

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY FY 97 RECOMMENDATION

(revised 8/6/96)

RECOMMEND FUND:	\$15,214.7
RECOMMEND DEFER:	\$1,536.0
TOTAL:	<u>\$16,750.7</u>

## CONTINUING PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97012	Killer whales	\$156.0 (pending Nov. 11 or 12 review)
97025	NVP	\$115.7 (balance of avian predation)
97165	Herring genetics	\$103.9 (need FY96 results)
97166	Herring natal habitats	\$60.7 (hydroacoustics component)
97191A	Oiled embryos	\$74.9 (close-out of molecular genetics)
97247	Kametolook R.	\$18.9 (waiting for feasibility; request is \$46.2)
97256A	Columbia Lake	\$34.4 (feasibility complete November)
97256B	Solf Lake	\$16.8 (feasibility complete November)
		<u>\$581.3</u>

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## NEW PROJECTS THAT ARE DEFERRED:

97169	Avian genetics	\$67.3
97230	Valdez Duck Flats	\$67.8
97231	Marbled murrelet	\$180.0 (DWP contains request of \$217.7)
97239	Sockeye carcasses	\$127.5 (DWP request of \$136.8; add'l request \$7.0)
97248	Historical data/TEK	\$40.0
97251	Akalura Lake	\$42.0
97254	Delight/Desire	\$123.1 (EDRec \$122.2; DWP request \$129.3)
97267	P. Graham skiff dock	\$62.5 (legal review)
97268	P. Graham harvest trips	\$22.0 (legal review)
97275	UAA rural research	\$37.5 (need commitments from PIs)
97281	Forest workshop	\$50.0 (need funding commitments; implementation plan)
97301	TV pilot	\$100.0
97305	Seabird stable isotope	\$35.0 (Schell may be able to accommodate this work)
		<u>\$954.7</u>

**REVISED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN**

**DRAFT**

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97 Request	ED Revised Rec. Fund	Defer	Comments
Pink Salmon			\$3,503.2	\$1,921.7	\$74.9	
97076	Effects of Oil on Straying and Survival	A. Wertheimer/NOAA	\$623.2	\$618.8		Fund; budget reduced
97093	Diversion of Harvest Effort	T. Linley/PWSAC	\$484.7	\$0.0		Do not fund; concern over effects on ecosystem projects (/025, /163, /320)
97139A1	Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	S. Honnold/ADFG	\$26.4	\$26.4		Fund
97139A2	Port Dick Spawning Channel	N. Dudiak/ADFG	\$82.7	\$76.5		Fund; budget reduced
97139C1-CLO	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring	D. Schmid/USFS	\$9.3	\$9.3		Fund
97186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries	T. Joyce/ADFG	\$275.1	\$273.8		Fund; additional personnel justified
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	T. Joyce/ADFG	\$122.4	\$120.1		Fund; Objective 6 eliminated, equipment justified
97190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	\$267.5	\$254.5		Fund; budget reduced
97191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities	M. Willette/ADFG J. Seeb/ADFG	\$283.4	\$208.5	\$74.9	Fund sampling and mortality components; defer until December genetics component (more information needed)
97194	Spawning Habitat Recovery	M. Murphy/NOAA	\$138.3	\$138.3		Fund
97196	Genetic Structure	J. Seeb/ADFG	\$236.0	\$195.5		Fund contingent on approval of revised DPD and 95191A report; budget reduced
97209	Examination of Straying	T. Joyce/ADFG	\$123.9	\$0.0		Do not fund
97228	Genetic Assessment of Offspring	B. Smoker/UAF	\$96.7	\$0.0		Do not fund
97284	Test Fishery Project	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	\$511.8	\$0.0		Do not fund
97321-BAA	Model Integration	C. Coutant and W. VanWinkle/Oak Ridge National Laboratory	\$221.8	\$0.0		Do not fund

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**DRAFT**

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
			Request	Fund	Defer	
Pacific Herring			\$1,222.7	\$717.7	\$204.6	
97162	Disease Factors Affecting Declines	G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/Univ. Wash., C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ. J. Seeb/ADFG	\$538.3	\$517.7		Fund; budget reduced
97165	Genetic Discrimination		\$121.9		\$103.9	Defer until December (analysis of FY96 results, 95191A report)
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	M. Willette/ADFG	\$260.7	\$200.0	\$60.7	Fund spawn deposition survey; defer hydroacoustic survey until December (methodology)
97168-BAA	Social Ecology of Herring Fishery	M. Downs/Impact Assessment, Inc.	\$235.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97248	Collection of Historical Data and Local Knowledge	J. Seitz	\$66.8		\$40.0	Defer until December (pending start-up of 97352/TEK)
SEA and Related Projects			\$4,834.8	\$3,733.3		
97195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short/NOAA	\$115.3	\$115.3		Fund; budget reduced, ST8 report on track
97243	Water Resources of Prince William Sound	J. Dorava/USGS	\$814.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97303-BAA	Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock	G. Thomas, T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center	\$120.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	T. Cooney, et al.	\$3,613.2	\$3,618.0		Fund; budget revised
97322-BAA	Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors	T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center, J. Purcell/U of Maryland	\$171.3	\$0.0		Do not fund
Sockeye Salmon			\$1,390.1	\$405.1	\$292.6	
97048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Affected Sockeye	G. Ruggerone/Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.	\$31.9	\$0.0		Do not fund

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Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97 Request	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
				Fund	Defer	
97239	Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook Salmon	D. Schmidt/ADFG	\$136.8		\$127.5	Defer until December (availability of funds)
97251	Akalura Lake Restoration	C. Swanton/ADFG	\$388.7		\$42.0	Defer until December (availability of funds)
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	N. Dudiak/ADFG	\$129.3		\$123.1	Defer until December (availability of funds)
97255-CLO	Kenai River Sockeye Restoration	L. Seeb, J. Seeb, K. Tarbox/ADFG	\$193.3	\$158.3		Fund contingent on approval of revised DPD
97258A-CLO	Overescapement Project	D. Schmidt/ADFG	\$289.9	\$200.0		Fund contingent on revised budget
97259-CLO	Restoration of Coghill Lake	G. Kyle/ADFG	\$220.2	\$46.8		Fund; revised to closeout only
<b>Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden</b>			<b>\$1,113.1</b>	<b>\$266.5</b>		
97043B-CLO	Habitat Improvement Monitoring	D. Gillikin/USFS	\$24.0	\$24.0		Fund
97145	Anadromous and Resident Forms	G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station	\$229.7	\$229.7		Fund
97172	Recovery in Prince William Sound	A. Hoffman/ADFG	\$402.3	\$0.0		Do not fund
97174	Restoration Project Support/Coordination	A. Hoffman/ADFG	\$157.5	\$0.0		Withdrawn by PI
97242	Characteristics of PWS Cutthroat	J. Dorava & B. Black/USGS	\$265.4	\$0.0		Do not fund
97302	PWS Inventory	K. Hodges/USFS	\$34.2	\$12.8		Fund; scope reduced to site determination only
<b>Marine Mammals</b>			<b>\$814.1</b>	<b>\$658.1</b>	<b>\$156.0</b>	
97001	Harbor Seal Condition and Health Status	M. Castellini/UAF	\$195.5	\$195.5		Fund; Chief Scientist's review complete
97012-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	\$157.5	\$1.5	\$156.0	Fund interim expenses; defer balance until December (review of recovery status)
97064	Monitoring, Habitat, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals	K. Frost/ADFG	\$317.8	\$317.8		Fund



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**DRAFT**

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97 Request	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
				Fund	Defer	
97170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	D. Schell/UAF Institute of Marine Science	\$143.3	\$143.3		Fund
<b>Nearshore Ecosystem</b>			\$3,616.8	\$2,186.4	\$115.7	
97025	Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels, et al/NBS-DOI	\$2,044.8	\$1,705.8	\$115.7	Fund; publication costs and invertebrate predator closeout justified. Defer avian copredator until December (review FY96 results)
97090	Mussel Bed Restoration	M. Babcock/NOAA	\$17.6	\$10.0		Fund; budget reduced
97157-BAA	Intertidal Monitoring Using Isotope Indicators	M. Morgenstein and D. Shettel/Geosciences Mgt., Inc.	\$85.3	\$0.0		Do not fund
97158	Monitoring in Katmai National Park	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	\$56.4	\$0.0		Do not fund
97161	Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations	B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park	\$104.4	\$98.8		Fund; budget reduced
97181-BAA	Intertidal Recovery Monitoring	J. Houghton/Pentec Environmental, Inc.	\$299.4	\$0.0		Do not fund
97223-BAA	Publication of Sea Otter Data	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	\$79.0	\$43.0		Fund; biostatistician costs justified
97227	Recovery of Intertidal Communities	M. Stekoll and R. Highsmith/UAF	\$276.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97233	Body Condition of Sea Otters	L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research	\$11.8	\$0.0		Do not fund
97240	Clam Recruitment	G. Irvine/NBS-DOI	\$237.9	\$0.0		Do not fund
97290	Hydrocarbon Database	B. Nelson/NOAA	\$77.3	\$76.3		Fund; budget reduced
97427	Harlequin Duck Monitoring	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	\$254.6	\$252.5		Fund; budget reduced
97429	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination	T. Bowyer/UAF	\$72.3	\$0.0		Do not fund

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Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
			Request	Fund	Defer	
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects			\$3,655.8	\$2,172.3	\$282.3	
97142	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	\$188.5	\$188.5		Fund
97144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/DOI-FWS	\$73.8	\$73.8		Fund
97159-CLO	Marine Bird Abundance Surveys	B. Agler/DOI-FWS	\$83.0	\$45.1		Fund; number of manuscripts reduced
97163	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX)	D. Duffy, et al/UAA	\$2,287.8	\$1,800.0		Fund; budget reduced, modeling (97253) incorporated. Address other questions in fall/ winter review
97167-BAA	Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from EVOS	S. Rohwer/University of Washington Burke Museum	\$41.0	\$32.1		Fund; budget reduced
97169-BAA	Genetic Study of Murres, Guillemots, Murrelets	V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/DOI-FWS	\$153.0		\$67.3	Defer (was Do Not Fund; revised proposal favorably reviewed)
97182-BAA	Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets	R. Burns and L. Prestash/Pelagic Environmental Services	\$247.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97224	Forage Fish in Oil and Gas Development Areas	V. Elliott/DOI-MMS, A. Bennett/DOI-NPS	\$110.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97231	Marbled Murrelet Productivity	K. Kuletz/FWS	\$217.7		\$180.0	Defer until December (APEX review)
97235	Sand Lance Literature Review	B. Nelson and S. Rice/NOAA	\$42.3	\$0.0		Do not fund
97253-BAA	Seabird Recovery: Modeling	D. Ainley/H.T. Harvey & Associates, R. Ford/Ecological Consulting, Inc. J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	\$93.8	\$0.0		Incorporated into 97163
97305	Stable Isotope Analysis of Seabirds	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	\$90.1		\$35.0	Defer until December (APEX review)
97306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance	J. Piatt/DOI-NBS	\$27.8	\$32.8		Fund; scope expanded to include literature review

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Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
			Request	Fund	Defer	
Archaeological Resources			\$633.2	\$231.2		
97007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	\$192.2	\$145.0		Fund; scope reduced to continuation of current effort only
97007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	L. Yarborough/USFS	\$27.2	\$19.9		Fund contingent on reduced budget
97149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	D. Reger/ADNR	\$95.3	\$66.3		Fund; budget reduced
97277	Chenega Bay Archaeological Repository	C. Totemoff/Chenega Corporation	\$318.5			Outside \$16million Work Plan
Subsistence			\$6,291.8	\$1,352.2	\$204.6	
97009D-CLO	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	D. Scheel/Prince William Sound Science Center	\$53.3	\$48.0		Fund; presentation of results to communities included, budget reduced
97052	Community Involvement/TEK	P. Brown/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	\$378.8	\$248.4		Fund; computer network deleted, TEK transferred to 97352, budget reduced
97127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council	\$12.0	\$11.1		Fund; budget reduced
97131	Clam Restoration	D. Daisy/Chugach Regional Resources Commission	\$401.4	\$365.0		Fund; technical concerns addressed, budget reduced
97156	Public Access & Education Program	H. Tomingas/Ocean Explorers	\$267.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97210	Youth Area Watch	R. Sampson/Chugach School District	\$203.4	\$150.0		Fund; additional information provided, budget reduced
97214-CLO	Harbor Seal Documentary	B. Simeone/ADFG	\$12.1	\$12.1		Fund; personnel time justified
97220	Eastern PWS Salmon Habitat Restoration	D. Schmid/USFS	\$118.0	\$115.0		Fund; scope reduced to Eyak streams only, Tatitlek streams may be submitted as separate project in FY98

**REVISED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DRAFT RECOMMENDATION / FY 97 WORK PLAN**

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Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97 Request	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
				Fund	Defer	
97222	Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement	K. Murphy/USFS	\$78.8	\$0.0		Do not fund; feasibility study concluded project not feasible
97225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Project	E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council	\$80.4	\$74.4		Fund; budget reduced
97244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management/Sampling	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	\$155.7	\$114.9		Fund; budget reduced, expansion to Kodiak and Valdez justified
97245-BAA	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	\$274.3	\$0.0		Do not fund
97247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	J. McCullough & L. Scarborough/ADFG	\$46.2		\$18.9	Defer to December when feasibility study complete
97256A	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	K. Murphy/USFS	\$34.4		\$34.4	Defer to December when feasibility study complete
97256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	K. Murphy/USFS	\$16.8		\$16.8	Defer to December when feasibility study complete
97261	Port Graham Land Stewardship	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	\$443.6	\$0.0		Do not fund
97262	Port Graham Shoreline Inventory/Protection	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	\$595.7	\$0.0		Do not fund
97263	Port Graham Salmon Stream Enhancement	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	\$1,404.6	\$58.0		Fund contingent on final review of DPD and budget (was Do Not Fund; revised proposal favorably reviewed)
97264	Port Graham Wetlands Inventory/Protection	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	\$417.8	\$0.0		Do not fund
97265	Port Graham Moose Browse	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	\$334.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97267	Port Graham Skiff Dock	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	\$62.5		\$62.5	Defer pending legal review
97268	Port Graham Harvest Trips	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	\$22.0		\$22.0	Defer pending legal review

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Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97 Request	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
				Fund	Defer	
97271	Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals	F. Elvsas/Seldovia Village Tribe	\$116.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97272-CLO	Chenega Chinook Release Program	J. Milton/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation	\$45.0	\$45.0		Fund
97276	Chignik Lagoon Access Road	J. Lind/Chignik Lake Village Council	\$10.0	\$0.0		Do not fund unless project is found to be legally permissible
97281	Forest Workshops	R. Ott/Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council	\$115.8		\$50.0	Defer until December (commitments from other funding sources and an implementation plan)
97282	Sea Otter Population Monitoring	Native Village of Eyak	\$287.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97286	Elders/Youth Conference	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	\$131.7	\$15.8		Fund; scope reduced to planning only
97295	Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge	D. Mortenson/ADNR	\$172.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97352	TEK: Consolidated Approach			\$94.5		Fund contingent on final review of DPD and budget
<b>Reduction of Marine Pollution</b>			<b>\$3,233.1</b>	<b>\$267.5</b>		
97115	Sound Waste Management Plan Implementation	P. Roetman/Prince William Sound Economic Development Council	\$1,167.9			Outside \$16 million Work Plan
97229	Cordova Solid Waste Disposal	S. Janke/City of Cordova	\$918.3			Outside \$16 million Work Plan
97260	Port Graham Marine Pollution Cleanup	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council	\$616.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97283	Eyak Beach Cleanup	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	\$193.7	\$0.0		Do not fund
97304	Kodiak Waste Management Plan	J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough	\$336.7	\$267.5		Fund; technical concerns addressed, budget reduced

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97 Request	ED Revised Rec. Fund	Defer	Comments
<b>Habitat Improvement</b>			\$2,088.0	\$593.9	\$67.8	
97126	Habitat Protection/Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS	\$1,195.6			Outside \$16 million Work Plan
97180	Kenai Habitat Restoration	M. Rutherford/ADNR, M. Kuwada/ADFG	\$621.8	\$593.9		Fund; budget reduced
97230	Valdez Duck Flats Restoration	J. Winchester/PWS Economic Development Council	\$270.6		\$67.8	Defer until December (availability of funds)
<b>Ecosystem Synthesis</b>			\$673.1	\$64.9		
97054-BAA	Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes	D. Pauly/University of British Columbia	\$148.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97215-BAA	Modeling Trophic Webs	S. Pimm/University of Tennessee	\$75.6	\$0.0		Do not fund
97234	Ecosystem Synthesis Model	A. Hooten/ Environmental Services Corporation of the Americas	\$198.4	\$0.0		Do not fund
97249	Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling	I. Show/SRA, Inc.	\$251.1	\$0.0		Do not fund
97300	Ecosystem Synthesis: Consolidated Approach			\$64.9		Fund contingent on final review of DPD and budget
<b>Public Information and Education</b>			\$2,737.6	\$0.0	\$137.5	
97183	Placement of Darkened Waters Exhibit	M. O'Meara/Pratt Museum		\$0.0		Do not fund
97221-BAA	Information Infrastructure	L. Thomas/Mitretek Systems	\$214.0	\$0.0		Do not fund
97232	Endowment of an Engineering Research Center	G. Baker, H. Schroeder, C. Woodard/UAA	\$2,256.5	\$0.0		Do not fund
97275	Applied Field-Based Research Program	G. Pullar/UAF-College of Rural Alaska	\$161.4		\$37.5	Defer pending review of revised DPD
97301	Television Pilot	G. Bolar/Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc.	\$105.7		\$100.0	Defer until December (availability of funds)

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Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	FY97	ED Revised Rec.		Comments
			Request	Fund	Defer	
<b>Research Facilities</b>			\$1,686.4	\$0.0		
97151-BAA	PWSSC Facilities Improvement	G. Thomas/Prince William Sound Science Center	\$537.6			Outside \$16 million Work Plan
97171	Mariculture Technical Center	T. Rutz/ADFG, J.Cochran/ADFG	\$271.8	\$0.0		Do not fund
97197	Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass	J. Seeb/ADFG	\$745.1			Outside \$16 million Work Plan
97238	Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery	M. Bradley/Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association	\$82.1	\$0.0		Do not fund
97252	Planning for Genetics Lab at SeaLife Center	J. Seeb, L. Seeb/ADFG	\$49.8	\$0.0		Do not fund
<b>Project Management</b>			\$584.4	\$643.9		
97250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	\$584.4	\$643.9		Fund
<b>Total:</b>			\$38,078.2	\$15,214.7	\$1,536.0	
<b>Fund plus Deferred: \$16,750.7</b>						

# **PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED FY 97 DRAFT WORK PLAN**

PROJECT TITLE	COMMENTER	NATURE OF COMMENT
97115	Sound Waste Management Plan	City of Valdez
	Chenega Bay IRA Council	Support
97166	Herring Natal Habitats	Support
97188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	Support, including hydroacoustics
97210	Youth Area Watch	Support
	Frances Evanson, Cordova	Support
	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	Support
97223	Publication of Sea Otter Data	Support
97244	Community-Based Harbor Seal Sampling	Support
97245	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	Support
97254	Delight/Desire Lakes Restoration	Support
	Nathan and Virginia Wise, Homer	Support
	John Wise (no address)	Support
	Thomas M Buchanan, Seward	Support
	Perry Buchanan, Seward	Support
97259	Restoration of Coghill Lake	Support
97276	Chignik Lake Access Road	Don't support close-out
	Chignik Lake Village Council (proposer)	Support
	Subsistence projects	
	Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council	Support
	Copper River/PWS Native Fishermen's Association	Support
	Tatitlek Village IRA Council	Support

**RECEIVED**  
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CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 96-26

97115  
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FEB 23 1996  
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TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, TO ENCOURAGE THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATION THROUGH THE SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez has worked cooperatively with the Cities of Cordova and Whittier, Village of Chenega, Village of Tatitlek and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council on the Sound Waste Management Program (SWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Program was funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) trustees in 1995; and

WHEREAS, these communities have problems identified in the Sound Waste Management Plan such as municipal solid waste, used oil, oily waste, and household hazardous waste; and

WHEREAS, all communities participating in the Sound Waste Management Plan could use additional equipment and space to centralize the collection of waste oil, oily waste, household hazardous waste, and recyclable material; and

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez would like to consolidate all waste handling at the Baler Facility with other collection stations around town to allow ease of participation by the citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan members have developed a proposal to construct a Environmental Operations Station in each of the communities; and

WHEREAS, members of the Sound Waste Management Plan committee have worked with the EVOS staff to submit a proposal to the EVOS trustees for funding of the Environmental Operation Stations; and

WHEREAS, EVOS has asked for a resolution of support for the proposal and a commitment to operate the Environmental Operations Station after it is completed.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, that:

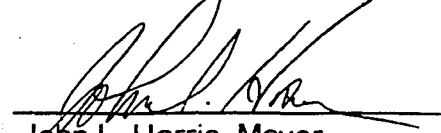
SECTION 1. The Valdez City Council of the City of Valdez encourages EVOS to fund the Environmental Operation Station to help improve the waste management

practices throughout Prince William Sound.

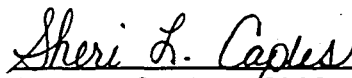
**SECTION 2.** The City of Valdez will own and operate the Environmental Operation Station located in Valdez.

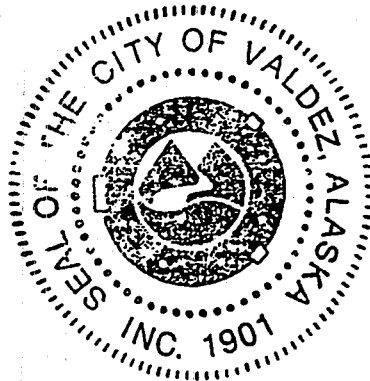
**PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, this 20th day of February, 1996.**

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

  
John L. Harris, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Sheri L. Caples, CMC, City Clerk



# CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

July 29, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly,

This letter is in reference to recent correspondence from James Winchester, Executive Director ; Prince William Sound Economic Development Council dated 7/25/96.

As you know, this western part of Prince William Sound surrounding the Community of Chenega is one of the richest in the sound.

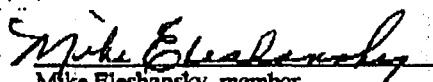
Due to the amount of commercial fishing and oyster harvesting coming to this area, we of the Chenega Bay IRA Council support the SWAMP PROJECT SWAMP Submitted by the PWSEDC.

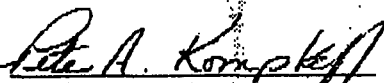
Through this SWAMP project, high water monitoring service will be added to a service to all the marine traffic entering Chenega thus eliminating oil, gas and diesel pollutants from entering the water near our oyster farm.

We thank you for considering funding for the SWAMP Proposal.

Sincerely,  
CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

Donald P. Kompkoff, Sr. President

  
Mike Elshansky, member

  
Pete A. Kompkoff, Jr. Vice-President

  
Gail K. Evanoff, Treasurer

  
Carol Ann Kompkoff, Secretary

  
Larry Evanoff, Tribal Administrator

cc:file



# Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 15, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Ste. 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fund Project 97166

Dear Ms. McGammon:

After the collapse of the Prince William Sound (PWS) herring population in 1993, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funded the herring natal habitats project (97166). The goals of this project have been to monitor recovery of PWS herring which was injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to aid in its restoration through improved management of human usage. The herring natal habitats project has accomplished this by providing accurate and precise estimates of the biomass of herring spawning within PWS. In addition, this project funds development of hydroacoustic assessment techniques that may provide a similar level of accuracy and precision at a lower cost.

In 1994, the Alaska Board of Fisheries established a threshold of 22,000 tons below which a commercial herring harvest would not occur in PWS. Eliminating harvest below the threshold is expected to reduce the risk of population collapse and increase the long-term productivity of the resource. The success of threshold management strategies is highly dependent on the accuracy of population estimates. Without project 97166, ADFG's only other established measure of spawning population biomass is from aerial surveys. Peak biomass estimated from aerial surveys may represent a fraction of total biomass because migrations to and from the spawning grounds are spread over time and because poor weather often reduces visibility during surveys. Clearly, management precision will be reduced if the greater level of accuracy and precision provided by the spawn deposition biomass estimates is not available. A reduction in management precision when the population is near the threshold may lead to inappropriate harvest levels causing, in turn, a delay in resource recovery. Management of human use is the most direct action that can be taken to effect recovery of a depressed resource.

CDFU provided funding for the purchase of hydroacoustic equipment for use by ADFG and the PWS Science Center in assessing herring biomass in PWS. Project 97166 provides funding needed to transition from spawn deposition to acoustic biomass assessments. Several years of overlap in the use of acoustic and spawn deposition assessments is needed to adequately compare the two techniques and develop a link between the two biomass time series. At present, we have acoustic biomass estimates for herring spawning in the northern Montague Island area during 1995 and 1996. The 1995 acoustic estimate corresponded fairly well with the spawn deposition estimate for the same area. The data from the 1996 surveys is not yet available, however, it is likely that there will not be good correspondence between the two estimates. This is because many of the fish had already moved into shallow water to spawn at the time the acoustic survey was conducted. Several years of experience is needed to develop an adequate understanding of the variations in weather conditions and fish behavior that affect the practicality of acoustic assessments on pre-spawning fish.



Molly McCammon  
July 15, 1996  
page 2 of 2

The herring disease project (97162) relies on age-specific abundance estimates provided by herring natal habitats to track changes in mortality associated with ichthyophonus and viral hemorrhagic septicemia. Dr. Gary Marty is presently working on a proposal to the National Science Foundation to continue tracking disease related mortality. These results will be used to derive variable natural mortality estimates and ultimately refine our biomass forecasts. Little will be gained from this effort if the precision and accuracy of our biomass estimates is reduced to the point that we cannot detect interannual changes in age-specific natural mortality.

In summary, we feel that project 97166 is needed to adequately monitor recovery of a resource damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This is particularly true now because the resource is near the minimum threshold for commercial harvest. Project 97166 will also provide for development of acoustic biomass assessment techniques applied to pre-spawning herring in PWS. An orderly transition from spawn deposition to acoustic assessments is needed to adequately monitor resource recovery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director



# Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-8447 FAX (907) 424-3480

July 16, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Ste. 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fully Fund the Otolith Recovery Project

Dear Ms. McGammon:

Cordova District Fishermen United wishes to voice its support for establishing an otolith reading laboratory in Cordova. This project was designed to replace the coded wire tag project by using a non-intrusive mark that cannot be shed. It will not affect the ability of a fish to return to its release site and can be applied to 100% of the fish released at a hatchery. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council spent over \$500,000 to have equipment purchased and installed at all of the Prince William Sound pink salmon hatcheries in order to apply otolith marks. We understand that the marks were applied and that readers in Juneau were able to easily distinguish between hatchery marked fish and wild fish in blind tests done this spring. Otoliths examined in Cordova will do two things: provide timely information to fishery managers and provide employment in a fisheries related industry in Cordova which was severely impacted by the oil spill.

As you know, coded wire tagged fish carry a visible external mark as an adipose clip. These marked fish are scanned with a magnetic tag detector for the presence of a tag and the resulting mark to tag ratio is used for preliminary stock composition in the commercial fishery. Otolith marked fish carry no such visible mark, thus the only way to make a determination as to the fish's origin is to dissect and examine the otolith. The current procedure requires the otoliths to be sent to Juneau to be examined creating several problems. Sending otoliths to Juneau would mean several days after a fishery closure before the results will be available to fishery managers in Cordova. Managers often must make decisions regarding opening commercial common property fisheries within hours after a previous fishery.

Otolith reading in Juneau will not be timely enough to help those managers. Added weather complications that often occur in Juneau (preventing jet aircraft from landing) could further delay this fishery information. In order to manage the rapid pace of the mixed stock pink fisheries in Prince William Sound, otoliths must be read in Cordova.

Reading otoliths in Cordova not only makes sense from a fisheries management point of view, but also from an economic point of view. The otolith recovery project will initially employ eight people on a seasonal basis in Cordova. If otoliths are sent to Juneau for examination, the employment figure in Cordova will be reduced to four. Otoliths examined in Cordova would also save the shipping costs. Cordova was impacted at a much higher degree than Juneau from the oil spill and needs all the economic stimulus available.

Apparently, in the initial planning process for the otolith project, some of the equipment needed to process and read otoliths was inadvertently left out of the budgets. Last year's annual budget only included one



Molly McCammon  
July 15, 1996  
page 2 of 2

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In summary, we feel that project 97166 is needed to adequately monitor recovery of a resource damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This is particularly true now because the resource is near the minimum threshold for commercial harvest. Project 97166 will also provide for development of acoustic biomass assessment techniques applied to pre-spawning herring in PWS. An orderly transition from spawn deposition to acoustic assessments is needed to adequately monitor resource recovery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director



97259  
**Cordova District Fishermen United**

P.O. Box 939  
Cordova, Alaska 99574  
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

June 24, 1996

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

RECEIVED  
JUN 25 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Nutrient Enrichment for Coghill Lake

Dear Ms. McGammon:

In 1993, the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council approved the restoration plan (nutrient enrichment) for Coghill Lake to supplant fishery resources damaged by the EVOS. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, initiated a 5-year nutrient enrichment project. The project plan also called for two years of post-fertilization monitoring to assess lake productivity after the termination of the five-year lake fertilization project.

According to the latest annual report on this project, during the first three years of fertilization, nutrient concentrations and phytoplankton significantly increased, producing a greater biomass of zooplankton. The increase in zooplankton biomass contributed to increased smolt production in 1994 and 1995, an average of 1.4 million, compared to the average of 275,000 before fertilization.

While productivity of Coghill Lake has increased during fertilization, restoring the run is contingent upon obtaining adequate fry recruitment and continued improvement of the zooplankton food base. The plan to restore Coghill Lake sockeye salmon relies on lake fertilization to increase productivity, and attaining adequate numbers of rearing fry. Specifically, the restoration plan is to expand the food base (zooplankton biomass) for sockeye fry and to attain adequate fry recruitment (commensurate with the food base) by achieving the escapement goal of 25,000 through changes in management of the commercial fisheries or by hatchery stocking if the escapement goal is not reached for two consecutive years. Nutrient enrichment is a proven technique to increase a lake's capacity to produce zooplankton for rearing sockeye salmon, which results in greater smolt biomass and higher adult returns.

This summer, the fry from the 30,000 escapement in 1995 (which was the highest since 1989) will be rearing in the lake when the lake is being fertilized. In 1996, Coghill Lake is expected to also receive an escapement of this level, and the fry will be rearing in the lake in 1997 when no fertilization (or post-fertilization monitoring) would occur if the project is terminated. Thus, only one year of lake rearing data at the optimum escapement will be available; this does not provide much confidence that the lake can sustain this level of production and that the lake has been restored according to your project recommendations for continued funding. We feel that another year of lake fertilization or, at the very least, one year of post-fertilization monitoring is needed to determine if this stock is indeed restored and that the lake can support fry from the optimum escapements of about 25,000 to 30,000 sockeye.



page 2 of 2

The effects of nutrient enrichment in Coghill Lake to date have been positive, but achieving restoration depends on the system's capability to sustain fry production from adequate escapements. We feel that one year of positive effects on all trophic levels does not constitute complete or satisfactory restoration of this stock. We request the project be done as planned for five years of fertilization and at least one year of post-fertilization monitoring.

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning CDFU's interest in the ongoing viability of this project, please do not hesitate to contact us any time. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
**CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED**

  
Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

cc: Cordova ADFG

96/97210

P. O. Box BSW  
Cordova, AK 99574  
April 18, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
APR 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Our family continues to enjoy reading the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Newsletters and Reports.

I am writing on behalf of our family to thank the Council for supporting the Youth Area Watch.

Our son, a ninth grader with the Chugach School District, participated in this program this school year. He gained practical hands-on science experience with many aspects of the PWS ecosystem including the pristane mussel study, seal necropsy, ocean water chemistry, salmon marking, herring studies, meteorology and more. We were astounded by the in depth studies, Mr. Mel Henning, Chugach District Youth Area Watch Co-ordinator had arranged for the students.

Our son, Even, has collected mussels for two years prior to YAW but this year he can knowledgeably explain the pristane study with many of its ramifications on the health status of the PWS.

Besides the actual science, the students learned of career options in science, the interrelationship of man and the PWS and the fellowship of students working together to accomplish specific tasks, as well as, learning to respect each individual's unique skills and knowledge.  
Thank you!

Sincerely,

*Frances I. Evanson*

Mrs. Frances Evanson

97223

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION  
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. #512  
WASHINGTON, DC 20009

16 May 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon  
Anchorage Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Dr. Charles Monnett sent me a copy of a proposal (#97223) that he and Dr. Lisa Rotterman have submitted to your office for funding consideration. The proposal seeks funds to complete and publish the results of analyses of data on sea otter distribution, abundance, movements, survival, and reproduction collected before, during, and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The proposal indicates that the investigators began intensive studies of sea otters in Prince William Sound in May 1984 and that, following the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in March 1989, they were funded as part of the damage assessment program to collect data needed to assess the immediate and long-term effects of the oil spill on the Prince William Sound sea otter population. It indicates that funding for the EVOS-related field studies was terminated in November 1991 and that no funding was provided to complete the data analyses and publish the study results.

It is evident from the proposal that more detailed assessment and comparison of data collected by the investigators before, during, and after the oil spill likely would provide a much better picture than currently is available of how the Prince William Sound sea otter population was affected by and is recovering from the spill. It also would provide additional information and insight into the effectiveness of efforts to capture, clean, rehabilitate, and release oiled sea otters. From the descriptions of the unpublished data described in the proposal, it would appear that the data analyses and publications proposed would lead to better understanding and documentation of both the immediate and long-term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on sea otters and their habitat in Prince William Sound. For those reasons, I think it would be highly desirable to have the data analyses and publications done as proposed.

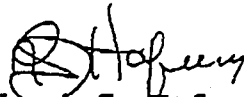
The copy of the proposal sent to me did not include a budget justification. Therefore, I cannot comment on whether the requested funding may be high, low, or about right to do what is proposed. Also, it is not clear whether Drs. Monnett and Rotterman plan to submit manuscripts to you or others for review and comment before they are submitted to peer-reviewed journals for publication. In my view, the value of the publications might

2

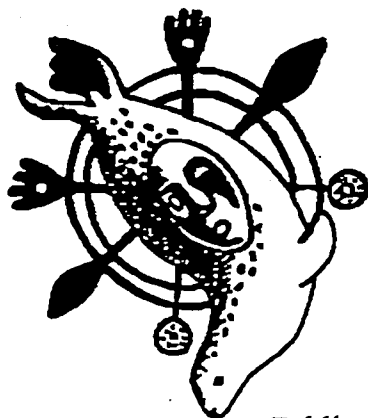
be enhanced by ensuring that they are reviewed, before publication, by other individuals with first-hand knowledge and expertise regarding sea otter population dynamics and the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Reviewers selected by journals may or may not have the required expertise. Therefore, if the funding request is judged reasonable, you may want to consider requiring that Drs. Monnett and Rotterman identify and provide the manuscripts to relevant experts for peer review before they are submitted to journals for publication.

I hope that these comments are helpful. If you have questions about any of them, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Hofman, Ph.D.  
Scientific Program Director



## ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

Public Advisory Group  
EVOS Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street Suite 401  
Anchorage, Ak 99501-3451

June 5, 1996

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monica Riedel  
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*Chugach Region*  
Harold Martin  
Vice-Chair  
*Southeast Region*  
Alfred Quijance  
Sec'y/Treas.  
*Cook Inlet Region*  
Flore Lekanof  
*Aleutian/Pribilof*  
Mitch Simeonoff  
*Kodiak Region*

Dear PAG members,

I am writing in behalf of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission in regards to Project # 97244: Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling.

Over the course of the past few years the Trustee Council has funded several workshops to bring Community Representatives together to discuss how Native Hunters can help the Restoration efforts for the Harbor Seal, one of the most commonly used subsistence resources.

One way the hunters have been directly involved, is by supplying the scientist with fresh samples from subsistence harvested harbor seals.

This has worked very well, even though it is still a pilot program. We have been able to have an opportunity to discuss the various levels of harbor seal research and results face to face with the scientists involved. 11 hunters have been trained to collect samples and two videos have been produced both of which have been broadcast by ARCS to the outlying villages in Alaska. Through this program the villages have been linked with the best marine mammal biologists in the State and the hunters are getting scientific technical training in what they already do well.

I wish to express my gratitude in behalf of the ANHSC to the Trustee Council for funding this program and I look forward to expanding this program to the other spill impacted villages which have been out of the State-wide biosampling loop. With funding at the proposed level more hunters will be trained and the rest of the impacted villages will be served.

Sincerely,

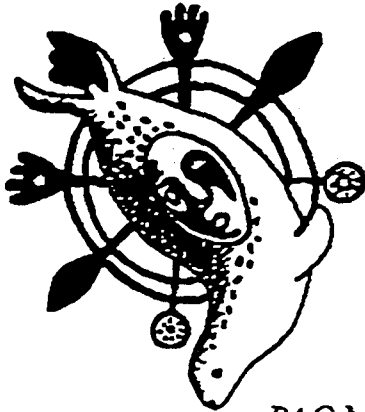
*Monica Riedel*

Monica Riedel, Chair, ANHSC  
Project Co-Leader, # 97244

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

*Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being*

97245/97210



## ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

PAG Members  
Trustee Council  
EVOS Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

June 5, 1996

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monica Riedel  
Chair  
Chugach Region  
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Alfred Quijance  
Sec'y/Treas.  
Cook Inlet Region  
Flore Lekanof  
Aleutian/Pribilof  
Mitch Simeonoff  
Kodiak Region

Dear PAG Members and Trustee Council,

I am writing in behalf of Projects #97245-BAA and #97210 Youth Area Watch.  
Project # 97245-BAA Community -Based Harbor Seal Research:

This project idea came directly from a Prince William Sound Seal Hunter. After being involved in previous workshops regarding Harbor Seals, and much discussion on how to blend local traditional knowledge with western science, this project proposal was developed. This project will hire 6 local boats, 2 native hunters per boat, 5 community based data managers and a project leader for a total of 18 local people. With a reputable marine mammal biologist to train and further develop the program, this will be a source of fundamental data sets to fully evaluate the winter, spring and fall distribution of harbor seals. It falls within the realm of what the hunters are already doing in the winter months, which is observing the area and looking for seals. The hunters can collect the data sets needed for the restoration efforts for the harbor seal and subsistence.

With the trained data base technicians in the villages the traditional knowledge of the local people can be well documented for local residents by local residents. This will truly leave a legacy in terms of directly involving Native Residents in the restoration process. This will also allow for the development of stewardship values for the future generation in the villages.

I cannot say enough about how great Project #97210 helped transfer subsistence knowledge from elders to the youth. Due to the lack of hunting success because of the declining seal population, through coordinating this program, it directly involved youth with hunters in a planned technical training session. Not only did it allow the training of collecting seal tissue for research, it doubled as a setting for the transfer of valuable traditional knowledge to the youth from the expert hunters from their respective areas. I would like to encourage you to expanded this program to the other villages which if funded, will be expanded through the Harbor seal biosampling program.

Sincerely, Monica Riedel, Chair ANHSC

*Monica Riedel*

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

*Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being*

97254

RECEIVED  
JUN 12 1996

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am a Lower Cook Inlet seine fisherman who urges your support for Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254. As graphically displayed by the map on the cover of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan, Lower Cook Inlet--especially the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula--was second only to Prince William Sound in environmental damage suffered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Since the oil spill in 1989, the Lower Cook Inlet has experienced run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area--most notably the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula. Prior to this time, the Lower Cook Inlet supported healthy salmon fisheries that provided economic benefits for the entire region. It is time to bring the area back to its prior health. Fertilization of Delight and Desire Lakes will provide significant movement in that direction by helping to rehabilitate wild stocks of sockeye salmon in Delight and Desire Lakes as well as restore the commercial catch of East Nuka Bay to former levels.

In summary, I urge your support of Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project--# 97254. The Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project addresses restoration needs in the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, which was radically affected by the 1989 spill and, so is clearly within the Trustee Council's mandate. It is a reasonable and viable proposal that is based on sound biology and makes good economic sense.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan A. Wise

LCI Seiner

Nathan & Virginia Wise  
1930 East Road, Apt. B  
Homer, AK 99603-7305

8  
97254

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

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Thank you. John G. Wise

Sincerely,

LCI Seiner



RECEIVED  
JUN 6 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



97254  
RECEIVED  
JUN 5 1996

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Thank you.

Sincerely, *Thomas M. Buchanan*

*Thomas M. Buchanan*

LCI Seiner

T. BUCHANAN  
Box 925  
SEWARD, AK 99664

97254

May 26, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Perry N Buchanan*

LCI Seiner

*P O Box 1306*

*SEWARD, AK. 99664*

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JUN 4 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



# Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

June 24, 1996

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

Reference: Nutrient Enrichment for Coghill Lake

Dear Ms. McGammon:

In 1993, the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council approved the restoration plan (nutrient enrichment) for Coghill Lake to supplant fishery resources damaged by the EVOS. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, initiated a 5-year nutrient enrichment project. The project plan also called for two years of post-fertilization monitoring to assess lake productivity after the termination of the five-year lake fertilization project.

According to the latest annual report on this project, during the first three years of fertilization, nutrient concentrations and phytoplankton significantly increased, producing a greater biomass of zooplankton. The increase in zooplankton biomass contributed to increased smolt production in 1994 and 1995, an average of 1.4 million, compared to the average of 275,000 before fertilization.

While productivity of Coghill Lake has increased during fertilization, restoring the run is contingent upon obtaining adequate fry recruitment and continued improvement of the zooplankton food base. The plan to restore Coghill Lake sockeye salmon relies on lake fertilization to increase productivity, and attaining adequate numbers of rearing fry. Specifically, the restoration plan is to expand the food base (zooplankton biomass) for sockeye fry and to attain adequate fry recruitment (commensurate with the food base) by achieving the escapement goal of 25,000 through changes in management of the commercial fisheries or by hatchery stocking if the escapement goal is not reached for two consecutive years. Nutrient enrichment is a proven technique to increase a lake's capacity to produce zooplankton for rearing sockeye salmon, which results in greater smolt biomass and higher adult returns.

This summer, the fry from the 30,000 escapement in 1995 (which was the highest since 1989) will be rearing in the lake when the lake is being fertilized. In 1996, Coghill Lake is expected to also receive an escapement of this level, and the fry will be rearing in the lake in 1997 when no fertilization (or post-fertilization monitoring) would occur if the project is terminated. Thus, only one year of lake rearing data at the optimum escapement will be available; this does not provide much confidence that the lake can sustain this level of production and that the lake has been restored according to your project recommendations for continued funding. We feel that another year of lake fertilization or, at the very least, one year of post-fertilization monitoring is needed to determine if this stock is indeed restored and that the lake can support fry from the optimum escapements of about 25,000 to 30,000 sockeye.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

page 2 of 2

The effects of nutrient enrichment in Coghill Lake to date have been positive, but achieving restoration depends on the system's capability to sustain fry production from adequate escapements. We feel that one year of positive effects on all trophic levels does not constitute complete or satisfactory restoration of this stock. We request the project be done as planned for five years of fertilization and at least one year of post-fertilization monitoring.

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning CDFU's interest in the ongoing viability of this project, please do not hesitate to contact us any time. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

  
Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

cc: Cordova ADFG

97276

**Chignik Lake Village Council**  
**P.O. Box 33**  
**Chignik Lake, Ak. 99548**  
**(907)845-2212 PHONE**  
**(907)845-2217 FAX**

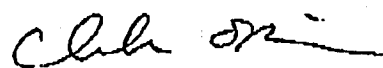
June 4, 1996

Molly McCammon, Exxon Valdez Oilspill Trustee Council,  
Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator,

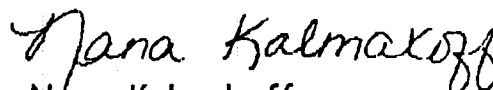
The Chignik Lake Village Council and residents of Chignik Lake give full support to the proposal on the road project to Portage at Dorner Bay.

The residents at Chignik Lake rely on subsistence. It would help our lively hood a great deal to get this road for easier access to the subsistence clamming grounds.

Sincerely,



Charles O'Domin,  
Vice-President



Nana Kalmakoff,  
Secretary/Treasurer

**The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council**

P.O. Box 1388

Cordova, Alaska 99574-1388

(907) 424-7738 • Fax (907) 424-7739

June 2, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valez Oil Spill Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly


The Native Village of Eyak would like to express their support for the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
- 97220 Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration
- 97222 Chenega Bay Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)
- 97225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
- 97245 BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
- 97262 Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97263 Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97264 Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97265 Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Unplands Planting Willows for Moose Browse
- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips, Port Graham
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97277 Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay
- 97281 Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops
- 97282 Sea Otter Population Monitoring
- 97283 Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration
- 97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery
- 97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.  
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours

  
Bob Henrichs  
President, Traditional Council  
Native Village of Eyak

# COPPER RIVER/PWS NATIVE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1388-CORDOVA, ALASKA 9957  
TEL 907-424-7738-FAX 907-4247739

June 2, 1996

Molly McCannon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valez Oil Spill Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly

The Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association supports the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

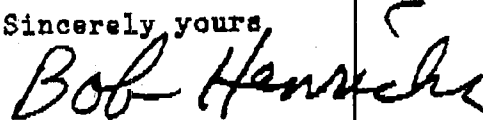
- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
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- 97245 BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Self Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
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Restoration  
97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery  
97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill  
97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.  
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours,



Bob Henrichs  
President  
Copper River/PWS  
Native Fishermen's Association

## TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171  
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Ph. (907) 325-2311  
FAX (907) 325-2298

May 22, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK. 99501

RE: FY 97 EVOS Restoration Project Proposals

Dear Molly,

Greetings from "God's Country". I hope that this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

I am writing today to voice our comments regarding restoration proposals for FY '97. I will briefly address each of the projects that we support and why they are important to the Native of Tatitlek.

Project Number 97220 - "Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration"

Many of the subsistence resources that were adversely affected by the EVOS are still in various stages of recovery, many of the resources have not gained much ground since 1989. Many of the salmon returns have been created through enhancement efforts, not necessarily in traditional harvesting areas. This project will replace lost subsistence resources and will assist in restoring natural salmon returns. This project is also important to us because it will allow village residents to work directly on the project, providing their own input and experience.

Project Number 97210 - "Youth Area Watch"

This project is in it's second year. Conversations with Tatitlek youth that have participated in the project have shown that they are very excited about the project. With the villages becoming more involved in the management of some of the resources that are so important to our lifestyles, it is vital that we strive for as much youth involvement as possible - this project is perfect for this.

Project Number 97220 - "Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound"

I had a great deal of involvement in this project, really enjoyed working with the production firm that was selected to produce the documentary. I think that the final product will be very beneficial to everyone, especially those unfamiliar with the importance of subsistence to Native villages. Contract costs were a little more than expected for the production.

Project Number 97052 - "Community Knowledge/Traditional Ecological Knowledge"

In it's third year, this project is just realizing it's potential. I think that we all know the potential that it has and how beneficial it can be to both residents and scientists.

Project Number 976127 - "Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release"

This project has been extremely successful. a good working relationship has been established with the Valdez Fisheries Development Corp. and residents are much more involved in ensuring the success of this project. We hope that the Trustee Council will continue to support the project.

Project Number 97131 - "Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration"

Restoration of one of the most popular subsistence resources while utilizing local residents and knowledge has made this one the most popular projects in Tatitlek. The project also has created a more closer working relationship between the Chugach communities and residents.

Project Number 97244 - "Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling"

We have received much community support for this project, both from hunters and youth. There are several people in the village that are trained to take samples. This provides the opportunity for our people to be directly involved in research efforts and also to learn more about the impacts that the oil spill has had on the seal populations. The ANHSC has done an excellent job in facilitating the project-Monica should be commended for her good work.

Project Number 97245-BAA - "Community-Based Harbor Seal Research"

This project will allow for an even greater degree of involvement by the people most affected by any declines or adverse impacts of the oil spill on it's population. We strongly urge support of it.

Project 97256A - "Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Colombia Lake"

As always, we support any efforts to restore or replace subsistence resources damages or destroyed by the oil spill. This project will introduce red salmon in an area that is perfectly suited for it and will do much to enhance subsistence harvests of a salmon species that is becoming more and more difficult to find in northern PWS. The residents of Tatitlek wholeheartedly support this proposal and urge the Trustees to fund it.

Project Number 97115 - "Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System"

It makes no sense to fund projects that will restore damaged resources or environments if efforts will not be made to prevent marine pollution that may adversely affect their success. This project, which we have participated in for the past three years has come a long way and will soon realize its goals and objectives with more funding. The two recommendations contained in the overall plan that are to be addressed are construction of Environmental Operation Stations that will improve the overall

management of solid and oily wastes and creation of used oil management systems in each community.

Again, these are just brief narratives of our opinions of the projects listed, all of which we strongly support and urge the support of the Trustee Council of them. I hope that you will call me if you have any questions regarding these statements.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. take care.

Sincerely,

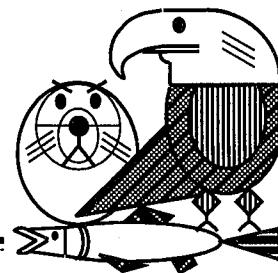
  
Gary P. Kumpkoff, President  
Tatitlek Village IRA Council

# 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



## PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trust Fund was established by court order to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill; and

WHEREAS the Trustee Council acts on behalf of the public as trustees to ensure that funds expended are necessary and reasonable to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill; and

WHEREAS the Trustee Council has paid more than \$1.5 million to the Court Registry Investment System which a recent audit has determined to be in excess of the services provided;

THEREFORE, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Public Advisory Group urges the Trustee Council through the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice to request Judge Holland to reimburse all past fees and waive all future fees paid by the Trustee Council to the Court Registry Investment System for investment of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trust Funds, and to do so as expeditiously as possible.

Adopted August 7, 1996

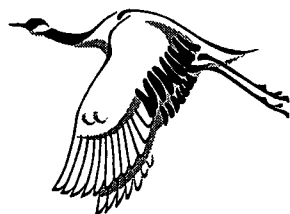
Vern McCorkle, Chair

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AUG 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### Trustee Agencies

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



# Community Involvement Report

July 30, 1996

## Chenega Residual Oil Cleanup Project To Start This Year

The EVOS Trustee Council recently approved \$1.9 million to clean up eight beaches in the vicinity of Chenega Bay, an effort community leaders have been calling for since 1993. The project proposal, written by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), was based on the outcome of a Residual Shoreline Oiling Workshop held in November of 1995 at which 14 Chenega Bay residents testified about their dissatisfaction with the condition of the environmental conditions in the surrounding area.

Larry Evanoff stated "How would you like it if the supermarket you shopped at was filthy and contaminated? Would you buy your food there?" He said the same is true of the beaches where they hunt

and gather intertidal and marine subsistence foods.

The planning phase of the project will start with a Memorandum of Agreement between ADEC and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council in Valdez. PWSEDC will initiate the planning phase of the project this summer and have a remediation plan ready to implement by December of 1996. An advisory committee of two Chenega Corporation and two Chenega Village Council representatives will be formed to work with PWSEDC on the remediation plan. In phase two, the advisory group will recommend a bonded contractor for the remediation work and local hire will be a key factor in this phase. After the clean up work is completed, the next phase will be to monitor and evaluate the results of the remediation efforts.

## Teleconference Notice

A Community Involvement Facilitators' teleconference has been scheduled for August 5, 1996 at 11:00 AM to bring everyone up to date on what has happened during the past two months. Molly McCammon has asked me to set up a teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators before the Public Advisory Group meets on August 7, 1996. Cherri Womac from the EVOS Restoration Office has contacted all the CI Facilitators to notify them of this meeting, but if you have questions call 1-800-478-7745. Some of the topics to be discussed: 1) topics of concern to oil spill communities in regard to the EVOS Trustee Council, 2) subsistence project recommendations for the FY 97 EVOS Trustee Council funding, 3) the Traditional Knowledge Protocols, 4) the Traditional

### Ecological Knowledge Project 97352

A public hearing on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan has been scheduled for August 6, 1996 at 7:00 PM, contact your local Legislative Information Office to participate (list enclosed). If you want to testify at the public hearing on Tuesday night or at the Public Advisory Group meeting on Wednesday, August 7, 1996, call Cherri well in advance so she can assist you.

## Local News

### Tatitlek

Gary Kompkoff, Chief of Tatitlek, reported on the burst of activities that are proceeding throughout the spring and summer months.

"The new ferry dock was completed in 1996," Gary said. The state ferry "Bartlett" made its first stop in Tatitlek on May 16, 1996. "The extension of the existing 2200 foot airstrip to 4200 feet is scheduled to be completed by July 1996." The Army Corps of Engineers and the Alaska Department of Transportation recently completed the feasibility phase and will begin the design phase of a new boat harbor which is scheduled for construction within the next few years. Gary provided an extensive list of local resources including a list of trained local

personnel, accommodations, facilities, and available equipment, vehicles, boats, and skiffs.

The village is very busy with many projects including a subsistence/mariculture processing facility, clinic construction, new teacher housing, and a new generator facility.

"It appears there will be a good salmon return, if indications prove correct. Many Elders and residents are already smoking salmon, and it's great to see this type of activity again."

The Tatitlek Mariculture Project has grown over the past few years to the point of the community constructing a subsistence/oyster processing facility funded through the State EVOS criminal funds with plans to expand to littleneck clams, scallops, mussels, and cockles. The project employs eight community members to care for the oyster seed until they reach marketable size, at which time they sort them and prepare them for market. Another component of this project is to expand upon the existing marketing plan to ensure continuous funding for the project.

### Eyak

There has been a record sockeye run on the Copper River Delta but the seiners are reluctant to go out to the fishing

grounds due to the low pink and dog salmon price. Most of the fishermen are either staying on the flats or going out to Esther Island to gillnet. An Interim Board of Directors was elected for the Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association on April 22, 1996.

Bob Henrich, President of the Native Village of Eyak said there will be a Copper River Tribal Caucus later this summer.

On June 8, 1996 the IKUMIT ALUTII Dance Group presented their premier performance at the Masonic Hall. Lydia Robart, from Port Graham was in Cordova the week of June 3-8, 1996, instructing youth and adults in the cultural art of Alutiiq dance. Lydia was assisted by her dance students from Tatitlek. Approximately 30 children and 6 adults danced to the delight of a packed audience, dressed in costumes embellished with beads and otter fur. They hope to continue dance meetings, and acquire additional funding to learn to make traditional headwear, including bentwood hats and beaded headdresses.

### Port Graham

Walter Meganack, Jr. reports there are a number of projects happening this summer including work on the road to Windy Bay, which will increase

the local access to subsistence resources and help with tourism development plans. Port Graham Seafoods started buying fish on July 6, 1996 and will operate a four pound can line throughout the summer. This is the first time the cannery has operated since the oil spill in 1989. Walter said that there are two local boats out fishing but most of the fleet is working on other local construction projects since the fish prices are so low. There was an archeological project near the cannery led by Bill and Karen Workmen of UAA, Robert McMullen was the project director and it employed four local students. The Port Graham Tribal Hatchery has been a great success to the community and to the local salmon stocks in the area. Pink salmon eggs are taken from the Port Graham River, raised in the hatchery and released in Port Graham Bay. The first successful pink salmon return was in 1995 and the tribe was able to take over 15,00 broodstock for future years. The tribal hatchery recently expanded their capabilities to include sockeye and coho salmon production. The long range plan is to produce enough fish to sell to the village corporation's cannery and to other markets as well.

### Nanwalek

Hans Petersen who replaced Charles Moonin as the Community Facilitator for Nanwalek says the Village Council has already met to discuss the project proposals they want to work on for next year. He said, due to the lack of trust in the safeness of subsistence foods, they have been eating more processed, store-bought staples instead of relying on natural foods from the sea and the land. He also mentioned that locals cannot make a living off the fishing industry to support their families since fish prices crashed. Hans worked with Dr. Ken Brooks over the July 4th holiday to seed 900 littleneck clams, after three months he will help remeasure the clams to see how much they have grown. The Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement Project is operated through a cooperative agreement between the Port Graham Tribal Hatchery and the Nanwalek Village Council for the production of Red Salmon to be placed in the lakes above Nanwalek. The eggs are taken from the salmon in Nanwalek, transported to Port Graham to be hatched and reared to fingerling size, then returned to the lakes in Nanwalek for further rearing in net pens in the lake system before they are released in late October. Due to this

cooperative remote release program in 1995, the community was able to open the subsistence and commercial fishery for the first time in 10 years. The Chugach Regional Resources Commission provides this project with a professional fisheries biologist to assist with the technical and education aspects of the program. All other employees are local residents of Nanwalek. Ron Stanek, ADF&G Subsistence Division, reports that the Jukebox Project is moving along in Nanwalek and Port Graham. There will be one college intern, Sperry Ash (working on the Sugestun language) and two high school seniors, Leo Ash (working on music and dance) and Kaylyn Moonin (working on traditional foods), participating in the project. They will compile materials and do interviews.

### Seward

The Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery (QTSH) in Seward, began operation in 1992 to raise oyster spat for sale to the shellfish farms in the State of Alaska, it recently conducted research on raising littleneck clams. As a result, QTSH is the first and only hatchery in the nation to successfully spawn out and raise this species of clams. This project increased the activity and experience of the tribal hatchery staff, who



recently received a grant to investigate the possibility of raising rock scallops, and other shellfish species. CRRC is currently working with the State of Alaska to construct a new hatchery and research facility which will be operated, in part, by CRRC in cooperation with the Qutekcak Native Tribe.

### **Chigniks**

Virginia Aleck reported that a new road is being built in to the old land fill. She wishes additional money could be received to lay a gravel trail to the clam digging beach they have used since the oil spill while the road crew is still there with their equipment. I have sent a copy of the request letter from Chignik Lake Village Council to John Gliva at DCRA, but they won't make a decision until the Trustee Council has made their final decision on August 28, 1996. Toni Lind, the Chignik Lake Assistant Administrator, reported that during the closure of the old land fill some of the workers took old skiffs, hondas, trucks, and drums that had been lying around the village for years and disposed of them. The village looks cleaner, uncluttered.

They are waiting for the second run of fish to show up. There are no fish in the Lagoon right now. The second run has

declined over the last 5 years and the locals are wondering if ADF&G will recognize the need to upgrade the amount of fish they are allowing through the weir. She did not say which species of salmon she was talking about, I assumed it was sockeye.

### **Valdez**

Karen Goodberlet is Tina Wheeler's replacement at the Valdez Native Tribe (VNT). In her last report that Tina said she was resigning for health reasons. She noted some local observations she received from hunters. John Boone noticed they are still seeing sea otter with lesions. He will try to bring one in for sampling. Jesse Frank has noticed that the sea otters are eating seagulls which they do not normally eat. He theorized they have exhausted their normal food supply. He also stated his relatives in Southeast Alaska have noticed an increased number of sea otters, suggesting to him that sea otters from our region have migrated south for better food supplies. The VNT, with technical assistance from CRRC, has developed a Smoked and Dried Fish Operation which targets its sales to Native consumers. Initially, the VNT has been able to sell everything they produce proving the feasibility of such a venture. As a result, CRRC and

the tribe are cooperatively seeking funding to expand the project.

### **Kodiak**

Hank Eaton stated that he has been working on a duck survey that he sent to the villages. Based on local observations, he said that the number of Eider ducks are down 50 percent compared to before the oil spill. Black and harlequin ducks are down at least 20 percent. Sea Quail were also down as much as 50 percent. "The time it took to get all the responses back from the villages points dramatically to the need for a computer communication system that would facilitate responses from tribal groups." Hank said, "It was five weeks before I received all the return mail relating to the duck survey." Hank stated there is still concern about oil spill preparedness in the villages.

*Thanks to every one  
who sent local news.*

### **Chugach Regional Resources Commission**

According to Patty Brown-Schwalenberg the EVOS Trustee Council funded the Clam Restoration Project that uses the expertise of the Qutekcak Shellfish Hatchery and Nursery and newly

recruited hatchery manager Jon Agosti, to raise littleneck clams to grow-out stage. Jon started work on June 10, 1996. He has over ten years experience working at the Westcot Bay Sea Farms in Washington State developing hatchery and nursery techniques for oysters, clams, scallops, and cockles. Jon will serve as hatchery manager for two to three years as a mentor to Carmen Young who has directed the hatchery work prior to this season. Once Carmen receives more training and takes over as manager again, Jon will move into a research and development position so that Qutekcak Tribal Shellfish Hatchery can stay at the forefront of shellfish technology in Alaska.

Between June 29- July 6, 1996 teams, headed by Dr. Ken Brooks, planted the littleneck clams that were produced and raised at Qutekcak at three village sites; Tatitlek, Port Graham and Nanwalek. In addition to the reseeding project, they also investigated predator control methods for razor clams in the Native Village of Eyak and predator control for littleneck clams in Tatitlek. They conducted beach surveys for Ouzinkie and Chenega Bay for future reseeding of those village beaches.

## **Kodiak Island Borough News**

I talked to Linda Freed of the Kodiak Island Borough regarding their efforts to secure oil spill response equipment for the villages on Kodiak Island and the City of Kodiak. "ADEC is committed to providing funding in the amount of \$300-500,000 for the acquisition of this spill response equipment. Industry as required by ADEC, will work to provide training and drills for the use of this equipment by community residents and personnel

## **Protocols for Traditional Knowledge Update**

The Protocols that were written in April have been circulated to the agencies for comment and revised to incorporate those comments. A second draft will be circulated to agencies before distribution to the Community Involvement Facilitators for their review later this summer.

## **FY 97 Project Progress**

If you have wondered why I haven't sent out the amount of information I did throughout the spring, it is because I have been working to get the community based projects through the review and evaluation process here at the

Restoration Office. I am still working with others on rewrites for: Project 97052 Community Involvement Project to include one more CI Facilitator in Seldovia. Project 97352 Traditional Ecological Knowledge-A Consolidated Approach Project, this project will hire a consultant with expertise in traditional knowledge to lead this effort for the next few years. Project 97286 Elders/Youth Conference, fund a planning effort for the next oil spill community conference which will actually take place in the winter of 1997. Project 97263 Assessment Protection and Enhancement of Wildstock Salmon Streams in the Lower Cook Inlet.

There are continuing projects including 97127 and 97272 which are remote release projects to create replacement runs of salmon near Chenega Bay and Tatitlek. Project 97220 allows salmon stream enhancements near the Village of Eyak and Project 97225 will increase the availability of pink salmon near Port Graham until coho and sockeye runs return to normal. Six projects were differed until feasibility studies are completed: Project 97222: A fish pass on Anderson Creek near Chenega Bay. Project 97247: Habitat improvements on the Kametolook River near Perryville. Project 97256 A and B: Stocking Columbia Lake

(near Tatitlek). Then because of legal questions two new projects were differed. Project 97267: Build a float dock to improve access to subsistence resources for Port Graham residents and the other is to conduct educational subsistence harvest trips. These last two projects were submitted to John Gliva at DCRA, who is in charge of the EVOS criminal funds, for consideration if they do not pass review of the EVOS Trustee Council.

### **Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission Report**

Monica Reidel, Chair of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) reports that they are in their slow months for taking samples but they are still going to have their second workshop on the status of the harbor seal to bring the board up to date on the biosampling program. After consulting with the project co-director Jim Fall, ADF&G Subsistence Division, Monica said they agreed to hold their next meeting at the 47th Annual Arctic Science Conference. The conference will be held at Girdwood on September 19-21, 1996.

"Kate Wynne, UAF/Sea Grant, will be there with an update on the biosampling program as well as several of our Commissioners who will be on panels presenting their own

local projects." Monica said, "I believe it is a good opportunity for our Native Leaders to participate in a world class convention."

#### **Time line for FY 97 Work Plan**

**April 15, 1996**-Restoration Office received 126 proposals requesting \$38 million for FY 97.

**May 16-18, 1996**-Chief Scientist and core reviewers met to discuss the scientific merits of proposals.

**May 23, 1996**-Executive Director discussed proposals with agencies, Chief Scientist, and Public Advisory Group and drafted preliminary recommendations.

**June 5, 1996**-Public Advisory Group discussed proposals and preliminary recommendations and advised the Executive Director.

**June 24, 1996**-FY 97 Draft Work Plan is distributed for public comment.

**August 5, 1996**-Teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators at 11:00 AM.

**August 6, 1996**-Public hearing on the FY 97 Draft Work Plan.

**August 7, 1996**-Public Advisory Group meets to develop recommendations for the Trustee Council on FY 97 Final Work Plan.

**August 28, 1996**-Trustee Council is expected to decide on FY 97 Final Work Plan.

**October 1, 1996**-Fiscal year 1997 (FY97) begins.

### **Subsistence Resource Abnormalities Study Continues**

Rita Miraglia has informed me that the ADF&G Subsistence Division still has the system in effect which enables subsistence harvesters to send in samples of abnormal resources to be examined by pathologists. The scientist's findings are reported to the communities, with an explanation of the results. The project began in 1995 in response to requests from the subsistence users in the oil spill area who noticed abnormalities but had no way to find out what caused the conditions. A total of 61 people were trained and work as volunteers to collect, preserve, and fill out forms in regard to, then package and ship the samples to ADF&G. Now that harvest activities are in full swing, Rita wanted to remind everyone that this service is still available. If you harvest any animal that appears abnormal and you would like to have it examined, contact one of the volunteers in your community or call their Hotline 1-800-267-2552.

To obtain additional copies of or to be put on the mailing list to receive the Community Involvement Report please call Martha Vlasoff at 1-800-478-7745 or write EVOS Restoration Office, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Please send as many local news letters to me as possible so we can keep everyone informed of local issues.

# THERESA

## U.S. SENATE

July 20, 1996  
Campaign Office:(907)279-9190

Thomas S. Obermeyer, Attorney, licensed by similar Missouri Bar Exam in State of Missouri in 1990, was failed for the 21st time over a period of 12 years on Alaska Bar Exam in May 14, 1996. On May 28 Theresa Nangle Obermeyer, Ph.D., 50, former Anchorage School Board member 1990-94, filed for United States Senate against 28 year incumbent Senator Ted Stevens, 72.

On June 11 Dr. Obermeyer was jailed for 29 days by U.S. District Court Judge William B. Enright, San Diego. She had been charged for the second time on August 16, 1995 when she attempted to attend a public meeting of U.S. Senator Kit Bond and Senator Stevens. She has pictures of the grievous assault causing black and blue marks and scratches all over her body. She was convicted of "Engaging in Disorderly Conduct," a misdemeanor that requires a non-jury "bench trial" carrying a maximum 30 days sentence.

Obermeyer was taken from U.S. District Court June 11 to Meadow Creek Correctional Facility in Eagle River until June 20. At 3:45 A.M. June 20 Obermeyer was awakened, shackled, handcuffed, and transported by private U.S. Marshal airplane against her will to Multnomah County Detention Center, Portland, Oregon, by Mr. Charles Dooley and Tyrone Cunningham, U.S. Marshals, and Ms. Melanie Edwards, Alaska Department of Corrections. Theresa was not allowed to call her husband or her attorneys, Ms. Mary Geddes and Kevin McCoy (907)271-2277, prior to her departure. Please read Title 18 United States Code Annotated Section 4083 which clearly states that any person that receives under a one year sentence must authorize transport out of the home state. She was transported two states away from her home that day. Theresa was kept in solitary confinement for one week.

On June 27 Obermeyer was flown by "air lift" with about 100 prisoners in shackles and handcuffs against her will to Camp Parks, Dublin, California. This was a "work camp" for women felons where she remained for 13 days until her release July 9.

Obermeyer was a "political prisoner" for 29 days even though her sentence was 30 days. She was jailed for her political beliefs after she filed for U.S. Senate. She can prove that Senator Stevens has been directly involved in her treatment by his statements about her during a speech to Alaska World Affairs Council October 28, 1994. Obermeyer believes that our Senior Senator committed criminal fraud when he applied for reciprocity to Alaska Bar Association because the most important fact is missing in his case. In which state he was licensed in order for him to apply for reciprocity to Alaska Bar Association? Please read Application of Theodore F. Stevens, 355 Pacific Reporter 2nd 164 (Alaska 1960). His application papers at Alaska Supreme Court are blank.

Theresa's first act when she is elected to U.S. Senate will be to fire Mr. Robert C. Bundy, U.S. Attorney, and partner, Bogle and Gates, who is responsible for making up all these phony court charges and trials against Theresa and her transport out of Alaska to two other jails in Lower 48. Mr. Bundy has requested for two years that Theresa agree not to enter Anchorage Federal Building in order to conclude these fabricated trials. She will go to Federal offices any where in this state if she wishes. She is a taxpayer.

Obermeyer's appeal of DC #A94-074 CR WBE is United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit No. 96-30185 filed July 5, 1996 based on due process and opportunity to attend a public meeting.

Thomas S. Obermeyer will take Alaska Bar Exam July 30-August 1. Tom has been denied reciprocity by Alaska Bar Association for six years even though Missouri has reciprocity with Alaska. Senator Stevens himself was admitted here by reciprocity.

Alaskans for Theresa Nangle Obermeyer, Ph.D., 3000 Dartmouth Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99508-4413,  
(907)278-9455 Mess./FAX.

Application of Theodore F. STEVENS For admission to the Alaska Bar Association.

No. 64.

Supreme Court of Alaska.

Aug. 8, 1960.

Proceeding with respect to admission of applicant to bar by reciprocity. The Supreme Court, Nesbitt, C. J., held under statute requiring that person in order to be eligible for admission to the Alaskan bar must have been a resident of Alaska for at least 90 days prior to date of application for admission, term "resident" is interpreted to mean the same as domicile and it is not necessary for applicant to have been physically present in Alaska for the time stated.

Applicant admitted.

1. Attorney and Client ⇐4

Under Alaska statute providing that person in order to be eligible for admission to Alaska bar must have, among other things, been a "resident" of Alaska for 90 days prior to date of application for admission, word "resident" is equivalent to "domicile" and it is not necessary for applicant to have been physically present in Alaska for the stated period. A.C.L.A.Supp. § 35-2-77i.

See publication Words and Phrases, for other judicial constructions and definitions of "Domicile" and "Resident".

1. Sec. 9, Ch. 196, S.L.A.1953, as amended by Sec. 1, Ch. 33, S.L.A.1957 (§ 35-2-77i A.C.L.A.Cum.Supp.1957) as amended by Sec. 4, Ch. 178 S.L.A.1960, provides in part as follows:

"Section 9. Eligibility for Admission. Any person may apply and shall be eligible for admission to the Alaska Bar, upon examination or by reciprocity as provided in this Act, if such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, over 21 years of age, and has been a resident of Alaska for at least 90 days prior to the date of application for admission by examination or by reciprocity, and the

2. Attorney and Client ⇐7

In proceeding with respect to application for admission by reciprocity to Alaska bar, facts showing that applicant had lived in Alaska for some three years prior to accepting employment with federal government in Washington, D. C., and ever since moving to Washington, D. C., applicant had voted in Alaskan elections by absentee ballot and had on many occasions stated that he intended to maintain his Alaska residence, justified finding of board that applicant was in fact a "resident" of Alaska at time he applied for admission. A.C.L.A. Supp. §§ 35-2-77i.

Clifford J. Groh, Harold J. Butcher and Peter J. Kalamarides, President, Secretary and Chairman, Admission and Reciprocity Committee of the Alaska Bar Association, respectively, Anchorage, for applicant.

James E. Fisher, Anchorage, objecting.

Before NESBETT, C. J. and DIMOND and AREND, JJ.

NESBETT, Chief Justice.

The Board of Governors of the Alaska Bar Association certified to this court that applicant was qualified to be admitted to the Bar by reciprocity. Objection to applicant's admission was filed based on the ground that applicant's actual continuous residence in Washington, D. C. for the preceding four years disqualified him under the residence requirements of Alaska law. The applicable provisions of Alaska law which govern are quoted below.<sup>1</sup>

date for the examination for admission or for certification by the Board of Governors that the person be admitted on reciprocity shall be at least 90 days after the application is made; \* \* \*."

Sec. 11, Ch. 196, S.L.A.1953 (§ 35-2-77k A.C.L.A.Cum.Supp.1957) as amended by Sec. 5, Ch. 178 S.L.A.1960, provides as follows:

"Section 11. Procedure for Admission. The Board of Governors shall pass upon all applications for permission to practice law before the courts of Alaska, and when satisfied that an applicant has the requisite qualifications to

[1] The question presented is whether the requirement that an applicant have been a "resident" of Alaska for the stated period before making application should be interpreted to mean that applicant must have been physically present in Alaska for the time stated. This court is of the opinion that it should not be so interpreted.

Evidence presented at the hearing disclosed that applicant's request for admission on reciprocity was considered several times by the Board of Governors between December 11, 1955 and May 26, 1960. On December 1, 1956, his application was denied on the ground that he was not an "actual resident" of Alaska. The Board, however, agreed to reconsider the matter and on February 6, 1960, the Secretary of the Board advised applicant to affirmatively establish his residence in Alaska by affidavit. This had not previously been done.

Pursuant to the request of the Secretary, applicant then filed with the Board an affidavit dated March 5, 1960, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

"Theodore Fulton Stevens, having been duly sworn, on oath states:

"That I moved to Fairbanks, Alaska, in March 1953, and resided there continuously until June 9, 1956;

"That I was United States Attorney in Fairbanks, Alaska, from September 1, 1953, to June 8, 1956;

"That I am a legal resident of Alaska, having voted in Alaska continuously since becoming qualified to vote there;

"That I have not become a legal resident of any other State, and that I have not voted in any State other than Alaska since 1956;

"That I have continued to assert my legal residence as Fairbanks, Alaska, based upon the following facts: 1) When I left Fairbanks to accept my

practice as an attorney and counselor, the Board shall so certify to the Supreme Court of Alaska. Upon receiving such certification, unless objection be raised therein within five days, the Court shall make an order admitting the applicant, and the Clerk shall issue him a

present position with the Federal Government my legal residence was Fairbanks, Alaska; 2) that I made known my intention to maintain Fairbanks as a legal residence to many friends before leaving Alaska in 1956; 3) that I have voted as an absentee in the general elections held in Alaska since 1956; 4) that it is still my intention to return to Alaska and maintain my home there; and 5) that my claim of legal residence was reaffirmed by an eminent attorney from Fairbanks, Alaska, when the latter was asked for advice by me as to whether he concurred in my position that I was a legal resident of Alaska, entitled to vote there by absentee ballot;

"and, that I declare, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, I am now a legal resident of the State of Alaska."

In addition to the affidavit it was established that applicant had been employed in a private law office in Fairbanks, Alaska, from April 8, 1953, to August 1, 1953. An investigation by a member of the Board of Governors verified applicant's claim that he had voted in Alaska by absentee ballot at all general elections since his departure in June of 1956, to accept employment with the United States Government in Washington, D. C. No evidence was introduced that contradicts any of applicant's statements. On May 27, 1960, the Board of Governors reconsidered applicant's request for admission and found him to be qualified.

It is the view of this court that it was the intent of the legislature that the word "resident" be construed as being synonymous with "domicile". This appears to be the view adopted by the courts of other jurisdictions where the use of the word "resident" is not qualified by further language.<sup>2</sup>

certificate of admission. In the event that an objection is raised, the sufficiency thereof shall be finally determined within thirty days."

2. *Baker v. Varner*, 1954, 240 N.C. 260, 32 S.E.2d 90, 96.

[2] The uncontradicted facts upon which the Board of Governors acted in this case show that applicant came to Alaska in March of 1953, was employed in a private law office in Fairbanks until September of 1953, when he became United States Attorney there, serving in this position until June of 1956. Applicant departed Alaska in June of 1956 to accept employment with the United States Government in Washington, D. C. and is still so employed there. He has voted in Alaska by absentee ballot in the general elections in Alaska since his departure and has on many occasions since stated that his intent was to maintain his Alaska residence and eventually return to maintain his home there.

We hold that under these facts the finding of the Board of Governors was justified, the objection has not been sustained and applicant will be admitted to the Alaska Bar.



Thomas PHILLIPS and Irene D. Phillips,  
Appellants,

v.

Ada JONES, Appellee.

No. 29.

Supreme Court of Alaska.

Aug. 26, 1960.

Proceeding on motion for order requiring clerk to pay over check lodged with him as portion of settlement agreement which resulted in termination of suit, wherein movants claimed that check was subject to attorney's lien of their counsel which was prior and superior to attachment lien sought to be impressed upon fund in court by creditor of one of plaintiffs. The District Court for the District of Alaska, now Superior Court of Alaska, Fourth District, denied

motion and appeal was taken. The Supreme Court, Arend, A. J., held that where settlement agreement resulting in termination of prior lawsuit provided that plaintiff in that suit would pay to movants, defendants in that suit, sum of \$2,000 in cash upon execution of agreement and that movants would execute and deliver quitclaim deed to plaintiff on execution of agreement, plaintiff was not indebted to movants until execution and delivery of deed and writ of attachment and notice of garnishment caused to be served on plaintiff by creditor of one movant prior to execution and delivery of deed was without force or effect and that where it was understood that \$2,000 check drawn by plaintiff in favor of one movant represented cash which plaintiff was required to deliver to movant pursuant to settlement agreement, check constituted "money in hands of adverse party" within attorney's lien statute.

Reversed and remanded with directions.

#### 1. Attachment $\S$ 61

Compromise and Settlement  $\S$ 11

Garnishment  $\S$ 41

Where settlement agreement resulting in termination of suit for declaration of forfeiture of purchasers' interest under sales contract provided that vendor would pay to purchasers sum of \$2,000 in cash upon execution of agreement and that purchasers would execute and deliver quitclaim deed to vendor on execution of agreement, vendor was not indebted to purchasers until execution and delivery of deed and writ of attachment and notice of garnishment caused to be served on vendor by creditor of one purchaser before execution and delivery of deed was without force or effect.

#### 2. Garnishment $\S$ 41

Only a debt already due, or for the maturity of which time alone is necessary, is subject to garnishment, and liability of garnishee must be determined as of date of garnishment.

#### 3. Attorney and Client $\S$ 180

Purpose of provision that attorney's charging lien is not valid until required no-

**DRAFT**

## Media Plan

### Projects and Priorities

Previous discussion has identified three target audiences for the communications plan: general public, scientific community and resource managers. As a practical matter, the primary focus for the communications office must be to inform the public.

#### What does the general public want to know?

We can boil it all down to one question: "What are we getting for our \$900 million?" If we continually strive to answer that question, focusing on knowledge gained, habitat protected, and injured species restored, we will be successful.

#### Who makes up the public?

I separate the public into three distinct audiences: 1) local residents; 2) Alaska residents and the statewide media; and 3) the national media. Each audience has different needs as well as common interests.

The following table shows the focus of ongoing and proposed public information efforts.

	Local	Statewide	National
Restoration Update Newsletter	XX	XX	
Community Involvement Report	XX		
Annual Report	XX	XX	XX
AK Coastal Currents (Radio)	XX	XX	
AK Coastal Currents (Print)	XX	XX	
Poster/Curriculum	XX	XX	
Notebook Series	XX	XX	XX
Opinion Columns		XX	XX
Documentary Film			XX
Science Friday			XX
Environmental Magazines			XX
Brochures	XX	XX	XX
Web Page	XX	XX	XX
Information Displays	XX	XX	XX
Public Meetings	XX		

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD



My goals and priorities for the coming year are as follows:

**1) Newsletters**

- A. Stabilize in format, style and dependable publication dates
- B. Publish 8 pages every other month, (6x yearly)
  - Mailed by the first of the month (Feb, Apr, June, Aug, Oct. Dec.)
- C. Allow each edition to be issue-driven (e.g., Kenai River, harbor seals, residual oiling, Sea Life Center, etc.). Pick an issue and write about it from all angles, providing photos, graphics, maps.

**2) Develop media mailing list**

- A. Contact national organizations to obtain membership lists for science reporters, environmental journalists and outdoor writers.
- B. Update list of Alaska reporters and writers
- C. All general public materials and press releases should be sent to those on the media list.

**3) Alaska Coastal Currents**

- A. Continue the radio program, expand outlets beyond APRN
- B. Produce weekly columns based on the radio programs
  - Science-based columns would be distributed statewide so that all Alaska newspapers would be able to count on them weekly. Graphics and photos would accompany columns as appropriate.
  - Work with Laine Welch, AK Fishing Report on appropriate items

**6) National Media Campaign**

- **Focus:** Major newspapers, network television, environmental magazines and documentaries.
- A. Produce a well-crafted, full-color, 4- or 8-Page newspaper format info sheet
  - **Headline/Title:** "How Would You Spend \$900 Million?"
  - **Hook:**
    - 1. 1500 miles of shoreline oiled, 1500 miles shoreline protected.\*
    - 2. Nothing like it in history of environmental protection
      - Compare it to Nature Conservancy
    - 3. Ultimately to protect 800,000 acres, larger than Yosemite National Park or two-thirds as big as Grand Canyon.
    - 4. Hundreds of miles of anadromous rivers habitat
  - **Inside double-truck** to include:
    - 1. Two-page color map showing all land acquisition & target acquisitions.
    - 2. Pullouts showing 4-color photos with highlites of science programs
    - 3. Small comparison map showing spread of spilled oil.
  - **Back Page:**
    - 1. Brief letter from Molly
    - 2. Detailed description of the various settlements
    - 3. Barebones sketch on spending plans

**6) National Media Campaign (continued)**

- B. Contact documentary filmmakers about 10th Anniversary:
  - Nova, Frontline, Discovery Channel, Nat'l Geographic, independents
- C. Specifically target nature/environmental/outdoor magazines
  - 1. Personal invitation to get out to research vessels and shorelines
  - 2. Establish regular contacts to report science/acquisition news
- D. Pursue a spot on NPR's Talk of the Nation. The Science Friday editions could dedicate episodes once or twice a year to update its audience with progress of programs.
- E. Archeology
  - Target professional archeology magazines
- F. Opinion Page Columns
  - Create columns to be signed by Molly or individual trustees to be distributed as opinion in newspapers and magazines nationwide.

**5) Notebook Series (Synthesis)**

- Two to four-page science/educational piece on each of the injured species. Some areas of intense research, such as salmon and herring, might have several pages.
- To be updated annually

**6) Brochures**

- To fill specific requests for information
- A. The money, history of settlements
- B. Habitat Protection
- C. Marine Ecosystem
- D. Science Program

**7) 3-D Displays**

- A. Create information display for appropriate symposiums (simple)
- B. Create traveling display for museums, libraries and universities
  - 1. Contract with professional to create high-quality display and arrange travel schedule/logistics.
  - 2. This could run for year prior and year after 10th anniversary

**8) Pro-active Alaska Media Campaign**

Weekly columns, radio programs, press releases and newsletters. Other than these informational items, I see no reason to engage Alaska press with an active media campaign.

**9) Education**

- Distribute the ecosystem poster to schools throughout Alaska along with a simple curriculum appropriate to the age group.
- Contract with professional for curriculum development

**10) New logo (done)**

– prepare for adopting new logo as of 1/1/97

- A. Letterhead
- B. Business Cards
- C. Signage for First Floor

*\* Rather than focus on acreage, we should focus on acreage, miles of shoreline. and miles of anadromous riverbanks Acreage does not tell us anything about protecting sea otters. or salmon We need to order a full analysis of shoreline miles being protected. If we can make the claim that one mile of shoreline is protected for every mile oiled, it will be a big hook with the national press.*

RECEIVED  
AUG 05 1996Christopher Beck  
& Associates*land use & tourism planning  
urban design  
community development*EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD  
**MEMORANDUM**

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To	EVOS Public Advisory Group	Date	6-22-96
From	Chris Beck/Mary McBurney	Time	12:30 AK
Subject	EVOS Admin Budget	Pages	10

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On Friday, June 14, we met with Molly McCammon and Eric Meyers to review the proposed FY 97 administration budget (97-100, 97-126, 97-250). It was an informative session, and demonstrated that most all the questions we could ask were ones the staff had already considered and resolved to our satisfaction. We did not identify any specific areas where modifications to the proposed budget appear to be necessary.

Issues that came up which the PAG may wish to consider now and into the future include those listed below:

- 1. Public Information** - The PAG will want to stay involved in the ongoing and new information dissemination programs planned for FY97. Key issues include changing the location/structure of OSPIC, progress on the computer-based information system, radio/TV programs and programs to synthesize past research. See attached memo for more details.
- 2. Structure of the Administration Budget** - In response to a recent audit the Executive Director is working to divide the admin budget into three general components - Liaison, Project Management and Habitat Acquisition. This restructuring will make it easier to monitor agency support spending and should be supported by the PAG.
- 3. Split Between State And Federal Responsibilities** - The logic for the current split of responsibilities among the six trustee council agencies is not particularly obvious. While the current structure seems to produce quality, cost-effective results, as budgets continue to drop decisions on allocation of funding between agencies will need PAG review.
- 4. Contract Management** - Costs for managing contracts at first glance appears high. Further consideration, however, suggests that current costs are probably justified.
- 5. Spending "Glide Path"** - Administrative costs will need to drop steadily over the coming years as overall EVOS spending steadily slows. Plans for FY97 and beyond reflect this necessity. The PAG will want to monitor this steady reduction in spending.

Christopher Beck  
& Associates*land use & tourism planning  
urban design  
community development***FAX/MEMORANDUM**

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To	Molly McCammon	Date	6-17-96
	Eric Meyers		
From	Chris Beck	Time	9:00 AK
Subject	Admin Budget	Pages	1

---

Thanks for the chance to review the admin budget on Friday. It was a useful session, and shows once again that you have things well under control. I'm pleased with the more aggressive public information program. The radio spots and planned weekly news columns, community bulletins, TV show, and efforts towards synthesis all sound great, and are exactly what is needed. As a reward for this good work I offer yet more advice on additional information activities worth exploring.

1. **Synthesis** - Now that a substantial segment of the research is done, push hard to synthesize this information into coherent stories about the ecology of this remarkable section of the world. In addition to the planned 3-4 page summaries and ecological modeling, seek out several great popular science writers, and let them apply their writing and synthesis skills to the tough task of explaining what has been learned, and what is still unknown. Find someone who write like David Quammen (who recently left Outside magazine), Loren Eiseley, Stephen Jay Gould, or the Seattle newspaper's science writer (I don't know name). Good synthesis is at the heart of the work that remains to be done, and the crux of making projects like the "point and click" computer information truly useful.

2. **Leverage** - Actively seek out contacts with independent film producers, radio stations, magazine writers, etc. and see if a "marriage" can be arranged between the EVOS process and the desire by these media businesses for compelling stories. Such businesses may willingly shoulder some of the cost of informing the public, if in exchange, they get good access to the science, and the chance to talk to researchers and observe field work.

3. **Newsletter** - The newsletter is good but could be better still. Articles could be written that are more accessible and interesting to general readers. A catchy graphic could be developed and repeated in each newsletter, giving an at-a-glance scorecard of the recovery of injured species.

4. **"1 % for Information"** - Require PI's to use (donate?) a small percentage of research project time to public information. For example, get several researchers with a knack for clear and interesting speech to do a lecture series for the general public, or in the schools.

5. **School Programs** - Prepare an improved curriculum presenting emerging stories from the EVOS process, focused on spill area ecology. Prepare a series of posters or school displays that make this information visually exciting. Set up programs that let school kids follow research in real time, either in person or by remote means. Contact Judy Reid at the Anchorage School District (269 8347) for creative ideas for partnerships to teach science to kids.