19.3.2

FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Acronyms

ABR	ABR, Inc., Environmental Research and Services
ANHSC	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission
Alutiiq HF	Alutiiq Heritage Foundation
Chugach OSIR	Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region Communities Consortium
Chugach RRC	Chugach Regional Resource Commission
Ck Inl Fish DC	Cook Inlet Fisheries Development Corporation
MBC	MBC Applied Environmental Sciences
NRC	Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.
OSU	Oregon State University
PES	Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc.
PWS Econ DC	PWS Economic Development Corporation
PWSSC	PWS Science Center
RCAC	Regional Citizens' Advisory Council
TXAM	Texas A & M University
UBC	University of British Columbia
UM	University of Montana
UW/UCD/SFU	University of Washington/University of California, Davis/ Simon Fraser University

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FY 96 PROJI PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
Pink Salmon Projects						$2,950.4	$2,669.7	$1,844.5	$1,502.5	$8,967.1
96076	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon	NOAA	NOAA	OUT	Cont'd	$393.8	$715.0	$525.0	$260.0	$1,893.8
	This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. The primary objectives are to conduct a related series of controlled experiments on straying of pink salmon to determine the role of oil and other factors on straying so that field studies of straying in PWS after the spill can be interpreted, and to evaluate the significance of straying on management and restorati strategies.									
96093A-BAA	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Early-Returning Pink Salmon Broodstock	Smoker/UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$111.9	$198.4	$211.7	$475.3	$997.3
	Development of early-returning broodstock at hatcheries might beneficially reduce fishing on injured stocks. However, a risk is that early stock might interbreed wih local salmon and hurt their fitness. Risk might be reduced by stock selection or broodstock management. This research uses quantitative genetics to assess 1) genetics of run timing in donors (predicts effectiveness of stock selection and broodstock management) and 2) fitness loss from interbreeding (exposes loss by laboratory breeding experiment).									
96093B-BAA	Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort: Population Genetic Assessment of Gene Flow from Early Return Stock	Smoker/UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$121.0	$238.0	$228.1	$553.9	$1,141.0
	Development of early-returning broodstock at hatcheries might beneficially reduce fishing on injured stocks. However, a risk is that early stock fish might stray and interbreed with local salmon and reduce their fitness. The risk can be estimated by measuring gene flow experimentally. Potential early run pink salmon will be tagged with a natural gene marker and planted in a local stream, simulating straying. The effect will then be directly estimated over generations by measuring the genetic tag in the test stream and its gene flow to others.									
96093C	Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort	PWSAC	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd					
	Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous steams has contributed to a reduction in adult pi salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmo mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western PWS.									
96139A1	Salmon Insream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement	ADFG	ADFG	KOD	Cont'd	$55.0	$35.0	$15.0	$0.0	$105.0
	This proposal will provide for continuation of Project 95139A including completion of barrier bypass improvement at Little Waterfall Creek. It will also provide for evaluation of the improvements as indicated by pink and coho salmon of the bypass once construction is complete. The project will facilitate increased spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon by decreasing grades on an existing bypass structure, thus will increase salmon production to optimum levels in ensuing years.									

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	$223.1	$37.0	$23.2	$30.0	$313.3
		The proposed port Dick Pink Salmon Spawning Channel would restore the wild pink and chum salmon stocks. The proposed project would increase the spawning habitat available in Port Dick Creek by restoring formally used tributaries by excavating to stable water sources.								
96139C1	Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring Program	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$43.1	$43.0	$0.0	$0.0	$86.1
		This project is a continuation of 94139 and 95139C. In FY 94, funding was granted to construct 25 to 30 structures in streams flowing through clearcut areas on Montague Island. These structures were designed to improve fish spawning and rearing habitat, prevent erosion, and help restore the natural flows and stream features that existed prior to logging. The 1994 work also included the improvement of 20 acres of riparian vegetation. This project is to continue evaluation of structures, repair any damage that may have occurred and assess changes in the aquatic habitat, stream channels, and substrates. The riparian vegetation work will also be evaluated.									
96139C2	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Lowe River and Valdez Arm Drainages	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$174.6				$174.6
		This project would provide an in-depth evaluation of in-stream habitat restoration possibilities in the Lowe River and Valdez Arm drainages. It continues a project halted when concerns were raised during review of an environmental assessment to construct habitat improvements in the Lowe River for chum and pink salmon.								
96139D	Supplemental Monitoring for the Proposed Spawning Channel Construction Project, Port Dick Creek, Lower Cook Inlet	Coble Geotech.	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$9.2	$16.5	$16.5	$49.5	$91.7
		A separate project (96139A2) to construct the proposed Port Dick Pink and Chum Salmon Spawning Channel would restore the wild pink and chum salmon stocks to pre-spill levels. This project would provide hydrologic monitoring for that proposal.								
96179	Relationships Between Stream Habitat and Stream Classification Within Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$218.1	$40.3	$0.0	$0.0	$258.4
		Channel types represent similar hydrological and geological reaches of stream. They should also be relatively good descriptions of what is present for in-stream fish habitat. Channel type interpretations should provide a quantitatively replicable measure for presence of in-stream spawning and rearing habitat. This project will furth the understanding of the anadromous salmonid capability habitat relationships of the watersheds within PWS.								
96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$260.5	$260.5	$260.5	$85.0	$866.5
		This project funds recovery of coded-wire tags in PWS pink salmon. The recovered tags are used to help ADFG manage the commercial fishery to protect injured stocks. The project is part of a program to transition to a more precise in-season tool, otolith marking, with a permanent funding source other than the Trustee Council. (This project was formerly numbered 95320B.)								

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$95.2	$100.5	$100.5	$48.8	$345.0
		This project will develop otolith mass marking as an inseason stock separation tool for pink salmon in PWS. Inseason stock composition data is used by fishery managers to protect damaged wild pink salmon stocks from overharvest in mixed-stock fisheries. Coded-wire tags are presently used for this purpose in the Sound. Transitioning to otolith marking will reduce costs and increase precision. (This project was formerly numbered 95320C.)								
96190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	Allendorf/UM	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$240.0	$250.0			0
		We propose to construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing if marine survival has a genetic basis.								
96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$474.6	$407.0	$246.0	$0.0	$1,127.6
		Elevated embryo motalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the oil spill. The purpose of this project is to continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field, to provide laboratory verification of the field results, and to verify and identify the occurrence of genetic damages. Results of these studies may provide the first evidence that the germline of fish exposed to chronic or acute sources of oil pollution can be damaged.								
96191B	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry Incubated in Oiled Gravel (Laboratory Study)	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$169.3	$75.0	$88.0	$0.0	$332.3
		This project will determine if oil can cause heritable damage to pink salmon reproductive capacity. This requires culturing three generations of pink salmon which provides opportunities to examine other immediate and long-term effects of incubating in oiled gravel. The project is underway; oil exposures were completed in 1994 , and thi 96 proposal focuses on incubating eggs from maturing adults in 1995, and coded-wire tagging the second genera or release in Spring 1996.								
96194	Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$182.5	$75.0	$0.0	$0.0	$257.5
		This project would examine the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and in 1995. Analyses would allow a better assessment of the oil exposure in 1989 and 1995 and would complement the elevated salmon egg mortalities measured since 1989. This study would also synthesize information from other Trustee studies to determine the likelihood of damage from oiled stream gravels. If restoration of contaminated stream gravels were contemplated, now or in future oil spills, the contamination levels in 1989 and 1995 would be valuable data for consideration, along with the synthesis effort for the three studies.								

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$178.5	$178.5	$130.0	$0.0	$487.0
		Previous workers found that wild-stock pink salmon suffered both direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in PWS is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for restoration. This project is designed to delineate the genetic structure of populations of wild pink salmon inhabiting the Sound. (This project was formerly numbered 95320D.)								
Herring Projects						$1,581.8	$1,265.4	$1,013.5	$1,169.2	$5,029.9
96074	Herring Reproductive Impairment	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$347.7	$180.0	$0.0	$0.0	$527.7
		This study will examine long-term oil impacts on herring due to the oil spill using field and laboratory measurements. The field component will search for reproductive impacts in PWS stocks and the laboratory portion will determine if exposure of various life stages to oil causes genetic damage. This project began following the crash of populations in PWS and represents one of several projects focused on causes of the crash and prospects for recovery.								
96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound, AK	UW/UCD/SFU	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$635.0	$510.6	$461.7	$0.0	$1,607.3
		Field and laboratory studies will focus on Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV) and *Ichthyophonus hoferi*, a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease(s) and mortality observed in PWS herring since 1993. Herring in PWS will be monitored three times per year for signs of disease and immune status. Specific Pathogen-Free herring will be used to determine the degree of mortality, blood chemical changes and pathogenicity produced by these organisms alone and in combination with exposure to stressors such as petroleum hydrocarbons, temperature and crowding. (This project was formerly numbered 95320S.)								
96164	Pacific Herring Projects Coordination	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$49.2	$49.2	$49.2	$49.2	$196.8
		The purpose of this project will be to enhance coordination, integration and critical review of projects that are designed to study different aspects of Pacific herring in the PWS ecosystem; to better understand the interactions of the components of the ecosystem; and to aid in the recovery of the injured resource and lost services.								
96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$105.8	$120.0	$97.0	$0.0	$322.8
		The PWS herring fishery has been in catastrophic decline since 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating a knowledge of genetically derived population structure into harvest management. In this continuing project we are delineating the structure of PWS population(s) and related North Pacific populations using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses. Tests for temporal and spatial diversity within years and temporal stability across years will be done.								

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96166	Herring Natal Habitats	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$444.1	$405.6	$405.6	$1,120.0	$2,375.3
	Studies documented damage from oil exposure in adult herring, hatching success of embryos, and levels of physical and genetic abnormalities in larvae. The PWS herring spawning population has drastically declined since 1993, and pathology studies implicated viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) and ichthyophonus as potential sources of mortality as well as indicators of stress. The project will continue to provide estimates of spawning herring abundance through SCUBA and hydroacoustic studies, and to investigate the lethality of suspected pathogens and the role of environmental contaminants in disease transmission through laboratory and field studies.									
Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)						$5,158.8	$3,897.1	$2,836.5	$170.0	$12,062.4
96054	Mass-Balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound	Pauly/UBC	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$105.9	$75.0	$0.0	$0.0	$180.9
	A workshop is proposed where the invitees from various SEA plan projects and other experts would assemble the materials for a mass-balance model of trophic fluxes in PWS. Model construction would be prepared using the widely-used ECOPATH II approach. A graduate student would collate the results and prepare material for an evaluation meeting where the use of the ECOPATH II model will be considered. An educational video and interactive software for display in the Alaska Sealife Center will also be prepared.									
96193-BAA	Flux and Nutritional Quality of Particulate Organic Carbon: Relationship to Survival of Juvenile Pelagic Fish	Naidu/UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$156.6	$129.8	$132.2	$0.0	$418.6
	Particulate organic carbon is the ultimate source of food and energy for marine organisms. Propose to test the EVOS-SEA Project's river-lake hypothesis for PWS by correlating the seasonal fluxes and nutritional quality of particulate organic carbon to the time-series variations in primary production and hydrodynamic conditions, with implication on the growth and survival of juvenile pink salmon and Pacific herring. This testing will help to clarify whether or not the yearly fluctuation in the two fish stocks is related to natural causes, and provide a basis in decision making for either restoration, or for optimizing the two fish stocks.									
96195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon & Herring	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$112.7	$85.0	$85.0	$170.0	[illegible].7
	This project will measure pristane in predators of juvenile pink salmon and larval herring to determine the dietary dependence of these predators on alternative prey, *Neocalanus spp.* copepods. This project will also monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring. These results will be used to evaluate the prey-switching hypothesis of the SEA plan, and to identify critical marine nursery habitat in PWS.									
96320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	Cooney, et al	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$4,783.6	$3,607.3	$2,619.3		$11,010.2
	SEA is a multi-component, interdisciplinary study of factors controlling the production of pink salmon and Pacific herring in PWS. The study confines its investigative efforts to the early life stages of these important and non-recovering sport, commercial and subsistence species. Conjectures about how the physical environment (temperature, salinity and circulation) interacts with fish and plankton populations in the region are used to focus and guide the field sampling and modelling studies.									

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96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	Eslinger/UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW					
	This is a new SEA project in FY 96 as a result of an internal reorganization. Some of the work performed under 95320-G and J is to be done under this project in FY 96 and beyond. We propose to continue the trophodynamic modeling of phytoplankton and zooplankton begun in FY 95 and to add modeling of ichthyoplankton, herring larvae in particular. We will evaluate and verify the model against field data to be collected using a variety of remote sensing and in situ sampling platforms. Project is not an increase in the overall scope of work or funding of the SEA program. (Funds for this project are included in 96320.)									
96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	Cooney/UAF	ADFG	PWS	NEW					
	This is a new SEA sub-project in FY 96. This project provides logistical and office support for synthesis and integration activities associated with the application of SEA field and modelling studies to the restoration of pink salmon and Pacific herring populations in PWS. (Funds for this project are included in 96320.)									
96320Z2-BAA	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Coordination & Communications	PWSSC	NOAA	PWS	NEW					
	This is a new SEA sub-project in FY 96. The project is intended to provide coordination, logistical support, and personnel to assist the SEA scientists with coordination and incorporation of local knowledge; and to assist the Restoration Office with communication of project activities and results to communities in PWS. (Funds for this project are included in 96320.)									
Sockeye Salmon Program						$1,727.9	$647.0	$250.0	$200.0	$2,824.9
96048-BAA	Historical Analysis of Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989	NRC, Inc.	ADFG	KENKOD	NEW	$86.7	$15.0	$0.0	$0.0	$101.7
	Overescapement of sockeye salmon in several areas of Alaska occurred in 1989 as a result of the oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival. However, few records of sockeye growth in these systems occurred before 1989. We propose to use adult sockeye scales to reconstruct the growth of sockeye salmon before, during, and after the oil spill event. These data will be used to document the effects of the spill and the subsequent recovery of the sockeye stocks.									
96254	Delight and Desire Lakes Fertilization Project	Ck Inl Fish DC	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$110.0				$1
	The project will directly rehabilitate/restore wild sockeye salmon stocks from Delight and Desire Lakes. Limnological and biological investigation will be conducted in the lake systems to determine the appropriate liquid fertilization formula and appropriate quantities. On site logistical support systems will be set-up in order to apply daily liquid fertilization. Evaluation studies will be conducted to determine the growth and age of subsequent smolt production. Adult sockeye returns will be monitored.									

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	Cont'd	$244.7				$244.7
	Greatly reduced fishing time in the Upper Cook Inlet due to the presence of oil caused sockeye salmon spawning escapement levels in the Kenai River to exceed the desired amount by three times. The overescapement resulted in reduced survival of juvenile sockeye salmon. Careful monitoring and possible reduction of Kenai River sockeye salmon harvests may be necessary to ensure adequate escapements. The goal of this project is to restore Kenai River sockeye salmon through improved stock assessment capabilities and more accurate regulation of spawning levels.									
96256	Columbia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$40.6				$40.6
	Columbia Lake is a 2.8 km2 surface area lake located in Heather Bay near the southeast terminus of the Columbia Glacier. With recession of the glacier, the lake level dropped and the outlet now flows across a moraine, restricting access to salmon. Comparative data suggest that this lake could produce return of 10,000 to 29,000 adult sockeye salmon annually. This project would gather limnological data, transplant fry and monitor the outmigration of smolt and return of adult salmon.									
96257	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$34.3				$34.3
	Solf Lake is a 0.61 km2 surface area lake located in Herring Bay on Knight Island. This lake had a run of sockeye salmon until an earthquake in the 1930's blocked the outlet. Limnological data suggest that this lake could produce returns of 19,000 to 22,000 adult sockeye salmon, annually. This project would open the lake to migrating salmon, monitor plankton abundance, transplant fry and monitor the outmigration of smolt and return of adult salmon.									
96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	ADFG	ADFG	KENKOD	Cont'd	$527.4	$150.0	$75.0	$150.0	$902.4
	This proposal provides for a close-out budget for the Kenai Lakes sockeye research program with a limited continued sockeye monitoring program for the Kodiak Island Lakes. If depressed adult returns from 1989 brood are obse in the Kenai River in 1995, continuation of the evaluation is proposed for the 1996 field season which would b the FY 96 cost to $907,800. In addition, a separate proposal to experimentally evaluate the proposed mechanism leading to reduced production of smolt from the Kenai systems by mean of an in situ enclosure study is integrated into these investigations.									
96258B	Sockeye Salmon Skilak Lake Enclosure Project	ADFG	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$341.1	$175.0	$75.0	$0.0	$591.1
	This proposal will be initiated if the 5 year component of the 1995 Kenai sockeye return is very low. The proposed study examines experimentally 2 major questions about limits to sockeye salmon production. First, can reduced growth rates and subsequent reduced recruitment to fall fry and overwinter survival be explained by decreased availability of zooplankton? Second, are nutrient additions effective at improving zooplankton production and associated decreases in sockeye salmon? This study is a companion to 96258A.									

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96258C	Kenai River Ecosystem Restoration: Starvation-Temperature Study	DOI	DOI	KEN	NEW	$57.3	$30.0	$0.0	$0.0	$87.3
		This proposal is a companion to 96258A. It will only be initiated if the 5-year component of Kenai sockeye returns at a low level. It examines two questions: First, "Can the variability in overwintering survival of poorly conditioned fall fry be replicated in a laboratory simulation of the naturally observed conditions in Skilak and Kenai Lakes?"... Second, "Can the variability in overwintering survival be modeled with field data on length of winter and seasonal food availability?" The information will be useful in developing restoration plans and evaluating escapement goals for Kenai sockeye.									
96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$285.8	$277.0	$100.0	$50.0	$712.8
		Coghill Lake has historically been a major sockeye producer for PWS. The current production is very low and could jeopardize the sustainability of this sockeye stock without restoration efforts. This project continues a program, begun in 1993 to fertilize Coghill Lake to restore the run. A restored sockeye salmon run would provide an important replacement resource for sport and commercial fisheries in PWS.								
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout Projects						$565.1	$309.2	$152.7	$33.9	$1,060.9
96043A	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Char Population and Habitat Monitoring	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$29.6	$21.5	$0.0	$0.0	$51.1
		Beginning in 1993, a weir has been operated at Mile 18 Creek near Cordova to monitor the populations of anadromous cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char, determine population variability, estimate survival rates, and learn more about migration patterns and habitat requirements. Continued study at the weir in 1996 and 1997 will complete the data needed for determining survival rates for several year classes and will give a good indication of the population variability.								
96043B	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$40.4	$27.7	$27.7	$26.4	$122.2
		This project provides for monitoring of habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995 under EVOS Restoration Project number 95043B. Additionally this proposal would provide for a project completion report of project number 95043B.								
96043C	Cutthroat Trout Habitat Improvement Structures	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$100.2	$10.0	$5.0	$7.5	$
		This project has the same focus as Project 94043/95043B. Its objective is to improve cutthroat trout rearing habitat in western PWS. In FY 95, the USFS will identify up to 4 streams with habitat enhancement opportunities. A detailed evaluation and environmental analysis would be conducted and finalized prior to the 1996 field season when implementation of the stream enhancements would take place.								
96145	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: the Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$336.7	$250.0	$120.0	$0.0	$706.7
		Recovery of cutthroat trout is unknown. Restoration efforts have taken the form of instream habitat modification and stock supplementation. The usefulness of this approach in the longterm is unknown. This project would determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of these fish within the same watershed and between watersheds. By examining genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group. Results from this study will allow a longterm, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish to be developed.								

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96177A	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Lake Elsner Area	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$26.6				$26.6
		Timber harvests in the Lake Elsner watershed, 13 miles east of Cordova, may have affected cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char habitat. The Cordova Ranger District proposes to work with the Eyak Corporation to survey the area and determine if there are any existing or potential impacts. If problems are identified, plans for restoration projects will be developed.								
96177B	Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Habitat Restoration, Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina Area	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$31.6				$31.6
		Timber harvests in the Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina area, 20 miles northwest of Cordova, may have affected cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char habitat. The Cordova Ranger District proposes to work with the Tatitlek Corporation to survey the area and determine if there are any existing or potential impacts. If problems are identified, plans for restoration projects will be developed.								
Marine Mammal Program						$1,255.3	$943.1	$450.7	$202.0	$2,851.1
96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status	Castellini/UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$187.4	$184.6	$46.2	$0.0	$418.2
		This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound (PWS). Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood and blubber chemistry and size in relation to their ecological and nutritional requirements. The project addresses potential health and nutritional problems that may be impeding harbor seal recovery.								
96012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound, Alaska	N Gulf Oceanic	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$167.5	$151.0	$85.0	$177.0	$580.5
		This project continues the monitoring of the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound killer whales that has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. It develops a GIS database on killer whales that when coupled with genetic and acoustic data will help evaluate recovery, recognize changes in behavior and estimate killer whale impact harbor seals.								
96012B	Impact of Killer Whale Predation on the Recovery of Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$229.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$229.5
		The objective of the proposed project is to investigate the potential impact of killer whale predation on the recovery of PWS injured populations. We will collect biopsy samples from 80 killer whales from each of two putative populations (suspected resident and transient whale populations) from PWS. Killer whale skin and blubber samples will be examined through stable isotope and fatty acid analyses to determine the fraction of the PWS killer whale population that predates on marine mammals versus fish.								
96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Ineractions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$381.1	$347.0	$100.0	$25.0	$853.1
		This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in PWS and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.								

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound	Schell/UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$146.6	$130.0	$110.0	$0.0	$386.6
		Stable isotope ratios are natural tracers of carbon and nitrogen transfers through food webs. Through a mix of captive animal studies, comparison of isotope ratios in archived and current marine mammal tissues and their potential prey species in the PWS, insight into environmental changes causing the decline of harbor seals may be possible. We also will supply the isotope ratio determinations for other projects using this technique in the PWS ecosystem. Over the 12 months of FY 96 funding we anticipate the analysis of approximately 10,000 samples in these related projects. (This project was formerly numbered 95320I2.)									
96211	Community-Based Harbor Seal Biological Sampling Program	ANHSC	ADFG	PWS/KEN	NEW	$44.0	$36.0	$15.0	$0.0	$95.0
		A pilot project for collecting biological samples from subsistence-taken harbor seals from six communities of PWS and lower Cook Inlet would be designed, implemented, and evaluated. "User-friendly" data collection forms and instructional video would be produced. Village-based technicians would be trained for collecting samples taken hunters and transporting these samples to Anchorage for further sampling and transport for analysis. Findings would be disseminated by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) through a newsletter network.									
96213-BAA	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ANHSC	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$99.2	$94.5	$94.5	$0.0	$288.2
		The overall goal is to involve Alaska Natives directly in the research and monitoring process, to help find solutions to restore the health of the injured resource: the harbor seal. At this time, goals of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) include: educating and informing the public and western scientists on the traditional and contemporary relationship between harbor seals and the Alaska Natives; informing western scientists about the type and extent of knowledge held by the local people about the harbor seal; involving Alaska Natives in the regulatory and management process.									
Nearshore Ecosystem Projects						$6,515.9	$5,142.4	$4,406.1	$3,255.7	$19,320.1
96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	DOI	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	$1,669.4	$1,669.4	$1,669.4	$450.0	$5,458.2
		The project assesses trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of apex predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses: 1) Recovery of nearshore resources is limited by recruitment processes; 2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey has had a limiting effect on the recovery of predators; and 3) EVOS induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of predators.									
96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil	ADEC	ADEC	KOD	Cont'd	$35.1				$35.1
		This project completes work begun in FY 95 to determine the areal extent, toxicity and origin of oil on selected Kodiak Archipelago shorelines. Most of these shorelines were last surveyed in 1990. The information about the remaining oil is necessary to determine whether recovery is proceeding at an acceptable rate; to help local people assess whether the presence of remaining oil is still affecting shoreline activities; to determine the origin and toxicity of any remaining oil; and to determine if any beaches need additional treatment.									

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96037	Coastal Habitat Intertidal Monitoring	Highsmith/UAF	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$609.2	$931.9	$557.3	$0.0	$2,098.4
	The Coastal Habitat Injury Assessment study (CHIA) showed continued injury to intertidal algal and invertebrate populations as of the last sampling date in 1991. A limited number of sites were monitored in PWS and Kenai through 1994 and showed continued damage. This study proposes to revisit original CHIA sites to determine their recovery status. Intertidal communities are integral to the nearshore ecosystem and monitoring is critical for understanding long-term effects of the spill.									
96056	Sea Otter Transplantation/Clam Restoration	D. Warner	DOI	PWS	NEW					
	This project seeks to restore clam populations in the Cordova area by transplanting roughly 300 sea otters from Cordova to the central and southern portions of PWS, followed by restocking razor clam beds with stock from other areas. Restocking dungeness crab is also proposed.									
96067-BAA	Juvenile Fish Habitat Identification and Assessment	Mitchell/MBC	DOI	PWS	NEW	$467.4	$50.6	$0.0	$0.0	$518.0
	This study will sample nearshore habitats for juvenile fish. Embayments with eelgrass beds and shallow soft-bottomed coastal areas in PWS will be sampled in oiled and unoiled areas. The study will help define important nursery grounds as well as demonstrate the amount to which these areas have been degraded by oiling.									
96072	Status and Potential Recovery of the Black Oystercatcher: An Apex Predator in the Nearshore Environment	DOI	DOI	PWS	NEW	$157.7	$156.8	$151.7	$87.1	$553.3
	This proposal questions the current status of the black oystercatcher as a recovering species, and presents a plan of action for improved monitoring of the species and evaluation of factors (e.g., demography, oil toxicity, food, genetic variability) that may be limiting recovery of the population. The species' unique role as an apex predator in the nearshore environment demands an ecosystem approach to the study that will reveal interactions among predator and prey.									
96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	Highsmith/UAF	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$185.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	3
	In 1990, intertidal restoration studies were established in Herring Bay in response to the T/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. These studies have continued through the 1994 field season and show continued injury to *Fucus gardneri* and associated invertebrate population, especially in the upper intertidal. The data collected during the 1995 field season will be incorporated into the existing Herring Bay data base and the rates and extents of recovery determined for injured resources.									
96088	Fucus as Structure for Other Organisms	Stekoll/UAF	ADFG	PWS/KEN	NEW	$302.5	$328.2	$176.5	$0.0	$807.2
	The brown alga, *Fucus gardneri*, is the dominant organism in the upper intertidal community where it provides food, foraging areas, and shelter for a variety of other plants and animals. The goals of this project are to 1) define the factors which have limited the recovey of *Fucus* populations, 2) test various techniques to accelerate the recovery of *Fucus* populations in the upper intertidal, 3) determine the consequences for other organisms due to this slow recovery of *Fucus* and 4) define the geographical extent of upper intertidal habitat throughout PWS that has not recovered.									

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	NOAA	PWS/KEN	Cont'd	$209.7	$0.0	$280.0	$910.0	$1,399.7
		In FY 96, a comprehensive report will be produced synthesizing and summarizing 4 years of studies on the persistence of oiling in mussel beds in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska and restoration of 12 of these beds. Chemical analyses of mussel and sediment samples collected in 1995 will be completed early in 1996. No new sample collection or site visits are proposed for FY 96.								
96094	Improving Recovery Rates on Shorelines in PWS Using Enhanced Bioremediation	ADEC	ADEC	PWS	NEW	$965.6	$600.0	$600.0	$0.0	$2,165.6
		This 3 year project will identify reasons why remaining subsurface oil on PWS shorelines has not biodegraded and assess the impact this is having on shoreline recovery. Based on site characterization and risk, the project will recommend and test, if appropriate, use of selected non-intrusive, non-commercial bioremediation enhancement methods to accelerate stalled biodegradation.								
96103-BAA	Whale Forestomach Anaerobic Microbes to Detoxify Oil Spills	Craig/OSU	NOAA	ALL	NEW	$170.7	$179.7	$0.0	$0.0	$350.4
		Complete microbial bioremediation of oil spills in the environment is currently limited by oxygen availability. We have preliminary evidence that anaerobic bacteria from the forestomach of bowhead whales have the unique ability to metabolize a range of fuel oil components anaerobically. This project is to: isolate anaerobic bacteria or bacterial consortia responsible for this activity from this habitat, assess their ability to detoxify fuel oil components, and optimize their growth for use in environmental bioremediation.								
96104	Avian Predation on Blue Mussels in Prince William Sound	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$127.1	$130.0	$120.0	$60.0	$437.1
		The nearshore vertebrate predator project hypothesizes that prey availability and competition for prey such as blue mussels could be constraining recovery of sea otters and harlequin ducks. This project will document the impact of avian predators, including surf scoters, glaucous-winged gulls, black oystercatchers, and surfbirds on mussel populations at northwest Montague Island. This project will gather information on the numbers and distribution of avian predators, and how variable their use of mussels is.								
96106	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	Jewett	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$239.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$239.4
		This project would provide funds to write the final report for Project 95106. The budget reflects projected costs o sample analysis, data analysis, and report preparation. The final report will incorporate and compare all data collected since 1991.								
96108-BAA	Assessing the Effects of EVOS on Mussels and Fish: Using High Resolution Stable Isotope Records	Carpenter/UT	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$84.0	$84.9	$0.0	$0.0	$168.9
		Small portions of otoliths and mussel and barnacle shells will be sampled to provide a chemical record of the effects of EVOS on the mussel and fish populations of PWS. Findings will be used to assess the degree of initial and ongoing contamination of these resources. These new techniques will provide a detailed indicator of natural and anthropogenic stressors on these organisms and increase our knowledge of their physiological activity (e.g., growth rate, spawning, food source variations and disease).								

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96109-BAA	Decontamination and Restoration Process for Oil-Impacted Mussel Beds	Alter/PES	NOAA	ALL	NEW	$551.8	$325.6	$132.7	$0.0	$1,010.1
		This project's goal is to develop and validate for implementation a treatment process to decontaminate and restore oil-impacted mussel beds. The project includes toxicity tests of oil-removing agents and field evaluations of treatment processes.								
96160	Assessment of Recovery from Surface Oiling, Subsurface Oiling, and Subsurface Invertebrate Contamination by Oil on Gulf of Alaska Shorelines	DOI	DOI	KEN/AKP	NEW	$129.7	$130.0	$135.0	$380.0	$774.7
		Oil on the surface of Gulf of Alaska shorelines has disappeared relatively rapidly. However, poorly-known and perhaps substantial amounts of subsurface oil persist. We plan to assess and monitor surface and subsurface oil ... 12 and 10 sites, respectively. We will document subsurface oil through excavations and monitor its weathering using an innovative system of collection wells. Amphipods, widespread invertebrates living within the beach substrate, will be monitored for tissue contamination by buried hydrocarbons.								
96161	Harlequin Duck - Indicator Species for Ecological Monitoring and Recovery	DOI	DOI	AKP	NEW	$230.4	$184.3	$213.5	$378.6	$1,006.8
		The harlequin duck is an important ecological indicator in intertidal systems affected by the oil spill. This proposal will address the hypotheses that harlequin duck population distribution and abundance, productivity and physiological condition have been impacted in oiled areas of the Gulf of Alaska.								
96290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	NOAA	NOAA	ALL	Cont'd	$119.8	$121.0	$120.0	$470.0	$830.8
		This project is a continuation of the NRDA and Restoration database management, hydrocarbon interpretation and sample storage service. Subsistence response and restoration data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee hydrocarbon database. A summary report for investigators and managers will be produced with an electronic copy of the database, that will allow easier access to this information. New user groups of the database will be identified, and tailored user interfaces will be generated.								
96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$261.1	$250.0	$250.0	$520.0	$1,
		This project will compare population parameters between oiled and unoilded areas based on population structure, behavior, production, and growth rates. Shoreline boat surveys will be conducted simultaneously. Changes in population size, structure, and production in oiled and unoiled areas and between years will be compared. Continued population monitoring and brood surveys will allow us to assess trends and suggest factors limiting recovery.								
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects						$3,718.6	$3,392.9	$3,052.6	$3,829.0	$13,993.2
96021	Seasonal Movements and Pelagic Habitat Use by Common Murres and Tufted Puffins	DOI	DOI	KEN	Cont'd	$166.3	$166.3	$20.0	$0.0	$352.7
		Common murres were the bird species most heavily impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The failure to recover documented in this species 5 years after the oil spill may be related to a long-term decline in the availability of suitable forage. Elsewhere in the restoration program, tufted puffins are being used as samplers of the forage fish community and as indicators of changes that may be affecting murres and other injured resources. Tests of hypotheses concerning food limitation on murre population recovery and the application of puffins as fish samplers require information on the foraging ranges and feeding areas of birds from specific colonies.								

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96031	Development of a Productivity Index to Monitor the Reproductive Success of Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound, Alaska	DOI	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	$254.6	$254.6	$39.9	$0.0	$549.1
	We propose to develop a means to monitor the productivity of marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets. The reproductive success of these two non-colonial seabirds can not be monitored using standard techniques. To develop a productivity survey protocol, we will survey murrelets at sea to determine the timing and abundance of juveniles, the ratio of juveniles to adults and the coastal and marine features that best predict juvenile abundance. We will also determine the post-fledging movement of juveniles. By monitoring murrelet productivity in relation to population trends, this index can eventually be used to determine what factors influence murrelet recovery.									
96038	Publication of Seabird Restoration Workshop	Pac Seabird Gr	DOI	ALL	Cont'd	$31.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$31.0
	To further the emerging discipline of seabird restoration, the Pacific Seabird Group (PSG) is holding a workshop in September 1995. The workshop will bring together experts in seabird biology and restoration. It will include discussions of the theoretical and practical aspects of seabird restoration and provide recommendations to allow the establishment of restoration plans founded on the best available scientific information and opinion. This proposal seeks funds for the writing and publishing of manuscripts summarizing the workshop discussions.									
96101	Removal of Introduced Foxes From Islands	DOI	DOI	AKP	NEW	$88.9	$53.7	$0.0	$0.0	$142.6
	Populations of three species of birds injured by the oil spill will be allowed to recover by removing introduced arctic foxes from Seguam Island. The injured species are black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot and common murre. Although it is outside the area directly affected by the oil spill, Seguam Island has a particularly high potential for restoring populations of the three injured species because it contains substantial amounts of habitat and remnant populations of all three species are present.									
96120-BAA	Proximate Composition and Energetic Content of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	Worthy/TXAM	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$40.9	$40.9	$0.0	$0.0	$81.8
	This study will provide the data necessary for interpreting food web dynamics and ecology of the apex predators of PWS. In any long-term study of foraging ecology, especially those investigating the recovery of impacted species, knowledge of prey species composition and energetic value is critical in the interpretation of consumption rates and therefore the impact of consumer species upon prey species stocks. Compositional analysis will also yield important information on the general quality of the environment by assessing the condition of important prey species.									
96121-BAA	Stable Isotope Ratios and Fatty Acid Signatures of Selected Forage Fish Species in Prince William Sound, AK	Worthy/TXAM	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$51.0	$35.0	$0.0	$0.0	$86.0
	This study will examine the feeding ecology of killer whales and their possible impact on harbor seals within PWS. Evidence suggests that the non-recovering status of harbor seals may be due to predation by killer whales. Traditional methods of food web analysis cannot determine whether this is true, but the combination of stable isotope tracer techniques and fatty acid signature analysis will allow us to estimate the degree of interaction between these two injured species.									
96122	Mapping Potential Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in Prince William Sound Using Habitat Models Linked to Geographic Databases	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$168.8	$20.0	$0.0	$0.0	$188.8
	This project would identify potential habitat of the marbled murrelet in PWS by linking habitat models to geographic databases of vegetation and physical site characteristics. Areas identified as having a high probability of containing nesting habitat could become focal areas for adjusting management prescriptions to favor habitat maintenance.									

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96142-BAA	Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Prince William Sound	ABR, Inc.	DOI	PWS	NEW	$110.2	$142.6	$149.8	$360.8	$763.4
		This project would investigate the status and ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound (PWS). The study will evaluate the abundance, distribution, and productivity of this little known seabird and assess its habitat use and feeding habits in northwestern PWS. Given uncertainty about the effects of the oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.								
96143-BAA	Recovery of Bird and Mammal Populations in Prince William Sound After the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	ABR, Inc.	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	$321.2	$452.4	$474.9	$139.7	$1,
		This study will assess the status of recovery of bird and mammal populations injured in the aftermath of the Exxon oil spill and is an extension of a study conducted in Prince William Sound in 1989 - 1991. The project proposes to conduct three surveys each year during 1996 - 1998 in nearshore and offshore habitats and will assess recovery based on wildlife use of oil-affected habitats and population status relative to prespill levels.								
96144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	DOI	KEN	Cont'd	$101.7	$125.3	$44.0	$458.5	$729.5
		The project is designed to determine whether common murre populations at a series of index colonies within the area affected by the oil spill are recovering. This objective will be accomplished by counting murres at all five locations to document the presence or absence of post-spill population trends. Each location will be surveyed every 3 years, but the field work is planned so that a portion of it will be accomplished annually (i.e. colonies in the western portion of the spill zone will be surveyed in FY 96, central colonies will be counted in FY 97, and the eastern-most colonies will be visited in FY 98). This cycle will be repeated through FY 02.								
96148	Kittlitz's Murrelet: Biology, Abundance, and Population Genetics	DOI	DOI	ALL	NEW	$99.8	$100.0	$100.0	$100.0	$399.8
		This project will i) compile and analyze available unpublished and published data to assess the abundance and distribution of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Alaska, and, ii) conduct original research on the breeding biology, pelagic distribution and population genetics of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Alaska.								
96159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance In Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer 1996	DOI	DOI	PWS	Cont'd	$262.9	$25.0	$260.0	$570.0	$1,117.9
		We propose to conduct small boat surveys to monitor abundance of marine birds and sea otters in PWS during March and July 1996. Previous surveys have observed >65 bird and 8 marine mammal species in PWS. We will use data collected in 1996 to examine trends from summer 1989-96 and from winter 1990-96 by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. We will also examine overall population trends for the Sound from 1989-96.								
96163	APEX: Apex Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	Duffy, et. al.	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$1,982.6	$1,964.0	$1,964.0	$2,200.0	$8,110.6
		This study will use seabirds as probes of the trophic environment of PWS and compare their reproductive and foraging biologies with similar measurements from the Barren Islands, an area with more suitable food. Measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance. The project will use fish samples to compare diet, energetics and reproductive parameters of different forage-fish species to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one fish species over another.								

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96175	Remote Video System Seabird Monitoring Project	DOI	DOI	KEN	NEW	$38.7	$13.1	$0.0	$0.0	$51.8
	The project will test the ability of a robotically controlled video monitoring system to remotely collect real-time productivity, nesting chronology, adult time budget, and chick feeding rate data on common murres and other seabirds more accurately and at lower costs than current methods allow at colonies with difficult access. The proposal is based on a prototype system that was designed and successfully tested in Kachemak Bay and the Barren Islands in FY 94. Data will be collected both remotely and manually on the same sets of plots using the same basic methods in conjunction with Project 96163J. The collected data will be tested for significant differences.									
Subsistence Projects						$3,326.6	$1,882.8	$1,432.4	$2,609.1	$9,250.9
96009D-BAA	Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats	Scheel/PWSSC	NOAA	PWS	Cont'd	$134.0	$40.9	$0.0	$0.0	$1
	This project addresses concerns that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired. The first year (FY95) is to establish the feasibility of working on octopus in the Sound, identify suitable study sites, and evalutate techniques. The second year (FY96) will focus on the vertical distribution of octopus in the nearshore where they are harvested. Close-out costs are requested in the third year (FY97).									
96052A	Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge	Chugach OSIR	DOI	ALL	Cont'd	$210.0	$215.0	$215.0	$627.0	$1,267.0
	This proposal provides for the assumption of Project 95052 responsibilities by a consortium of Oil Spill Impacted Region (OSIR) communities and the transfer of lead agency responsibilities from ADFG to DOI. DOI is the recognized and utilized cognizant agency for the Alaska Native communities within the oil spill area. Project responsibilities would be carried out through a community service office established for the purposes of this project. The project's long-term purposes would be integrated and continued under P.L. 638 - Tribal Compacting Agreements.									
96052B	Community Interaction/Traditional Knowledge	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$298.3	$298.0	$298.0	$1,192.0	$2,086.3
	This project will continue a program to encourage and facilitate communication between the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, regional organizations and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill. The goal is to make optimal use of the complementary nature of scientific data and traditional knowledge.									
96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	Tatitlek IRA	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$52.7	$42.8	$40.3	$161.2	$297.0
	Project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 20,000 smolts will be collected from an ADF&G approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.									

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$405.6	$413.6	$417.4	$417.4	$1,654.0
	Subsistence clam populations near the Native villages of Port Graham, Nanwalek, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Eyak and Ouzinkie will be established. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams, cockles and, if possible, butter clams for seeding. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and methods used. Total seeded area will not exceed 5 hectares.									
96201	Port Lions Public Safety Building/Emergency Operations Center	Port Lions	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$800.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0
	This project would construct a new building to house the fire engine and ambulance with space for the VPSO office, training conference room, holding facility and VPSO housing. The building would also serve as a permanent Emergency Operations Center.									
96202	Port Lions Community Hall	Port Lions	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$150.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$150.0
	Funds would match $175,000 requested from the State Legislature for a community hall. Funds for the community hall were received prior to the oil spill but were lost, as no manpower was available for construction.									
96203	Port Lions Waste Oil/Garbage Collection System for Boat Harbor	Port Lions	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$150.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$150.0
	To prevent indiscriminate dumping of waste oil and refuse into the harbor, this project would fund a waste oil tank with a pumping system so that the oil could be transferred to an existing waste oil burner system. The project would also find a new garbage collection and recycling station for the harbor, as well as a vehicle to haul refuse from the harbor to the landfill .									
96204	Kodiak Subsistence Resource Restoration Planning	ADFG	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$39.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$39.4
	The project would implement a more intensive subsistence resource restoration planning effort in Kodiak Island Borough communities as a follow-up to Projects 94428 and 95428. The goal would be to develop a coordinated of resource restoration proposals for consideration in the FY 97 work plan. Methods will include several workshops and a series of community meetings.									
96205	Eyak Subsistence Recovery Camp Planning Project	Eyak Nat Vill	DOI	PWS	NEW	$40.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$40.8
	This project would plan for a Subsistence Recovery Camp for Alaska Native subsistence users affected by the oil spill. As identified by Picou and Gill (1992), Post-traumatic Stress Syndrome is directly linked to the environmental damage done by the oil spill and the subsistence way of life. With the results of the oil spill still being felt by the communities through lack of or reduced abundance of specific species there has been an upsurge of addictive behaviors.									

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96206	Old Harbor Lagoon (Midway Culvert) Salmon Enhancement Feasibility Study	Old Harbor	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$28.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$28.8
		As a step towards restoring subsistence uses and resources at the community of Old Harbor, this project will determine the feasibility for coho and chum salmon enhancement for the Old Harbor lagoon system, by evaluating the potential for improving the early marine rearing opportunities for chum and coho salmon. It will evaluate the utility of raising the culvert through which this system empties into Sitkalidak Straits to a level which would provide increased water retention in the lagoon and thus increase the rearing area.								
96207	Ocean Beach Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility Study	Old Harbor City	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$92.7	$8.0	$0.0	$0.0	$100.7
		As a step towards restoring subsistence uses and resources at the community of Old Harbor, this project will determine the feasibility for sockeye salmon enhancement for the Ocean Beach Lake System, located on the east side of Sitkalidak Island. Feasibility determination efforts would focus on collecting stock status data, identifying minimum and optimum escapement requirements for natural production, and investigating the feasibility of enhancing wild production from this system.								
96208	Kempff Bay Sockeye Enhancement Feasibility Study	Akhiok City	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$70.7	$8.0	$0.0	$0.0	$78.7
		As a step towards restoring subsistence uses and resources at the community of Akhiok, this project will determine the feasibility for sockeye salmon enhancement for the Akhiok Village Lake System, located at Kempff Bay on southern Kodiak Island. Feasibility determination efforts would focus on collecting stock status data, identifying minimum and optimum escapement requirements for natural production, and investigating the feasibility of enhancing wild production from this system.								
96210-BAA	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	Chugach RRC	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$233.4	$200.0	$175.0	$0.0	$608.4
		Students from Chenega Bay, Tatitlek and some outlying areas will participate in research projects identified by PWSSC. The objective is to increase the awareness of youth regarding the effects of the oil spill and encourage their involvement in research/restoration. The students will gain the techniques necessary to implement change in both onshore and offshore research. Students will be involved in oceanographic testing, fish monitoring, bird and mammal observations, pristane/mussel analysis and octopus studies. By the second year, students will begin applying the research skills and knowledge that they have gained to local restoration efforts.								
96212	PSP Shellfish Restoration Testing Program	Kodiak Tribal	ADFG	KOD	NEW	$84.9	$137.5	$41.8	$0.0	$2
		Subsistence users in the Kodiak Island Borough probably consume more shellfish (clams and crabs) per capita than any other region of Alaska. Since the oil spill, numerous cases of severe paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) have created fear about the safety of consuming these traditional foods. This proposal addresses the health concerns of subsistence users through active participation in a systematic testing program. Faster lab results should curtail the number of cases of PSP and save lives.								

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	Tatitlek Village	ADFG	PWS	NEW	$74.5	$50.0	$50.0	$50.0	$224.5
	The purpose of this project is to make a documentary on subsistence hunting of harbor seals in PWS. This video will document all facets of harbor seal hunting including the ecological and biological knowledge hunters use to hunt harbor seals. By documenting this knowledge, the project will enhance the restoration of the seal population by providing an indigenous hunter's perspective on harbor seal ecology.									
96218	Ouzinkie Clam Restoration Project	Ouzinkie Tribe	ADFG	KOD	NEW					
	This project will begin to reestablish local clam populations for subsistence use in the Ouzinkie area. Clams we once a major subsistence food in the community of Ouzinkie, but local clam populations have decreased to low levels since the oil spill. Additionally, due to food safety concerns, clams no longer contribute to this community's subsistence harvest.									
96220-BAA	Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration	Eyak Nat Vill	USFS	PWS	NEW	$77.2	$115.0	$12.0	$0.0	$204.2
	This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in eastern Prince William Sound. Instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily the installation of log structures, will be employed by local subsistence users to increase the capability of selected streams to produce additional salmon.									
96222	Chenega Bay Salmon Restoration	Chenega IRA	USFS	PWS	NEW	$17.1	$56.4	$0.0	$0.0	$73.5
	This project will open up additional spawning areas for pink and coho salmon, and rearing habitat for coho salmon, in Anderson Creek through placement of a fish pass on a six foot barrier falls located about one quarter of the way up the stream. Anderson Creek is located adjacent to Chenega Bay village. Additional salmon produced from increased spawning habitat will help replace lost subsistence opportunities in the village.									
96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	Port Graham	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$88.9	$83.1	$77.2	$161.5	$
	This project will help supply pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area during the broodstock development phase of the Port Graham hatchery. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels, pink salmon are heavily relied on for subsistence This project will help ensure that pink salmon remain available for subsistence use until the more traditional species are rejuvenated.									
96226	Resurrection Bay Salmon Stock Enhancement	Qutekcak Tribe	ADFG	KEN	NEW	$45.0	$50.0	$40.0	$0.0	$135.0
	This project would enhance Salmon Resources and provide employment at the tribal level. By FY 98, the project should be self supporting by providing a means of value added marketing to purchase salmon fry. The plan would entail the hiring of a Processor/Marketer, the purchase of a smoker, the purchase of fresh salmon to be smoked and dried.									

FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96244	Harbor Seal Cooperative Assistance	ANHSC	ADFG	ALL	NEW	$70.0	$45.0	$12.0	$0.0	$127.0
	The goal of the project is to facilitate the involvement of subsistence users of harbor seals in the restoration of this species through two workshops, collection and application of traditional knowledge and the development of a traditional knowledge database. A subcontract with the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) will contribute to developing a meaningful role for subsistence hunters in research and resoration activities.									
96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	PWSAC	ADFG	PWS	Cont'd	$42.1	$47.8	$53.7	$0.0	$143.6
	Chinook salmon incubated and reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will be released in Crab Bay, adjacent to the native community of Chenega. Adult salmon returning to the site of release will provide replacement resources and associated services injured by the oil spill. Two releases have taken place (1994, 1995) as part of this multi-year project. Adult salmon will begin returning in 1996 and 1997, with larger numbers projected at nearly 1,000 adul fish, returning in 1998 and thereafter.									
96279	Resource Abnormalities Study	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$71.7	$71.7	$0.0	$0.0	$143.4
	Many subsistence users in the oil spill area have reported abnormalities in resource species. There has been a loss of confidence among hunters and fishermen in their abilities to determine if their traditonal foods are safe to eat. This project would provide continued support for a project under which they can send samples of abnormal resources to be examined by biologists or pathologists, and receive information back on the possible causes for the deformities.									
96428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	ADFG	ALL	Cont'd	$48.8	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$48.8
	This project would fund the final reporting for the two year long Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation Project. Reporting includes community meetings to report back on project results to the participating communities and write up, revision, production and distribution of a final report to the Trustee Council.									
Archaeological Resources						$3,737.9	$3,149.2	$4,108.2	$1,100.3	$12,095.6
96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Cont'd	$146.5	$135.0	$145.0	$810.0	$1,236.5
	Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for re-introduced oil. The ten year project will end at five years if monitoring shows no continued injury.									
96007B	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	USFS	USFS	PWS	Cont'd	$78.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$78.4
	Funding is requested for the final phase of the Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. Project 96007B, is a continuation of projects 95007B. Analysis and interpretation of data gathered during previous field work will result in a peer reviewed final report, prepared and distributed according to Trustee Council procedures. This will complete the restoration process initially prescribed for these sites in 1991.									

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship, Kachemak Bay, Shelikof Strait, and Chignik	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	NEW	$74.4	$60.0	$50.0	$100.0	$284.4
	The archaeological site stewardship program will provide training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards will protect damaged sites in Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Further protection will come from increased local awareness of harm from site vandalism.									
96150	Expansion of Alutiiq Archaeological Repository	Alutiiq HF	ADNR	PWS/KEN	NEW	$535.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$535.0
	Many communities within the EVOS area have expressed interest in museums. The cost of constructing such facilities in all these locations is prohibitive. The new Alutiiq Museum and Archaeological Repository, desig[illegible] hold collections from the Kodiak area, suggests expanding its existing facilities to hold collections from the remainder of the oil spill area. Selected artifacts would be displayed in other spill communities, where facilities or display areas could exist without the necessity of funding the staff and physical plant needed for large collections.									
96152	Community Museum, Repository, Archaeological, Site Stewardship, Co-Management Training & Human Resource Development Project	Chugach OSIR	DOI	PWS/KEN	NEW	$190.3	$190.3	$190.3	$190.3	$761.2
	This project would provide a comprehensive and cost effective/efficient approach to the provision and delivery of museum, repository, archaeological, site stewardship and resource co-management training and career development for 14 - 21 local residents, or 2 - 3 participants from each Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region (OSIR) community engaged in the development of a cultural center, or a subsistence restoration, site stewardship, and/or resource co-management facility, or attendant local service enterprises. Provision for training personnel is a prerequisite to local contracting assumption under P.L. 638 and attendant CFR regulations of the US DOI.									
96153	Community Cultural Centers, Repositories and Subsistence Restoration Facilities - Comprehensive Design, Engineering, Financing, and Construction Development Project	Chugach OSIR	ADEC	PWS/KEN	NEW	$2,588.3	$2,588.9	$3,622.9	$0.0	$8,800.1
	This project would provide a consolidated, coordinated and cost effective/efficient approach to the progressive development, financing, and construction of local community and region-wide service facilities. Completed construction of such facilities, scaled to the local needs and capacity of each community, is considered fundamental to achieving and maintaining the region-wide long-term restoration of injured resources, subsistence services, a[illegible] assuring provision for local and regional repository and site stewardship services. The project is proposed b[illegible] Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region Communities Consortium.									
96154	Chugach OSIR Community Repositories, Cultural Centers, Subsistence Restoration Facilities Comprehensive Services Development Planning Project	Chugach OSIR	DOI	PWS/KEN	NEW	$125.0	$175.0	$100.0	$0.0	$400.0
	This project would provide coordinated and cost effective/efficient approach to the provision and delivery of technical assistance planning services to each of the Chugach Oil Spill Impacted Region (OSIR) communities engaged in the development of a cultural center or subsistence restoration facility. The project is designed to facilitate a region-wide effort, coordinate and provide for the various technical service elements associated with and essential to the planning and development of community cultural centers or subsistence restoration facilities and their attendant long-term programs.									

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Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96219	Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center Project	Ouzinkie Tribe	ADEC	KOD	NEW					
	The Ouzinkie Archeological Culture Center will preserve and protect artifacts and the associated data that would otherwise be lost to vandals, looters and erosion or that have been recovered from looters and will preserve local cultural resources and traditional Native culture. This facility will also provide an opportunity for neighboring communities to participate in mini-conferences focusing on issues such as archeological history and the effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on declining subsistence resources, life skills and native culture.									
Reducing Marine Pollution						$164.6	$135.0	$0.0	$0.0	$299.6
96091	Monitoring for Current and Potential Environmental Impacts of Oil Industry Activities in Cook Inlet	Cook Inl RCAC	ADEC	KEN	NEW	$135.0	$135.0	$0.0	$0.0	$270.0
	This proposal requests assistance in funding the Cook Inlet Environmental Monitoring Study. For two years, Cook Inlet RCAC has devoted its entire environmental research budget as sole supporter of this critical program. Go the program: 1) establishing baseline hydrocarbon and biological data; 2) evaluating potential hydrocarbon accumulation in Cook Inlet sediments; 3) evaluating potential environmental impacts of crude oil production and transportation in the Inlet.									
96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	PWS Econ DC	ADEC	PWS	Cont'd	$29.6				$29.6
	The Sound Waste Management Plan is a comprehensive plan to identify and remove the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in PWS that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. This request completes the first phase -- planning begun in FY 95. The following phases of the plan will be to implement these solutions using funds from a variety of sources, possibly including the Trustee Council.									
Habitat Protection/Acquisition						$1,919.0	$1,151.0	$835.0	$475.0	$4,380.0
96058	Landowner Assistance Project	USFS	USFS	ALL	Cont'd	$205.9				$205.9
	Landowners in the oil spill area have expressed an interest in receiving assistance and advice on how to do a better job of protecting and/or enhancing habitat during resource development activities. Impacts often occur because landowners and development contractors lack an awareness of resource sensitivities during pre-project planni The project, on an as needed basis, will attempt to make development and restoration objectives compatible so that use activities do not impede natural recovery.									
96126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	ADNR	ADNR	ALL	Cont'd	$841.8	$170.0	$115.0	$115.0	$1,241.8
	Project 96126 provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes those services such as title reports, appraisals, on site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations.									

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96141	Afognak Island State Park - Habitat Restoration Survey	ADNR	ADNR	KOD	NEW	$45.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$45.0
		The objective of this project is to recommend ways to restore habitat in logged areas and along logging roads in Afognak Island State Park. The park was established in 1994 on land (Seal Bay and Tonki Cape parcels) purchased by the Trustee Council. A private contractor would conduct a regeneration survey that would document the density of seedlings that have returned to the 1200 acres that have been logged, and recommend ways to improve habitat (e.g., tree planting or thinning). The contractor would also recommend cost-effective ways to improve habitat along the 12 miles of logging roads within the park.									
96176	Restoration of Essential Wetland Habitat at San Juan Bay on Montague Island	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$67.5	$90.5	$60.0	$180.0	8.0
		Project has the potential to create wetland habitats used by waterfowl and anadromous fish impacted by the oil spill. Study in FY 96 will determine project feasibility from hydrologic, soils, geomorphology, fisheries, wildlife and engineering perspectives. Detailed project plan will be developed if findings warrant. Environmental analysis will be conducted in FY 97. If project is implemented, succession will be reversed in the uplifted lake at San Juan Bay on Montague Island. Flooding of the uplifted area will maintain the wetland component. Pools/ponds will be created in riparian and floodplain areas to restore associated aquatic vegetation.									
96178	Second Growth Forest Habitat Enhancement for Injured Wildlife Species	USFS	USFS	PWS	NEW	$84.3	$90.5	$60.0	$180.0	$414.8
		The PWS area has several watersheds on National Forest System lands where timber harvest occurred in the early 1970's. These were done without an understanding of optimum stand structure for wildlife populations. This project has the potential to improve habitat for river otter, marbled murrelet, harlequin duck and bald eagle by accelerating succession and developing forest stand structure beneficial to wildlife species faster than natural forest succession. Habitat for old-growth dependent species such as river otter, marbled murrelet, harlequin duck, and bald eagle, whose populations were proven to be damaged by the 1989 Oil Spill, can be improved with this project.									
96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project	ADNR	ADNR	KEN	NEW	$674.5	$800.0	$600.0	$0.0	$2,074.5
		Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166 mile shoreline. Included in this total are 5.4 river miles of degraded shoreline on public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. This riparian zone provides important habitat for pink salmon, sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden, species injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.									
Public Info/Science Mgt/Administration						$3,200.0	$3,200.0	$2,800.0	$7,200.0	$16,400.0
96100	Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	Exec Director	ALL	ALL	Cont'd	$3,200.0	$3,200.0	$2,800.0	$7,200.0	$16,400.0
		DPD and detailed budget under development. This project includes funding for the former 95089 (Information Management System/OSPIC).								

FY 96 PROJECT PROPOSALS

Proj. No.	Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	Location	New or Cont'd.	Cost FY 96	Cost FY 97	Cost FY 98	Cost FY 99 to End	Total FY 96 to End
96155	Prince William Sound Information Service	Fairweather	ADNR	PWS	Cont'd					
		The proposed Fairweather integrated information system is designed to accept, process and store scientific and other information from studies and environmental data collection programs from PWS and then allow easy access for manipulation and display of the data. Basic information from PWS studies will be converted to a common data format and stored on computer disk accessible to all researchers, government officials and other interested parties. Users would have a variety of access and display options.								
Research Facilities						$3,000.0	$6,000.0	$2,000.0	$1,000.0	$12,000.0
96151-BAA	Expansion of the Prince William Sound Science Center/Oil Spill Recovery Institute	NOAA	NOAA	PWS	NEW	$3,000.0	$6,000.0	$2,000.0	$1,000.0	$12,000.0
		This project addresses the need for basic marine research infrastructure important to the long-term restoration e in PWS. It will expand currently overcrowded research facilities and provide new capacity for research and monitoring of ocean processes, marine plankton and nekton, and interrelationships between physics and the biology of the region. The laboratories will emphasize remote sampling (underwater acoustics and optics), data communication, visualization and numerical modeling.								

Number of Proposals Received	128
Total Requested for FY 96	$38,821.9
Total Requested for FY 97	$33,784.8
Total Requested for FY 98	$25,182.2
Total Requested for FY 96 to End	$120,535.7