Development of Informed Consent (SDIC), any worthy project can go from an idea to reality without getting stalled or torpedoed. And you don't need Machiavellian techniques of manipulation to do it...what you do need are good Consent-Building skills.

Not convinced?

▶ *Here are just two examples of how SDIC catapulted stalled projects into action:*

The townhouse owners were so opposed to the fire station they went to court to stop it. While the court ruled that a fire station could be built in their neighborhood, it also ruled that the city had to meet their needs in the design and operation of the station. If the city met those needs to the satisfaction of the townhouse owners, the owners would have to pay $50,000 in attorney's fees. The city thought the project was doomed.

Enter Mary Diener. New to the public sector, she worried about her chances for success, but she had something other engineers did not: SDIC training. After only 10 months of working with the project's fiercest opponents, Diener sat at the final city council meeting and braced herself for an attack. But here is what her opponents said: "If we could change the site, we would; but we understand we can't...we heartily endorse staff's recommendations. We especially thank Mary Diener for meeting our needs."

The city council unanimously approved Diener's recommendations. The townhouse owners paid more than $7,100 each to cover attorney's fees.

"Not in my backyard!"

Townhouse owners protest construction of a fire station in their neighborhood.

▶ *Opposition spread like wildfire: "Hands off our trees!"*

Wildfires in Alaska are common. In one recent year alone, Alaskan forests had 3,000 fires. Dangerously near the town of Cooper Landing sat 4,000 acres of dead spruce trees. Although the trees posed a fire hazard, the townspeople adamantly opposed the Forest Service's plan to cut them down. For 6 years the battle raged on—until 1989 when the Forest Service's personnel took SDIC training.

Just months later, the trees were cut down by the Forest Service together with citizen-volunteers of Cooper Landing. When the job was done, the Forest Service and locals gathered for a celebration. Said one citizen of the change in the Forest Service: "Before, it was bureaucratic, negative stuff. But as the program started, I felt we had a real influence. It boosted my self-esteem that people wanted to hear what I had to say."

Now that's good Consent-Building!

The Balancing Act

The bottom line in being successful in the public sector is to find the balance between being responsible and being responsive. On the one hand, public officials have the responsibility to accomplish their missions knowing full well it will hurt some people. On the other hand, we as a society expect public agencies to care about the people whose lives they affect. We demand that our public officials have compassion, no matter what their missions may be.

Most public officials have traditionally believed that there are only three possible routes to take in dealing with this issue:

1. ***Compromise your mission out of compassion for your public, or***
2. ***Forget being compassionate and just get the job done, or***
3. ***Compromise 50% on the mission and 50% on compassion.***

But none of these approaches lead to effective management. In fact, they all lead to public *dis*trust of government and anyone associated with it—including you. So what are you to do?

Success can be the rule, not the exception

Mary Diener isn't an exception to the rule. She is not any different than you. In fact, she had less experience than most public-sector professionals. What she did have was a solid strategy called SDIC, or the Systematic Development of Informed Consent.

*We define Informed Consent as: "The grudging willingness of opponents to go along with a course of action to which they actually are opposed." Remember Diener's opponent? "If we could change the site we would; but...we heartily endorse staff's recommendations." **That** is Informed Consent.*

Be 100% responsible to your mission and 100% responsive. You don't have to compromise.

Step by step

The only way to build Informed Consent is one step at a time. From the beginning of a decision-making process (when you identify a public sector problem) to the end (when the solution has been implemented), you need to build consent with your public. Through the Institute for Participatory Management and Planning, you can gain an understanding of the management and leadership methods which will help you to honestly build a respectful and trusting relationship with your public. That kind of relationship is the foundation to successful implementation of public-sector projects.

The Institute for Participatory Management and Planning provides a variety of courses, all based in the fundamental principles of the Systematic Development of Informed Consent, to give you a step-by-step method toward successful public-sector management.

Building consent to build success

Governmental and public agencies are the most complex organizations in the United States. They are part of a unique environment consisting of special interest groups, politicians, the general public, individual crusaders, lobbyists, etc. Working effectively within that complex environment can be difficult.

These are the courses we offer to help public-sector managers be successful in the public arena.

SDIC: The Systematic Development of Informed Consent

Provides the fundamental principles and methods for building Informed Consent among your public—especially your fiercest opponents.

CPO: Citizen Participation by Objectives

The natural extension of SDIC, CPO shows you how to have meaningful public involvement on projects.

CPO 2: Working with Extremists

Part 2 of the CPO course is a hands-on, problem-solving workshop dealing with the most difficult citizen participation problems you are facing.

From the nuts and bolts of SDIC to professional ethics, the Institute provides focused courses designed especially for the needs and concerns of public-sector managers.

Professional Ethics

This course will help remove some of the confusion surrounding professional ethics leading toward a common-sense practice of ethics in the public sector.

Issues of Leadership for Public-Sector Professionals

This course will help you develop the skills to become a respected and effective leader by managing decision-making through the technical analysis and political debate processes.

Crisis Management

This, the newest of our seminars, is in the process of being developed. Even in the best circumstances crises can arise. In today's highly volatile public sector, every manager needs a practical grasp on how to effectively manage the most serious crises.

Commission-to-Staff Relations

In public organizations, a professional staff typically reports to an appointed Commissioner or Board. This course helps public agency professionals develop productive relationships with Commissioners/Commissioned Boards.

Personal Decision-Making Tools

Too often, managers are stopped not by some external force but by themselves. This training will provide a guide to making personal decisions in a way that contributes to your personal and professional success—and ultimately, the success of your organization.

For more information about these courses write:

Institute for Participatory Management and Planning
P.O. Box 1937
Monterey, CA 93942-1937

institute for participatory management and planning

ipmp

P.O. Box 1937
Monterey, California 93942-1937

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Project Final Report

1994 EVOS Report
Spill Area Site and Collection Protection Plan

Restoration Project 94007
Final Report

This has not been peer reviewed.

Judith E. Bittner
Douglas R. Reger

Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Office of History and Archaeology
3601 "C" Steet, Suite 1278
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001

March 1995

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THIS HAS NOT BEEN PEER REVIEWED.

1994 EVOS Report
Spill Area Site and Collection Protection Plan

Report to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

by

Judith E. Bittner
Douglas R. Reger

Office of History and Archaeology
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Alaska Department of Natural Resources

The EVOS settlement between the Exxon Corporations, the Federal government and the State of Alaska specifically identified damaged archaeological sites and artifacts from those sites as resources to be restored and protected. Protection of injured sites through data collection and active monitoring such as with site stewards are among the protective methods attempted at archaeological sites. Protection of data including artifacts and supporting documentation includes adequate storage and stabilization of the artifact collections. Federal requirements for collection treatment are spelled out in regulation where standards of museum facilities and programs are stated. Projects using federal support must comply with the federal standards regulations. The objective of this study is to review site protection programs and archaeological data repositories in the spill area and recommend to the Trustee Council measures appropriate to mitigation of archaeological losses.

In 1993 the EVOS Trustee Council provided $1.5 million to the Kodiak Area Native Association to partially fund a repository in Kodiak for artifacts recovered as a result of oil spill related activities. In doing so, the Council members recognized the need to support long term curation for archaeological collections in the spill area and also recognized the desirability of keeping collections near their origin. Return of collections to their area of origin is an often repeated sentiment in Spill Area communities. Local people remain very concerned about removal of cultural remains during the past century; often by foreign museums. The Kodiak project re-stimulated interest shown earlier in other communities of the spill area for repositories and cultural heritage centers. Trustees received proposals for facilities in the Prince William Sound area. Virtually every community voiced interest(Figure 1). The large amount of money requested made it necessary for the Trustee Council to delay review of all proposals until an area wide examination of the needs was completed. Money for that purpose was given to DNR under project 94007. The charge by the Council, while emphasizing the question of collections repositories, was to develop an overall plan for protecting sites and cultural heritage the sites represent.

Several assumptions underlie this study. First, because three of six Trustees represent federal agencies, major regional facilities funded in part by the Trustee Council will need to comply with appropriate federal regulations. Second, a regional facility funded by settlement

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money will be the repository for at least some federal collections in the future, probably including collections with no direct connection to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Common to many of the proposals presented to the Trustee Council was the idea that facilities should function beyond simply warehousing collections. Most proposals envisioned structures which would house cultural heritage centers. Heritage centers could be a place where, in addition to collections storage, traditional arts and crafts are developed and salable items produced. The centers also might serve as centers for language research or training, practice of traditional activities or a gathering place for traditional group meetings or community functions.

This analysis of the wants and needs of oil spill area residents for cultural heritage preservation tries to consider all aspects of cultural heritage preservation but must focus primarily on the curation of archaeological collections and site preservation.

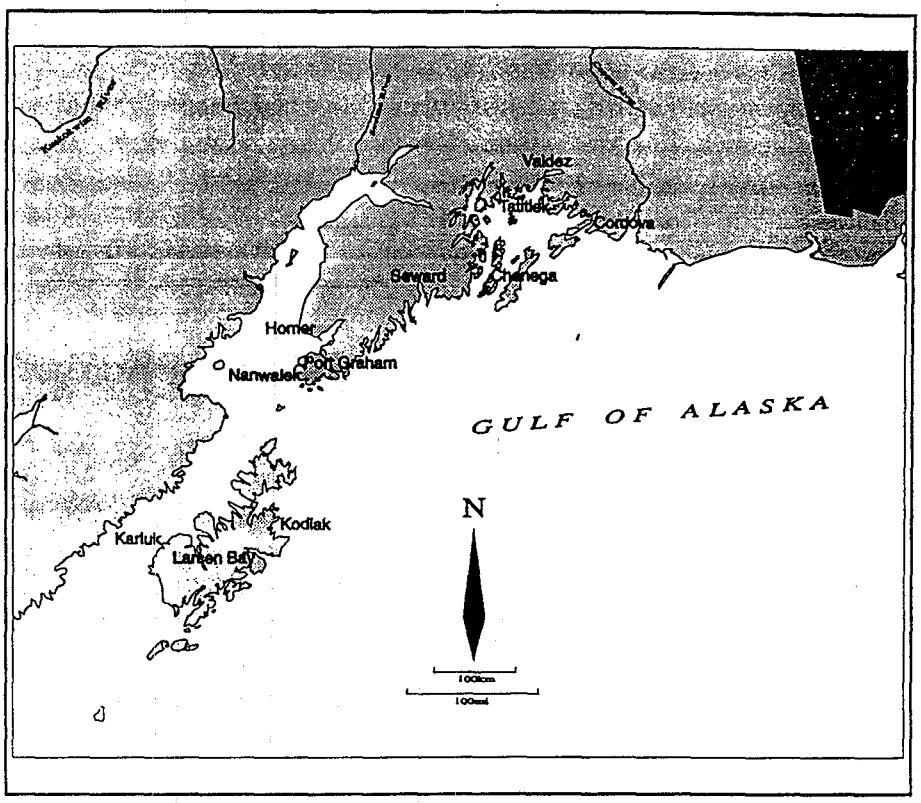

Figure 1 Communities in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill area which have requested cultural repositories or program support.

Project submitters will need to keep firmly in mind that projects must be linked clearly to damage caused by the EVOS. Project proposals which cite less direct linkage will have to present convincing arguments to clearly demonstrate a connection, even though indirect. Also, sites which have been the subject of agency damage assessment, restoration and monitoring are only those on public lands. That restriction was placed on archaeological site consideration by the Trustees early after the 1989 spill.

Methodology

The methods used to collect information about local needs for cultural centers or programs were, when possible, to visit the various communities and interview individuals with knowledge of local desires. Some information was obtained from proposals previously submitted to the Trustees and from proposals provided at public meetings held by other State

agencies. In some cases, local visits were not accomplished and interviews were conducted over the telephone or in Anchorage.

Descriptions of existing site protection programs were obtained by interviewing agency archaeologists and Native corporation managers. Programs such as the site stewardship program designed with funding by the Trustee Council but never funded for implementation were also included under existing programs. Agency archaeological activities detailed also included those not directly associated with the EVOS.

Another type of information sought for the spill area was the status of existing museums of the area. Existing museums might provide a useful mechanism to focus development of adequate repositories in the area. Because the Trustee Council earlier provided $1.5 million dollars to support construction of the Alutiiq Cultural Center in Kodiak, canvasing communities about museums avoided the Kodiak area. That conscious bias was due to the belief that the Council would not commit further funding for a museum or significant facility in the Kodiak area. Finally, standards for repositories were researched and will be summarized in this report.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Trustee Council needs to consider measures which protect the artifact collections which are generated as a result of the EVOS and measures to protect damaged sites from continued damage. Methods of protection considered should include support for limited term programs developed for site protection as well as physical facilities. Projects given a high rating should be those which show cooperation with Spill Area groups or organizations.

Recommendation: The Trustee Council should entertain proposals to either construct new regional repositories in the Prince William Sound area and the lower Cook Inlet area or support expansion of existing facilities in the two areas. Supporting expansion of existing facilities or partial support for multi-use facilities appears to be the most efficient and economic approach. Either approach needs to include strong consideration for meeting federal curatorial standards outlined in regulation 36 CFR, Part 79 and address the concerns of Native communities.

Recommendation: The Trustee Council should entertain proposals for developing local storage and display of small collections of artifacts which come from local sites. Development of local storage and displays should be supported by training, professional advice, and materials. Local people should be trained to work with and interpret local collections.

Recommendation: The Trustee Council should continue to support monitoring damaged sites for vandalism and future damage from buried oil. Monitoring could be accomplished through funding agency monitoring as now, support of a program of local site stewards to monitor sites, or a combination of methods. A site stewardship program involving local residents would be effective in the long term and should be strongly considered by the Council for funding.

Recommendation: For the most efficient long term protection of damaged sites and sites newly damaged as a result of increased vandalism, the Trustee Council should support

presentation of information about the cultural heritage of the Spill Area in order to educate people about the harm of site destruction. Education could be preparation of pamphlets, videos, oral presentations or support of heritage preservation programs Educational efforts should be aimed at both Native and non-Native communities. Training youth in traditional practices and values would be one significant method of education about the value of archaeological remains.

Measures supported by the EVOS Trustee Council to protect archaeological remains of traditional cultures can easily deal with past abuses and future threats at the same time. The information and techniques used to satisfy the legal requirements of the Exxon-Federal-State settlements should not preclude aiming to limit future spill damages.

FINDINGS

Museums of Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet

One of the first tasks addressed was to find what facilities and programs already exist in the spill area. Museums operate in four spill area communities outside the Kodiak area: Cordova, Valdez, Seward, and Homer. Most emphasize the history of Alaska since arrival of the Russians but all contain at least small collections representing native heritage. The existing museums are described as follows.

Cordova Museum
Cathy Sherman, Director
City of Cordova Museum
P.O. Box 391
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-6665

The City of Cordova Museum is an institution where the facility and staff are provided by the City and collections are owned by the Cordova Historical Society, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

Facility: The City of Cordova Museum is located in a single story building, owned by the City of Cordova, which also houses the City library. The building was built with a Centennial grant from the Alaska Legislature in 1967. The Museum area consists of the northwest part of the building with exhibits in the entry hallway and a single large collection display room. A small collection storage and display preparation room occupies a narrow area along one side of the display room. A small, two desk office is located just off the north entrance of the building. The Museum space encompasses approximately 800-900 square feet including hallway and office space. Security is provided only by locked front doors and glass front cases. There are no climate controls for the collections. The building is reportedly not in compliance with City safety codes. Particularly, the building furnace is unsafe.

The Cordova Historical Society provides an additional 400 feet^2 of storage outside of the Museum building for collections storage. A proposal has recently been presented to the

EVOS Trustee Council by the City of Cordova for repairs and upgrading of city facilities part of which includes funding of Museum facility repairs. The extent of proposed Museum changes is yet unknown.

Operation: The Museum staff consists of the Director who currently is part time, working 25 hours a week and volunteers. The director reports directly to the City Manager. A part time collections manager works 15 hours a week. Fall 1994 hours of operation are weekdays 1:00 - 5:00 PM. There is no admission charge but donations are encouraged. The Museum staff also serves the function of the Cordova visitor's information center. A memorandum of understanding was signed between the Historical Society and the City on November 20, 1992, which outlines the relationship of the organizations regarding operation of the Museum and collections. City Ordinance 689, dated 12/18/1991, also formalized the relationship under the City Municipal Code.

The Museum is a member of Museums Alaska, Inc., the statewide museums association.

The Cordova Historical Society provides oversight on collections acquisition policy and operates the Museum store. The Society is also active in providing limited material and monetary support. Visitor counts to the Museum over the past ten years have increased from a low of 1414 during 1985 to over 3500 as of late August 1994.

Collections: The collections owned by the Historical Society primarily relate to the Copper River Railroad and Kennecott era activities. The major part of the collections are photographs. A few artifacts including a kayak, a dugout wooden canoe and a few stone tools are exhibited which deal with Native history of the Prince William Sound/Cordova area.

Valdez Museum

Joseph M. Leahy, Director
The Valdez Museum
P.O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686
(907) 835-2764 FAX 835-4597

The Valdez Museum is an institution owned and staffed by the City of Valdez. Other than those on loan the city owns the collections. The Museum functions as a historical archive as well as a repository for historic and prehistoric objects.

Facility: The Valdez Museum is a City owned structure built in 1968 as an Alaska Centennial project. Expanded in 1989, there are plans for further building expansion or a new facility currently in the concept stage. The Museum building is 7500 feet^2 with temperature and humidity control. A burglar alarm system connects directly with the City Police. A project currently underway will change lighting from florescent lights to filtered incandescent lighting. A halon fire suppression system protects about two thirds of the Museum building with a sprinkler system protecting the remaining area.

Another structure of 9,000 feet^2 is used as a storage area and workshop. That building is heated year round but has no fire protection or burglar alarm systems in place. A dust control system and humidity control is anticipated to be installed during the winter of 1995-96.

Operation: The Museum staff consists of three full-time City employees. The Director, Joseph M. Leahy, has professional training in museum administration. The director supervises a curator of exhibits and interpretation and a registrar or curator of collections. Both supervised positions are full-time city employees. During summer months when visitation increases, an additional five to seven paid positions are filled. As many as 40 volunteers assist the paid staff throughout the year.

A seven member appointed museum board advises the City on matters dealing with the Museum. The Museum Director intends to apply for accreditation by the American Association of Museums during 1995 with accreditation anticipated in 1996.

Collections: The Valdez Museum collections appear to primarily apply to Euro-American history of Valdez and surrounding areas. The Museum houses the historical archives of the City as well. A small collection of native artifacts does exist which represents the coastal Prince William Sound area and parts of interior Alaska. The Museum houses a ships bell obtained during cleanup of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. The bell, property of the State of Alaska, was obtained through the State Museum on long term loan. The museum does not currently house large collections belonging the federal agencies; only a light house lens on loan from the U.S. Coast Guard.

Resurrection Bay Historical Society Museum, Seward
Lee Poleske, President
Resurrection Bay Historical Society
P.O. Box 55
Seward, AK 99664-0055
(907) 224-3902

The Museum in Seward is technically the Resurrection Bay Historical Society Museum. It is organized and run by the Resurrection Bay Historical Society and staffed almost wholly by volunteers.

Facility: The Seward Museum is located in a two story building with a basement owned by the City of Seward. The building also houses the Seward Senior Center. The building is located on the corner of 3rd Avenue and Jackson Street at 336 3rd Avenue. The Museum occupies the ground floor of the building. The area encompassed by the Museum is approximately 3100 feet^2 of which 250 feet^2 is used for collections storage. The public displays are arranged in a single large room. A desk at the entrance with a very small sales area requires about 75 feet^2 of floor space. Security is provided by locking the interior door entering the Museum. An exterior double door facing 3rd Ave. is kept locked except presumably in emergencies. Heating is centrally provided. Some displays are housed in glass front cases while most are open displays. Humidity is monitored in one display case containing basketry. Clothing and photographs not on display are stored in acid-free archival holders. Lighting in the storage area is filtered through ultra-violet filters.

The Resurrection Bay Historical Society and the Senior Citizen Center jointly manage the building. A joint management agreement covering responsibilities of each entity was signed in 1987 and, while still in effect, is currently being re-negotiated.

Operation: The president of the Resurrection Bay Historical Society functions as the director of the Seward Museum. Primarily staffed with volunteers, the museum hires two employees for three months during the summer. The employees are hired by the Society. The City of Seward provides $1000 each year for operation of the Museum. Utilities are paid by the Society to the City. Admission is charged for the public to enter the Museum. The rate for an adult is $1.00 with lesser amounts for children and seniors. Programs are provided for a fee during summer evenings and on special occasions. Hours of operation from mid-May to Labor Day are 11:00 AM to 5:00 PM Monday through Saturday. Hours during September are 12:00 Noon to 4:00 PM. Visitation through mid-September 1994 was 9404 for 193 days of operation.

The Museum obtains funding for operation through various Society fund raising activities, sales of items in the Museum, and by City appropriations. Post cards, pins, railroad spikes, reproduction maps, Iditarod related items, and books are among the items sold by the Museum.

The Museum is a member of Museums Alaska Inc., and through the Resurrection Bay Historical Society, a member of various regional and statewide organizations.

Collections: The collections of the Seward Museum are the property of the Resurrection Bay Historical Society which has a written collection acquisition policy. The Museum adds items through donation and occasional purchase. The primary emphasis of the Society is history of the Resurrection Bay area and, secondarily, of increasing wider areas of Alaska. Natural history items are represented by only stuffed animals or parts of animals (baleen). The collections mainly reflect the history of Seward with the Alaska Railroad an important point of focus. The collections are mainly Euro-American with a collection of Alaska Native baskets and some artifacts from western and northern Alaskan Eskimos.

Although attempts have been made to work with the local native community (a group called *Qutekcak* which is attempting to gain tribal status) there exists no special relationship with the Museum. There are very few Native archaeological sites known in the area, hence, few or no artifact collections.

Pratt Museum, Homer Society for Natural History
Betsy Pitzman, Director
Pratt Museum
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, AK 99603
(907) 235-8635
Betsy Webb, Curator of Collections

The Pratt Museum is wholly owned by the Homer Society for Natural History (HSNH) and is located on property owned by the HSNH. Located in downtown Homer, it consists of a two story building. There is a paid staff of seven plus numerous volunteer assistants. The main focus of the Pratt Museum collections are those from the Kachemak Bay area but include other parts of Alaska as well. The Homer Society for Natural History incorporated in 1955 and the Museum was built in 1968. The Museum won accreditation from American Association of Museums in 1982.

Facility: The Pratt Museum building is a frame structure with 3 levels totaling 9,067 square feet. The display area covers about half of the building floor space with another 20% for collections storage and the remainder used for building maintenance and administrative functions. Storage for archaeological collections is located primarily on the lower floor. Collections are currently housed in metal cabinets, mostly of approved curatorial standard quality but several are still without good humidity and security control. All storage cabinets are in a secured collections area and all storage areas in the main building are monitored for temperature and humidity. An outside building containing 2,070 square feet is used as a workshop/laboratory facility. Botanical gardens occur around the Museum and parking areas.

Operations: The Pratt Museum employs a full-time director, a business manager, a building manager, and a curator of collections assisted by part-time volunteers. All ultimately are responsible to the Museum Board of Directors. The curator of collections is an active professional curator with extensive experience with the Denver Museum of Natural History. She is currently computerizing the Pratt Museum archaeological collections. They include collections from both survey and full-scale archaeological excavations. The latter is especially significant because field notes, photos and all supporting documentation is included in the excavation collection from Halibut Cove. Some efforts are being made to stabilize artifacts in the Museum which are suffering deterioration common to collections. The Museum also serves as a central reporting location for sea mammals which wash ashore in Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet. The Museum houses a natural history collection representative of the area including sea mammals, land mammals, birds, fish, shell fish, and plants. Standing board committees supervise collections acquisition, development, and financial matters.

The Pratt Museum funds come primarily from private sources and grants. The City of Homer supports about 20% of the operating budget. An admission fee for non-members of the HSNH of $3.00 for adults and $2.00 for seniors is charged. Society members are admitted free of charge. The Pratt Museum is a member of Museums Alaska, Inc., and is one of only a few museums in the state certified as meeting standards of the American Association of Museums.

The museum adheres to summer open hours of 10-6 P.M. and winter hours of 12-5 P.M. with closure on major holidays. Normal operating hours are daily during the summer and Tuesday-Sunday during the winter.

The Pratt Museum is aggressive in obtaining funding and has developed long term plans for acquiring additional, adjacent property for expansion. One of the Museum's highest priorities is development of a cultural repository/collections stabilization/research facility for the Kenai Peninsula and general lower Cook Inlet area. To that end, Museum staff has already begun communications with native groups on the Kenai Peninsula to assure native cultural heritage is integrated into the design.

Existing Site Identification/Monitoring Programs

The active programs of site identification and monitoring in the EVOS area are operated by government agencies or by regional level Native organizations. Except for

projects funded by the Trustee Council, no programs are very extensive nor aimed especially at oil damaged sites.

Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA)
402 Center Ave.
Kodiak, AK 99615
Rick Knecht, Director, Alutiiq Cultural Center
(907)486-5725

Facilities: KANA was funded in 1993 with $1.5 million by the EVOS Trustee Council to build a regional repository, the Alutiiq Cultural Center located in the City of Kodiak. Trustee Council understanding, based on hearing remarks, was that the Alutiiq Cultural Center was to house artifacts from the Kodiak area which were collected as a result of the EVOS. The Center is due to open in early 1995 but is filled almost to capacity with collections already in possession of KANA.

Programs: Rick Knecht, Director of the Alutiiq Cultural Center, has developed a program in the Kodiak archipelago of identification and inventory of archaeological sites, particularly on Native corporation lands. He actively visits sites and obtains funding for salvage of endangered sites. The collections are housed in the Alutiiq Cultural Center.

The Alutiiq Cultural Center's site identification effort involves working with site stewards in the communities of the area. Individual site stewards monitor a few sites each and collect artifacts which have eroded out and are in danger of loss. This stewardship program is voluntary and generates considerable local interest. The Cultural Center shares Information with land managers of the various village corporations with the understanding that some degree of confidentiality is desirable.

Chugach Alaska Regional Corporation (CAC)
560 E. 34th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503-4196
John Johnson, Cultural Resource Manager
(907)563-8866 FAX 563-8402

Programs: The Regional Corporation does not specifically fund a program of site location and monitoring but John Johnson, Cultural Resource Manager for the corporation, visits sites and collects information from local people about new sites in the course of his duties relating to other corporation activities. For instance, he looks at parcels selected by the corporation and planned for development, to insure no sites will be disturbed. While in the field, he monitors known sites for erosion or human disturbance and looks for new sites. The U.S. Forest Service and CAC have an agreement that they will share information about site disturbance in the Prince William Sound area as one or the other party may discover. CAC has an inventory of information on sites in the region but it is not computerized or formally maintained in a consistent fashion. The information is held in lockable file cabinets in a locked office and a policy of confidentiality prohibits release of information to outside agencies or individuals except on an individual, need-to-know basis.

No formal structure exists for Johnson to work with local people but he maintains an informal working relationship with individuals to share information about sites. Johnson routinely works with village councils of the region on cultural matters. CAC has coordinated a number of re-burial ceremonies for human remains returned to the region or villages from institutions such as the Smithsonian.

A project currently being developed is a series of "Spirit Camps" which teach young natives about their culture and history. They will be held at the historic village of Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island. See further discussion under the Chugach Heritage Foundation heading. Also envisioned is development of a cultural center with provision for storage and interpretation of artifact collections.

The Chugach Alaska Corporation prefers to keep artifacts near the location of their origin. CAC recognizes the advisability of keeping collections in accredited repositories. Some artifacts returned to CAC under the Repatriation Act currently are in the Anchorage Museum of History and Art but may be moved elsewhere to receive needed stabilization treatment.

State of Alaska, Department of Natural Resources
Office of History and Archaeology, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
3601 "C" Street, Suite 1278
Anchorage, AK 99503-5921
Judith E. Bittner, Chief, (Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer)
(907)762-2622 FAX 762-2628

Programs: The Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) has a program of monitoring selected archaeological sites on public lands in the Oil Spill area for damage from vandalism (McMahan, 1993; McMahan and Reger, 1994; Reger, McMahan, and Holmes, 1992). That program is funded on a year-to-year basis by the Trustee Council. OHA is the lead agency on the 1994 and 1995 site monitoring projects funded by the Trustees. No other formal program exists for site identification or monitoring in the Spill area, however, some identification is accomplished on an opportunistic basis. A report of EVOS monitoring during 1993 has been submitted to the project lead agency, the National Park Service, for inclusion into the project report. Status of visited sites was documented and placement of collected artifacts plotted on maps.

Projects in the Spill area not funded by the Trustees are performed for other agencies on a reimbursable basis. Projects of that sort are designed to meet the specific management or project needs of the funding agency and any site identification outside the scope of work is incidental.

Individuals in the Kenai/Soldotna and Homer areas, interested in monitoring sites for damage to sites from vandals as well as natural erosion have begun to work with the OHA staff. A system of site monitors in the Kenai/Soldotna area operated during the summer of 1994. No organized effort was accomplished at Homer. Lack of funding made a stewardship program of site monitoring in Homer non-functional given the more remote site locations.

The State of Alaska consistently accessions their archaeological materials with the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks. Although the State prefers to retain artifacts

locally if at all possible, most EVOS related collections will be sent to the University Museum to keep collections from those projects in one centralized location.

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
Chugach National Forest
3301 C Street, Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99503-3998
John Mattson, Forest Archaeologist
(907)271-2511 FAX 271-3992

Programs: The Chugach National Forest has three archaeologists on staff in full time status with varied numbers of temporary archaeologists assigned to specific projects. Most full time staff conduct agency surveys mandated under the National Historic Preservation Act for normal management activities. Those activities include such projects as timber sales and recreation facility development in areas like the Russian River Campground.

During 1994, archaeologists for the Chugach National Forest excavated on site SEW-440 to collect endangered data in a restoration effort. That project was funded by the EVOS Trustees. The Forest Service also monitored at site SEW-488, the Louis Bay Lamp Site. SEW-488 is scheduled for restoration data collection during 1995 pending approval of the Trustee staff. Reports on those projects are in progress.

During 1994, the Forest Service, in cooperation with Project Raleigh volunteers, surveyed in the southwest part of Prince William Sound. The aim of the project was to confirm and expand information obtained during SCAT surveys in the cleanup phase of the EVOS. A report detailing findings of the site survey project will be completed in 1995.

The Chugach National Forest currently uses the Anchorage Museum of History and Art house archaeological collections generated by the agency. Recently, however, that museum informed the Forest Service that they will need the space assigned to the Forest Service collections for other purposes. The Chugach National Forest provisionally, will place their EVOS related collections in the University of Alaska Museum at Fairbanks when a curatorial agreement is reached. Collections made on sites with native ownership interests are normally placed in the repository in a trust status.

National Park Service (NPS)
Alaska Regional Office
2525 Gambell
Anchorage, AK 99503-2892
Terje Birkedal, Chief, Cultural Programs Division
(907)257-2667 FAX 257-2510

Programs: Two national parks lay within the boundaries of the EVOS impact area, Katmai National Park and Preserve and the Kenai Fjords National Park. Of the two, only Katmai National Park and Preserve has a staff archaeologist. Archaeologists from the regional office attend to temporary project needs of the Kenai Fjords National Park. The NPS cultural resource program is aimed primarily at compliance with the National Historic

The NPS has monitored a limited number of sites in the Oil Spill area under 1993 and 1994 projects funded by the EVOS Trustees. Those sites are the McArthur Pass Site, SEL-188, on the outer Kenai Peninsula coast (see Schaaf and Johnson, 1990), and a site on Shelikof Strait, the Cape Gull Cove Site, XMK-058. Future site monitoring will probably track just the McArthur Pass Site, as funded by the Trustees. The report for EVOS site monitoring during 1993 is currently being compiled from internally generated reports and reports submitted from cooperating agencies. Artifact collections related to the EVOS are to be housed at the University of Alaska Museum at Fairbanks in accordance with an agreement with other Trustee agencies and requirements imposed on Exxon for placement of collections obtained during cleanup.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
Alaska Regional Office
1101 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503-6199
Charles Diters, Regional Archaeologist
(907)786-3386 FAX 786-3635

Programs: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has archaeological staff only at the Regional level in Anchorage. The regional archaeologist helps individual refuge staff with compliance required by the National Historic Preservation Act. The USFWS has no region-wide program of site identification and works closely with the State Office of History and Archaeology to maintain site locational information. Site identification projects are generated on an individual refuge, project specific basis.

The USFWS continues to monitor the Chief Cove 1 Site, KOD-171, because of continued damage by vandals, with funding by the EVOS Trustees. It it the only USFWS site identified for monitoring under the index site monitoring program.

The USFWS cooperated with the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology in developing a volunteer program of site stewards in the Kenai/Soldotna area. The agency provided disposable cameras and helped train the volunteers. The USFWS also supported an effort to organize volunteer site stewards in the Chignik area. One archaeologist made several trips in the past year to Chignik to train local people in reporting procedures and familiarize them with the archaeology of the area. Interest in a site steward program in Chignik is very high. This and the Kenai/Soldotna efforts are restricted due to lack of funds. The future of the promising program of site protection is questionable.

Community Projects

Village of Eyak Tribal Council
Mr. Robert Henrichs, President
P.O. Box 1388
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-7738

Village of Eyak Tribal Council
Mr. Robert Henrichs, President (907) 424-7738
P.O. Box 1388
Cordova, AK 99574

Interviewed: Cheryl Lettich
Monica Reidel
Myra Allen
Martha Vlasoff

Facilities: Construction of a cultural center was discussed and the preference by those at the meeting was that such a facility be multi-cultural but that its primary emphasis be native culture. The feeling was that the City of Cordova Museum emphasized Euro-American culture adequately. The people interviewed also want to see a facility which goes beyond a storage and display museum. They would like to see a facility with an arts and crafts production area, an auditorium or general meeting room, and a repository all in one building. The cultural center programs would include training local youth as museum technicians and archaeology technicians. The group felt that the best arrangement for a facility to serve the Prince William Sound area would be a regional facility with smaller exhibit oriented facilities in outlying communities. They thought Cordova would be the logical place for a regional cultural center because that community has the largest native population of Prince William Sound. People thought that an architectural proposal should be generated and that the local native group could provide a 2.5 acre parcel of land as match to a cultural center project. An agreement has reportedly been reached with the Chugach Alaska Corporation on a 2.5 acre parcel near Eyak Lake under a long term lease for use as a site of a cultural center.

Heritage Preservation Proposal: This proposal calls for the revival of the cultural heritage through revival among the area youth of speaking and understanding the native language. The concept was presented with the idea of hiring a regional coordinator (or facilitator) who would arrange for elders fluent in the language(s) to come into the schools to teach the students for 2-4 hours a day for 3 days a week. The intent would be to not only learn the language but to learn about traditional beliefs and practices at the same time.
Suggested 1 year budget:

Personal Services-	
Coordinator ($46,000 salary + $11,000 benefits)	$57,000
Elders(4) each @ $20/hour x 9 hours/week x 36 weeks	25,920
Travel-	7,500
Contractual (air charter, telephones, space rental, etc.)	5,000
Equipment (computers, printers)	10,000
TOTAL	$105,420

Skills Training and Curriculum Development: This idea aims at teaching the youth traditional knowledge such as subsistence skills, knowledge of the area, hunting skills, tool manufacturing, basketry production, skin sewing and ethnobotany. The project would develop a curriculum to be taught in the schools using personal computers with interactive medium including CD-ROM. No cost estimates were discussed.

Elders Conference: A regional Elders Conference, honoring the Native elders of the region would obtain the elder's guidance for restoration activities. Ideas were presented that the elders should convene twice a year and that travel from the outlying areas should be by boat to allow the elders to re-experience the region and trigger memory of traditional ways and values. Travel for handicapped elders would be arranged via air charter.

Tatitlek Tribal Council
Native Village of Tatitlek
Box 121
Tatitlek, AK 99677
Gary Kompkoff, Council President
(907)325-2311

Interviewed: Gary Kompkoff
Martha Vlasoff
Ed Gregorieff

Cultural Center: The idea of a cultural center was discussed with local opinion being that a multi-purpose facility would be most desirable. A center would need to be locally oriented, and contain both a museum and a traditional crafts workshop. Gary Kompkoff estimated that a separate museum building should be at least 60' x 40' in size and could probably be constructed locally for about $250,000 - $350,000. A site is already identified for such a facility near the center of the village.

Currently, a museum exits in the tribal office building in two rooms in one corner of the building. The office building used to be the village school building with central heat and utilities. The area is divided into a small office with some shallow storage shelves and a larger display room. The total area used as a museum is approximately 350-400 square feet of floor space. The larger room contains three glass front display cases and a kayak frame resting on the floor. Access is through a door in the main hallway and through a door to the office which connects with another suite of rooms. Both doors can be locked and an outside window exists in the office. The main room has no windows. Collections seen include a small collection of mainly splitting adzes, historic photographs of the village and occupants, and the reconstructed kayak with parts of another kayak. A number of small collections exist in the village which probably would be loaned to a local museum on a permanent or long term basis. It was strongly stated that local artifacts must be retained locally and artifacts collected from the local area must be returned.

Inventory and Site Monitoring (Site Stewardship) Interest exists in a locally organized and managed program to inventory and monitor local native sites. The local people are very concerned about burial sites and are aware of past instances of site disturbance which occurred during the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill cleanup. Knowledge and access to sites and collections are thought to be very private knowledge not to be shared lightly with outsiders.

Cultural/Natural Resource Camp: Interest was expressed in establishment of a camp, preferably in Galena Bay, to teach and allow experience of traditional values and training(see also "Spirit Camp" discussion under the Chugach Heritage Foundation). Teaching traditional knowledge and values to local young people is of paramount importance to the people of Tatitlek. Grants to collect and preserve the language of Tatitlek people have been received and continue to be pursued.

Discussion of how a camp might be organized presented the idea of a central structure to contain teaching and support areas that would be surrounded by less permanent living facilities such as tent platforms. A program would be established in that facility as a kind of "spirit camp" to instill traditional values and experiences in young natives.

Chenega Village Corporation
Box 8060
Chenega Bay, AK 99574
(907)573-5118 FAX 573-5135
Charles W. Totemoff, President

Interviewed: Gail Evanoff
Charles W. Totemoff
Don Kompkoff

Facilities: It is important to the people of Chenega to return artifacts taken from the Chenega area which now reside in museums and other places around the world. A place is needed to house the collections on their return. There is also a need for a multi-use cultural center where the local people can gather to practice traditional dances and language.

A strong feeling exists that any collection or facility should focus on the artifacts and sites of the local area. A basic goal is to foster the feeling of Chenega as a place and the Chenega inhabitants as a community.

Programs: During 1993, the Chenega Bay I.R.A. Council, in cooperation with the Chenega Village Corporation, applied for a grant from the federal government to establish a program of archaeological site stewardship. The object of the grant proposal was to allow Chenega Bay to qualify as a contractor for archaeological projects. The proposal included creation of a site stewardship program using local Native people and also proposed mitigation of EVOS damaged sites. The program was not funded nor was it implemented. The Chenega Corporation contracted with the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to mitigate damages to two archaeological sites along the road to the Chenega Bay Airport. That project was accomplished in 1993 and 1994 with local Natives trained as excavators on the project.

The people of Chenega see the need to inventory the archaeological sites on their land so that they can make informed decisions in cooperation with the State and Federal governments. There is a need for a cooperative program with the agencies to set up an inventory and protection program. Design and implementation of an inventory program and establishing a procedure for cooperation would be project worth doing.

Another project identified locally and for which a grant proposal was written is stabilization and restoration at the "Old Village" of Chenega on Chenega Island. The "Old Village" was heavily damaged in tidal waves from the 1964 Earthquake but retain a strong attraction in the feelings of most Chenega people. The "Old Village" was vandalized sometime during the cleanup after the EVOS and projects to restore the damaged buildings were proposed during several years of project submissions to the Trustees. The most pressing current need for restoration is erosion of the "Old Village" cemetery. Erosion of the beach below the grave area could be slowed or stopped by placement of logs tied with cables according to Don Kompkoff.

Past attempts to re-capture the language of Chenega depended on borrowing tapes and documentation from other communities such as Tatitlek or Port Graham. The borrowed language tapes in particular had to be modified because the difference in dialect between the villages. There is a need to work with the state or university to preserve materials the Chenega people now possess such as oral history tapes. The local dialect of the Alutiiq language will soon be taught in the Chenega Bay school.

Port Graham Village Council
Box PGM
Port Graham, AK 99603
(907) 284-2227 FAX 284-2222

Interviewed: Elenore McMullen

Facilities: The Port Graham Village Council has a large multi-purpose building for community meetings, council offices, and the Village Public Safety Office. The idea of having a separate facility as a museum was discussed with concern expressed about the future maintenance costs of a separate structure. Mrs. McMullen thought that a more realistic approach would be to design and construct display cases to display artifacts from the local area. Artifacts from that area should remain in the area and that they should be displayed and interpreted locally. Artifacts which may have originated from sites on from village owned uplands, were collected from the intertidal zone in Windy Bay during cleanup. The artifacts were collected by Exxon archaeologists at agency direction and are at the University of Alaska Museum at Fairbanks.

Another type of facility considered locally is a reconstruction of a traditional community barabara. Built of traditional material and style, such a building would be used for story telling and sharing traditional knowledge and language. Constructed of logs, partially below ground surface with the roof above ground and covered with earth and sod, the traditional community meeting place was normally a single large room with a central fire hearth.

Language Preservation Program: A major concern in Port Graham is the preservation of the Alutiiq language. Uncertain changes in village life-style after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill increased stress on continuance of language knowledge and use among the younger villagers. A proposal is currently being prepared to record, preserve in a computerized program and teach the language to the children and young parents. A program similar to that is being pursued in Tatitlek and the technology is readily available. Other programs of interest are those which teach traditional arts and activities such as dance or subsistence techniques to the village young people.

Nanwalek Village Council
General Delivery
English Bay, AK 99603

Interviewed: Sally Ash, Chugach Heritage Foundation (CHF) Trustee

Facilities: The villagers of Nanwalek feel the need for a museum facility to house artifacts which have been recovered by cleanup crews during the uncontrolled cleanup which occurred in the village vicinity. Artifacts which were collected and turned in at the village of Nanwalek currently have been placed at the school or other corporate location. A central facility is needed to insure security of the collections. Any repository should be a multi-use facility where the local people could practice and educate the young people about arts such as dance or crafts, teach subsistence skills, or have traditional story telling.

Program: A program to train local youth in proper curation of artifacts is needed. Particularly, training is needed for stabilizing organic artifacts such as bone, wood, or basketry. Such artifacts occasionally are found locally and are turned in for storage. Training should also include recording information about the find locations, site details, organization of information, and preservation of the supporting documentation.

Nanwalek has an ongoing program to preserve the Native language and teach the young people to understand and speak the local dialect.

There is local interest in preservation of the historic Russian Orthodox Church. The historic church needs stabilization and restoration as it is deteriorated to the point where it is no longer usable. Unfortunately, there is no direct linkage with damage from the EVOS to the deteriorated state of the building.

Larsen Bay Tribal Council
Box 35
Larsen Bay, AK 99624
(907)847-2207 FAX 847-2207

Interviewed: Virginia Squartsoff
Janice Martin
Bella Emerick
Anne Hoffman

Facilities: A museum-like facility seemed to be desired by all people interviewed. The tribal council has the old tribal school which could be remodeled as a museum and a Village Public Safety Office. A facility could also house artifacts returned to the village by the Smithsonian Institution under the Native American Graves Repatriation Act. Artifacts from that source are still sitting in boxes which have never been opened.

Programs: The facility would be used also as a cultural center to display artifacts and teach people about their culture. The programs would be ongoing educational programs rather than one time occurrences. The programs would include such subjects as identification and value of archaeological sites and preservation of the Alutiiq language.

Karluk Tribal Council
Native Village of Karluk
Box 22
Karluk, AK 99608
(907)241-2218

Interviewed: Ronnie Lind
Alicia Reft
Jerry Sheenan

Facilities: There are no museum-like facilities in Karluk and no plans exist now for a facility. Some sentiment exists for a lodge to be built in the community with part set aside for display of artifacts found locally. Some artifacts are now on display at the local school but that practice may not continue due to uncertainty about security. Need for some kind of storage facility was voiced, but no definite proposals exist.

Programs: The only local program fostering protection of archaeological sites is informally provided to children in the school by an individual teacher. A priority noted was for stabilization or excavation of eroding sites around the village. Another program identified was for public education about the legalities of artifact collecting and selling.

Chugach Alaska Corporation
560 E. 34th Avenue, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503-4196

Facilities: Proposals for repositories in several regional villages were submitted by the Chugach Alaska Corporation. One of the locations proposed for building a repository/cultural center is at the historic site of Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island. No repository facility currently exists at that location. The only buildings are part of a wilderness lodge which is privately owned. The lodge is located on property acquired from the Russian Orthodox Church which contains historic graves and other historic remains.

Chugach Heritage Foundation
4201 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 201
Anchorage, AK 99508

Programs: The Chugach Heritage Foundation, a non-profit group representing the Native people of the Chugach Region, is currently administering a number of heritage related programs one of which are directly related to the EVOS. The State of Alaska EVOS Trustees have agreed to provide criminal settlement money to the Village of Tatitlek for support of a cultural "Spirit Camp" to be held during 1995 (and presumably 1996). The two year funding is being channeled through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs to Tatitlek which is having the Foundation administer the program. The Spirit Camp will be held at the historic site of Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island with a budget to support 250 students throughout the summer. Native elders skilled in traditional arts and subsistence practices will be brought in to educate the youth from the villages of the region.

Associated with the Spirit Camp is a proposed archaeological survey of the Nuchek area aimed at inventory and evaluation of the subsurface remains in the site vicinity. A proposal is being submitted to the National Park Service under the Historic Preservation Grants to Indian Tribes, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiian Organizations program. The project intends to identify remains which should be avoided by development and train Spirit Camp attendees in the archaeological values of their heritage. The archaeological survey components the Spirit Camp goals and a study of potential for eco-tourism at Nuchek funded by the U.S. Forest Service.

City of Valdez
P.O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

Facilities: A proposal was presented to the EVOS Trustee Council staff by the City of Valdez during 1993 that a regional cultural center be established in Valdez. The proposal was for a facility to serve as an archaeological repository and as a center to view the current life style in Valdez with the impact of the EVOS. The preliminary proposal identified a cost estimate of $6,000,000 with half requested from the Trustees. The project was considered by Trustee Council staff under the FY94 work plan proposals and assigned identification number 1-A. The project was rejected in the initial selection process.

Valdez Native Association
P.O. Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686
Helmer Olsen, President

Facilities: During 1993 the Valdez Native Association identified the need for a local cultural center/community building and submitted a funding proposal to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Community Development Block Grant proposal to

the Office of Public and Indian Housing was to build a building approximately 50' x 70' for an estimated cost of $487,452. Preliminary drawings and locations were provided with the grant proposal. Support for the facility from the EVOS Trustees was requested by letter in 1993. The proposed facility was suggested as an artifact curation/display facility. The project has not been funded thus far.

ANALYSIS

Presently there is no established facility in the Prince William Sound or lower Cook Inlet areas which meets the needs for curation of EVOS related archaeological collections. One museum, the Pratt Museum in Homer does possess the appropriate staffing and type of facilities but it does not possess the space to accommodate any significant increase in number or size of collections. In the Prince William Sound area, no facility is well situated to accept and adequately manage sizable collections. Further, the question of how to address the wants of communities to meet their wishes, is complicated by their requests for multi-purpose facilities. Yet another complicating factor is the question of how to deal with long term impacts to sites and local cultural activities. Local and general public education and involvement programs need to be considered as part of any spill area site protection plan.

Repositories

Curatorial facilities may be simply storage and perhaps research institutions or more in the mode of a museum which also has a goal of public education. Education of the public about the value of archaeological sites is in all likelihood the most effective approach to site preservation in the current atmosphere of falling budgets and increased need.

Repositories or museums which house federal archaeological collections and receive federal funds must meet operation and facility standards which are listed in 36CFR Part 79 "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections". The Final Rule, published in the *Federal Register* on September 12, 1990, specifies standards for environmental controls, record keeping, and security of collections. Because three of the EVOS Trustee Council members represent federal agencies, any curatorial facilities which will house EVOS related collections will have to comply with the above standards. The University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Museum which currently holds in trust collections generated from EVOS related activities, has a policy that loan collections will be made only to institutions which meet the federal standards. Collections which are specifically subject to the standards are those resulting from survey or excavation with federal assistance, permitting, licensing, or with some federal action. That definition includes, without question, any Exxon Valdez Oil Spill generated collections. Federal curatorial standards require the following conditions be met.

Facilities: Curatorial standards suitable for archaeological collections presumably will be tailored to the collections stored in the facility. A collection of stone tools will not require the same care as a basket or wood artifact. Facilities funded by federal money should possess sufficient dedicated storage space for collections, fire alarm and suppression, and burglar alarm systems to adequately house federal collections. Security of the collections area must be maintained to ensure safety of the collections Repositories must meet local building and

electrical safety codes (79.9[b][3]). Typically a halon gas fire suppression system is the kind of system used in repositories, as sprinklers systems can damage fragile artifacts and documentation.

A repository will need to control environmental conditions of the collections as well. That control usually includes control of temperature and humidity at constant, acceptable levels. Frequently, environmental controls encompass the entire storage area but may only be necessary for storage cabinets, display cases or some combination therein.

Operations: Section 79.9[a] requires federal officials placing collections to assure that repositories have the long term ability to accession, label, catalog, store, maintain, inventory and conserve the collections. Federally supported repositories also need to maintain complete, accurate records dealing with the collections including field notes, photos (prints, negatives, and slides), collection catalogs, site forms, reports, and any other supporting documentation (79.9[b][1]).

Support activities are generally viewed for collections with maintenance "in perpetuity" the desired goal. A repository meeting federal standards will need a staff trained in processing collections in a systematic fashion. Regular hours for access need to be followed. The records for each collection will need to be kept in a form where researchers can usefully work with them and conduct legitimate research. Some form of computerized record keeping is increasingly the norm in museum records management.

A repository for federal collections needs the expectation of operating funds available on a continuing and long term basis. The source of funding may derive in part from federal agencies having a long term obligation to ensure support of collections. Section 79.7 of the regulations governing curation of collections specifically mentions means federal agencies can use to support collections care. Subsection 79.7(a)(2) mentions entering into a cost sharing or reimbursable agreement with an existing repository meeting the federal standards. Other funding might come from grants, private sources, or local public sources.

The regulations require the federal agencies must ensure that collections are available for scientific, educational, and religious uses. Private or local facilities which would wish to restrict such access to non-federal collections will have to develop a policy to follow which is acceptable under the regulations.

Another gauge of the professional standards of museums are those established by the American Association of Museums (AAM). Adopted in 1970 by the AAM the standards demonstrate high professional quality of Association members. The American Association of Museums is a self regulating organization of non-profit museums around the country with six member institutions in Alaska. Accreditation standards of AAM emphasize an educational philosophy, professional museum training of the staff, collections management and regularity of public opening hours. The more important aspects for this study are the professional staff training, educational approach and the fact that continued accreditation depends on periodical re-examinations. In the EVOS area the Pratt Museum meets the AAM Standards and the Valdez Museum plans to apply for accreditation in 1995.

Cultural Centers

Collections can be housed in facilities which also have other functions beyond simple storage and interpretation. Frequently voiced ideas in smaller communities include combining

collections storage and display with other uses. Such additional building uses are language study and research, traditional cultural activities, crafts and art production, and community meetings. Multi-use facilities could, as part of cultural center functions, meet federal agency curation needs. Education of the youth and tourists about the importance of archaeological sites and the value of preserving the sites which is directly applicable to site protection can take place in these facilities. Encouraging young people to learn about traditional culture and the value of the physical remains of past cultures is important to site protection. Preservation programs such as a survey program or a program of site stewardship could be housed in a structure also housing collections.

Building space suitable for crafts production and cultural gatherings is different from areas suitable for collections storage. Crafts production would need space to store supplies, work areas for production and space to display products for distribution. Production space would likely require bright lighting, environmental controls, and security for equipment and unfinished products. A facility of that type exists at the Visitors Center at the Sitka National Historical Park. It provides a focal point for continuance of Native art as well as a point of interest for non-local visitors to the Park. Specific rooms are dedicated to production of metal and wood crafts by Native artists and a mall area for display of the products exists on the premises.

Space to accommodate gatherings would require large expanses of open space for seating and activities such as dance or demonstration programs. An example of that might be the auditorium located in the Anchorage Museum of History and Art. Facilities for gatherings and crafts production would need space beyond collections storage because of the uniqueness of the activity space requirements. For that reason, use of a facility for purposes other than collections storage and processing could not be accommodated in a common space.

Site Stewardship

An attempt was made to develop a site stewardship program in Southcentral Alaska during 1992, when the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funded development of a manual and fieldbook suitable for a program in the spill area, 1993 EVOS Project 104A (Corbett, 1993). The intent of the program was to involve local residents interested in their heritage in monitoring archaeological sites which are endangered by vandals. An important secondary benefit of the stewardship program was education of local people about the value of the sites and cooperation with them as active proponents of site protection. The program was designed similar to successful programs in other states but left non-detailed so that local programs could adapt to local needs. A first draft of the manual and fieldbook were written with the intent of revising them to fit specific situations in different areas. Funding for the stewardship program was not continued after the first year and therefore was never implemented.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Office of History and Archaeology, developers of the documentation for the program, have each attempted to form unfunded volunteer programs as opportunities arose. Archaeologists from the federal agency have been active in the Chignik area, working with interested residents to document and monitor sites which are being looted. The Office of History and Archaeology met with archaeologists in Homer and the Kenai-Soldotna area to develop a site monitoring program.

Sites selected in the central part of the Kenai Peninsula include prehistoric sites eroding from natural and human causes and a historic cabin frequently used for shelter by transient visitors. The latter attempts were developed with University staff and interested student volunteers. Results of the first year of monitoring have not yet been compiled but some good results have already occurred. The Office of History and Archaeology was notified that one of the site areas north of Kenai had been periodically monitored and that no further impacts had occurred. The historic log cabin, constructed with unusual notching, was cleared of trash and dry grass during the summer of 1994 to reduce hazard from fire.

The Kachemak Bay area, which contains many sites rich in valuable artifacts, also has many people interested in seeing the sites protected from vandals and erosion. Two residents of Homer with archaeological training and intense interest have compiled a list of people interested in monitoring nearby sites. Interest in a stewardship program is particularly important because artifact collecting at exposed sites is common in the area. The matter of funding to provide fuel and general transportation of monitors to sites was identified as a key problem which was not resolved. Lack of funding crippled the program which is currently inactive but has good potential for success in the future.

The Chenega Village Corporation and Chenega Bay IRA Council submitted a proposal during 1991 to the Administration for Native Americans for a stewardship program in the southeast area of Prince William Sound. Chenega's program aimed at involvement of local residents not only in site surveillance but active site value assessment and restoration of damage. It was not funded. The Chugach Alaska Corporation has a similar informal program currently on a small scale.

One observation gained from attempts to start stewardship programs is that there is considerable local interest in most communities of the EVOS area. Another is the need to include in the implementation stage of a program, funding to help defray field travel costs for the stewards. The vast distances between many damaged but important sites and the residence of stewards requires some level of support. A subsidy of fuel costs would be a minimum reimbursement. Other costs would be material support such as disposable cameras. While many resident possess their own cameras, a large number of people do not have adequate equipment. Disposable cameras are an inexpensive and easily available alternative for use in the rigorous conditions.

A pilot stewardship program in at least two local areas for a period of at least five years would be reasonable. Funding should be reduced over the last few years to transition costs of the program to local or agency funding or to a wholly volunteer effort.

Site Monitoring

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archaeology, monitored seven sites during 1994 on the outer Kenai Peninsula coast and on Shuyak Island. The National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service monitored five sites under their jurisdictions under the provisions of EVOS Project 94007. Monitoring appears to be an effective way to keep aware of any continuing problem with vandalism. However, vandalism, when reported to individual agencies, then become a management problem. A solution to the problem can be approached from the angle of direct action at the site and from long term indirect actions aimed at the people causing the dilemma.

A recommendation of the Trustee Council's archaeological peer reviewer in a recent (January 1995) workshop was to continue to monitor oiled sites for future injury from oil. His concern was that subsurface oil present at the sites or reintroduced in site sediments could affect the ability to collect usable data from the sites. Several sites were identified in early damage assessment studies but no injury was detected at that time. Monitoring will be necessary to detect long term injury from oiling.

The direct action approach could involve data collection to mitigate existing damage to a site. That usually entails excavation at the site first to determine extent of damage and then to collect information which is apt to be lost in expected further damage. Guidance for mitigation of damages and extent of data recovery is given in the implementing regulations for the Archaeological Resources Protection Act PL 96-95. At some very remote sites which are continuing to suffer extensive vandal damage, salvage of site data may be the only reasonable and final solution to the vandalism problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Projects supported from Civil Settlement funds have to meet the conditions agreed to by the settlement agreement. Projects need to show clear linkage to the EVOS and fulfill the provisions of the current workplan. The amount of funding sought should be commiserate with degree of linkage demonstrable. The aims of the Trustees are that projects have a definite end point and not obligate future funding for some unspecified time or dollar amount. One strong consideration in the decision to fund the Alutiiq Cultural Center was the commitment at KANA to provide operations money for the foreseeable future. The Trustees are under no obligation to support operations for the facility. Project proposers should keep that in mind while preparing their proposals.

Facilities

Because of the standards for federally supported curatorial facilities, as specified under 36CFR Part 79, the EVOS Trustee Council members must take care that any facility they support meets or seriously considers those standards. The degree to which the standards are completely met should depend on the type and size of EVOS related collection involved. The federal Trustees have a clear legal obligation to adequately care for collections generated by them or with their support Depending on the types of collections involved, a repository will need to have staff capable of providing collections stabilization, management of the collections, and knowledge of the collections. Facilities will need to meet standards for environmental control and for security. An institution taking on curatorial responsibility must show long term commitment to such a program. The three currently functioning museums of the Prince William Sound area emphasize Euro-American history with scant collections of native origin. Native communities of the area would like a facility(s) which supports a strong interest in Native culture. A repository which addresses the history of both groups would be ideal.

Facilities: There is little economic or preservation logic to argue for creation of full scale artifact repositories in every community in the EVOS area. With the present lack of facilities capable of housing collections, however, a good case can be made for support of

fully professional facilities in Prince William Sound and the lower Cook Inlet areas. Perhaps the most desirable approach would be to support an existing museum which has an interest in a bigger role as a regional repository. The varied interests and differing archaeology of the PWS and the outer Cook Inlet areas indicate need for at least two facilities, one in the PWS and one to support the lower Cook Inlet area. A regional repository should incorporate expertise in collections stabilization, collections management and interpretation.

Alternatively, the Trustee Council could consider supporting establishment of a new, fully qualified facility similar to the Alutiiq Cultural Center which they funded in Kodiak. That would be an expensive solution to the curatorial question if solely Council supported. Securing other funding for a new facility in a cooperative venture is a logical approach to establishing a facility. Sources of funding might be from museum grants, private donations, non-civil settlement money, third party settlement money or almost any source not necessarily tied to the EVOS. Support could be in cash or in kind such as land or a building to be adapted.

Another possibility would be to combine a curatorial facility with other uses such as suggested by village requests for culture centers. In the Prince William Sound area, lively interest exists for creation of a multi-purpose facility capable of housing federal collections. That might translate as a room or several rooms dedicated to the storage of collections in a larger building used for sports or offices or other use. Costs for designing part of a building or adapting existing space will be much lower than for a stand alone building. A cooperative venture of this sort would require a commitment from local government or other organization to provide the remaining portion of the facility.

Operations: The desires of the individual communities for a facility to store and display artifacts acquired locally could be met with a limited display of artifacts placed in the local school or community center. Although, in the case of the Alutiiq Cultural Center funding, the Trustee Council declined to support operation costs of the project, support for initial staff training on a one time basis should be considered. A series of one or two year internships in museumology could provide needed training. Assistance in preparing local displays would come from the regional repository staff and training could include help with display case design, construction, purchase of supplies, transportation of materials or interpretation. Artifacts from the regional facility suitable for a traveling exhibit would supplement more permanent collections from the lands of local owners. Local displays should be prepared with security and physical preservation of the collections in mind. Environmental control in the displays could be built into display cases.

Programs

Programs to be considered by the EVOS Trustee Council need to fulfill the same conditions as facilities; have a definite goal or duration, and demonstrate clear linkage to damage due to the EVOS. Program proposals should address the goals of the 1995 workplan.

Site Inventory, Monitoring and Evaluation

Two observations are useful concerning the need to deal with archaeological sites. The first deals with the need to protect area archeological sites from intentional unauthorized damages by site vandals. Protection of sites from unauthorized collecting and vandalism will

depend on presence of a program of monitoring the sites. That will provide not only a basis for comparison of site status over time but also a chance for quick recognition of injuries by vandals. By alerting land managers to site damages soon after they occur, cumulative damage can be reduced to a minimum.

Monitoring sites in systematic fashion must involve some mechanism for maintaining information about sites and should allow new information about sites to be incorporated into the monitoring process. Area wide information should be collected and maintained in a standardized fashion which will require some overall review. An even level of information across the spill area will insure that critical situations can truly be identified and not be the result of biased or uneven data. The timing and interval of site visits will need to account for level of disturbance, type of site, and availability of funds. Salvage of data from persistently vandalized sites should be strongly considered.

The Trustee Council's archaeological peer reviewer recommended that monitoring continue for a period of about ten years to assure that long term vandalism activity related to the EVOS is no longer active. The reviewer recommended that some sites will need more frequent (possibly annual) visits than others based on the level of vandal activity at each site. Visits to some site can legitimately be timed at three year intervals and ceased as evidence for vandalism disappears through consecutive visits.

A second observation deals with the application of EVOS studies and data collection to prevention of re-occurrences. Lessons learned from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill were that a lack of information about the prehistory of the spill area caused many serious problems for clean up. Because of a lack of information and experience, agency managers adopted a conservative approach to approving cleanup methods. Lack of information increased costs of cleanup. Inclusion of archaeologists on the expensive SCAT operations might have been avoided with more systematic information available to response planners. Although projects must apply to restoring the effects of the EVOS, the Trustee Council should also bear in mind the value of data collection projects for efficient handling of future spills.

Site Stewardship

An important key to saving Alaska's cultural heritage sites from continuing loss, particularly in light of tighter future agency budgets, is promotion of public stewardship of historic and prehistoric sites. The idea of site stewardship is to get the general public to take an interest in sites and the information they contain and to convince people to report site destruction or damage to sites. Other states, notably Arizona and Texas, have created organizations in which people with interest in archaeology but with very little training can cooperate with professional archaeologists in monitoring sites. The Arizona program links a system of volunteer site stewards with governmental archaeologists. The system involves stewards in monitoring selected sites which are being looted. In return, the stewards receive schooling in the history and prehistory of the state and training in data collection. A successful site stewardship program depends on interest, education and active involvement of the public.

The basis of a site stewardship program is an effective creation of a partnership between interested individuals of the Native and non-Native public, professional archaeologists and historians, and government agencies responsible for protecting those

resources. Successful stewardship depends on close cooperation and identifiable benefit to all participants. Because of the remote location of many Alaskan sites and lack of funding to protect them, education of the public and recruitment of their help may be the best chance to protect Alaska's heritage in the future.

The remoteness of many damaged sites creates a problem for any investigations or monitoring. Transportation costs are high and personal safety should be a major consideration. The idea of a volunteer program should be modified for the Alaska setting. Funding for transportation costs, both in the field and for training, subsistence costs, and in field supplies should be strongly considered as costs of doing business in remote areas. Hopefully, incorporation of local stewards would significantly reduce costs but likely would not eliminate them entirely.

Education about the importance of cultural heritage and archaeological sites is probably the least expensive means of long term site protection. Education is a thread which runs throughout every program or set of ideas considered in this study. Education of the general public is most frequently aimed at the very young local residents, which will show results some time in the future. Public education could be attempted through a site stewardship and interpretation program which would target the local people. Stewards could act as the local educators passing on information gained as part of their training.

Although twenty-four sites on public lands have been documented as damaged by oiling, cleanup related activities, or vandalism, the expansion of EVOS initiated vandalism to previously undamaged sites remains a persistent danger. That situation makes it important to keep track of recent injuries suffered by sites other than the original twenty-four. Local site stewards for injured sites logically would be a source of information identifying newly vandalized sites thus expanding knowledge about vandalized sites at little or no cost to the Trustee Council and land managers. Use of local residents in a stewardship role will educate them about the importance of keeping the sites intact and raise the degree of peer pressure on local vandals.

A broad, non-local audience could be educated through production of interpretive pamphlets or displays which tell about the prehistory of the EVOS area. Such educational material should be a significant part of training site stewards as well as applicable to the general public. Pamphlets distributed at tourism centers and hunting or fishing centers are a very cost effective way to interpret the archaeological record for the interested public. Over 5,000 pamphlets can be printed for as little as ten cents each. Writing and formatting costs would cost in excess of that figure.

Conclusions

Projects which incorporate support from sources other than the EVOS Trustee Council logically should be more favorably considered for funding by the Council. That approach would make Council funds stretch further and would insure that local entities buy into continuation of a project or facility. In the case of the Alutiiq Cultural Center, matching support was shown when local groups and individuals provided architectural planning, funds and a commitment from local government in the form of donated land. Funding in that challenge grant mode should make a project proposal a stronger candidate for Council funding.

Archaeological resources of the EVOS area are considered by many Native residents to be prehistoric evidence of modern subsistence practices. Indeed, archaeological interpretations draw close analogies with historic and modern subsistence practices. Archaeological sites should therefore be viewed by the EVOS Trustee Council not just in light of legal requirements of cultural resource laws but also as the representation of past resource use. In the thoughts of Native people, archaeological sites are important to their heritage well beyond the commonly held definition of law and regulations.

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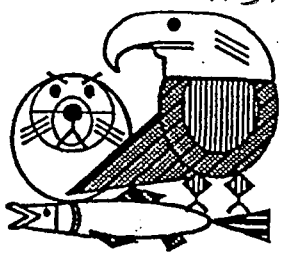
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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, June 13-14, 1995
9:00 AM

DRAFT

DRAFT
6/12/95

PURPOSE:

1. Report from Executive Director
2. Review of FY 96 Proposed Projects
3. Election of Vice-chair

Tuesday

9:00 AM	Call to order/roll call/ approval of agenda	Vern McCorkle, Chair
9:05	Approval of summary of April 20-21, 1995 PAG meeting	Vern McCorkle, Chair
9:10	Executive Director's Report • Report on June 1, 1995 Trustee Council meeting • Status report on habitat protection activities • Financial report Administrative Matters • FY 96 PAG budget • Phone debit cards	Molly McCammon Executive Director

10:00 Election of Vice-chair
Nominated at March meeting:
- John French
- Martha Vlasoff

10:30 – end of meeting FY 96 Work Plan

10:30 Introduction

11:00 Report on Work Force — Kim Benton/Martha Vlasoff
FY 96 Project Review

11:40 - 12:30 Lunch in

12:30 Discussion of Subsistence Issues — Molly McCammon

1:00 PM Public Comment

2:00 FY 96 Work Plan Continued

2:00 Discussion of Archaeology Issues — Veronica Christman

3:00 Discussion of Oiling Issues — Bob Loeffler

4:30 Recess

Wednesday

8:30 AM Continue FY 96 Work Plan

8:30 Overview of Remainder of Work Plan

9:30 General Discussion of Work Plan Priorities

12:00 or before Adjourn

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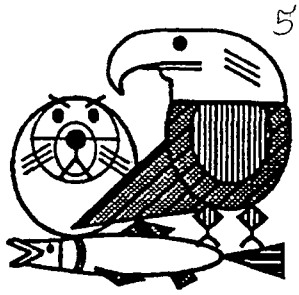
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: May 19, 1995

RE: Financial Report as of April 30, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending April 30, 1995.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	$92,804,022	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	$27,750,000	
Less: Restoration Reserve Balance	$24,000,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 7)	$2,851,277	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		$43,905,299
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	$490,000,000	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 8)	$60,163,584	
Total Estimated Funds Available		$473,741,715

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of April 30, 1995

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of $900,000,000.

Received to Date	$410,000,000
Future Payments	$490,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is $485,478.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill.

Reimbursements to Date	$150,382,887
Remaining Reimbursements	
United States	$3,000,000
State of Alaska	$23,300,000

4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is $53,942.

5. Current Year Commitments - Includes $12,500,000 for the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, $8,000,000 for the September 1995 payment to Akhiok-Kaguyak and $7,250,000 for the September 1995 payment to Old Harbor.

6. Restoration Reserve - The required documentation for establishment of the reserve is currently under review by the District Court in Texas.

7. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Since the last court request $324,686 in interest have been earned and $2,637,624 have been reported as unobligated for the 1992 and 1993 Federal Fiscal Years.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	$13,648	$240,859
State of Alaska	$200,002	$2,396,765

8. Remaining Commitments - Includes $12,500,000 for the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward, the $26,300,000 in remaining reimbursement and the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Seal Bay	$6,363,584	November 1995 and 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	$15,000,000	September 1996 and 1997

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of April 30, 1995

	Federal Fiscal Years Ending September 30			To Date	Cumulative
	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	90,000,000	250,000,000	70,000,000		410,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred		(39,913,688)			(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	90,000,000	210,086,312	70,000,000	0	370,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account	831,233				831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	3,420,037	9,130,037
Total Interest	1,427,233	1,378,000	3,736,000	3,420,037	9,961,270
Total Revenue	**91,427,233**	**211,464,312**	**73,736,000**	**3,420,037**	**380,047,582**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	25,000,000		83,267,842
United States	24,726,280	36,117,165	6,271,600		67,115,045
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	65,117,165	31,271,600	0	150,382,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:					
State of Alaska	6,559,200	18,529,113	44,546,266	19,434,190	89,068,769
United States	6,320,500	9,105,881	6,008,387	25,452,361	46,887,129
Total Disbursements	12,879,700	27,634,994	50,554,653	44,886,551	135,955,898
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	23,000	154,000	364,000	363,775	904,775
Total Disbursements and Fees	**66,896,822**	**92,906,159**	**82,190,253**	**45,250,326**	**287,243,560**
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	**24,530,411**	**118,558,153**	**(8,454,253)**	**(41,830,289)**	**92,804,022**
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	0	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	92,804,022	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(27,750,000)
Restoration Reserve: (Note 6)					24,000,000
Adjustments: (Note 7)					2,851,277
Uncommitted Fund Balance					**43,905,299**
Remaining Commitments: (Note 8)					(60,163,584)
Total Estimated Funds Available					**473,741,715**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
Pink Salmon Projects					$3,597.4	$2,324.2
96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd	$393.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a technically excellent proposal that will document the extent of straying of pink salmon in Southeastern Alaska due to exposure to oil. This study could be a crucial part of the overall pink salmon damage if 95191B establishes heritable genetic damage from oil exposure. However, genetic damage has not been established, and there are more appropriate methods for considering straying with respect to management strategies. Since this project is being initiated in FY 95, it should be evaluated following the return of the adults in 1996 to see if there is sufficient reason to continue.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Lower priority. If funded, evaluate degree of straying after FY 96 returns to decide whether the project should close-out or continue. This project could establish that increased straying is an effect of oil exposure, which will greatly aid interpretation of EVOS damage assessment results. Potential for future management applications not as high as for other pink salmon projects.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96093A-BAA	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Early-Returning Pink Salmon Broodstock	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	NEW	$111.9	$111.9

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Rated more highly than 96076, as the latter does not answer questions fully. This is a technically excellent and feasible proposal that will measure the strength of the genetic basis for straying in discrete pink salmon populations and whether out-breeding depression could result from hybridization of early and late run pink salmon. Investigators are among the best in the world. The project will eventually contribute greatly to management of pink salmon stocks. As drafted, the budget includes an indirect rate of 45% from the University.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund for two pink salmon life-cycles (4 years). Determine future funding then. Budget will likely be reduced following successful resolution of university indirect rate. This project will estimate the genetic variability of run timing in pink salmon. In combination with 96093B-BAA, the two projects will determine mechanisms by which pink salmon at different spawning localities interact genetically. This information is essential to determine whether management strategies should address a single or multiple stocks and whether it is possible to develop early-run hatchery stock, the harvest of which will not compete with depressed wild stocks.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96093B-BAA	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Population Genetic Assessment of Gene Flow from Early Return Stock	ADFG	Smoker/UAF	NEW	$121.0	$121.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a technically superior proposal that will answer basic questions about gene flow among separate streams in Prince William Sound. This will establish whether there are only a few or many stocks in Prince William Sound. These are very significant and basic questions that will influence the nature and cost of pink salmon management.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund for two life-cycles (4 years). Determine future funding then. Budget will likely be reduced following successful resolution of university indirect rate. This project will estimate the genetic effects of "straying" in pink salmon. In combination with 96093A-BAA, will determine mechanisms by which pink salmon at different spawning localities interact genetically. This information is essential to determine whether management strategies should address a single or multiple stocks and whether it is possible to develop early-run hatchery stock, the harvest of which will not compete with depressed wild stocks.

96093C	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort	ADFG	PWSAC	Cont'd	$647.0	$647.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Not yet reviewed. (DPD received 6/5/95).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision. Information not available in time for review.

96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$55.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Implementation of this proposal will likely enhance pink salmon production. Funding for FY 95 has been approved, although the agency has not yet responded to a number of questions about the project. Before committing additional funds for FY 96, these questions must be addressed and the benefit to be gained from additional work must be reviewed.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time. Questions raised during review of '95 project have not been answered. Project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and coho salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost in EVOS.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$223.1	$223.1

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Implementation of this proposal will likely enhance pink salmon production, and contains plans to monitor performance of the modified channel. It has been previously approved in 1995.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on successful completion of environmental analysis as required under federal law, and incorporation of objectives of 96139D into this proposal. Project is intended to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and chum salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lo EVOS.

96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	USFS	USFS	Cont'd	$43.1	$43.1

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This proposal is for the 3rd year of a project that improves riparian habitat on Montague Island. The proposal is for monitoring and evaluation of actions taken in 1994 and 1995, which is appropriate.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent upon resolving methodological and budget questions: Exactly what is proposed for monitoring and how often is it needed? This project is designed to monitor results of a previous EVOS project.

96139C2	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Lowe River and Valdez Arm Drainages	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$174.6	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
There are no clearly identified methods in the proposal for estimating the enhanced production of fish in the Lowe River. Therefore, it was not possible to evaluate the risks and benefits of the project.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time. Too many questions about this project remain unresolved.

96139D	Supplemental Monitoring for the Proposed Spawning Channel Construction Project, Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	Coble Geotech.	NEW	$9.2	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Reviewed jointly with 96139A2. Same recommendation.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund as a separate project. Incorporate objectives into 96139A2 without increasing the cost of that project.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96179	Relationships Between Stream Habitat and Stream Classification Within Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS	NEW	$218.1	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Although this is a solid proposal to continue developing a stream classification system, the proposal is not justified in the context of the oil spill program.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposal not sufficiently related to restoration.

96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$260.5	$260.5

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project is necessary to support the transition to the otolith thermal mass marking. This project should be discontinued only after feasibility of TMM is demonstrated.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. Include future funding to allow 2 years of overlap between coded wire tag and otolith marking. The project provides information that allows managers to vary the timing and location of commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks. This is especially important for stocks in the hard-hit Southwest District in PWS and would enable continued fishing in this area.

96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$95.2	$95.2

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is the continuation of a previously approved program. It is innovative, cost effective, and probably one of the best things that can be done to improve pink salmon management.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. Otolith marking is a more accurate and less expensive technology for providing the information now obtained through coded wire tags. Funding for application of this technique will transition to non-Trustee sources by FY 99 (only closeout funds proposed in '99).

96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	ADFG	Allendorf/UM	NEW	$240.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project is very challenging and potentially worthwhile for pink salmon management. However, the implementation of this project should wait for the outcome of the laboratory oil exposure experiments (95191A & B).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time pending results of 95191A & B.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$474.6	$474.6

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The assessment of embryo survival in the field is worthwhile to verify the 1994 result that no survival difference exists between oiled and unoiled streams for even-year pink salmon. However, the search for microlesions in the genome of injured pink salmon, through employing a variety of the latest genetic techniques, may not be able to detect these very rare events in the many, many possible locations for such mutations. The molecular genetics should not go forward in FY 96 until the results from FY 95 have been reviewed and presented. If the adults from the 1994 brood year that were exposed as eggs do not produce a f2 generation, then only closeout funding should be provided.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on a revised DPD and budget that reflects Chief Scientist's recommendation to defer funding on molecular genetics component of project until after FY 95 field season. This project monitors potential on-going injury to and recovery of pink salmon and explores the hypothesis that oil spill injury is being passed on genetically.

96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd	$169.3	$169.3

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This work is absolutely essential to continue in order to resolve any remaining questions about the nature of the injury to pink salmon, the course of recovery and the persistence of injury. If the net-per raised adults from the 1994 brood year that were exposed as eggs do not produce a f2 generation, then funding should be reduced appropriately.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on review of results of FY 95 field season. Budget will be reduced if insufficient numbers of net-pen raised salmon from FY 95 survive. This is a laboratory companion project to 96191A. See 96191A.

96194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	NOAA	NEW	$182.5	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an excellent study that will likely tie actual concentrations of oil in gravel in pink salmon streams to embryo mortalities and finally illuminate the role of direct exposure in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Lower priority in FY '96. Consider delaying project one year. Samples are in freezer and stable. Project will be more meaningful once results of 96191 are available. This project ties actual concentrations of oil as obtained from field samples in 1989 and 1990 in pink salmon streams to embryo mortalities and illuminates the role of direct exposure in potentially causing the observed multi-year effects in pink salmon embryos.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$178.5	$178.5

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is the second year of this work on the genetic stock structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound. This is a good proposal being conducted by well-qualified geneticists. The proposed breeding experiments are justified in order to interpret the heterozygosity of certain genes used as markers.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund only as close-out contingent on revised DPD and budget reflecting this change in scope of work. New data gathering is lower priority for funding and could be delayed. This project is designed to determine geographic extent of genetic differences in PWS pink salmon. In combination with 96093A and B, this information will guide development of management strategies for single vs. multiple stocks.

Herring Projects					$1,581.8	$990.0
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd	$347.7	$200.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Most of the major objectives of the work have been accomplished in 1994 and 1995. The remaining work in 1996 is costly relative to what it will add to our knowledge of toxicity of oil to herring reproduction. I therefore recommend close-out funding for this project with no support for additional field or laboratory work.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund close-out of the oil-exposure laboratory portion and continuation of field portion. Funding contingent on revised DPD and budget reflecting this change in scope of work. Purpose of study is to understand possible injury to herring reproduction from oil exposure.

96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound, AK	ADFG	UW/UCD/SFU	Cont'd	$635.0	$635.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This proposal is quite innovative, but the feasibility of developing disease free herring is a substantial risk. The underlying rationale that links oil to compromised immuno competence and then to disease is weakly developed. The proposal also seems to be a significant expansion of the '95 project (95320S). I need to have a clearer sense of what funds are requested to address the original ('95) objectives. I would also need to see the results from the natal habitats and prey-switching components of SEA, before considering an expanded project.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer pending review of FY 95 results. Interim funding may be warranted. Many questions must be resolved before a recommendation can be made. Proj is designed to investigate potential link between oil exposure and disease and between disease and the population decline in PWS. Understanding the lack of recovery is important for restoration and resumption of a herring fishery.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96164	Pacific Herring Projects Coordination	ADFG	ADFG	NEW	$49.2	$49.2

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
As proposed, this project does not fully address the need for program direction/intellectual leadership that is needed. A revised proposal which fulfills that objective would be appropriate and more favorably received.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent upon revision of DPD and budget to provide scientific leadership, not just project coordination for herring research. Increased leadership should increase the effectiveness of the EVOS herring program, which is appropriate for a species that is so valuable ecologically and commercially.

96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$105.8	$105.8

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a continuing project that will directly affect issues of importance for managing Prince William Sound herring. The investigators have performed admirably on past projects, and I recommend further support for the project in 1996.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. This project addresses basic questions about the genetic composition of PWS herring in relation to other North Pacific populations.

96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$444.1	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Relates to SEA hypothesis and causes of decline in herring, which are fundamental to the EVOS restoration program. However, there are concerns about scientific leadership and the extent to which some activities can be considered on-going agency management. The budget is too high.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund due to PI having a late report. In addition, there is a question as to whether herring spawn deposition surveys are a cost-effective management tool (juvenile herring survey may be more effective). Recovery objective for herring needs to be reviewed based on FY 95 results. Future funding is contingent on: 1) successful resolution of leadership issue (Project 96164); 2) budget review; 3) review of FY 95 results in fall; 4) receipt of report on 93024 by June 30, 199[illegible] and 5) agreement on plan for transition to normal agency management. The goal of the project is to improve estimation of spawning biomass, in order to establish harvest levels and guidelines that allow natural restoration to occur and that will sustain a healthy fishery.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)					$5,158.8	$4,600.0
96054	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Pauly/UBC	NEW	$105.9	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an excellent proposal to construct a trophic flux model of Prince William Sound that has the potential to integrate the SEA (96320) and APEX (96163) programs. The initiation of this project would be most appropriate in FY 97. However, I recommend that the PI for this project be invited to participate in both the 1995 SEA review workshop and the annual science meeting in January 1996.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time. However, project proposer will be invited to participate in the 1995 SEA review workshop and the annual restoration workshop in January 1996.

96193-BAA	Flux and Nutritional Quality of Particulate Organic Carbon: Relationship to Survival of Juvenile Pelagic Fish	ADFG	Naidu/UAF	NEW	$156.6	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Organic carbon undoubtedly plays an important role in the Prince William Sound ecosystem, but the results of this project would probably not measurably contribute to achieving the objectives of the present ecosystem study (i.e., SEA project 96320). More active integration with that program would strengthen this proposal.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	NOAA	NOAA	NEW	$112.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
An extremely valuable and elegant proposal with tremendous potential as an integrative tool for future monitoring of the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Among the highest-rated proposals.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund due to PI's late reports from previous years. However, this project is important to restoration, since collecting and measuring pristane in mussel may provide a simple measure of marine productivity, thus allowing predictio about future fisheries production and harvest levels. This recommendation could change to fund upon successful resolution of late reports issue.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	ADFG	Cooney, et al	Cont'd	$4,783.6	$4,600.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project helps provide the larger context of ecosystem structure under which restoration must be considered to be effective, and is likely to contribute valuable information for the management of salmon and herring in PWS. A review workshop should be held after the first of the year, at which we would expect a substantial review of the first 2 years' work.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund at maintenance level budget of $4.6 million, including program management and overhead costs. This project tests hypotheses about how the PWS ecosystem works, emphasizing factors that drive salmon and herring production. The goal is to develop an ecosystem model that will allow better predictions about fisheries production. This information, in turn, will be use improve management and harvest strategies, which will aid restoration of wi pink salmon and herring stocks.

96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	ADFG	Eslinger/UAF	NEW		

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This reorganization of the SEA program seems logical and effective. This work is central to development of an understanding of controls of year-to-year variation in recruitment success of fish in Prince William Sound.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. See 96320.

96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	ADFG	Cooney/UAF	NEW		

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Necessary for effective project management, although cost for administrative support seems high.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. See 96320.

96320Z2-BAA	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Coordination & Communications	NOAA	PWSSC	NEW		

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The project seems less focused upon incorporating native knowledge and more of a public relations effort for the SEA program and the Prince William Sound Science Center. The PI is well qualified and dedicated, but the need to be addressed is best done by the Restoration Office for the entire Restoration Program.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Communications are ongoing effort under 95/96100 and 95/96052.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
Sockeye Salmon Program					$2,108.3	$1,502.4
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	NOAA	NRC, Inc.	NEW	$86.7	$86.7

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Excellent proposal. Will help synthesize existing information on sockeye salmon overescapement using an approach not used before in the program. Will supply information that won't be available from Kenai overescapement program. Will help resolve disagreements over data collected in NRDA and restoration program.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent upon successful resolution of budget issues (project management and overhead costs need to be added; may be appropriate to include projected FY 97 report writing cost in the FY 96 budget). The project synthesizes existing information on sockeye overescapement to resolve questions about the geograph extent and mechanisms of EVOS-related injury due to overescapement, and wi provide information needed to design management strategies to overcome EVOS injury.

96254	Delight and Desire Lakes Fertilization Project	ADFG	Ck Inl Fish DC	NEW	$110.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project is being withdrawn.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Project withdrawn by proposer.

96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$244.7	$447.9

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This has been an excellent program, producing landmark results in '94 and '95. It has achieved its objectives by providing management tools for the Upper Cook Inlet Fishery. Closeout funds are requested for '96, but the amount seems high. This budget needs additional justification.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund close-out ($244,700) contingent upon successful resolution of budget issues. Defer decision on continuing field work ($203,200) until fall, pending review of 1995 Kenai/Skilak sockeye return. The close-out component of the project provides in-season identification of actual runs that Cook Inlet fishermen are harvesting which is used by fisheries managers to modify fishing areas and openings to protect Kenai-Skilak stocks.

96256	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	NEW	$40.6	$60.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Uncertain if this glacial lake can sustain a sockeye run without much more extensive program than proposed.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on modification to feasibility study only, and in combination with 96257. Total funding should not exceed $60,000.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96257	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	NEW	$34.3	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project proposes to develop a replacement fishery in Solf Lake, which is probably a feasible undertaking. However, the proposal does not address the question of mixed stock fisheries in western Prince William Sound. This enhancement action would probably impact the mixed fishery, and therefore does not meet the criteria developed in the supplementation workshop.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
See 96256. Feasibility study on Solf Lake fishery to be conducted under 96256.

96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$907.8	$907.8

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an excellent program of glacial sockeye salmon lakes conducted by outstanding scientists. However, the link to damage is increasingly unclear due to the problems with smolt enumeration. The fry weight data and observations on vertical migration of zooplankton might reflect the overescapement in 1987 - 1989. Return-per-spawner data have not been put forward and analyzed comprehensively in the context of a stock assessment model, so the arguments in support of an oil spill impact are weak and the application of the limnological work to management is not clear. Of the amount requested, $527.4 is for close-out expenses in '96. This amount seems high and needs additional justification, as well as further description of the analyses to be conducted on 1995 data. I cannot recommend gathering new data in 1996 ($380.4), except possibly for Red and Akalura lakes.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund close-out (plus limited Kodiak monitoring) contingent upon successful resolution of budget issues. Defer decision on continued field work until fall, pending review of 1995 Kenai/Skilak sockeye return. This project investigates multiple mechanisms for injuries to sockeye caused by overescapement, and also will determine the effects on smolt escapement and ultimate production of returning adults.

96258B	Sockeye Salmon Skilak Lake Enclosure Project	ADFG	ADFG	NEW	$341.1	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a unique case where it could be argued that the resource has recovered--- i.e., the 1989 brood year had a good return, but the remaining part of the return is not yet known. Should the 1995 - 97 returns (from 1989 - 91 runs) be very poor, the project may be appropriate to pursue in future years.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96258C	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration: Starvation-Temperature Study	DOI	DOI	NEW	$57.3	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a unique case where it could be argued that the resource has recovered--- i.e., the 1989 brood year had a good return, but the remaining part of the return is not yet known. Should the 1995 - 97 returns (from 1989 - 91 runs) be very poor, the project may be appropriate to pursue in future years.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$285.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project is a replacement action for oil spill injury using lake fertilization to increase sockeye salmon production in Coghill Lake. Reviews have identified risks in the approach taken. If the fertilization program does not work, we are not likely to know why. In spite of my reservations about the project I recommend continued funding.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Lower priority. If funded, should be consistent with recommendation in FY 95 work plan that there be a transition to a non-Trustee funding source after FY 97. This project is designed to restore Coghill Lake to its former position as a mainstay of the commercial/sport sockeye fishery in PWS. Although the injury to this fishery was not caused by the oil spill, this project is conducted on a replacement basis.

Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout Projects					$565.1	$240.4
96043A	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Char Population and Habitat Monitoring	USFS	USFS	Cont'd	$29.6	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a new project for Trustee Council funding that proposes to support the operation of a weir on Mile 18 Creek. While this may improve some aspects of sport fishery management at Mile 18, it is not certain how this project will aid the restoration of this species on a regional basis.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund; on-going agency effort.

96043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS	USFS	Cont'd	$40.4	$40.4

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project may have merit, but I recommend deferring a decision on continuation until the 1995 DPD has been submitted, reviewed, and a determination made by the Chief Scientist and Executive Director. There is also concern about interspecific interactions between Cutthroat Trout and Coho as mentioned in the DPD. This problem needs attention, as we may have competing restoration objectives (e.g., if enhancements intended to benefit Cutthroats actually help Coho, the result could be harm to Cutthroats).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until FY 95 project description is submitted. If funded, questions concerning monitoring level and budget need to be resolved. This project monitors the success of a previous EVOS project.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96043C	Cutthroat Trout Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS	USFS	Cont'd	$100.2	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Performance evaluations of previous in-stream manipulations need to be completed prior to commencing new manipulations. In addition, future proposals need to consider species interactions to assure that manipulations do not provide unintended enhancement to other species.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	USFS	USFS	NEW	$336.7	$200.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a fundamentally excellent proposal that will determine the relationships between resident and anadromous forms of Dolly Varden and Cutthroat Trout. Our lack of knowledge of life history strategies is constraining our ability to identify the most effective restoration strategies for the species. This project will also help clarify damage assessment results obtained previously. Since the findings of this study have national implications, we suggest substantial cost sharing by the USFS.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent upon successful resolution of cost-sharing with agency. The project defines relationships among stocks and life history forms (e.g., anadromous vs. resident) and refines understanding of the nature and extent of EVOS injury. This same information has direct implications for management of sport fisheries.

96177A	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Lake Elsner Area	USFS	USFS	NEW	$26.6	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
I cannot recommend that the Trustee Council fund the USFS and the Eyak Corporation for restoration of damage apparently caused by the logging practices on private land. The Eyak Corporation might seek assistance under project 95058 (Assistance to Private Landowners).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96177B	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina Area	USFS	USFS	NEW	$31.6	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
I cannot recommend that the Trustees fund the Tatitlek Corporation and USFS to restore damages caused by logging practices on private land. Perhaps this kind of assistance can be sought through Project 95058 (Assistance to Private landowners).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Desired restoration should be addressed in the ongoing negotiations for purchase of habitat protection in the Tatitlek area.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
Marine Mammal Program					$1,163.1	$765.1
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status	ADFG	Castellini/UAF	Cont'd	$187.4	$187.4

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a solid technical proposal that addresses a basic question about recovery of harbor seals in the oil spill area. The investigator is well qualified, and he is helping to evaluate the most generally accepted hypothesis for the seals' decline.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. This project will document the body condition and nutritional status of harbor seals, thus helping to test the "is it food?" hypothesis for declines in the PWS harbor seal population. This information is necessary to eliminate alternative hypotheses (e.g., predation, disease). This project complements 96064 and will enable managers, subsistence hunters, and others to focus their concerns and efforts on the most probable sources of population decline.

96012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound, Alaska	NOAA	N Gulf Oceanic	Cont'd	$167.5	$50.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a very good proposal that will monitor killer whales in PWS to track their recovery. The project will collect biopsy samples that will be used for genetic and trophic analysis (free fatty acids and stable isotopes). The inclusion of remote hydrophones is innovative and should result in a longer-term and greater year-round coverage of killer whale use of PWS. More consideration of possible winter-time observations is suggested. The proposal is generally very cost-effective. If killer whales are to be effectively monitored the absolute minimum frequency is once every two years.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund close-out of project contingent on revised DPD and budget reflecting the change in scope of work. No compelling reason to monitor killer whales every year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96012B	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd	$229.5	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This proposal would determine the trophic linkages between killer whales and their prey using two tracer methods: Stable Isotope Analysis and Free Fatty Acid Ratios. Unpublished results from British Columbia indicate that resident and transitory types of whales can be discriminated easily on the basis of differences in the ratios of two fatty acids. The rate of killer whale predation on various species will not be able to be determined from this approach, as the project title implies. This proposal does not display a familiarity with the methods that convinces the reviewer that the PI can interpret the results. The samples would be collected by the other killer whale project and analyzed by a contracting laboratory. Further, the project is very expensive for the remaining work. There are also discrepancies in sample numbers proposed for '95 and '96 efforts. On these bases, the project is not recommended for funding in 1996.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$381.1	$381.1

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a very good proposal that deserves support. The proposal could be improved, however, by more clearly elaborated and prioritized hypotheses.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. This basic study explores reasons for the long-term decline in harbor seals. Focus is on "is it food?" hypothesis, but also addresses alternatives, such as predation and disease. This work will enable resource managers, subsistence users, and others to focus their efforts and concern on the most probable cause of population decline.

96121-BAA	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM	Cont'd	$51.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a technically innovative program that will analyze fatty acid composition in forage fish, including analysis of the stable isotope composition of the fatty acid molecules. The stated purpose of the project is to use these findings to decipher the diet of fish-eating killer whales, although it is not certain that these "cutting edge" techniques can discriminate prey species effectively. The project is cost-effective. Coordination with Project 96170 should prevent duplication of effort.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Project would document fatty acid/stable isotope composition of forage fishes, which are prey to killer whales and other marine mammals. This project would be appropriate only if 96012A and B were recommended for funding, but they are not.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Schell/UAF	Cont'd	$146.6	$146.6

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Excellent in all respects. This project will doubtlessly provide insights into the functioning of the Prince William Sound ecosystem that cannot be obtained in other ways. It may well provide valuable information for modeling the entire ecosystem at a very reasonable cost. Coordination with Project 96121 should prevent duplication of effort.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. This project provides technical support for 96064, and will assist the SEA program (96320) by describing the food chains that support important commercial fisheries in PWS.

Nearshore Ecosystem Projects					$6,515.9	$1,329.5
96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI	DOI	Cont'd	$1,669.4	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This program was just reviewed in detail in March 1995, and an 18-month workplan was reviewed and approved. A detailed review of the first full field season of this program will be conducted in the fall of 1996.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund until questions about late reports are resolved. If funded, will review in fall of 1995 to see if modifications in 1996 DPD are necessary based on 1995 field season. In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, was hardest hit by the spill. This project monitors recovery of intertidal organisms and closely linked vertebrate predators and addresses question of whether continuing contamination is slowing recovery of vertebrate predators.

96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	Cont'd	$35.1	$10.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is close-out funding to hold community meetings and finalize the final report. This effort is necessary, but 4 months of staff time and $8,500 in contractual/commodities seem excessive.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on reducing budget. This project closes out work funded in 1

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96037	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	ADFG	Highsmith/UAF	NEW	$609.2	$550.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a solid program that revisits the spill-wide sites that have not been surveyed since 1991. Damage was extensive in sheltered rocky shores, coarse-textured beaches, and estuarine habitats at that time. This work should be done again. However, I am concerned with the price of the work. If the total costs can be reduced below $550,000 per year, I would recommend favorable consideration.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on successful resolution of budget questions; recommend maximum Trustee Council funding of $550,000. Provides core information on recovery of intertidal plants and animals, which are fundamental to the entire nearshore ecosystem. Monitoring was last done in 1991.

96056	Sea Otter Transplantation/Clam Restoration	DOI	D. Warner	NEW		$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This was a project idea rather than a complete proposal. However, the mobility of sea otters makes the technical approach infeasible. Efforts by the California Department of Fish & Game found that some transplanted sea otters would travel 100 miles in a week to return to their original location.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96067-BAA	Juvenile Fish Habitat Identification and Assessment	DOI	Mitchell/MBC	NEW	$467.4	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Link to damaged resources has not been made and this proposal is somewhat duplicative of work in progress. Academic qualifications of proposers could be stronger. Future proposals should be integrated with ecosystem studies now underway.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

96072	Status and Potential Recovery of the Black Oystercatcher: An Apex Predator in the Nearshore Environment	DOI	DOI	NEW	$157.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Although the authors question the classification of the oystercatcher as "recovering," the point remains arguable. I recommend deferring until results of 1996 boat surveys are complete and availability of preliminary results of the NVP project, which may indicate continuing contamination in the nearshore food chain/ecosystem. If there is indication of lack of recovery of oystercatchers, a proposal emphasizing use of artificial incubation as a restoration technique might be appropriate.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time. Reconsider for FY 97 based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	ADFG	Highsmith/UAF	Cont'd	$185.3	$185.3

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a project that was funded from 1990 through 1995, with a close-out in '95. Most of the substantive objectives that would have been obtained have already been achieved. I recommend against further funding of this project.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Project is close-out (data analysis and report writing only) or studies previously funded by the Trustee Council. Fund contingent on review of budget, which seems high for a close-out.

96088	Fucus as Structure for Other Organisms	ADFG	Stekoll/UAF	NEW	$302.5	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project poses many of the same questions that have been asked in the Herring Bay intertidal studies for the previous 5 years. This upper intertidal system might be appropriate for work in the future with new questions, possibly in response to an RFP.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Lower priority than other coastal habitat work at this time.

96090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd	$209.7	$150.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
It is essential to complete this close-out project but the budget appears to be very high. The labor for the report writing is very high, given the donation of time by NOAA (which is recognized and appreciated). There also needs to be a better accounting of the numbers of samples for chemical analysis.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on successful resolution of budget issues. Project would close-out previous study on contamination of mussel beds by oil. Oiled mussel beds may be a pathway for on-going contamination of nearshore vertebrate predators. Information gathered could lead to further cleaning and restoration of mussel beds.

96094	Improving Recovery Rates on Shorelines in PWS Using Enhanced Bioremediation	ADEC	ADEC	NEW	$965.6	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
There are serious questions as to whether nutrient supply is a limiting factor in the removal of oil from Prince William Sound beaches. Also, I doubt that the remaining oil is seriously affecting the ecosystem. (The main problem is that oil residue is offensive to the local people, who want something done about it.) This study is expensive and time consuming and may not satisfy local concerns.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. However, a work session will be held this winter with the Chief Scientist, community leaders, agency representatives, and other interested parties to review the status of persisting oil and the objectives of any future shoreline monitoring and cleanup. This summer EPA will analyze samples measuring presence of biodegradable oil and the results may shed new light on this issue.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96103-BAA	Whale Forestomach Anaerobic Microbes to Detoxify Oil Spills	NOAA	Craig/OSU	NEW	$170.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an imaginative proposal that could lead to the development of microbial cultures or other sorts of biotechnological approaches that might be applied to the clean-up of oil spills. Unfortunately, it does not specifically address restoration of damages from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, but rather is an oil spill remediation R & D project.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposed works falls outside legal scope of civil settlement.

96104	Avian Predation on Blue Mussels in Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS	NEW	$127.1	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Very responsive to discussion in January workshop. This is a study that would help us interpret the results of the NVP project. The project needs to add a study site on Knight Island. I recommend one year of funding and integration with the NVP program.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Lower priority when evaluated in context of the limited funds available for new projects at this time. If project is funded, it should be integrated with NVP (96025).

96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	ADFG	Jewett/UAF	Cont'd	$239.4	$239.4

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a close-out project for work initiated in '95. The investigator is doing a very good job on subtidal studies. I recommend funding this, but encourage greater cost effectiveness.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on successful resolution of budget issues. Budget seems high for sample analysis/report writing. Would close-out work funded in previous years.

96108-BAA	Assessing the Effects of EVOS on Mussels and Fish: Using High Resolution Stable Isotope Records	ADFG	Carpenter/UT	NEW	$84.0	$0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This proposal appears to have shortcomings in its technical rationale and would contribute little to the restoration program.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation, and weak link to restoration.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96109-BAA	Decontamination and Restoration Process for Oil-Impacted Mussel Beds	NOAA	Alter/PES	NEW	$551.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Clean-up of oiled mussel beds may or may not be a high priority following completion of 96090. Once the Trustees have a final report on this project, we can assess the need for further work or alternative approaches.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time.

96160	Assessment of Recovery from Surface Oiling, Subsurface Oiling, and Subsurface Invertebrate Contamination by Oil on Gulf of Alaska Shorelines	DOI	DOI	NEW	$129.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
It is not clear that continued contamination of the coastal areas of the Alaska Peninsula is very widespread. Amphipods are not very appropriate organisms for monitoring hydrocarbon accumulation; *Mytilus* would probably be better. The utility of wells is questionable. I recommend deferring any additional work on this subject until a comprehensive review of the problem of continued oil on beaches in the spill area can be done.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. However, a work session will be held this fall with the Chief Scientist, community leaders, agency representatives, and other interested parties to review the status of persisting oil and the objectives of any future shoreline monitoring and cleanup. This summer EPA will analyze samples measuring presence of biodegradable oil, and the results may shed new light on this issue.

96161	Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for Ecological Monitoring and Recovery	DOI	DOI	NEW	$230.4	$75.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Understanding harlequin duck populations along the Alaska Peninsula is desireable. This proposal was well documented, with extensive evidence of cost sharing. However, use of banding as an alternative to transmitters was not accepted and the rationale related to contaminant exposure is highly speculative. The chances of finding P-450 induction along the Alaska Peninsula seems remote. The proposal should be recast as a pilot study with use of satellite transmitters and more focused on population interchange.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on recasting as a pilot project using satellite transmitters at a reduced cost. Information on interchange among harlequin duck populations in PWS, Kenai coast, etc. will help evaluate the apparent continuing injury to harlequins in western PWS. More importantly, the results will help develop a harvest management strategy that is based on a solid understanding of the biogeography of harlequins in the north Gulf Coast region.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd	$119.8	$119.8

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an excellent proposal. The work is necessary to support the many projects, both past and present, that continue to face the task of obtaining and correctly interpreting environmental hydrocarbon data.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on receiving status report on how the current hydrocarbon analysis backlog is being addressed. Project is on-going analysis of hydrocarbon data for other Trustee Council funded studies. This project will make these data available to the scientific community and the public, including "on-line" via computer Internet.

96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$261.1	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Surveys of harlequin ducks are a high restoration priority. However, without statistical justification, a decision on work for 1997 and beyond should be made later. Three more years of effort on this project seem excessive and should be reduced signifcantly.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund until late reports are done. This project continues a series of studies focusing on injury to and recovery of harlequin ducks in PWS. This information will help determine when current harvest restrictions can be lifted and whether additional actions, such as more cleanup of oiled mussel beds, are necessary.

Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects					$3,667.6	$2,712.0
96021	Seasonal Movements and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres and Tufted Puffins	DOI	DOI	Cont'd	$166.3	$121.3

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a meritorious scientific study that promises to provide significant new information on diving behavior and foraging range of murres and tufted puffins. The winter location of murres will be identified by this project. The results of the 1995 pilot study and the first year of the APEX program should be evaluated prior to committing funds for FY 96.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until the results of the 1995 pilot study can be evaluated. If funded, recommend funding only common murre component. Project could help interpret hydroacoustic data on the distribution and abundance of forage fish in terms of whether those fish are actually available to foraging seabirds. Will also establish wintering areas of common murres, which could lead to the identification of restoration measures to maintain and protect this injured species.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to Monitor the Reproductive Success of Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound, Alaska	DOI	DOI	Cont'd	$254.6	$110.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
An index of marbled murrelet productivity is a desirable product for the restoration program. However, there are serious questions as to the sampling design, untested sources of variability and the precision of the index. The results from the 1995 program are essential to address these questions, and a 3-year program does not appear to be justified. Consider for funding in FY '97 after review of 1995 data.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund close-out of FY '95 work and synthesis of prior murrelet studies ($60,000) contingent on revision of DPD and budget to reflect this reduced scope of work. Defer decision on new murrelet surveys ($50,000) in FY 96 pending the APEX (96163) review in November.

96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	DOI	Pac Seabird Gr	Cont'd	$31.0	$15.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The results of the workshop should appear in print and be accessible to the public. I don't recommend funding at the amount requested. However, pending review of a Table of Contents, I could support a lesser amount, perhaps with a matching requirement. Also needs to make greater effort to prepare summary/public information materials for general public as opposed to scientific public.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer pending review of results of September workshop (95038) to determine whether additional reporting is useful. If funded, recommend reduced Trustee Council support, with balance from other sources to be sought by proposer.

96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI	DOI	NEW	$88.9	$10.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
I have always supported fox removal as a highly effective but low cost restoration technique. One issue is that Seguam Island is far from the spill zone. Target species were injured by the spill, but would have to be justified on replacement/equivalent resource basis. Every opportunity to take concrete measures of program effectiveness should be used.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund close-out of prior work (95041). Funding contingent on revision of DPD and budget to reflect this reduced scope of work.

96120-BAA	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	NOAA	Worthy/TXAM	NEW	$40.9	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
While technically sound, this proposal lacks sufficient linkage to a particular model or hypothesis and there is no prioritization of potential sources of samples. The proposal is currently a "service" contract with no clear use for the data. This work should be considered in the future if net-caught forage fish are to be used as an index of prey quality for seabirds.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time. Project will be considered during November 1995 APEX review (96163). Any funds for this project will need to come from the overall funding approved for APEX.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in Prince William Sound Using Habitat Models Linked to Geographic Databases	USFS	USFS	NEW	$168.8	$100.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This could be an important project, but I have questions about quality of the murrelet habitat model and extent to which USFS is picking up costs associated with completing existing draft region vegetation type map. Would reconsider with budget that requests Trustee support for murrelet portion, pending review of model among murrelet biologists.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision pending successful resolution of budget cost-sharing with USFS, consultations on the murrelet habitat model, and the GIS workshop sponsored ADNR in July 1995. This project would summarize several years of Trustee-sponsored studies on marbled murrelet nesting habitat. Resulting maps of potential murrelet habitat will be useful in planning and carrying out timber harvests that could impact marbled murrelets in the spill area.

96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Prince William Sound	NOAA	ABR, Inc.	NEW	$110.2	$110.2

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an excellent proposal on a bird species that was perhaps the most injured of any by the spill. Our knowledge of this species is so sketchy that this project is justified. This project may be useful for discovering restoration actions. The investigator is well qualified with an extensive background in alcid biology. The study should be reviewed after the first year to assess progress, but I recommend against collecting any specimens. Two points for policy review: 1) ABR, Inc. is former Exxon contractor; and 2) is acquisition of knowledge about a rare injured species a sufficient link to restoration?

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund FY 96 only; future years' funding dependent on FY 96 results. Kittlitz's Murrelet has a small world-wide population, and, proportionate to that population, it may have been the species hardest hit by the oil spill. This study will gather basic information on a rare, poorly known seabird, which may lead to identification of restoration measures.

96143-BAA	Recovery of Bird and Mammal Populations in Prince William Sound After the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	DOI	ABR, Inc.	NEW	$321.2	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project essentially duplicates the boat surveys of bird and sea otter populations being carried out by the USFWS (96159). Although the project is very professional and actually has the advantage of a broader look at population recovery over the USFWS, we would have to abandon the time-series complied by the govenment since 1972 due to methodological differences.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Cannot justify support for this new survey while continuing funding of 96159.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	NEW	$101.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a solid continuing study that is an integral part of the restoration program to monitor recovery of murres. However, all '96 monitoring programs are to have done a power analysis to determine the appropriate frequency of sampling. This proposal lacks a power analysis.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Lower priority. Project can be deferred until FY 97 with no harm to the injured resource.

96148	Kittlitz's Murrelet: Biology, Abundance, and Population Genetics	DOI	DOI	NEW	$99.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Kittlitz's murrelets are a species that is of great interest to the Trustee Council restoration program. This proposal, however, is poorly presented, and the design is not explicit nor focused. There is a better proposal before the Trustee Council in 1995.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Cannot justify support for this project while also starting 96142-BAA.

96159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance In Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer 1996	DOI	DOI	Cont'd	$262.9	$262.9

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a solid proposal for monitoring seabirds and sea otters. The surveys have been done since 1989 and there are similar data from 1984 - 85. The proposers have done a power analysis that indicates a low power of detecting change in populations with infrequent sampling. The proposed biannual monitoring schedule appears reasonable in light of the anyalysis.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund for this monitoring cycle only. Future monitoring will be evaluated when proposed. The surveys provide basic information on status and recovery of an entire suite of marine birds (and sea otters) in PWS.

96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	NOAA	Duffy, et. al.	Cont'd	$1,982.6	$1,982.6

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project to be subject of detailed review in November 1995, as voted by the Trustee Council.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until November 1995, when a project review with the Chief Scientist is scheduled. Project addresses the "is it food?" hypothesis for several seabird species that are in continuing decline. This information could help inform future fisheries management decisions, particularly if commercial interest in fisheries focused on capelin and other small, oil-rich species was to emerge.

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96175	Remote Video System Seabird Monitoring Project	DOI	DOI	NEW	$38.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The proposed testing of a promising technology is innovative, but the link to restoration (assessing murre productivity) is not compelling given the apparent recovery. The cost effectiveness of this project was questionable given expense of equipment and associated technicians, and the fact that some deployment costs are being absorbed in other projects.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

Subsistence Projects					$3,319.8	$1,317.0
96009D-BAA	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	NOAA	Scheel/PWSSC	Cont'd	$134.0	$134.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until results of FY 95 field season available.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until results of FY 95 field season are available. Will then fund close-out or continuation in FY 96. Project is designed to address concern that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired.

96052A	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	DOI	Chugach OSIR	Cont'd	$210.0	$250.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Like 96052B, addresses needed restoration work. However, there is a need for Chugach Heritage Foundation and ADFG/Subsistence Division to coordinate their efforts in this direction. Also, both 96052A and 96052B need more concrete identifiable objectives. Key to continued viability of 96052A is the resolutions of support from the individual tribal councils.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on integration with 96052B and development of clear objectives with measurable milestones. Consider including objectives from 96204, 96210 and 96428. Recommend total funding for this effort of $250,000. This project will continue a program to facilitate communication and interaction among Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill.

96052B	Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$298.3	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Like 96052A, addresses needed restoration work. However, there is a need for Chugach Heritage Foundation and ADFG/Subsistence Division to coordinate their efforts in this direction. Also, both 96052A and 96052B need more concrete identifiable objectives.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. See 96052A.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	ADFG	Tatitlek IRA	Cont'd	$52.7	$52.7

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Excellent project, technically sound, highly feasible. However, Trustee Council funding should be limited to maximum of one life cycle of coho (approximately 4 years). Funding contingent on EA being approved.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on completion of environmental review for work funded in FY 95. Fund for 4 years (one coho life cycle). Project will create a coho salmon run near Tatitlek as a replacement resource for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.

96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG	ChugachRRC	Cont'd	$405.6	$405.6

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Late autumn/early winter review of progress before FY 96 funding is approved. Very promising project; good potential. EA should consider sea otter populations. Need to review production capacity of current facility and plans for future expansion.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision pending results of FY 95 field season. Project would establish subsistence clam populations near several Native villages as replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.

96201	Port Lions Public Safety Building/Emergency Operations Center	ADFG	Port Lions	NEW	$800.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
No link to restoration.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. No link to restoration. Project was withdrawn by proposer.

96202	Port Lions Community Hall	ADFG	Port Lions	NEW	$150.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
No link to restoration.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. No link to restoration.

96204	Kodiak Subsistence Resource Restoration Planning	ADFG	ADFG	NEW	$39.4	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Some further planning seems justified. However, unclear whether such planning should go on under this project or under 96052.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Objectives can be integrated into 96052.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96205	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp Planning Project	DOI	Eyak Nat Vill	NEW	$40.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Appears to be worthwhile idea; has worked in other localities. Consider for criminal or other funding.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Ineligible for civil settlement funds. Recommend seeking alternate funding, since idea is worthwhile.

96206	Old Harbor Lagoon (Midway Culvert) Salmon Enhancement Feasibility Study	ADFG	Old Harbor	NEW	$28.8	$0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project needs further refinement and greater detail.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund at this time. Proposer may want to work with Trustee Council staff to strengthen a future version of this proposal.

96207	Ocean Beach Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility Study	ADFG	Old Harbor	NEW	$92.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Significant questions raised by proposal. Would create substantial risks to native species; opportunity to address/minimize risks is low.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Project raises significant questions about risk to native species.

96208	Kempff Bay Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility Study	ADFG	Akhiok City	NEW	$70.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Significant questions raised by proposal. Would create substantial risks to native species, and opportunity to address/minimize risks is low.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Project raises significant questions about risk to native species.

96210-BAA	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	ADFG	Chugach RRC	NEW	$233.4	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project needs further refinement. Feasibility of project could be demonstrated through a pilot project matching a small number of students with researchers.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund as proposed. Support concept of involving students in restoration projects. However, it is difficult to show how curriculum development is linked to restoration. Recommend that these objectives be integrated with those of 96052A.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96211	Community-Based Harbor Seal Biological Sampling Program	ADFG	ANHSC	NEW	$44.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Good approach to addressing the problem of lack of information on status and trends of harbor seals; good community involvement. However, more hands-on training (rather than a video) might provide a more long-term, cost-effective approach to the problem. Need assurances that samples collected will be used; need to coordinate with harbor seal research projects and other sampling programs. Also, possibly integrate with 96244.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Objectives can be integrated into 96244.

96212	Restoration of Subsistence Shellfish Consumption: A PSP Screening Program	ADFG	Kodiak Tribal	NEW	$84.9	$84.9

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Excellent technical merit. However, successful implementation requires that Sea Grant proposal produce workable/approved assay by May '96, which is when 96212 would have a network of technicians in the field for PSP testing. If developed in the right timeframe relative to assay availability, this project would be of great use to Kodiak Island residents.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until outstanding questions can be answered. Timing of development of chemical assay is uncertain, plus need to develop plan for a transition to non-Trustee Council funding. This project will increase subsistence users' confidence that the resources injured by the oil spill, or other replacement subsistence resources, are safe to eat.

96213-BAA	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	ANHSC	NEW	$99.2	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Proposal is a good approach to harbor seal management, but proposal is unclear as to how goals and objectives of commission are to be met. Other projects (96211 - Biological Sampling and 96244 - Cooperative Harvest Assistance) better address the problem. An additional concern is the appropriateness of the Trustee Council funding operating costs for a statewide commission.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. It is not appropriate for the Trustees to provide operating support, but it may be appropriate to contract some of the tasks outlined in 96211 and 96244 to the commission.

96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	ADFG	Tatitlek Village	NEW	$74.5	$74.5

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project is an excellent idea. Will directly serve the interests of the communities, and will assist restoration of harbor seals by allowing subsistence users to make better decisions about the resource.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund first year of proposal only (harbor seal documentary). This project will enhance the restoration of the harbor seal population by providing an indigenous hunters' perspective on harbor seal ecology and provide information that will help susbsistence hunters assess the effects of their harvest on harbor seal recovery.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96218	Ouzinkie Clam Restoration Project	ADFG	Ouzinkie Tribe	NEW		$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Duplicates 96131; consider as part of 96131.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Objectives are duplicated in 96131.

96220-BAA	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	USFS	Eyak Nat Vill	NEW	$77.2	$77.2

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Good community involvement. Compatible with Trustee Council guidelines on fish supplementation. Excellent technically.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund, although the specific funding mechanism needs to be resolved. This project will replace subsistence services lost due to the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in PWS.

96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration	USFS	Chenega IRA	NEW	$17.1	$17.1

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Excellent replacement project involving habitat alteration. Enhancement consists primarily of habitat improvement and appears to be relatively benign biologically, with low risk of failure. Recommend assessment of local fish population upstream of barrier. Fiscally, question ADFG management costs in this project (USFS is lead agency).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on submittal of complete DPD and resolution of agency program management costs.

96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	ADFG	Port Graham	NEW	$88.9	$88.9

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Potentially worthwhile project but lacks details on how objectives will be accomplished. Therefore, at this time it is not possible to assess how this proposal would fit with supplementation criteria and how effective it might be. Also unclear if this proposal reflects concerns of residents expressed at community meeting.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer until outstanding questions can be answered. Project description is n clear about where brood stock is coming from and where brood stock would go. Project is intended to increase the availability of pink salmon for subsistence use, replacing runs of coho and sockeye salmon depleted since the oil spill.

96226	Resurrection Bay Salmon Stock Enhancement	ADFG	Qutekcak Tribe	NEW	$45.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Insufficient technical content to evaluate this proposal.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96244	Harbor Seal Cooperative Assistance	ADFG	ANHSC	Cont'd	$70.0	$90.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Technical approach sound, but needs refinement. Distinction is unclear between work to be conducted by ADFG and by Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission. Also, overlap between this project and 96211 (biological sampling).

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on clarification of which objectives would be carried out by ADFG and which would be under contract to Harbor Seal Commission. Needs to incorporate objectives from 96211 as pilot effort.

96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	PWSAC	Cont'd	$42.1	$42.1

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Excellent proposal. Good match with Trustee Council's fish supplementation criteria. Good local involvement. Suggest continued Trustee Council funding through at least FY 97, pending project review in Fall 1996 to assess effectiveness.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund through one full chinook salmon life cycle (at least FY 97). Review effectiveness in fall of 1996. Project will provide replacement resources for subsistence salmon injured by the oil spill.

96279	Resource Abnormalities Study	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$71.7	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Fair proposal. Work was originally to be closed out in 1995, and includes training that appears to be slated for funding in FY 96. Budget for ADFG personnel excessive in light of anticipated need for administrative support for this project.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Close-out funds were provided in FY 95. Continued communication about the safety of subsistence resources can be provided through 96052.

96428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd	$48.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
FY 95 was 2nd year of 2-year planning effort. Issues addressed are important, but could be done in context of other proposals. 96428 overlaps 96052 substantially.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Close-out funds were provided in FY 95. Any further planning and coordination should be done under 96052.

Archaeological Resources					$3,737.9	$424.3
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd	$146.5	$146.5

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is an excellent proposal that represents the minimum that can be done in archaeological site monitoring. There is a need to continue consultations with native groups.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. Proposer should continue consultation with native groups. The project provides continued monitoring of archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	USFS	Cont'd	$78.4	$78.4

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a close-out of a previously funded project. The budget appears reasonable, though the rate for Linda Yarborough is not consistent with 96007A. Continued consultations with native groups are required by law.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on submission and approval DPD for 95007B. Proposer should continue consultation with native groups. Project closes out previously funded work to restore archaeological sites in the spill area.

96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	ADNR	ADNR	NEW	$74.4	$7(

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The concept was favorably reviewed.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on transition to agency or private management after 3 years. The project will provide training and coordination for volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the oil spill area. This effort is currently beyond the ability of agency monitoring.

96150	Expansion of Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	ADNR	Alutiiq HF	NEW	$535.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Needs to be considered in regional context before there is justification for expansion of this facility.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposals should be addressed through planning effort in 96154.

96152	Community Museum, Repository, Archaeological, Site Stewardship, Co-Management Training & Human Resource Development Project	DOI	Chugach OSIR	NEW	$190.3	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This proposal lacks clear technical details relating to the need for the work, how the goals will be accomplished, and the qualifications of those who will do the training. This could be considered if these points are addressed in another proposal. It is also not clear where the resources for sustained support of the suggested facilities will come from.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund until questions are answered and planning is completed.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96153	Community Cultural Centers, Repositories and Subsistence Restoration Facilities - Comprehensive Design, Engineering, Financing, and Construction Development Project	ADEC	Chugach OSIR	NEW	$2,588.3	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This proposal does not outline the needs of each community in relation to the restoration program. With an adequate "scoping/project" feasibility assessment, there may be reason to proceed wih particular aspects of the plan in the future. Annual maintenance costs of repositories/museums must be considered in future proposals.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund until questions are answered and planning is completed.

96154	Chugach OSIR Community Repositories, Cultural Centers, Subsistence Restoration Facilities Comprehensive Services Development Planning Project	DOI	Chugach OSIR	NEW	$125.0	$125.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Project proposal is incomplete and therefore difficult to examine but addresses an important need for planning. The proposal should be fully developed for future consideration.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund contingent on revision of DPD and budget to provide for a comprehensive planning effort. The consortium of spill-affected communities, museums in the spill area, the University of Alaska and other affected parties should meet to evaluate the archaeological need for additional repositories in the spill area and to develop an approach to a regional planning effort. Budget should be reviewed to determine whether $125,000 is adequate for this effort.

96219	Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center Project	ADEC	Ouzinkie Tribe	NEW		$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This project to build an Ouzinkie Cultural Center needs to be better coordinated with region-wide efforts and with the existing Alutiiq Cultural Center.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposal should be addressed through planning effort in 96154

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
Reducing Marine Pollution					$314.6	$29.6
96091	Monitoring for Current and Potential Environmental Impacts of Oil Industry Activities in Cook Inlet	ADEC	Cook Inl RCAC	NEW	$135.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Link to EVOS is weak; no work in areas that were really oiled, but monitoring sites are in spill zone. Insufficient detail for full evaluation. Focus is on environmental baseline data, as opposed to actively reducing marine pollution.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposal appropriate for EVOS civil settlement funds.

96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	ADEC	PWS Econ DC	Cont'd	$29.6	$29.6

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Prior work won't come to fruition if these final funds are not supplied in 1996. In theory, this project could speed recovery of injured species but those linkages are not clear. Future funding requests need close scrutiny.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. Project completes comprehensive planning for PWS communities to determine appropriate strategies for minimizing pollution, some of which may be affecting recovery of injured resources and services.

96203	Port Lions Waste Oil/Garbage Collection System for Boat Harbor	ADFG	Port Lions	NEW	$150.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Restoration Office staff should work with community to pursue a regional analysis prior to funding.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund until a regional analysis of these problems is complete for the Kodiak area.

Habitat Protection/Direct Restoration					$1,077.2	$948.0
96058	Landowner Assistance Project	USFS	USFS	Cont'd	$205.9	$206.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The concept of providing assistance to private landowners who want to minimize further impacts on spill-injured resources is good. However, I need more information about the results of current ('95) efforts and what is proposed in '96. My impression is that the initial response to the offer of landowner assistance in '95 is weak.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until consideration of results of FY 95 effort. Project would continue effort begun in FY 95 to assist private landowners in protecting habitat during resource development activities.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96141	Afognak Island State Park - Habitat Restoration Survey	ADNR	ADNR	NEW	$45.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a technically sound proposal, which appears to have taken into account previous peer review comments. My only concern is that most of the needed restoration actions may not take place for 25 years, and we have no guarantee that in the year 2020 someone responsible for making management decisions at Afognak State Park will have read a survey report from 1996.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Lower priority.

96176	Restoration of Essential Wetland Habitat at San Juan Bay on Montague Island	USFS	USFS	NEW	$67.5	$67.5

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a feasibility study to restore freshwater wetlands on Montague Island that were altered by the 1964 earthquake. Although this project is proposed as a replacement for tidal wetlands injured by the oil spill, the link to specific injured species is not clear. I need additional justification about the link to injury, as well as more information about what methods, degree of manipulation, and cost might be required to restore these wetlands.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until questions about link to restoration can be answered.

96178	Second Growth Forest Habitat Enhancement for Injured Wildlife Species	USFS	USFS	NEW	$84.3	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
The proposers seem to have a good understanding of understory characteristics in relation to forest types and management, but they have not presented a persuasive case that enhancing forest growth through pre-commercial thinning will demonstrably benefit river otters, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and bald eagles. Most of the technical references cited concern deer. The link to restoration is weak, and I cannot recommend funding at this time.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Link to restoration is weak.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recommendation
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	ADNR	ADNR	NEW	$674.5	$674.5

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
This is a well presented proposal, but I need additional information about what specific activities are proposed in '96 and how they relate to work that is being carried out with funds provided from the *Exxon Valdez* criminal settlement and other sources. The proposal also would be strengthened with more discussion of the criteria for selecting restoration sites. With additional information, this could be a strong project aimed at the direct restoration of habitats that are important to the recovery of sockeye and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Defer decision until there is an understanding of how this effort complements other state and federal efforts funded for the Kenai River. (ADFG received $3 million from the criminal settlement for habitat restoration projects in the Kenai River watershed, as well as $1 million from NOAA.)

Public Info/Science Mgt/Administration					$3,200.0	$3,200.0
96100	Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	ALL	Exec Director	Cont'd	$3,200.0	$3,200.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Chief Scientist did not review proposal.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Fund. Project is ongoing administrative/public information/science management support for the Trustee Council.

96155	Prince William Sound Information Service	ADNR	Fairweather	Cont'd		$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Chief Scientist did not review proposal.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposal duplicates work ongoing under 96100.

Research Facilities					$3,000.0	$0.0
96151-BAA	Expansion of the Prince William Sound Science Center/Oil Spill Recovery Institute	NOAA	NOAA	NEW	$3,000.0	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
Chief Scientist did not review proposal.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund. Proposal incomplete. Planning money already obtained from alternate funding source.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Lead Agency	Proposer	New or Cont'd.	FY 96 Request	FY 96 Recom-mendation
Habitat Protection/Acquisition					$841.8	$0.0
96126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd	$841.8	$0.0

Chief Scientist's Draft Recommendation:
No recommendation.

Executive Director's Draft Recommendation:
Do not fund as a separate project. Habitat protection and acquisition costs will be addressed in habitat purchase negotiations.