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Fiscal Year 2002 Draft Work Plan

JUNE 2001

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
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Fiscal Year 2002

Draft Work Plan

June 15, 2001

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Trustee Council

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PLEASE COMMENT

You can help the Trustee Council by reviewing this draft work plan and letting them know your priorities for Fiscal Year 2002. To be most useful, your comments should be received by the Council on or before July 18, 2001. However, all comments received prior to final action on the work plan, which is scheduled for August 6, 2001, will be reviewed by the Council. You can comment by:

Mail:	*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council 645 G Street, Suite 401 Anchorage, AK 99501 Attn: Draft Fiscal Year 2002 Work Plan
Telephone:	Telephone: (907) 278-8012 Toll free in Alaska: 1-800-478-7745 Toll free outside Alaska: 1-800-283-7745 Collect calls will be accepted from fishers and boaters who call through the marine operator.
Fax:	(907) 276-7178
E-mail:	sandra_schubert@oilspill.state.ak.us Attn: Sandra Schubert
Public Hearing:	Noon on July 18, 2001 Access to the public hearing will be available via teleconference to all communities and villages in the oil spill region. Contact Cherri Womac at the telephone numbers above if you would like to participate.

Fiscal Year 2002 Draft Work Plan
June 2001

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Dear Reviewer,

Each year the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funds activities to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Public input is an essential part of the Trustee Council's decision-making process. This draft work plan has been prepared to solicit your comments on which activities to fund in Fiscal Year 2002 (FY 02). Comments on the draft plan will be most useful if received by July 18, 2001. However, comments will be provided to the Council up until August 6, 2001, when the Council is scheduled to make its decision on the FY 02 work plan.

FY 02 will continue the transition from the current restoration program to a long-term monitoring and research program designed to ensure the long-term health and conservation of the resources injured by the spill. In March 1999 the Trustee Council earmarked at least $120 million of Restoration Reserve funds for a monitoring and research program for the northern Gulf of Alaska. Development of this Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program (GEM) is well underway. The draft science program, which was the first step in development of a monitoring plan, was peer reviewed by the National Research Council (NRC) this past winter. The plan itself will be submitted to the NRC for review in August 2001. The first invitation for proposals under GEM will be issued in 2002.

A number of proposals related to the development of GEM are recommended for funding. These include proposals to conduct analyses and syntheses of existing data sets (such as retrospective analyses of nearshore marine communities to investigate the relationship between productivity and climate), develop innovative tools and strategies to improve monitoring (such as testing remote sensing tools and developing a "ships of opportunity" approach to data collection), and initiate, on a very limited basis, collection of data that is expected to be key to GEM (such as oceanographic data at hydrographic station GAK 1 near Seward). In addition, funding to continue the GEM planning process and to provide for NRC review is included in the draft work plan.

The FY 02 draft work plan continues work on a number of injured species that still have not recovered from the effects of the oil spill. For example, continuation of projects that are exploring effects of oil contamination on pink salmon, sea otters, and harlequin ducks is recommended. It is expected that, even once funding has shifted to the Restoration Reserve and GEM is the main emphasis of the restoration program, some work related to lingering oil effects will continue.

The suite of projects recommended for funding in FY 02 continues the Trustee Council's commitment to community involvement in the restoration process. The Youth Area Watch, which involves local youth in ongoing restoration projects, and the Community Involvement project, which funds a network of local liaisons in

oil spill communities, are both recommended for continuation. In addition, two projects that would help the Council prepare for community based monitoring under GEM – one is a feasibility study and the other would evaluate the effectiveness of an ongoing citizens' monitoring program – are also recommended for funding.

Also of interest, the funding recommendation includes three projects that would be conducted at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The Alaska SeaLife Center, which was funded in part by the Trustee Council, provides unique, technologically advanced facilities for research on marine mammals, fish, and seabirds.

A final comment concerns an activity that is not funded through this work plan, but which helps to complete the picture of the Trustee Council's restoration effort. The Council's program to protect habitats important to the recovery of injured resources and services continues to achieve its goals, with purchase agreements and conservation easements now having been negotiated for more than 643,000 acres of land. The Council's ongoing commitment to habitat is reflected in its March 1999 decision to earmark $25 million of Restoration Reserve funds for long-term habitat protection. Just how these funds will be spent has not yet been determined.

I am interested in your thoughts and ideas in regard to the draft work plan, as well as on our restoration efforts in general. Comments on the work plan will be most useful if they are received by July 18. However, comments will be provided to the Trustee Council up until August 6, when the Council is scheduled to make its decision on the FY 02 work plan. See the "Please Comment" section opposite the table of contents for how to submit comments.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

The Work Plan Process

Each year the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funds activities to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This draft work plan describes restoration activities being considered for federal fiscal year 2002 (October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002).

The Trustee Council has not decided which projects to fund. They will make their decision on August 6, 2001, using comments from the public and the Public Advisory Group, evaluations of independent scientific reviewers and legal advisors, and recommendations from the Executive Director.

Milestones in development of the FY 02 work plan are described in Table 1. The Trustee Council will make most of its funding decisions in August so that projects can begin on October 1.

Table 1. Milestones for FY 02 Work Plan

	Feb. 15, 2001	*Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 2002* was issued.
	April 13, 2001	The Restoration Office received 106 proposals requesting $10.3 million for FY 02.
	May 20-23, 2001	Chief Scientist and core reviewers met to discuss the scientific and technical merits of proposals.
	June 7, 2001	Executive Director discussed proposals with Trustee agencies, Chief Scientist, and Public Advisory Group representatives and formed preliminary recommendations.
→	June 15, 2001	*Draft Work Plan for FY 02* available for public comment.
	July 18, 2001	Public Advisory Group will meet to advise Trustee Council on final work plan; meeting will include public hearing.
	Aug. 6, 2001	Trustee Council is scheduled to meet to decide on *Final Work Plan for FY 02*; public comment will be taken at meeting.
	Oct. 1, 2001	FY 02 begins.

Funding Caps

As part of its decision to establish a long-term research and monitoring program, the Trustee Council adopted a long-term investment strategy which includes annual funding caps for FY 02 and all future years. The caps include both the work plan (all research, monitoring, and general restoration projects) and the public information/ science management/administrative costs of the program.

As illustrated in Table 2, for FY 02 the Trustee Council has adopted a cap of $6.5 million. Roughly $5 million of this will be available for the work plan, with the balance going to the public information/science management/administration costs of the program. The $5 million for the work plan is less than what was approved for the FY 01 work plan, and probably slightly more than what will be available for the work plan under the FY 03 cap of $6.0 million. Although the allocation between work plan costs and public information/science management/administration for FY 03 and future years has not yet been determined, it is expected that approximately $5 million will be allocated to the work plan in FY 03.

Beginning in FY 03, the restoration program will rely solely on earnings from the Restoration Reserve. The Trustee Council adopted spending caps for FY 03 and FY 04, as illustrated below. In FY 05 and beyond, the cap will be determined by investment earnings – the Council's investment strategy provides for spending at a level not to exceed 4.5 percent of the average market value of the fund over the prior three to five years.

Table 2. Work Plan Funding

	Prior Year Authorizations: Work Plan Only	
	FY 96	$18.2 million
	FY 97	$16.2 million
	FY 98	$14.0 million
	FY 99	$11.6 million
	FY 00	$ 8.4 million
	FY 01	$ 5.9 million
	Future Caps: Work Plan & Public Info/Science Mgt/Admin	
➡	FY 02	$ 6.5 million
	FY 03	$ 6.0 million
	FY 04	$ 6.0 million
	FY 05	$ 5.6 million (estimate)
	FY 06	$ 5.7 million (estimate)
	FY 07 +	$ 5.8 million (estimate)

Preliminary Recommendations

This section summarizes the Executive Director's preliminary recommendations for FY 02. These recommendations are made for public review and may be revised before they are provided to the Trustee Council in early August.

Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration Projects

For FY 02, the Trustee Council received 106 proposals totaling $10,253,000 for research, monitoring, and general restoration projects, which are the subject of this draft work plan. The Council has adopted a cap of about $5 million for the FY 02 work plan. The Executive Director's preliminary recommendation of which proposals should be funded is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation: Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration Projects

Category	Explanation	No. Proj.	FY 02 Cost
Fund	Project has high technical merit with significant contribution toward achieving restoration objectives. Project recommended for Trustee Council approval.	9	$588,800
Fund Contingent	Same as above except that certain issues need to be resolved before funding is approved. Project recommended for Trustee Council approval if these issues can be resolved.	32	$2,444,300
Defer Decision	A decision on whether or not to fund project in FY 02 cannot be made without more information. In many cases, needed information will not be available until after this summer's field season. For such projects, a recommendation will be made to the Trustee Council in December 2001.	18	$1,749,100
	Total:	**59**	**$4,782,200**
Do Not Fund	Project not recommended for funding in FY 02. In some cases, it is recommended that a project be reconsidered in the future. In other cases, the project is not legally permissible, has technical problems, or would not significantly contribute to restoration objectives.	47	$0

The sum of the projects in the *fund, fund contingent,* and *defer decision* categories is $4,782,200. This amount is within the $5 million cap adopted by the Trustee Council. Prior to Council action on the FY 02 work plan, project budgets will be reviewed further for possible cost reductions. In addition, it is possible that some projects in the *fund contingent* category will not be funded because their issues will

not be resolved, and some projects in the *defer* category will not prove feasible or appropriate when additional information is evaluated. Finally, further review may result in some projects currently recommended for funding not being recommended in August, or not being approved by the Council.

Of the projects in the *fund, fund contingent,* and *defer decision* categories, many are continuing efforts also funded by the Trustee Council in FY 01. As illustrated in Table 4, several new projects are also being recommended for funding.

Table 4. Summary of Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation: New and Continuing Projects (Fund, Fund Contingent, and Defer)

	Number of Projects Recommended for Funding	Total Cost of Projects Recommended for Funding
New Projects	24	$1,522,000
Continuing Projects	35	$3,260,200

Other Projects

In addition to funding projects through the annual work plan, in FY 02 the Trustee Council will approve funds for public information/science management/ administration activities, habitat protection support (costs related to the Council's habitat protection program), and support costs for an ongoing capital project, the construction of an archaeological repository and local display facilities.

Table 5 summarizes these "other projects." Funds approved for these projects will be in addition to the $5 million work plan. Public comment is being sought on these other projects as well as on the work plan itself.

Table 5. Summary of Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation: Other Projects

Project	FY 02 Request	FY 02 Exec. Dir. Recommendation
Public Information/Science Management/Administration (02100)	$1,500.0	Fund, but continue budget review
Habitat Protection Support (02126)	unknown	Fund, but continue budget review
Archaeological Repository (02154)	$29.1	Fund, but continue budget review

Highlights

Transition to GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring), a Long-Term Monitoring and Research Program

In recognition of the fact that complete recovery from the oil spill may not occur for decades, the Trustee Council established the Restoration Reserve to hold funds to be used for restoration after the last annual payment is received from Exxon Corporation in September 2001. The amount in the reserve is expected to total at least $175 million in 2002, when funding for the restoration program will shift to the annual earnings of this fund.

In March 1999, the Trustee Council determined that the two primary uses of the Restoration Reserve funds will be a long-term monitoring and research program and additional habitat protection, especially for small parcels (under 1,000 acres each). The Council earmarked $55 million for habitat protection. The remainder, an estimated $120 million, was earmarked for long-term monitoring and research in the spill area and adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska under what has come to be called GEM, or the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Program. It is intended to ensure the long-term health and conservation of the spill-affected marine ecosystem, as well as the resources injured by the spill.

Planning for GEM is currently underway under the leadership of the Trustee Council's Executive Director, Chief Scientist, and Science Coordinator. The draft science program, which was the first step in development of the GEM plan, was peer reviewed by the National Research Council (see Project /360). The plan itself will be submitted to the National Research Council for review in August 2001, and will also be available for public review on the Trustee Council's web site (www.oilspill.state.ak.us) during this period. The first invitation for proposals under GEM is scheduled to be issued in 2002.

FY 02 represents a transition year to GEM. The *FY 02 Invitation* invited proposals to conduct retrospective analyses and syntheses of existing data sets and historical records, develop innovative tools and strategies to improve monitoring, and design a community-based monitoring component for GEM. Nearly half of the proposals received for FY 02 fall into the "GEM transition" category, which also includes data management schemes and a very limited amount of data collection. Many of those proposals are recommended for funding.

For example, in regard to innovative tools and strategies, Project 02584 is a proof-of-concept project for remote sensing tools. Projects 02614 and 02624 would develop the "ships of opportunity" approach to data collection by installing a thermosalinograph, fluorometer, and continuous plankton recorder on an oil tanker traveling between Valdez and Long Beach. Projects 02649 and 02656 would conduct retrospective analyses of sockeye populations and nearshore marine

communities, respectively, to improve understanding of long-term change and investigate relationships between productivity and climate and other changes in the atmosphere/ocean system. Monitoring of some parameters that are expected to be key to GEM will also take place in FY 02, such as Project 02340, which collects oceanographic data at hydrographic station GAK 1 near Seward. This data is essential to understanding climatological forcing of productivity.

A number of other proposals submitted for FY 02 may be reconsidered in future years once GEM is further developed.

Lingering Oil: Studying Injury and Monitoring Recovery
A number of injured species still have not recovered from the effects of the oil spill, and several studies currently underway are recommended for continuation in FY 02. Work will continue under Project 02476 to validate the effects of oil contamination on pink salmon and under Project 02423 to explore links between oil exposure and the lack of population recovery in sea otters and harlequin ducks. In addition, Project 02543, which in Summer 2001 is conducting an assessment of remaining oil in Prince William Sound, will produce its results in FY 02.

In regard to recovery monitoring, some multi-year projects are recommended for closeout (that is, data analysis and results write-up) in FY 02. Monitoring may resume in FY 03, after results-to-date are synthesized and peer reviewed, but the closeout work proposed for FY 02 will allow the Trustee Council to assess whether monitoring should continue, and if so, with what frequency. Projects in this category include killer whale monitoring (Project 02012), harlequin duck monitoring (Project 02407), and pristane monitoring (Project 02195).

It is expected that, even once funding has shifted to the Restoration Reserve and GEM is the main emphasis of the restoration program, some work related to lingering oil effects will continue.

Community Initiatives
A number of community proposals are recommended for continuation in FY 02. A network of ten local facilitators – liaisons between the Trustee Council, scientists, and villages in the spill area – would continue, with an emphasis on the development of the villages' natural resource programs and stewardship capacity (Project 02052). Continuation of Youth Area Watch programs in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, and the Kodiak area (projects 02210 and 02610) is recommended, as are efforts to enhance subsistence resources in the Kametolook River (Project 02247) and at Solf Lake (Project 02256B).

Two projects that will help the Trustee Council prepare for community based monitoring under GEM are also recommended for funding. Project 02561 would evaluate the feasibility of developing a community-based forage fish sampling

program. Project 02667 would analyze five years of data from Cook Inlet Keeper's Citizens Environmental Monitoring Program to determine the effectiveness of citizen-collected samples at detecting change in water quality over time.

Alaska SeaLife Center
Two projects currently in progress at the Alaska SeaLife Center are recommended for continued funding in FY 02: Project 02423/Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators and Project 02558/Application of New Technologies for Monitoring Harbor Seal Health. One new project (Project 02674), which would follow up on pigeon guillemot work performed at the Alaska SeaLife Center in prior years, is also recommended for funding. The Trustee Council contributed $26 million to construction of the center.

Habitat Protection
The Trustee Council funds the acquisition and protection of land in order to protect the habitat of injured resources and services. Project 02126 would cover the costs incurred by Trustee agencies in acquiring these lands – for example, appraisal reviews, hazardous materials inspections, and title reviews. However, in FY 02 most of the costs of the habitat protection program will be covered through a $1 million grant to The Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund approved by the Trustee Council in January 2001. Under the grant, these two non-profits will purchase lands approved by and on behalf of the Council. The advantages these non-profit organizations bring to the program are an ability to respond more quickly than government to opportunities for acquisition of priority lands, to leverage resources by attracting matching funds, and to broaden the protection impact of dollars spent by achieving below-appraised-value purchases through the use of tax incentives and estate planning strategies.

Beginning in October 2002, the Trustee Council has designated $25 million of Restoration Reserve funds for a long-term habitat protection program. Just how these funds would be spent has not been determined. There is a possibility that these funds also would be administered under a grant to a non-profit organization, but that decision has not yet been made.

As of June 2001, the Trustee Council has committed $343 million to protect 635,770 acres of land in large parcels (over 1,000 acres each), including a highly productive estuary and several miles of intertidal shoreline within Kachemak Bay State Park; mature spruce forest and highly productive coastal habitat in what has now become Afognak Island State Park; inholdings within Kenai Fjords National Park and on adjacent islands within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge; prime habitat on Shuyak Island and northern Afognak Island in the Kodiak archipelago; prime habitat for salmon, bald eagles, bears, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; and several parcels in Prince William Sound (Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, Windy Bay, Bligh Island, and Two Moon Bay) which have some of the highest restoration values in the spill area. Recent activity

includes the Council's offer to Koniag, Inc. to extend the existing nondevelopment easement along the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers on Kodiak Island. The offer has been accepted by the Koniag Board of Directors and negotiations to close the deal are in progress. The terms of the agreement include establishment of a fund that might be tapped for acquisition at Koniag's sole discretion at some date in the future.

The Trustee Council has spent $20.4 million to protect 7,815 acres of land in small parcels (less than 1,000 acres each). Owners of 10 additional parcels (100 acres) have signed purchase agreements for a total of $136,500. Offers on 18 other parcels are under review by landowners (1,048 acres, $1.7 million). The Council is actively negotiating for the protection of over 400 additional acres in small parcels.

Public Information, Science Management, and Administration
Project 02100, which covers the Trustee Council's operating costs, is the largest project in this category. It includes funds for the independent scientific peer review of project proposals and results, the Council's 17-member Public Advisory Group, communication efforts such as the Council's annual report, operations and staff support for the Council itself, and a variety of other items. The cost of this project in FY 02 will remain at $1.5 million, the same as in FY 01. Over the years, a concerted effort has been made to reduce the administrative costs of the EVOS program – from $4.2 million in FY 95, $3.4 million in FY 96, $2.9 million in FY 97, $2.8 million in FY 98, $2.5 million in FY 99, $2.0 million in FY 00, to $1.5 million in FY 01. The cost is expected to decline again in FY 03.

Other projects in this category include Project 02535, which in FY 02 will complete a book-length manuscript that comprehensively describes the Trustee Council's activities from the time of the spill through FY 02, when the final payment from Exxon will be received, and Project 02360, which is funding the National Research Council (NRC) to conduct a technical review of the GEM plan. Continuation of the Council's funding contribution to ARLIS, the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services, is also recommended.

Description of Projects and Recommendations

A project-by-project list of the Executive Director's preliminary recommendations follows.

Spreadsheet A is a summary spreadsheet which shows FY 02 and FY 03 costs of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects recommended as *fund, fund contingent,* or *defer decision.* Only a few funding commitments are being made at this time for FY 03, and no commitments are being made for FY 04 and beyond. Funding for GEM (Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring), the Trustee Council's long-term monitoring and research program, will begin in FY 03 and planning for just what that program will include is still underway. Spreadsheet A is arranged by cluster (see below).

NOTE: A "$0" in the spreadsheet means that no funding is recommended. A blank space means that the estimated funding level is not yet known or that a recommendation on funding has not been made.

Spreadsheet B describes each project received by the Trustee Council (research, monitoring, and general restoration projects as well as other projects), and contains the text of the Chief Scientist's and the Executive Director's preliminary recommendations. It also indicates who proposed each project, which Trustee agency would be responsible for project management, and whether the project is continuing (i.e., was also funded by the Council in FY 01) or new. Spreadsheet B is arranged in numerical order.

Description of Clusters

In Spreadsheet A, projects are organized in the following clusters of like projects. Cluster assignments are based on the underlying objective of each project or the type of activity the project would perform. These clusters are simply an organizational device to assist in presentation of the work plan, and do not bear on project funding decisions.

Oil Injury projects study the effects of oiling on injured species and whether oil is continuing to affect species recovery.

Spill Recovery Monitoring projects monitor the status of injured populations.

Ecosystem Recovery & Function projects take a broader view of recovery by considering oil effects as well as other possible influences (e.g., climate change, food supply, etc.).

Spill General Restoration projects improve the rate of natural recovery of injured species, enhance or replace injured species, or manage human use.

GEM Transition: Strategies to Improve Monitoring projects help develop cost-effective, long-term sampling strategies for resource managers to use in counting and understanding the biology and habitats of resources of interest to the Trustee Council.

GEM Transition: Tools to Improve Monitoring projects help develop cost-effective data acquisition technologies for resource managers to use in counting and understanding the biology and habitats of resources of interest to the Trustee Council.

GEM Transition: Synthesis & Retrospective Analysis projects analyze and synthesize existing data sets and historical records in order to aid resource management decisions, lay a better foundation for GEM, or improve accessibility of research results.

GEM Transition: Long-Term Monitoring projects initiate or continue monitoring of some parameters that are expected to be key to GEM.

Habitat Protection & Improvement projects support the Trustee Council's habitat acquisition program. Funds for the acquisitions themselves are outside of and administered separately from funding for this work plan.

Data Management & Information Transfer projects improve the Trustee Council's data management system or increase access to data.

Public Information/Science Management/Administration projects inform the public of restoration activities, involve communities in the restoration process, plan for future restoration programs, or otherwise support Trustee Council operations.

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY 02-03	
Oil Injury		**$1,031.2**	$572.2	$36.0	$608.2	
02190	Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	**$168.0**	$168.0		$168.0	Fund contin/ Defer
02476	Effects of Oiled Incubation on Salmon Reproduction	**$39.8**	$39.8	$36.0	$75.8	Fund
02486-BAA	Links: Persistent Oil in Mussel Beds & Predators	**$170.8**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02492	Were Pink Salmon Embryo Studies Biased?	**$24.0**	$24.0	$0.0	$24.0	Fund
02538	Methods to Discriminate Herring Stocks	**$47.3**	$47.3	$0.0	$47.3	Fund contingent
02543	Oil Remaining in the Intertidal	**$113.1**	$263.1		$263.1	Fund contin / Defer
02593	River Otter Synthesis	**$143.6**	$30.0	$0.0	$30.0	Fund contingent
02639	Testing Spill Impact Hypotheses	**$71.5**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02657	Genomic Stress Response in Sea Otters	**$43.5**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02663	Watchdog Tool for Monitoring	**$180.9**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02673	Continuing Decline of Pigeon Guillemots	**$28.7**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
Spill Recovery Monitoring		**$939.0**	$601.3	$0.0	$601.3	
02012-BAA	Killer Whale Investigation	**$74.8**	$35.0	$0.0	$35.0	Fund contingent
02144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	**$14.8**	$14.8	$0.0	$14.8	Fund
02159	Seabird Boat Surveys	**$194.1**	$194.1		$194.1	Defer; lower priority
02245	Community-Based Harbor Seal Biosampling	**$26.8**	$26.8	$0.0	$26.8	Fund contingent
02333	Sea Otter Monitoring	**$100.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02407	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	**$68.7**	$30.0	$0.0	$30.0	Fund contingent
02441-BAA	Harbor Seal Diet: Lipid Metabolism & Health	**$68.1**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02457-BAA	Monitoring Fall-Winter Herring Biomass	**$86.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY 02-03	
02462	Effects of Disease on Herring Recovery	**$77.4**	$77.4	$0.0	$77.4	Fund contingent
02558	Harbor Seals: New Technologies for Monitoring Recovery	**$133.5**	$128.4		$128.4	Fund contingent
02574-BAA	Bivalve Recovery on Treated Beaches	**$94.8**	$94.8		$94.8	Defer
Ecosystem Recovery & Function		**$1,322.8**	$541.5	$0.0	$541.5	
02163-BAA	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX)	**$31.1**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02163M	APEX: Additional Manuscripts	**$82.5**	$50.0	$0.0	$50.0	Fund contingent
02195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	**$55.0**	$20.0	$0.0	$20.0	Fund contingent
02320	SEA: Printing Final Report	**$6.2**	$6.2	$0.0	$6.2	Defer
02372	Steller Sea Lion Monitoring	**$250.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02396	Shark Assessment	**$29.2**	$25.6	$0.0	$25.6	Fund contingent
02401	Spot Shrimp Population	**$27.2**	$25.5	$0.0	$25.5	Fund contingent
02423	Population Change in Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	**$361.6**	$329.5		$329.5	Fund contingent
02452-BAA	Prey and Predators of Pink Salmon Fry	**$38.9**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02479	Seabirds: Food Stress & Survival/Reproduction	**$75.0**	$55.0	$0.0	$55.0	Fund contingent
02503	Orca Inlet Restoration	**$100.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02546	Harbor Seals: Metabolic Responses	**$50.4**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02617	Standing Stock and Zooplankton Production	**$86.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02659-BAA	Manuscripts: SEA & NVP Avian Predation	**$29.7**	$29.7	$0.0	$29.7	Defer
02669	Hooligan Research	**$100.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
Spill General Restoration		**$528.2**	$43.5	$0.0	$43.5	
02247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon	**$34.0**	$28.0	$0.0	$28.0	Fund contingent

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY 02-03	
02256B	Solf Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking	**$20.0**	$15.5	$0.0	$15.5	Fund contingent
02416	O'Brian Creek Enhancement	**$64.2**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02507	Nuckek Subsistence Camp	**$125.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02662	Restoration by Manipulation	**$103.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02677	English Bay Sockeye Enumeration	**$182.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
GEM Transition: Strategies to Improve Monitoring		**$868.6**	$144.6	$0.0	$144.6	
02395	Nearshore Monitoring Design	**$92.0**	$55.0	$0.0	$55.0	Fund contingent
02532	Coupling of Oceanic & Nearshore	**$121.3**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02556	Mapping Marine Habitats	**$50.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02565	Controlling Forces in Kachemak Bay	**$49.9**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02569	Monitoring Workshop	**$15.3**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02601-BAA	Methodological Data Gaps	**$189.5**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02604	Gear Selectivity in Trawl Surveys	**$52.1**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02612	Marine-Terrestial Linkages in Kenai River Watershed	**$44.6**	$44.6	$0.0	$44.6	Defer
02644	Molecular Biomarker Technique for Assessing Stress	**$114.1**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02648-BAA	Adaptive Sampling	**$56.2**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02674-BAA	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Techniques	**$83.6**	$45.0		$45.0	Fund contingent
GEM Transition: Tools to Improve Monitoring		**$764.2**	$381.2	$17.1	$398.3	
02404	Testing Archival Tag Technology in Alaska Salmon	**$104.6**	$104.6	$0.0	$104.6	Fund
02434	Seabird Monitoring: East Amatuli Island Video	**$4.3**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02584	Airborne Remote Sensing Tools	**$118.4**	$75.0		$75.0	Defer

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY 02-03	
02614	Monitoring Temperature, Salinity, and Fluorescence	**$38.2**	$38.2	$17.1	$55.3	Fund contingent
02618-BAA	Tide Rip Front Variability	**$11.7**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02624-BAA	Ships of Opportunity: CPR-Based Plankton Survey	**$133.4**	$133.4	$0.0	$133.4	Defer
02627-BAA	Symbiotic Acoustic Signal Processor	**$171.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02640	High Frequency Surface Wave Radar Test	**$129.5**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02671-BAA	Ships of Opportunity: Kachemak Bay & Lower Cook Inlet	**$53.1**	$30.0	$0.0	$30.0	Fund contingent
GEM Transition: Synthesis & Retrospective Analysis		**$1,104.0**	$472.7	$18.0	$490.7	
02578	Macrofauna Annotated List	**$38.3**	$35.0	$0.0	$35.0	Defer; lower priority
02597-BAA	Ocean Color Time Series of PWS	**$28.5**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02600	EVOS Synthesis, 1989-2001	**$151.6**	$151.6		$151.6	Defer
02622	Digital ESI Maps: Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula	**$36.6**	$36.6	$0.0	$36.6	Defer; lower priority
02636-BAA	Ecosystem Recovery: Spill-Impacted Communities	**$360.0**	$50.0		$50.0	Defer
02649	Reconstructing Sockeye Populations	**$102.8**	$100.9	$0.0	$100.9	Fund contingent
02656	Nearshore Analysis: Archaeology & Isotopes	**$98.6**	$98.6	$18.0	$116.6	Fund contingent
02664	Retrospective Analysis of Seabird Data	**$287.6**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
GEM Transition: Long-Term Monitoring		**$1,628.9**	$599.7	$11.6	$611.3	
02210	Youth Area Watch	**$106.1**	$106.1		$106.1	Fund
02340-CLO	Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring (GAK 1)	**$20.7**	$77.8	$0.0	$77.8	Fund contingent
02552-BAA	Exchange Between PWS and GOA	**$102.5**	$102.5	$0.0	$102.5	Defer
02561	Community-Based Forage Fish Sampling	**$54.3**	$54.3	$11.6	$65.9	Fund
02589-BAA	PWSRCAC Long-Term Monitoring	**$233.3**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY 02-03	
02603	Ocean Circulation Model	**$73.2**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02609	Long-Term Temperature/Salinity Monitoring	**$59.8**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02610	Kodiak Island Youth Area Watch	**$128.3**	$61.8		$61.8	Fund contingent
02628-BAA	Resurrection Bay Contaminant Survey	**$128.8**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02633	Kodiak Region Water Quality	**$446.6**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02634	STAMP	**$54.9**	$54.9	$0.0	$54.9	Defer; lower priority
02667	Effectiveness of Citizens' Environmental Monitoring	**$16.7**	$16.7	$0.0	$16.7	Fund contingent
02678-BAA	Use of Commercial Fisheries Bycatch for Scientific Gain	**$128.1**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02680	Persistent Organic Contaminants in Alaska Fishes	**$75.6**	$75.6	$0.0	$75.6	Defer
02681	Placeholder: Nearshore/Intertidal Monitoring		$50.0		$50.0	Defer
Habitat Protection & Improvements		**$141.0**	$141.0	$0.0	$141.0	
02621	Kenai River Flats Conservation Easement	**$141.0**	$141.0	$0.0	$141.0	Defer
Data Management & Information Transfer		**$1,044.4**	$221.1	$0.0	$221.1	
02290	Hydrocarbon Database	**$35.0**	$35.0		$35.0	Fund contingent
02455	GEM Data System	**$105.0**	$105.0		$105.0	Fund
02475-BAA	GEM Data System Specification	**$250.9**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02536	Heritage Data Management System	**$118.2**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02608	Archiving of Nearshore & Deep Benthic Specimens	**$111.8**	$65.0	$0.0	$65.0	Fund contingent
02637	Early Life History Database	**$143.7**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02643	Environmental Specimen Bank Program for GEM	**$85.4**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02646-BAA	Interactive Database on Alaskan Seaweeds	**$58.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY 02-03	
02655-BAA	Transition Support for the GEM Data Manager	**$120.3**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02668	Interactive Water Quality and Habitat Database	**$16.1**	$16.1	$0.0	$16.1	Defer
Public Information/Science Management/Administration		**$1,290.7**	$1,063.4	$0.0	$1,063.4	
02052	Community Involvement	**$214.2**	$180.0		$180.0	Defer
02250	Project Management	**$200.0**	$200.0		$200.0	Fund contingent
02350	ASLC Bench Fees	**$300.0**	$300.0		$300.0	Fund contingent
02360-BAA	Guidance for Future Research Activities	**$90.1**	$90.1	$0.0	$90.1	Fund
02535	EVOS Trustee Council Final Report	**$50.1**	$50.1	$0.0	$50.1	Fund
02550	ARLIS	**$144.3**	$93.2		$93.2	Fund contingent
02570	Book on EVOS Science for General Readers	**$47.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02629-BAA	Paradigm for Ecosystem Monitoring	**$95.0**	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	Do not fund
02630	Planning for GEM	**$150.0**	$150.0		$150.0	Fund contingent
	Total:	**$10,663.0**	$4,782.2	$82.7	$4,864.9	

SPREADSHEET A: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION / PROJECTS OUTSIDE DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	FY 02 Request	Preliminary Recommendation FY 02	FY 03	Sum FY02-03	Recommendation
Spill General Restoration		**$29.1**	$29.1		$29.1	
02154	Archaeological Repository Support Costs	**$29.1**	$29.1		$29.1	Fund OUTSIDE
Habitat Protection & Improvements						
02126	Habitat Protection Support					Fund OUTSIDE
Public Information/Science Management/Administration		**$1,500.0**	$1,500.0		$1,500.0	
02100	Public Info./Science Mgt./Admin.	**$1,500.0**	$1,500.0		$1,500.0	Fund OUTSIDE
	Total:	**$1,529.1**	$1,529.1		$1,529.1	

How to Read Spreadsheet B – Description of Projects and Recommendations

Proposer	The individual, organization, or Trustee agency that submitted the project proposal.
Lead Agency	The Trustee agency (DOI, NOAA, USFS, ADEC, ADFG, or ADNR) to which the project will be assigned for project management purposes.
New or Cont'd	Whether or not the project is the continuation of a project funded by the Trustee Council in FY 01. Also, what year FY 02 is in the Council's funding of the project, followed by the total number of years Council funding is expected to be sought (e.g., 3rd year of a 3-year project).
FY 02 Request	The amount of funding requested by the project proposer for fiscal year 2002 (October 1, 2001 - September 30, 2002).
FY 02 Recom.	The Executive Director's preliminary recommendation of the amount of funding that should be approved for the project for FY 02.
FY 03 Request	For multi-year projects, the amount of funding requested by the project proposer for fiscal year 2003 (October 1, 2002 - September 30, 2003).
FY 03 Recom.	For multi-year projects, the estimated project cost for FY 03, based on the Executive Director's preliminary recommendation for FY 02.
Abstract	A brief summary of the project.
Chief Scientist Recommendation	The text of the Chief Scientist's recommendation on the project's technical merit.
Executive Director Recommendation	The text of the Executive Director's preliminary recommendation on project funding for FY 02.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02012-BAA	Photographic and Acoustic Monitoring of Killer Whales in Prince William Sound and Kenai Fjords	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	10th yr.	$74.8	$35.0	$74.9	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will continue the monitoring of the damaged AB resident pod and the potentially endangered AT1 transient population as well other Prince William Sound/Kenai Fjords killer whales. Monitoring has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. Methods include the photo-identification of individual whales and acoustic monitoring with remote and vessel-based hydrophone systems. The project continues interpretation of current and previous data as well as data collected with other funds.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would continue a 12-year study of population trends of killer whales in Prince William Sound. The principal investigator has made major contributions to both characterizing the populations of killer whales and understanding killer whale biology in the northern Gulf of Alaska. It is not clear that we need to continue surveys on an annual basis in order to track the AB pod and AT1 group, although some aspect of killer whale ecology could be a component of GEM. Fund closeout only in FY 02 (no field work), contingent on delivery of past due manuscripts.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund closeout of this project contingent on (a) submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reduce the project scope to closeout only (roughly $35,000) and (b) submittal of overdue manuscripts (mating systems and niche partitioning). This project has provided valuable information about the long-term effects of the oil spill on resident and transient pods of killer whales in Prince William Sound. Annual surveys do not appear to be necessary to track the AB pod and AT1 group.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02052	Community Involvement/Planning for GEM	P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	8th yr.	$214.2	$180.0	$0.0	

Project Abstract

In FY 02, this project will continue to actively involve residents of Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova/Eyak, Seward/Qutekcak, Seldovia, Valdez, Kodiak Island Region/Ouzinkie, and the Alaska Peninsula Region/Chignik Lake in the restoration program through a network of local facilitators. In addition, the project will work to address the future of community involvement with regard to the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring (GEM) program. In FY 02, the project will focus on three objectives: (a) designing a community based research and monitoring program, (b) identifying specific research and monitoring activities that fit within the GEM program, and (c) developing possible pilot projects for FY 03.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The community involvement project is a very valuable part of the restoration program. In principle, this proposal makes sense--i.e., to develop community monitoring plans and Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans that have tangible linkages to GEM. If successful, these links will contribute greatly to the community involvement and public participation objectives of GEM. However, this project's track record in producing products could improve, and it is essential that the project leaders foster realistic expectations as they attempt to define meaningful community involvement. There are objectives for FY 02 that were also in the FY 01 proposal and several overdue reports. There are also FY 00 objectives that have not been met. Defer funding pending receipt of clarification on these issues.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending submittal and review of additional information that clarifies (a) progress made toward completion of FY 00 project tasks, (b) progress made toward completion of FY 01 project tasks, (c) the schedule and strategy for completion of the Tribal Natural Resource Management Plans, and (d) the roles of the contractors in FY 01 and proposed for FY 02. If funded, funding will be contingent on (a) a reduced budget for the expected amount and (b) submittal of overdue reports (00052, 01131, 00610). This project was originally designed to facilitate communication among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of the spill area in regard to the restoration effort. As the Council's efforts have shifted from restoration to long-term monitoring, the project's emphasis has shifted to providing technical assistance to five pilot communities (Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Ouzinkie, Cordova/Eyak) to participate in the development of GEM and to further develop their natural resource programs and stewardship capacity. FY 02 was expected to be the final year of Council support. However, some kind of community effort should be a future part of GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02100	Public Information, Science Management, and Administration	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL		$1,500.0	$1,500.0		

Project Abstract

This project provides overall support for science management, public involvement, and administration of the restoration program. This includes funding for the Trustee Council staff working at the direction of the Executive Director, the scientific peer review process, public involvement efforts including the active participation of the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), and Trustee agency participation in the restoration program. [Note: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 02 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund at FY 02 projected level of approximately $1.5 million, but continue budget review. This project provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program. [Note: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 02 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]

02126 Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support

Project Abstract

This project will cover certain expenses incurred by Trustee agencies in receiving title to parcels acquired by the Trustee Council. [Note: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 02 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund, but continue budget development and review. In FY 02, most habitat program activity will occur under a grant to The Nature Conservancy and The Conservation Fund approved by the Trustee Council January 16, 2001. The Council's resolution identified some specific support activities that will continue to be conducted by the land managing agencies (e.g., appraisal review, title review, hazardous materials inspection, and NEPA compliance), and the costs of those activities will be funded through this project. However, because parcels to be purchased under the grant have not yet been identified, agency costs cannot be identified at this time. [Note: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 02 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02144	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	7th yr. 7 yr. project	$14.8	$14.8	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract	Chief Scientist's Recommendation	Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation
FY 02 will provide closeout funds for this project, which will census the Chiswell Islands murre colonies during the FY 01 field season. The close-out work will consist of analyzing the data collected during FY 01 and comparing these results with previous postspill population counts, running a power analysis using these and other murre population count data (e.g., from the Barren Islands), and writing a final report discussing the recovery status of murres at this injured nesting location and in the spill area.	Analysis of the census data is necessary to the success of the murre monitoring effort. The work is reasonably straightforward, inexpensive, and undertaken by capable personnel. The results of the analyses and description of trends in abundance at each of the islands and at the complex as a whole will be useful in refining census methodologies and in understanding variability in murre populations in the Gulf of Alaska. As recommended last year, a power analysis should also be prepared. Fund.	Fund project closeout, including power analysis. This project censused the common murre colony at the Chiswell Islands in FY 01. The results of this project will be useful in refining census methodologies and in understanding variability in murre populations in the Gulf of Alaska.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02154	Archaeological Repository, Display Facilities, and Exhibits for Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet	J. Bittner/ADNR	ADNR		$29.1	$29.1		

Project Abstract	Chief Scientist's Recommendation	Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation
In January 1999, the Trustee Council authorized $2.8 million for a grant to Chugachmiut, Inc. to develop an archaeological repository for Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, local display areas in seven communities in those regions, and traveling exhibits to display in the local facilities. The resolution also states the Council's intent to provide a reasonable amount of funding for project management and agency general administration (GA). This project will provide project management and GA funds for FY 02. [This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 02 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects. Detailed Project Description and budget under development; expected FY 02 cost is $29,100.]	Proposal not reviewed.	Fund, but continue budget development and review. This project will provide essential oversight for the archaeological repository, local display facilities, and traveling exhibits being developed under Project 99154. [Note: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 02 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer 2002	D. Irons/USFWS	DOI	9th yr.	$194.1	$194.1	$25.0	

Project Abstract

This project will conduct small boat surveys to monitor abundance of marine birds and sea otters in Prince William Sound during March and July 2002. Seven previous surveys have monitored population trends for 65 bird and 8 marine mammal species in the sound. Data collected in 2002 will be used to examine trends from summer 1989-2002 and winter 1990-2002. Data collected in 2000 indicate that bald eagles are increasing in winter and summer throughout the sound, harlequin ducks are increasing in the oiled area in winter, and black oystercatchers are increasing thoughout the sound in summer. Common loons, cormorants, and common murres are showing no trend in the oiled area; pigeon guillemots and marbled murrelets are declining in the oiled areas of the sound; and Kittlitz's murrelet is declining throughout the sound. Results of these surveys through 1998 have been published. [Note: This project also requested $25,000 for FY 04.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

In the long term, surveys of the kind proposed here will be needed to assess trends of populations of injured and indicator species of marine birds and mammals in Prince William Sound. It is still not clear that we need to do this as frequently as is being proposed, given the apparent continuing differences between oiled and unoiled areas in the sound over the last twelve years. The project is relatively expensive, and it is not clear why this task should not be part of normal agency management. Fund lower priority.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending availability of funds. The Trustee Council has supported boat surveys of marine birds and mammals in Prince William Sound since the time of the spill. These surveys have been the primary means of monitoring the recovery of a suite of coastal birds and other wildlife. However, as the transition to GEM begins, there is a question about whether it is essential that the surveys continue to be done every two years. In addition, the question of whether these are routine surveys that should be incorporated into the agency's normal management procedures needs to be revisited.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02163-BAA	Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska (APEX)	D. Duffy/Paumanok Solutions	NOAA	9th yr. 9 yr. project	$31.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will fund a third closeout year for Project /163, which used seabirds as probes of the trophic (foraging) environment of Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet, comparing their reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet. These measurements were compared with hydroacoustic, aerial, and net sampling of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance. This allowed a determination that food played a major role in limiting the recovery of seabirds from the oil spill. In FY 02, the project leader will prepare a semi-popular account of the results and implications of the project.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

A popular account of the findings of the APEX project would be useful. However, the APEX project investigators have not finished analyzing their data and synthesizing the findings within or across studies. In addition, the investigators agreed last year that a scientific synthesis volume would be prepared in FY 02 following completion of the final report and summary papers currently underway, and there is no mention of this in the proposal. Do not fund this project in FY 02, but possibly consider proposal for a scientific synthesis volume in FY 03 following completion of the final report and publication of the summary papers.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. Until final APEX results are submitted and reviewed (the final report was due September 30, 2000 but has not yet been completed; 13 summary scientific papers are to be completed by September 30, 2001), it is premature to pursue development of additional products from this project. Furthermore, the expected follow-up product, as described in the FY 01 Detailed Project Description (Project 01163), was a scientific synthesis (a book or special journal publication) of this multi-year, multi-faceted project. Only following such a synthesis should the Trustee Council consider a semi-popular account as is proposed here.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02163M	Numerical and Functional Response of Seabirds to Fluctuations in Forage Fish Density	J. Piatt/USGS	DOI	9th yr. 9 yr. project	$82.5	$50.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will fund preparation of synthesis manuscripts for this component of the APEX project. The main field program occurred in 1995-1999, with collection of data on seabird survival and stress continuing in 2000-2001. The work involved at-sea surveys for forage fish and seabirds and some characterization of oceanography, while measuring aspects of seabird breeding biology and foraging behavior at adjacent colonies.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a sound and logical conclusion of a large project. The principal investigator has done an excellent job of taking an ecosystem approach to understanding issues highly relevant to the Trustee Council. The long list of publications and theses attests to its scientific success so far. This publication effort is very important to the credibility and accountability of the EVOS restoration program. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on (a) submittal and approval of a reduced budget that reflects the Trustee Council's policy of 1.5 months of personnel time per manuscript (roughly $50,000), (b) submittal of overdue reports (00163/APEX chapter, 00479/Food Stress, 00501/Seabird Monitoring Protocols), and (c) submittal of the four manuscripts for which this principal investigator and his research team received funding under 01163/APEX Summary Scientific Papers (due September 30, 2001).

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	7th yr. 7 yr. project	$168.0	$168.0	$80.3	

Project Abstract

This project will complete the analysis of experiments conducted at the Alaska SeaLife Center that use the linkage map to test for effects of regions of the genome on traits that are important to recovery of pink salmon (e.g., growth and survival). Sexually mature adults from the 1999 cohorts produced from wild pink salmon collected from Likes Creek are expected to return to Resurrection Bay in August and September 2001. Genotypes in released fry will be compared to returning adults to test for genetic differences in marine survival and other life history traits (e.g., body size, egg number, and egg size). [Note: This project, which was scheduled to close out in FY 02, is now requesting $80,300 for FY 03.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project has already produced a linkage map including a large number of genes in the pink salmon genome. The remaining objectives, determining the relationships between growth and survival and mapped genes, depend entirely on the success of the project in capturing experimental fish released in 2000 from the Alaska SeaLife Center and returning to upper Resurrection Bay in 2001. At least 200 fish need to be captured to draw conclusions about the relationships. Fund contingent on evaluation of field collections from summer of FY 01.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund interim amount (roughly $40,000) contingent on submittal and approval of an interim budget for this amount; defer decision on balance of funding to December, pending outcome of FY 01 (Summer 2001) capture effort. If at least 200 fish are captured, the experiment will proceed as proposed in FY 02, with the balance of funds to be approved by the Trustee Council in December 2001 and project closeout in FY 03. If 200 or more fish are not captured, the interim funds will be used for project closeout in FY 02. This project is important for understanding the genetic traits of pink salmon that affect growth and survival. In addition, the work being done under this project will lay the foundation for experiments to answer questions important to fisheries management about hatchery/wild fish interactions. For example, are hatchery fish changing the gene pool in a way that makes wild fish maladapted to their environment? Are enough hatchery fish getting into streams to effect productivity of wild fish? How adapted are wild fish to particular streams?

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short, P. Harris/NOAA	NOAA	7th yr. 7 yr. project	$55.0	$20.0	$55.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project has focused on elucidating the transport mechanism of pristane from *Neocalanus ssp* copepods into mussels in Prince William Sound for the previous six years. In FY 00 and FY 01, the utility of monitoring the response of pristane in mussels to mass-release of juvenile pink salmon from Prince William Sound hatcheries was successfully initiated, using pristane concentration levels. This project will continue with this direction to assess feeding conditions for juvenile pink salmon during the critical period of initial marine residence, and will forecast survivals through this period. Forecasts will be compared to actual returns to assess reliability. [Note: The principal investigators have proposed that this project be continued indefinitely.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project has developed a relationship over the last several years between concentrations of pristane in mussels (an indicator of food availability) in the early growing season and survival of hatchery pinks in Prince William Sound. As expected, however, the results also indicate that there are other important determinants of juvenile pink salmon survival in the early marine phase (some of those factors have been modeled with some success under the SEA/Sound Ecosystem Assessment project). This is not surprising, as many other efforts elsewhere in the world have shown the difficulty of predicting recruitment in marine fishes. The model developed by this project has made a valuable contribution to identifying ecological interactions that influence pink salmon survival. To bring the project to a logical and useful conclusion, the principal investigator should synthesize project results in FY 02, including preparation of a final report and publication of the project results in the peer reviewed literature. It may be that the results of this project could be utilized in a longer-term effort to better characterize the crucial factors influencing fish recruitment in the system. Fund closeout.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on (a) submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reduce the project's scope to closeout only (final report and manuscript--roughly $20,000) and (b) submittal of overdue report (00195) and manuscript (00598). This project has been working to develop an inexpensive measure of marine productivity that would allow predictions about future fisheries production and harvest levels.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02210	Youth Area Watch	R. DeLorenzo/Chugach School District	ADFG	7th yr.	$106.1	$106.1	$0.0	

Project Abstract

This project links students in the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded by the Trustee Council. The project involves students in the restoration process and provides these individuals the skills to participate in restoration now and in the future. Youth conduct research identified and delegated by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students. Youth Area Watch fosters long-term commitment to the goals set out in the restoration plan and is a positive community investment in that process. Participating communities in FY 02 will be Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia, Seward, Valdez, and Whittier.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The Youth Area Watch has been a popular and successful project, probably the most successful of the EVOS projects in terms of encouraging and facilitating positive participation in the affected communities. The proposers seek what would be a seventh year of funding for this project. However, they have done a good job of obtaining supplemental or alternative funding and are cognizant of the need to continue to seek such funds as the restoration program moves toward implementation of GEM. The future of the project remains unclear. The proposal would be strengthened by giving more attention to the value of the data gathered by the young people and to the evaluations of participating investigators. However, this is a strong and successful effort, and it should continue. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund, including funding increment ($9,700) for teacher participation in JASON. JASON is a nonprofit organization dedicated to education in the area of environmental science and research. Its 2002 expedition "Frozen Worlds" will take place in Southcentral Alaska, and will include curriculum development and teacher training. In general, Youth Area Watch involves local youth in restoration projects. In FY 02, youth in Chenega Bay, Cordova, Nanwalek, Port Graham, Seldovia, Seward, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier will participate. The Trustee Council's contribution to this project has declined each year since the project's inception, as the Chugach School District has obtained funds from other sources to sustain the program. FY 02 was expected to be the final year of Council support, but this might be the type of community effort that is appropriate under GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02245	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	V. Vanek/ADFG, M. Riedel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	9th yr. 9 yr. project	$26.8	$26.8	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Under this project, village-based technicians are selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and trained by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to collect biological samples from harbor seals. The samples are transported to Anchorage or Kodiak for further sampling and distribution to participating scientists for analysis and the University of Alaska museum for archiving. In FY 02, the sample collection program in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, around Kodiak Island, and along the Alaska Peninsula will continue. The Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission will produce and distribute a newsletter with summaries of the biological sampling program. FY 02 is the closeout year for this project.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This has been a highly successful program for involving the subsistence community in research on a valuable resource. The scientific community has benefited from obtaining samples of harbor seal tissues that were otherwise unavailable. A large number of projects have used samples from this activity in the past and there appears to be a use for samples currently being archived and which may be analyzed in the future. However, the information in the Detailed Project Description with regard to the number of tissue types sampled and the distribution of collection sites for the samples has not been updated. Also, in FY 01 the Trustee Council requested that this program coordinate with other statewide programs on harbor seals and this issue is not addressed in the proposal. Defer funding pending clarification of these issues.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description that updates information on (a) the number of seals and tissue types sampled, (b) the distribution of the samples collected, (c) the sample database, and (d) activities undertaken to integrate the EVOS biosampling program with efforts underway statewide by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the United States Geological Survey, and others. This project will continue the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission's biological sample collection program for harbor seals in the spill area. This multi-year project has successfully provided samples to harbor seal researchers. FY 02 was expected to be the final year of Council support, but this might be the type of community effort that is appropriate under GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02247	Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	J. McCullough, L. Scarbrough/ADFG	ADFG	6th yr. 6 yr. project	$34.0	$28.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Subsistence users from the Alaska Peninsula Native Village of Perryville have noted significant declines in the coho salmon run in the nearby Kametolook River since the oil spill. Criminal settlement funds were used in FY 96 to determine what method would best restore the river's coho salmon stock to historic levels. This project will provide funding through FY 02 for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to try conservative and safe restoration methods. In 1997, two instream incubation boxes were installed in the upper reach of the Kametolook River. In 1998, 1999, and 2000 holding pens were also used. Due to continual low escapement of coho into the Kametolook River system, the project will be unable to achieve the goal of restoration within two life cycles of the fish. In FY 01, the project will expand to investigate nearby coho stocks as potential brood sources for rehabilitation of the Kametolook coho run.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is an integral part of a cluster of projects aimed at restoring damaged subsistence resources. Despite a limited success in restoring and supplementing Kametolook River coho thus far, the project is important because it directly addresses a subsistence issue, has strong community involvement, and holds potential for some success. There is a strong educational component as well. Fund final year of activities in FY 02, including project closeout.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund, including new objective related to investigating nearby coho stocks as potential brood sources, contingent on (a) resolution of budget questions and (b) submittal of 00247 annual report (due August 15, 2001). This project is working to enhance a small coho salmon run in the Kametolook River near the Alaska Peninsula village of Perryville as a replacement for other subsistence resources lost or reduced due to the oil spill. The project has a strong community involvement component. FY 02 is expected to be the final year of Trustee Council funding, even though it is unlikely that the run will be self sustaining in the foreseeable future.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL		$200.0	$200.0		

Project Abstract

Project management represents those costs incurred by the state and federal Trustee agencies in fulfilling their responsibility to ensure that individual projects are managed consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the Restoration Plan, and Trustee Council authorization. Tasks performed by project managers include coordinating activities between principal investigators and the Restoration Office, reviewing project expenditure activity, assisting in the development of project proposals, and tracking project reports.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund at projected level of $200,000 contingent on submittal and review of individual agency project management budgets. The FY 02 funding level is a reduction from the amount approved for FY 01 ($284,300), consistent with the reduction in the annual funding cap for the overall work plan. A decision on whether or not to provide any project management funds once funding has shifted to the Restoration Reserve (FY 03 and beyond) has not yet been made. Project management helps provide accountability for the work plan process.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	7th yr. 7 yr. project	$20.0	$15.5	$4.5	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will benefit subsistence users of western Prince William Sound. There are two phases to the project. Phase 1, which began in FY 96, verified the ability of Solf Lake to support a sustainable population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 included stocking the lake with approximately 100,000 sockeye salmon fry, then ensuring access to the lake for returning adult salmon. The stocking program began in 1998 along with modification to the two outlets to control water levels. The reconstruction of the fishway in the eastern channel was completed in the summer of 2000. Returning adult salmon to Solf Lake will be monitored starting in 2001 to evaluate the improvements.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is an integral part of a cluster of projects aimed at restoration of oil-damaged, subsistence resources in Prince William Sound. Initial limnological studies and revitalization of the fishway to the lake have been completed, but changes in brood stock (from Eyak and Coghill lakes) and unavailability of brood stock in FY 02 have raised questions about the ability of the project to meet its objectives. In FY 01, the Trustee Council requested preparation of the final report in FY 02, and this still seems appropriate. The proposed FY 03 activities are not recommended for funding. Fund as a closeout project.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reflect monitoring and final report writing only in FY 02 (and no Trustee Council funding in FY 03). The funds requested in FY 02 to pay for stocking in FY 03, when Coghill stock may again be available, are not recommended for approval. This project is intended to provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for resources lost or reduced due to the oil spill. Recreational, commercial, and subsistence fishers should all benefit from the project.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02290	Hydrocarbon Database and Interpretation Service	J. Short, B. Nelson/NOAA	NOAA	11th yr.	$35.0	$35.0	$35.0	

Project Abstract

This ongoing project provides data and sample archiving services for all samples collected for hydrocarbon analysis in support of Trustee Council projects. These data represent samples collected since the oil spill in 1989 to the present and include environmental and laboratory National Resource Damage Assessment and restoration data. Additionally, this project provides interpretive services for hydrocarbon analysis, public releases of the hydrocarbon and pristane databases, and storage and maintenance of the hydrocarbon sample archives. [Note: The principal investigator has proposed that this project be continued indefinitely.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The restoration program needs this project for FY 02, as it maintains the integrity of the hydrocarbon database, makes new additions, and supplies interpretative services. It is recommended that the Trustee Council fund this program through FY 02, to the end of the settlement period. However, the need for this program has not been assessed with regard to GEM and other priorities that will begin in FY 03. Therefore, there should be no guarantee or recommendations for funding beyond FY 02. Fund contingent on addressing the long-term disposition of the hydrocarbon database.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund FY 02 only contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description that adds as an objective evaluation of the needs and options for long-term disposition of the database. The budget may need to increase slightly to accommodate this additional objective. This project is the ongoing analysis and interpretation of hydrocarbon data for other Trustee Council funded studies. However, the need for the database has not been assessed with regard to GEM, and needs to be.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02320	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Printing the Final Report	W. Hauser/ADFG	ADFG	8th yr. 8 yr. project	$6.2	$6.2	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will print, bind and distribute the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) final report. The integrated final report is a required document expected to exceed 1,000 pages (some with color). Funding for copying, binding and mailing the final report was provided in FY 00, but completion has been delayed and the encumbered funds cannot be spent after June 30, 2001. The FY 00 unused funds will lapse.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Producing the SEA final report is essential, and this proposal seeks only to reauthorize funding that has expired. The principal investigator should do everything possible (as will the Chief Scientist) to ensure that the remaining chapter of the final report is completed so that the report can be produced and distributed. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending completion and peer review of the final report, when a better estimate of printing costs can be made (the above number is a placeholder). This same amount of funds was provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in FY 00 (Project 00320) for printing the SEA final report, but under state rules those funds must lapse June 30, 2001. The expected completion date of the SEA final report is now September 30, 2001.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02333	Sea Otter Monitoring	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	1st yr. 5 yr. project	$100.0	$0.0	$100.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

The sea otters in Orca Inlet have been dying and washing up on the beaches the past few years. The problem is getting worse. We know the cause. We need to do some monitoring to find a way to prevent these needless deaths. [Note: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and budget will need to be prepared. Funding ($100,000 each year) has also been requested for FY 04, FY 05, and FY 06.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has conducted aerial surveys in Orca Inlet using non-EVOS funds each year since 1993. The data are characterized by high variance in some years, with the 2000 density estimates as high or possibly higher than anywhere in the North Pacific (roughly 16 sea otters per square kilometer in Orca Inlet vs. an average for all of Prince William Sound of 1 per square kilometer). Furthermore, any observed sea otter mortality in Orca Inlet is likely not related to the oil spill. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. Any observed sea otter mortality in Orca Inlet is likely not related to the oil spill, and this project's link to the Council's restoration objectives is weak. In addition, results of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service aerial surveys of Orca Inlet indicate 2000 density estimates as high or possibly higher than anywhere in the North Pacific.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02340	Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem	T. Weingartner/ UAF	ADFG	5th yr.	$20.7	$77.8		

Project Abstract

FY 02 will fund completion of the final report for this multi-year project. The fourth year of measurements will be completed in September 2001 (or December 2001 if the GAK1 mooring is to be continued under the GEM program). After completion of the data collection phase, a final report and manuscript will be prepared. The manuscript will focus on freshwater variations on the Gulf of Alaska shelf, and will synthesize the data collected under this project with some of the retrospective efforts included in previous annual reports.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The results of this project are key to GEM implementation. Further analysis of data from this project promises to reveal important relationships that would be key to monitoring the dynamics of the Alaska Coastal Current. The principal investigator proposes to do data analysis and write a manuscript for a peer reviewed journal in FY 02, which is highly desirable. At the same time, a new project (02609) is proposed that would continue the same set of measurements underway in FY 01 under Project 01340. Rather than closing out Project /340 and starting another, Project /340 should be continued with the following objectives: (a) produce annual report on FY 01 results, (b) prepare manuscript analyzing the relationship between atmospheric pressure, precipitation, and density structure of the Alaska Coasta Current as revealed by the GAK1 data, and (c) continue gathering data as proposed in Project 02609. Fund combination of this project and 02609 for combined amount.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on (a) submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that provide for continued Trustee Council support of hydrographic station GAK1 and the accompanying retrospective analyses of the station's data record, including the new objective regarding the timing of the onset of stratification in the upper ocean in the spring and the manuscript identified by the Chief Scientist, and that address budget questions, (b) receipt of a description of the deployment procedure intended to insure against loss of data, and (c) submittal of overdue report on Project 00340. GAK1 provides a long-term data set that allows characterization of the Alaska Coastal Current, which is essential to understanding climatological forcing of productivity and will be important for GEM.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02350	Alaska SeaLife Center Bench Fees		ADFG		$300.0	$300.0		

Project Abstract

This project will pay for the use of labs and office space, as well as other direct expenses, at the Alaska SeaLife Center for those projects funded by the Trustee Council that have a SeaLife Center component. Three FY 02 proposals include a SeaLife Center component: Project 02423/Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators, 02558/New Technologies for Monitoring Harbor Seal Health, and 02674/Assessing Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Techniques.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an essential cost of doing business at the Alaska SeaLife Center, and should be funded.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of bench fee calculation by the Alaska SeaLife Center, and review by the relevant principal investigators and the Chief Scientist (the cost shown above is a placeholder). Of the three proposals submitted that would use the Alaska SeaLife Center in FY 02, all are recommended for funding. Prior to publication of the final work plan, when the bench fees have been finally determined, this project will be dismantled and the fees added to the individual research projects which they support. The Alaska SeaLife Center charges bench fees for use of its facilities by EVOS researchers.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02360-BAA	The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill: Guidance for Future Research Activities	C. Elfring/Polar Research Board, NRC	NOAA	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	$90.1	$90.1	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

The National Research Council's Polar Research Board and Board on Environmental Studies and Toxicology have appointed a special committee to review the scope, content, and structure of the Trustee Council's two GEM documents, the draft Science Program and the draft Research and Monitoring Plan. To date, the committee has provided guidance in two documents: a November 2000 letter commenting on the schedule and process by which the draft Research and Monitoring Plan would be developed and a February 2001 Interim Report providing detailed comments on the draft science program, including missions, goals, administration, scale, data management, and community involvement elements. The committee's next and final task will be to prepare a final report analyzing whether the Research and Monitoring Plan is complete, scientifically sound, and meets the expectations of the Trustee Council. This task will be conducted when the draft plan is available for review. As currently scheduled, the committee will receive the draft plan in August and hold a meeting to begin our review September 18-19, 2001. The committee will spend the fall preparing its final report. The report is expected to go to outside review in January 2002 and be delivered to the Trustee Council in April 2002.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Fund. National Research Council participation is essential to the successful implementation of GEM.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. This project, which is providing important external review of GEM, began in FY 00. The National Research Council (NRC) has provided interim comments on the GEM Science Program. FY 02 activities will include review of the draft GEM Monitoring and Research Plan and preparation of a final report containing conclusions and recommendations on GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02372	Steller Sea Lion Monitoring	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	1st yr. 5 yr. project	$250.0	$0.0	$250.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Steller sea lions are on the decline and have been placed on the endangered list. If this trend continues, subsistence fishing for salmon, herring and other marine life will be curtailed and some traditional areas may be closed. We need to monitor the interaction between the Steller sea lion and the fishing fleets. This proposal would fund this interaction. [Note: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and budget will need to be prepared. Funding ($250,000 each year) has also been requested for FY 04, FY 05, and FY 06.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The concept presented requires more detail before it can be effectively evaluated. The issue raised is important to all fishers--subsistence, recreational, and commercial. The recent court decision on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's treatment of fishing interactions with Steller sea lions should result in sufficient scientific study and analysis of how fishing affects Steller sea lions to cover the needs identified by this proposal. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation. The recent court decision on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's treatment of fishing interactions with Steller sea lions, as well as the additional funds provided by Congress for Steller sea lion studies, should result in sufficient scientific study and analysis of how fishing affects Steller sea lions to address the concerns raised by the proposal.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02395	Planning for Long-Term Monitoring in the Nearshore: Designing Studies to Detect Change and Assess Cause	T. Dean/Coastal Resources Associates, et al	DOI	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$92.0	$55.0		$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will produce a draft nearshore monitoring plan that provides a framework for future monitoring that is practical, sensitive, and cost-effective. The process to be used in creating this plan will be to formulate hypotheses with respect to potential changes to the nearshore environment, identify questions that must be answered before a design can be developed to address these hypotheses, answer design questions by analyzing existing data or conducting directed field studies, and conduct cost-benefit analyses to identify the most powerful monitoring that can be incorporated into GEM. Workshops will be held during the course of plan development to seek input from the Trustee Council and stakeholders.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

A combined proposal is requested to include projects 02395 and 02569/Workshop on Gulf of Alaska Monitoring Network, with the overall objective of conducting a workshop to develop options for long-term monitoring of the nearshore/intertidal area. The revised proposal should include (a) community participation in the workshop, including funding for travel, (b) identification of the workshop objective as development of a range of options for intertidal monitoring design, for a network of sites, and broad community participation, (c) coordination with Trustee Council staff in putting together the workshop, (d) demonstration of a working relationship with other institutions and scientists supportive of the objectives of the workshop, including a list of expected participants, and (e) the proposed management process for cooperatively preparing the resulting recommendations. Fund contingent on successful review of revised proposal.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget (roughly $55,000), developed in conjunction with the proposers of Project 02569/Workshop on Gulf of Alaska Monitoring Network (Schoch and Eckert), to use a workshop-based approach to develop options for long-term monitoring of the nearshore/intertidal area. The proposal should be modified as recommended by the Chief Scientist. The workshop may identify pilot or preliminary work to be invited on nearshore/intertidal monitoring later in FY 02 or FY 03. A small amount of funds have been set aside for this purpose in FY 02 (see Project 02681). Nearshore/intertidal monitoring is expected to be an integral part of GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02396	Alaska Salmon Shark Assessment	J. Rice, L. Hulbert/NOAA	NOAA	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	$29.2	$25.6	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will fund a closeout year of data analysis and manuscript preparation for this two year study of salmon sharks in Prince William Sound. Funding will cover analysis and final write-up of (a) data transmitted from satellite tags deployed on salmon sharks that will be scheduled to transmit during winter and spring of 2002, (b) data transmitted from satellite tags deployed on salmon sharks that will transmit when sharks frequent surface waters during summer, and (c) stomach samples collected during 2001 field sampling and pre-arranged stomach sample collections from the Copper River gillnet fleet and the Prince William Sound salmon seine fleet during the 2001 commercial fishing season. The funding will also cover FY 02 Argos time, NOAA Joint Tariff Agreement costs for satellite tag data recovery, and contracted data analysis. The final report will describe salmon shark movements, habitat utilization, regional fidelity, and diet composition from data collected during the project.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a competently prepared proposal that will finish gathering data from tags deployed on sharks in FY 01, analyze the data, and produce a final report. The investigators are well qualified to do the work. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on resolution of budget questions. In FY 02, this project will analyze data from tags deployed in FY 01 that will pop up in FY 02, as well as from opportunistic aerial observations and shark stomachs contributed by fishermen and others. A final report will also be written. This project was undertaken because of an observed increase in the number of sharks in Prince William Sound in recent years.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02401	Assessment of Spot Shrimp Abundance in Prince William Sound	C. Hughey/ Valdez Native Tribe, C. O'Clair/ NOAA	NOAA	4th yr. 4 yr. project	$27.2	$25.5	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project is estimating the abundance of spot shrimp and determining the structure of the spot shrimp population in Prince William Sound. It augments current Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) surveys to determine whether the spot shrimp population is recovering from depletion. Project results and those of ADF&G in 1999 and 2000 indicate a cessation in the apparent decline of spot shrimp abundance in western Prince William Sound that had taken place between 1992 to 1998, and a slight increase in the number and weight of spot shrimp per pot in 1999 compared to 1998. The increase was markedly greater in 2000. FY 02 will fund closeout, produce manuscripts, and provide input into the development of a shrimp management plan with ADF&G.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the fourth year of a four-year project to gather supplemental information on spot shrimp abundance in Prince William Sound. Fund closeout.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund closeout of this project contingent on resolution of budget questions. This project is studying the abundance of spot shrimp in Prince William Sound to determine whether the population can sustain seasonal openings for subsistence, personal use, and commercial fishing. Shrimp are not on the injured resources list. However, the Trustee Council's Restoration Plan allows restoration actions to address resources not on the list if the action will benefit an injured resource or service; this project will benefit the services of subsistence and commercial fishing. The project is a joint effort of the Valdez Native Tribe and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Auke Bay Lab.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02404	Testing Archival Tag Technology in Coho Salmon	J. Nielsen/USGS-BRD	DOI	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	$104.6	$104.6	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Archive tags with temperature and light-geolocation sensors will be monitored for post-smolt coho salmon in Cook Inlet. Light/location relationships specific to the Gulf of Alaska developed under Project 00478 will be applied in this study of movement and migration paths for coho salmon during maturation in ocean environments in Cook Inlet. Salmon for this study will be reared in captivity (at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game hatchery at Fort Richardson) to 1+ year of age (200-250mm) and released in Cook Inlet as part of the department's Ship Creek sport-fishing hatchery release. FY 01 includes pilot studies of tag retention, behavior, and growth for coho in captivity. Ship Creek coho will be tagged mid-May. A spring release experiment in the first year will be contingent on the successful implementation and retention of these tags. Surveys for early jack recoveries will be done at the Ship Creek weir and among sport fishers. Monitoring for adult tag recoveries will be done in the coho commercial fishery in Cook Inlet and the derby sport fishery on Ship Creek. Archive tagged fish will be used to document coho salmon use of marine habitats, migration routes, contribution to the sport fishery, and hatchery/wild interactions for salmon in Cook Inlet.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an excellent project whose results will provide important information for defining the geographic location of coho habitat and sampling the physical characteristics of the habitat. It is on track for accomplishing its objectives and is being managed by an excellent investigator. The studies of tag retention, behavior, and growth of captive juveniles are underway and the results are promising. Additional advertising to various portions of the community should be conducted to increase potential for tag returns. Recommend continued funding as requested.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. In FY 01, the Trustee Council funded a pilot tag retention, behavior, and growth study to further test the development and application of archive tag technology, which has great promise for a variety of species. The pilot study has been completed, and a release experiment is already underway in FY 01. FY 02 would provide funding for continuation of the release experiment. The final report on this project will be submitted in FY 04, with all FY 03 and FY 04 costs being covered by the U.S. Geological Survey/Biological Resources Division (USGS-BRD). USGS-BRD is making a significant financial contribution to this project in FY 01 and FY 02 as well.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02407	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	3rd yr. 4 yr. project	$68.7	$30.0	$43.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Harlequin duck populations have not recovered from the effects of the oil spill. Populations are declining in oiled areas of Prince William Sound while increasing in unoiled areas. This project will conduct late-winter boat surveys to assess the recovery of ducks inhabiting oiled areas. Population structure, abundance, and recruitment will be compared between oiled and unoiled areas in Prince William Sound to assess trends, population dynamics, and the progress of recovery. The surveys will also help identify changes to the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem and improve the ability to differentiate between natural and man-caused population changes. FY 02 will be the final year of field work for the project.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The data generated by this project are valuable and fit well with information gathered by Project /423 (Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators). Together these projects should increase understanding of harlequin duck populations in Prince William Sound in relation to the oil spill. However, in FY 02, data gathering should be discontinued and an assessment and reevaluation of survey design for long-term monitoring should be undertaken. Fund closeout.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on (a) submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reduce the project's scope to production of a final report, including assessment and reevaluation of a survey design for long-term monitoring (roughly $30,000) and (b) submittal of 00273 and 00407 reports, due September 2001. While this project provides useful data on harlequin ducks and their populations in Prince William Sound in relation to the oil spill, development of a long-term survey design is a more important step at this point than collection of additional data.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02416	O'Brian Creek Enhancement	Chenega Bay IRA Council	USFS	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$64.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Several stream habitat constraints exist within O'Brian Creek which is located near the village of Chenega Bay. Improvements to the stream would benefit the numerous fish species that use the habitat as well as the entire local ecosystem. The main goal of the project is to increase the depth of water by creation of a series of dam and fish ladder structures. Species that populate the stream include pink salmon, chum salmon, coho salmon, sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout. A self-sustaining subsistence use fishery would be priceless for the community, as well as adding potential for promoting tourism and recreation.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is for restoration of anadromous fish production in O'Brian Creek. The Trustee Council has considered this project in the past. The proposal has worthy objectives but questions about feasibility of proposed methods cast doubt on whether lasting benefits could be obtained. Costs have been substantially underestimated and funds for essential items, such as spawning gravels, have not been provided for in the budget. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal, which would construct instream enhancements in O'Brian Creek (dams, fish ladders, brood pond) as well as observation decks and walkways, was considered by the Trustee Council in previous years (FY 99 and FY 00). The project is designed to reestablish a coho run in O'Brian Creek near the village of Chenega Bay as a replacement for other subsistence resources lost or reduced due to the oil spill. Given the availability of salmon from other sources, there appears to be little need for this increased production. In addition, the Chief Scientist has raised questions about the project's feasibility.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02423	Patterns and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	J. Bodkin, D. Esler/USGS-BRD, T. Dean/CRA, Inc.	DOI	4th yr. 5 yr. project	$361.6	$329.5	$250.0	

Project Abstract

Sea otters and harlequin ducks have not fully recovered from the oil spill. This project will explore links between oil exposure and the lack of population recovery, with the intent of understanding constraints to recovery of these species and the nearshore environment. In FY 02, sea otter work will include aerial surveys of distribution and abundance, estimates of age-specific survival rates, and examination of spatial and temporal patterns of change in abundance in relation to prey production. Harlequin duck field studies will examine the relationship between survival and CYP1A. Captive experiments on harlequin ducks will examine the relationships between oil exposure and CYP1A induction, and metabolic and behavioral consequences of exposure.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the fourth year of a complex project with field monitoring and laboratory dosing experiments at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The goals of this project are basically sound and the information that will be obtained valuable to the needs of the Trustee Council and to those trying to understand sea otters, ducks, and the nearshore ecosystem. The new objective to examine interannual variability in growth rates of clams is not compelling and should not be funded. Since the Council makes no commitment to fund beyond FY 02, as the restoration program transitions to GEM, the investigators need to submit a revised proposal for FY 02 that closes out the sea otter components of the project in FY 02 (conclusion of field work, data analysis, and preparation of final report and publications). There may be some justification for another year of harlequin duck field work in FY 03; that determination will be made following a review of harlequin duck recovery status next year--FY 03 would be another year of field work on harlequins or the closeout year, depending on the results of that review. Defer pending receipt and evaluation of a revised proposal.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that address the Chief Scientist's concerns (delete new objective related to growth rate of clams and close out sea otter component in FY 02). The harlequin duck component will be continued or closed out in FY 03; this determination will be made following a review of harlequin recovery status next year. This project is an important extension of the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (Project /025) work on two still-injured species, sea otters and harlequin ducks. [Note: Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees will need to be added to this project--were $143,300 in FY 01.]

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02434	Design of a Video System for Remotely Monitoring Seabirds at East Amatuli Island	A. Kettle/USFWS	DOI	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$4.3	$0.0	$1.1	$0.0

Project Abstract

During the 1990's, rough seas at East Amatuli Island have occasionally blocked access to cliff plots where seabird breeding and population size data are collected; it is possible that in the future weather patterns could compromise datasets. Recently developed technology makes it possible to transmit video images of the cliff plots to the East Amatuli field camp. This could augment field observations and allow safe data collection to continue through periods of rough seas. This project will design requirements for such a system, research and price available components, and determine the price for contractual system design and assembly.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would write specifications for equipment for remote monitoring of bird colonies on East Amatuli Island. Although the project's intended purpose of decreasing lost data on an injured resource is a worthy purpose in terms of restoration, this project would not reach that objective in FY 02. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The Trustee Council funded a remote video setup on East Amatuli Island in FY 99 (Project 99434) to transmit images from the seabird colonies to the Pratt Museum in Homer. This project would be the first step in establishing a similar system that would transmit images to the East Amatuli field camp and be designed solely for scientific monitoring, not as a museum exhibit. However, the funds requested are for a minimal amount of staff time to research and price the design of such a system--it is unclear where funds for puchase, installation, and operation of the system would come from. Researching the system might be an appropriate contribution for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to make to this endeavor.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02441-BAA	Harbor Seal Recovery: Effects of Diet on Lipid Metabolism and Health	R. Davis/Texas A&M	ADFG	4th yr. 3 yr. project	$68.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will complete the analysis of samples that were taken by this project in earlier years, but that could not be completed due to a shortage of funds available to the Trustee Council in FY 01. In addition, a final report and five manuscripts will be prepared. The results will provide a better understanding of the nutritional role of lipid and how it changes with diet in harbor seals. Analysis of the remaining samples is needed to resolve the temporal scale of changes in fatty acid composition under different diets, and will allow better interpretation of field data for wild harbor seals.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The Trustee Council's primary interest in funding this project, the laboratory verification of fatty acid profiles in harbor seals on differing fish diets, appears to have received less attention than other objectives in the project. While there is no question about the quality of the work conducted to date, there are many administrative questions regarding the proposed budget, especially as FY 01 was funded as a closeout year. Investigators should finish analysis of harbor seal tissues for fatty acid profiles only using sample numbers originally proposed and close out project in FY 01. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This study, which is investigating the effect of diet on lipid metabolism and health in harbor seals, received closeout funds in FY 01. The principal investigator should proceed with closeout in FY 01. As recommended by the Chief Scientist, investigators should finish analysis of harbor seal tissues for fatty acid profiles only using sample numbers originally proposed.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02452-BAA	Assessing Prey and Competitor/Predators of Pink Salmon Fry	R. Thorne/PWSSC	NOAA	2nd yr. 1 yr. project	$38.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Research shows that macro zooplankton and adult walleye pollock densities are the primary biological forcing variables effecting pink salmon fry survival. A program to make these estimates was initiated in spring 2000 by a partnership of organizations including the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI), Sound Emergency Response Vehicle System, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The Trustee Council provided funds to expand this effort in 2001 (Project 01452), including interaction with Project 01195 which is studying the use of pristane concentration in mussels to estimate pink salmon fry survival. FY 02 funding will finalize the survey design and recommend procedures as a potential element in GEM, OSRI, or a combined institutional monitoring program.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project involves the development and testing of acoustic sampling on a large scale to gather data on the abundance and distribution of key predators and prey of pink salmon fry. The information would be used in conjunction with related data from Project 02195/Pristane Monitoring to estimate fry survival, thus providing a basis for forecasts of adult pink salmon returns. However, because Project 02195 is not recommended for continuation in FY 02, the data that would be collected by this project is of lower priority for FY 02. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project was funded for one year in FY 01 in conjunction with Project 01195/Pristane Monitoring. Because Project 01195 is recommended for closeout in FY 02, the data that would be collected by this project is of lower priority. The project should be closed out as planned in FY 01. If this project should be funded in the future, the funding would be contingent on submittal of a report that includes the reduced data (i.e., fish biomass) from the FY 01 effort (Project 01452). The project, which is performing spring hydroacoustic surveys in Prince William Sound, is designed to provide data on annual and seasonal variation of predators and food availability for juvenile pink salmon.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02455	GEM Data System	Restoration Office	ADFG	2nd yr.	$105.0	$105.0		

Project Abstract

This project will continue work on the data system for GEM. Funding was provided in FY 01 to hire a data system manager to provide the leadership necessary for developing this essential part of the GEM program; hiring is expected to occur in Summer 2001.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not yet available for review. Data management will be a critical component of GEM.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund, but continue budget review. This project will provide funding for the GEM data manager; hiring of the data manager is expected Summer 2001. The cost shown above is an estimate.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02457-BAA	Monitoring the Fall-Winter Herring Biomass to Track the Recovery of the Prince William Sound Herring Stock	R. Thorne/PWSSC	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$86.0	$0.0	$85.6	$0.0

Project Abstract

The herring population in Prince William Sound has declined about fifty-fold since the oil spill and is in a virtual state of collapse. Recent infrared scanning surveys have revealed intense predator activity on overwintering aggregations of herring, which includes several predators that are either threatened or oil-damaged species. The spill is implicated as a factor in this decline. A limited monitoring program has been maintained by the Oil Spill Recovery Institute and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Because of the critical state of this resource and its importance to the health of the sound, this project will expand the survey effort by including fall surveys of adults and juveniles as a measure of mortality and an early indicator of future recovery.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would track the fall biomass of Pacific herring in Prince William Sound, which is feasible. The project objective is to document overwintering mortality in adults, which may be significant. However, to manage the fishery the most important information is adult biomass just prior to spawning in the late winter to early spring. In addition, herring research priorities have been established in a series of workshops over the last several years. The objectives of this project were not a priority in the workshop recommendations. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. A workshop sponsored by the Trustee Council in November 2000 resulted in several recommendations for future herring research, and this proposal was not among them. In addition, this proposal is for a fall survey (October/November) in order to document overwintering mortality in adult herring, and the reviewers have indicated that the most important information from a management standpoint is adult biomass just prior to spawning in the late winter/early spring. The November 2000 workshop recommendations included ASA hindcasting to estimate the herring spawning biomass in Prince William Sound in recent years, use of otoliths and lipids to identify subpopulations of herring within the sound, and aerial surveys. A proposal (Project 02538) was received for otolith/lipids work, and is recommended for funding.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02462	Effects of Disease on Pacific Herring Population Recovery in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/Univ. of California, Davis	ADFG	4th yr. 4 yr. project	$77.4	$77.4	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

The Pacific herring population of Prince William Sound has not recovered from severe population decline in 1993. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game now predicts that fisheries closed since 1999 will not open for several years. Long-term systematic disease monitoring and research since 1994 has shown a clear relationship between disease prevalence and population change, and this information significantly improves the ability to forecast population change. Because of the importance of Pacific herring in the Prince William Sound ecosystem, and the importance of this project to marine fisheries worldwide, an additional year of disease study is proposed to ensure seamless flow of data from this project to GEM.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Lack of recovery of Pacific herring has resulted in lost services for commercial fisheries and also results in lost resources for subsistence use. The proposed study through 2002 will provide nine years of pathogen prevalence and disease information, making this the most comprehensive study ever conducted on a wild fish population. Following this population through a full cycle estimated to be 16-20 years would be optimal to understand how pathogen presence, disease and population size are linked. However, funding constraints and other restoration and GEM priorities preclude a commitment of such duration. Furthermore, other components associated with ecosystem health must also be included in the analysis (e.g., food availability). Manifestation of disease and potential population impacts are determined by environmental factors, not just pathogen presence. Fund for FY 02 only.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on resolution of budget questions. FY 01 was expected to be the final year of funding for this project, and additional funds for closeout (preparation of final report) were provided in FY 01. The investigator is now requesting support for an additional year of data collection and the Chief Scientist recommends that this support be granted. This project is designed to determine whether disease continues to limit recovery of the Prince William Sound herring population. The herring population biomass in the sound is at the lowest level ever recorded. A substantial grant from the National Science Foundation, up for renewal this year (new project dates would be February 2002 through January 2007), has enabled the investigators to perform complementary analyses and population modeling.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02475-BAA	GEM Data System Specification	S. Marley/ECOlogic Corp.	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$250.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will produce the Operations Concept and Systems Requirements Specification for the data system for GEM. This project will capitalize on the work already performed, and through a detailed requirements definition approach, will develop the detailed description necessary to release a formal Request for Proposals (RFP) for the permanent system.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The proposal emphasizes the archival function of the GEM data system and the importance of understanding the needs of users. The cost of the principal investigator is extremely high, and the proposal appears to make inadequate use of support personnel. In addition, the proposal appears to be premature until the scope of GEM is more fully defined. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project is premature until a GEM data manager is hired (expected Summer 2001) and the scope of GEM is more fully defined. At that time, a proposal such as this may be solicited.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02476	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Pink Salmon Reproduction	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	4th yr. 5 yr. project	$39.8	$39.8	$36.0	$36.0

Project Abstract

Populations are maintained through successful reproduction; this project is designed to determine if exposure to oil impairs pink salmon reproduction. Examination of the ability of the parental generation (P1) to produce offspring (F1) is underway. The P1 was exposed when they incubated in 1998; the F1 incubated in clean water beginning in FY 01. After the F1 emerges in spring 2001, the fish will be marked and released. At the end of FY 02, the released fish will be recovered when they return as mature adults. At that time, the project will measure the ability of the F1 to produce viable offspring (F2). A diminished ability to produce the F2 generation represents a genetic effect transmitted to unexposed generations. Such an effect was demonstrated in similarly treated pink salmon in 1997, but corroborating data do not exist.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This continuing project will test whether all of the data pointing to multi-generational effects of PAH exposure from the spill on pink salmon can be experimentally corroborated. The investigators are well qualified and experienced, and if sufficient oil-exposed fish return to Little Port Walter the project should be successful in providing valuable information for assessment of injury. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. This project is validating the effects of oil contamination on pink salmon, thus contributing to our understanding of the injury and recovery status of this injured species. Project closeout is scheduled for FY 03.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02479	Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD, A. Kitaysky/Univ. of Washington	DOI	4th yr. 4 yr. project	$75.0	$55.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Traditional field methods of assessing effects of fluctuations in food supply on the survival and reproductive performance of seabirds may give equivocal results. This project will apply an additional tool--the measure of stress hormones in free-ranging seabirds. Food stress can be quantified by measuring base levels of stress hormones such as corticosterone in the blood of seabirds, or the rise in blood levels of corticosterone in response to a standardized stressor--capture, handling and restraint. These techniques will be applied to seabirds breeding in lower Cook Inlet and captive birds will be used for controlled experiments. This project provides a unique opportunity for a concurrent field and captive study of stress in seabirds.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal is for funding to synthesize and publish the results of three prior years of work on stress hormones in seabirds. The results of this work are relevant to interpreting the recovery status of murres and other seabirds and also, potentially, for design of a GEM monitoring protocol. However, two of the eight manuscripts proposed--those on the long-term effects of early nutritional stress on cognition and sexual maturation of young seabirds (Task III in the synthesis outline in the Detailed Project Description)--are of lower priority and should be deleted. Two manuscripts are overdue from previous years. Fund contingent on submission of these manuscripts.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund closeout of this project (preparation of final report and manuscripts) contingent on (a) submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget (roughly $55,000) that reduce the project's scope as recommended by the Chief Scientist and (b) submittal of overdue reports (00163/APEX chapter, 00479/food stress, 00501/seabird monitoring protocols) and manuscripts (seasonal elevation of corticosterone and seasonal dynamics of corticosterone, both funded under Project 00479). This project is exploring the use of corticosterone, a biochemical indicator of stress, as a tool to monitor seabird populations. This work is also relevant to interpreting the recovery status of seabirds and possibly to design of a monitoring protocol for GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02486-BAA	Links Between Persistent Oil in Mussel Beds and Predators	S. Rice/NOAA, T. Dean/Coastal Resources Associates, S. Jewett/UAF	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$170.8	$0.0	$130.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Links between oil-contaminated mussel beds and impacts on infauna and vertebrate predators have been inferred, but have not been definitively demonstrated. Significant oil concentrations in some mussel beds have persisted to present, much longer that originally expected, and may explain contemporary observations of vertebrate predator exposure to oil. The possibility that oiled beds are long-term sources of vertebrate contamination was unanticipated, and has implications for future monitoring and response decisions in the event of future spills. In a more holistic approach than in the past, this project will examine evidence for links between persistence of *Exxon Valdez* oil in mussel beds, infauna, and in nearshore vertebrate predators.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would further investigate the implications of remaining oil in the Prince William Sound intertidal zone, much of which can still be found at relatively high concentrations in mussel beds. The proposal does not present a compelling argument for how the results from small areas can be interpreted on the scale of the entire sound. For example, how much feeding do harlequin ducks, sea otters, and Barrow's goldeneyes do in oiled mussel beds as opposed to outside them? Can we compare the amounts of oil remaining in mussel beds with those in other intertidal and subtidal areas? These questions are hard to answer, but without answering them the results of this project cannot be effectively tied to evidence of continued oil exposure. Given the cost of this proposal, the uncertainties in interpretation, and the need to commit funds into FY 03, this is a lower priority. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would study possible links between oiled mussel beds and predators which were not anticipated, have not been studied directly, and may explain ongoing observations of vertebrate predator exposure to oil. However, the Chief Scientist has raised a number of technical concerns about the project, and for that reason it is a lower priority.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02492	Were Pink Salmon Embryo Studies in Prince William Sound Biased?	J. Thedinga/NOAA	NOAA	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	$24.0	$24.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract	Chief Scientist's Recommendation	Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation
Effects of the oil spill on wild pink salmon embryo survival in Prince William Sound are disputed among government- and industry-sponsored researchers. Exxon contends that the government's conclusions that reduced embryo viability in oiled streams was caused by persistent oil contamination were biased because sampling times were earlier in oiled streams than in reference streams. Experimental studies to determine the ability to discriminate eggs killed by sampling (shock mortality) and previously dead eggs were conducted to help ascertain if estimates of embryo survival in the sound were accurate or biased. Preliminary results indicate that shock resistance of eggs increased in a sigmoidal fashion from the end of September to mid November and that the timing of egg examination after being pumped from a stream is critical in differentiating shocked eggs from previously dead eggs. By removing eggs pumped from stream gravel soon after sampling, shocked eggs were easily discernible and could easily be separated from previously dead eggs. These results suggest that further examination of procedures used for egg sampling in the sound following the oil spill would not help clarify the controversy over potential biased estimates of egg survival.	This study addresses some crucial questions of potential bias in evaluation of pink salmon embryo mortality in the field samples collected 1989-94. This study has apparently resolved the time course of egg opacity after shocking, and is addressing potential observer bias in evaluating embryo mortality. Publishing the results of these studies as soon as possible is crucially important to understanding injury to pink salmon. Fund closeout as proposed.	Fund closeout of this project (final report and two manuscripts). Exxon contends that the governments' conclusion that reduced embryo viability in oiled streams was caused by persistent oil contamination were biased due to sampling timing. In FY 01, the Trustee Council initiated this study to determine if estimates of pink salmon embryo survival following the oil spill were accurate. Based on the preliminary results, the claims advanced by Exxon appear to be invalid and experimental conditions do not permit further investigation. The principal investigator requested funds for closeout only.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02503	Orca Inlet Restoration	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	1st yr. 5 yr. project	$100.0	$0.0	$150.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Orca Inlet has become barren over the years. While it used to supply many of the subsistence resources to the residents of Eyak/Cordova, in recent years it has supplied very little. The 1964 earthquake raising the area resulted in a die-off of clams and crab. The expanding of the sea otters accelerated this. The shallowing of the inlet combined with the increase of fish waste dumped has resulted in a dead bay. We need to come up with a plan to restore Orca Inlet to what it was when we were children. [Note: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and budget will need to be prepared. Funding ($150,000 each year) has also been requested for FY 04, FY 05, and FY 06.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

No methods for restoration of Orca Inlet are proposed. The project's concept has not been linked to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives. In addition, it could entail considerable costs over a long period of time. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The project's concept has not been linked to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives. In addition, it could entail considerable costs over a long period of time. Long-term monitoring of sea otters may be considered as part of GEM.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02507	Nuchek Subsistence Camp	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$125.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

As a result of the oil spill the availability of subsistence foods have changed. The residents of the spill region are spending more time gathering traditional subsistence foods. A subsistence camp at Nuchek would allow the youth and elders to address these changes. Many of the people in the region trace their ancestry back to Nuchek. As Chugach Alaska Corporation has built a facility at Nuchek and holds annual spirit camps, this would be an appropriate location for this subsistence camp [Note: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and budget will need to be prepared.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The proposers have requested technical assistance in preparing a proposal for a subsistence camp at Nuchek. Insufficient detail is presented here to evaluate the proposal. Presumably such a camp would help subsistence users understand and adapt to changes in their subsistence resources. This concept may have had some merit in the years immediately following the oil spill, but 12 years after the oil spill the justification is not compelling. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The value and importance of subsistence camps and other activities that teach traditional methods of harvesting and other subsistence skills to youth is clear. However, proposals submitted to the Trustee Council in the past for subsistence camps were found not to be legally permissible. The Nuchek Spirit Camp was funded in 1995 and 1996 with EVOS criminal funds with the expectation that funding in future years would be provided by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02532	Coupling of Oceanic and Nearshore: The Search for Indicator Species	G. Irvine/USGS	DOI	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$121.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will (a) identify nearshore species whose abundances are coupled with low-frequency dynamic processes (e.g., regime shifts) occurring in the oceanic realm, and that could serve as sentinels of change for GEM, (b) examine other types of trends occurring for nearshore species with historical records (e.g., longer-term decline, increases, etc.), and (c) propose mechanisms that could be responsible for cyclical or directional changes in species abundances, thereby identifying processes that could also be monitored.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an interesting approach to answering an important suite of questions about linkage between fluctuations in inshore and offshore production. The work would possibly be useful to implementation of GEM in the future. However, the question is too large and complex to be answered adequately with the limited effort proposed. Further, I question the ability of the methods to allow detection of the climatic signal given the confounding nature of the other forces on the population to be sampled. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal is a scaled-down version of a proposal submitted and not funded in FY 01. The research question embodied in the proposal is too large and complex to be answered adequately with the limited effort proposed. In addition, the Chief Scientist has raised questions about the project's methods.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02535	EVOS Trustee Council Restoration Program Final Report	J. Hunt/EVOS Restoration Office	ADFG	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	$50.1	$50.1	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will provide a final report for the activities of the Trustee Council, starting with the earliest damage assessment efforts and ending with the FY 02 Work Plan and disbursements of the final payment from Exxon. It will also include a complete history of the litigation leading to the civil settlement, which funds the Council. This project will increase public awareness and understanding of EVOS restoration activities, policies, and procedures. It will provide agencies and groups (facing a similar trustee situation) with a detailed history of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration process, including highlights and pitfalls, so that others can benefit from lessons learned in the groundbreaking EVOS effort. This published history will include references and an index.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is the second year of a project to report on the decade-long restoration program following settlement of the governments' claims against Exxon. This project will help bring closure to the EVOS experience in the minds of the public, and in that sense it helps restore lost passive uses. Further, the EVOS program and process are unique in terms of the nation's environmental history and should be documented both for history's sake and also in the event that similar situations arise in the future. The principal investigator is excellent, but I am concerned that there is insufficient money budgeted for travel. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. This project is designed to increase public awareness and understanding of EVOS restoration activities, policies, and procedures through publication of a report that comprehensively describes the Trustee Council's activities from the time of the spill through FY 02, when the final payment from Exxon will be received. The author of the report is Joe Hunt, the Council's former Communications Coordinator. The target date for publication is September 2002.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02536	Synthesis of Spill Damaged Resource Information into the Heritage Data Management System	T. Gotthardt, K. Boggs/UAA	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$118.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will synthesize conservation information pertaining to species and ecosystems damaged by the oil spill into the Heritage Data Management System (HDMS). HDMS is part of an effort by The Nature Conservancy and 86 Natural Heritage Programs throughout the Western Hemisphere to document information on terrestrial and nearshore endangered species and ecosystems. It is the largest biodiversity conservation effort of its kind. The incorporation of spill affected resources information into HDMS would ensure linkage of EVOS information to broader based conservation efforts. The project will also evaluate the effectiveness of using HDMS as an integral tool within GEM to track the recovery status of injured resources.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Among other objectives, this project would make widely available some of the scientific data from the Trustee Council's restoration efforts. This would be a great public service. However, the project is premature until a GEM data manager is hired and options for information management and transfer under GEM have been developed. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project is premature until a GEM data manager is hired (expected Summer 2001). One of the initial tasks of the data manager will be development of options for information management and transfer under GEM. This should include consideration of using the Heritage Data Management System and NatureServe as part of the overall GEM information management strategy.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02538	Evaluation of Two Methods to Discriminate Pacific Herring Stocks along the Northern Gulf of Alaska	T. Otis/ADFG, R. Heintz/NOAA	ADFG	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	$47.3	$47.3	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will perform a comparative investigation of two promising stock identification techniques for Pacific herring--elemental analysis of otoliths and fatty acid profile analysis of select soft tissues. Limited samples from Sitka Sound, Prince William Sound, Kamishak Bay, Kodiak Island, and Togiak will be collected and analyzed to determine if stock differences are detectable by each procedure, and at what scale. Successful results from this pilot study should be followed up with future evaluations of the temporal and structural (i.e., sex, age, maturity) stability of these biomarkers.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The goal of this project, to explore potential geographic composition of spawning aggregations, addresses an important question for management of herring in the oil spill area. The project is on track as reviewed in FY 01. Investigators are encouraged to compile and use environmental data from the areas where the herring collections are being made in order to better interpret the results of the elemental analysis of otoliths. Investigators are also encouraged to at least double the amount of otoliths and heart tissue necessary to meet project-specified sampling objectives in order to archive for possible future analysis. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of overdue reports (99347, 00476). The ability to determine the stock of origin for herring sampled during field investigations will allow increased understanding of the distribution and mixing of northwest Gulf of Alaska herring stocks and assist in the identification of important habitats and rearing areas for individual populations.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02543	Evaluation of Oil Remaining in the Intertidal from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill	J. Short/NOAA	NOAA	2nd yr. 2 yr. project	$113.1	$263.1	$0.0	

Project Abstract

This project will assess the amount of oil remaining from the oil spill on shorelines within Prince William Sound in FY 01. A stratified random sample of shoreline will be intensively sampled for surface and subsurface oil to estimate length of oiled shoreline, area and volume of oiled sediment, and volume of oil. Approximately 8 km will be sampled by digging about 8,000 pits to discover and quantify subsurface oil. In FY 02, Phase III of this project will be devoted to data and chemical analysis, preparation of a final report, and journal publications. No fieldwork is proposed for FY 02.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The public and the Trustee Council want to know as accurately as can be estimated the amount of oil that remains in Prince William Sound. This continuing project will provide the answer in as rigorous a manner as possible. It is also appropropriate to set aside funds for possible follow-up work on residual oil in FY 02, depending on a review of the preliminary results, which are expected November 2001. Fund original request; defer decision on follow-up funding.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund original request ($113,100 for data and chemical analysis, final report preparation, and journal publications) contingent on submittal of overdue report (00195) and manuscript (00598). Defer decision on possible additional funding (the $150,000 shown above is a placeholder) until December, pending review of the preliminary results of the survey of remaining oil underway in Summer 2001. The survey is assessing the surface area and volume of shoreline in Prince William Sound still contaminated with *Exxon Valdez* oil. The results may warrant further investigation of remaining oil or the possible effects of remaining oil on injured species, and I recommend that funds be set aside for this purpose. Surveys outside of Prince William Sound are not anticipated--the Council funded a final comprehensive assessment of oil around Kodiak in FY 95 and along the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas in FY 99.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02546	Assessing Harbor Seals: Methods to Identify Metabolic Responses to Environmental Change	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$50.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will provide final design and sensitivity testing for a sampling scheme and software approach to monitoring population-wide health patterns in harbor seals. Much like the concept of genetic fingerprinting, this method uses a novel blood chemistry fingerprinting technique that can easily separate subpopulations of animals based on a suite of 20-30 blood chemistry values. The proposers termed this method "Metabolic Identity" and intend to use it as the core of a long-running GEM proposal. The FY 02 project will conduct the pre-development testing of the method and test its strength and robustness.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal is for the development of a blood chemistry profile method which may characterize subpopulations and/or fitness of individuals. The investigator is a very accomplished and able marine mammal biologist. The proposed methodology appears to be a potentially powerful tool that could supplement earlier work on regional genetic differences and geographic differences in food habits that are known to exist for harbor seals in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Further development of this concept as proposed is likely appropriate for assessing marine mammal populations in the Gulf of Alaska. However, the most appropriate strategy for accomplishing this work may be in partnership with concerned resource management agencies. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal, which would develop a blood chemistry profile for identifying subpopulations of harbor seals, would have been more attractive if it had been submitted as a partnership with the resource management agencies.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02550	Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS)	All Trustee Council Agencies	ADFG		$144.3	$93.2		

Project Abstract

This project is the Trustee Council's contribution to the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS). ARLIS serves as a central access point for information generated through the restoration process. In addition, ARLIS acts as the public repository for reports and other materials generated as a result of the cleanup, damage assessment, and restoration efforts following the spill.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) performs an important service by providing world-wide access to what are now voluminous materials generated from the whole EVOS experience--spill response, damage assessment, restoration, etc. The availability of these materials advances the full range of recovery objectives, and requests for EVOS materials at ARLIS are significant, about 15% of all library uses. This project should be funded through FY 02. The more difficult question is how ARLIS relates to GEM and, over the longer term, what funding, if any, is appropriate. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund continuation of one librarian at the Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS), contingent on submittal and approval of a revised budget that reflects this reduced scope. Trustee Council contributions in FY 03 and beyond may be reduced further as the transition to GEM is completed. ARLIS provides an important service for documents and other materials produced through the damage assessment and restoration processes. The Council's original funding commitment to ARLIS was through FY 01 only and how ARLIS might relate to the GEM program is not clear at this time.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02552-BAA	Exchange Between Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	S. Vaughn/PWSSC	NOAA	3rd yr. 3 yr. project	$102.5	$102.5	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

One of the least understood physical processes that influence the biological components of Prince William Sound is the exchange between the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound. This project will document the interannual variability in water mass exchange between the sound and the adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska at Hinchinbrook Entrance, and identify mechanisms governing this exchange. The project will deploy an upward looking ADCP mooring in Hinchinbrook Entrance to create time series of velocities spanning three years. The mooring will be equipped with a CTD to create a time series of deep temperature and salinity. To identify the dominant factors that govern Prince William Sound/Gulf of Alaska exchange, the mooring velocity and deep temperature/salinity time series will be combined with meteorological and physical data collected under other research programs already in progress.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Fixed instrumentation in Hinchinbrook Entrance is key to understanding the circulation and productivity of Prince William Sound and the Alaska Coastal Current. The Trustee Council has funded this project after the end of SEA (Sound Ecosystem Assessment, Project /320) in order to provide a continuing record. It is recognized that the single mooring has serious limitations for characterizing the exchange between the Alaska Coastal Current and the sound. Key to the limitations has been lack of summer/fall data due to battery-life limitations. Additionally, the upper forty-five meters of the water column are not sampled by the ADCP. The principal investigator was to pursue other sources of funds to address these limitations but additional funding has not been identified. Furthermore, there are overdue reports and manuscripts and no published papers over the past five years. Defer decision until above issues can be resolved.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending satisfactory resolution of the technical issues raised by the Chief Scientist and further review of the principal investigator's publication record. If funded, funding will be contingent on (a) receipt of a description of the deployment procedure intended to insure against loss of data and (b) submittal of the overdue report on Project 00552. This project has continued data gathering and analysis from the Hinchinbrook Entrance buoy that was begun under SEA (Sound Ecosystem Assessment, Project /320). Although a buoy at Hinchinbrook Entrance is expected to be an important component of GEM, the Chief Scientist has identified a number of concerns with project implementation.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02556	Mapping Marine Habitats: The First Step in a Spatially Nested Monitoring Program	C. Schoch/Kachemak Bay NERR	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$50.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Groups, individuals, and programs as diverse as natural resource agencies, local governments, researchers, conservation advocates in Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay, and GEM can benefit from a comprehensive, high resolution database of shoreline and nearshore habitats, and from information on the physical changes seen through time. At present, no such detailed database or monitoring program exists within the Gulf of Alaska. This project will use a method adopted along the US west coast to gather such habitat information in a cost-effective yet detailed manner. The method relies on a nested hierarchical nearshore classification based on the physics of the environment to select replicate shore sites for monitoring algal and invertebrate diversity.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The GIS database of physical habitat features for intertidal and subtidal lands in Kachemak Bay could be a valuable baseline, and learning how to measure nearshore habitats in Kachemak Bay could provide a good starting point for intertidal monitoring for GEM. However, this project is premature considering the current status of GEM development. A workshop to develop options for long-term monitoring of the nearshore/intertidal under GEM is recommended for funding (Project 02395), and the proposer should participate in that workshop in order to integrate Kachemak Bay monitoring with broader GEM goals. The workshop may identify pilot or preliminary work to be invited on nearshore/intertidal mointoring later in FY 02 or FY 03, and a small amount of funds have been set aside for this purpose in FY 02 (see Project 02681). Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal is premature pending development of options for long-term monitoring of the nearshore/intertidal under GEM. A workshop for this purpose is recommended for funding under Project 02395. The workshop may identify pilot or preliminary work to be invited on nearshore/intertidal mointoring later in FY 02 or FY 03, and a small amount of funds have been set aside for this purpose in FY 02 (see Project 02681). The proposer should attend and participate in the workshop as recommended under Project 02395. This project would build a spatially comprehensive database of the geomorphology and physical attributes of subtidal and intertidal habitats in Kachemak Bay and quantify the physical attributes that force spatial variation in diversity of fish, invertebrate, and algal populations.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02558	Harbor Seal Recovery: Application of New Technologies for Monitoring Health	S. Atkinson/UAF	ADFG	2nd yr. 3 yr. project	$133.5	$128.4	$27.1	

Project Abstract

This project will investigate the potential for new technologies to assess and monitor the endocrine and immune systems as diagnostic measures of the health of harbor seals. Analysis of thyroxine (T_4), triiodothyronine (T_3), and cortisol (primary metabolic and gluconeogenic hormones), and measurement of immunoglobulins (IgG, IgM, and IgA) and the body burden of organochlorine contaminants will provide an assessment of both permanently captive seals as well as seals that are brought into the Alaska SeaLife Center for rehabilitation. Once the profiles of healthy seals and those failing to thrive in their natural environment are assessed, these techniques will be evaluated for routine monitoring of free-ranging seals in an effort to restore this species.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The establishment of normal ranges of endocrine and immune system measures has great potential for monitoring the health of marine mammals in the northern Gulf of Alaska. The use of rehabilitated animals at the Alaska SeaLife Center offers a unique opportunity. Fund continuation of this project contingent on satisfactory peer review.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on (a) satisfactory peer review (currently underway) and (b) submittal and approval of a revised budget for the expected amount. This project is employing new technologies at the Alaska SeaLife Center to assess and monitor the health of harbor seals. [Note: Funding for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees need to be added to this project--were $160,100 in FY 01.]

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02561	Evaluating the Feasibility of Developing a Community- Based Forage Fish Sampling Project for GEM	D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$54.3	$54.3	$11.6	$11.6

Project Abstract

This project is based on the recently completed APEX project's five-year pilot study that used stomach contents from sport-caught halibut to sample forage fish populations. The project will monitor long-term trends in forage fish populations in several regions of the spill area during GEM. The project will provide information to help assess and understand the types and levels of community participation that may be available for long-term forage fish monitoring studies. Also, if project results are favorable, the information can be used to begin designing cost-effective, community-based forage fish monitoring studies to track long-term trends in capelin and sand lance stocks in the Kachemak Bay/lower Cook Inlet, Resurrection Bay, Kodiak Island, and Prince William Sound regions.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an innovative approach to a difficult problem of assessing forage fish abundance over large temporal and spatial scales. The work would also make a strong contribution to understanding the feasibility of community based sampling programs, an important part of GEM transition. The principal investigator has an excellent record with the Trustee Council. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. This project, which will visit 11 spill-area communities to explore involving local residents in long-term forage fish monitoring studies, builds on work successfully begun under APEX (Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment, Project /163). It will contribute to understanding the feasibility of community-based sampling programs in general, and therefore is an important part of GEM transition. The principal investigator's visits to communities should be coordinated with the Trustee Council's Community Development Director (Project /052). It should be noted that the Trustee Council's interest in this project in FY 02 is not in the particular data that might be gathered relevant to forage fish, but in the techniques and strategy that might be developed in regard to designing a community involvement component for GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02565	Bottom-Up vs. Top Down: What Forces Control Variability in Kachemak Bay?	C. Schoch/Kachemak Bay Research Reserve	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$49.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will establish intertidal and subtidal transects on rocky and sediment shores in Kachemak Bay and will study the relationship between bottom-up controls (current patterns, nutrient concentrations, phytoplankton distributions) and the spatial patterns of adult populations and their larvae over time. The primary goal is to understand the interaction of the nearshore oceanographic environment with coastal marine communities in the Gulf of Alaska. The project will partner with existing research and monitoring programs funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Kachemak Bay and will adopt protocols developed by PISCO (Partnership for the Interdisciplinary Study of Coastal Oceans) .

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal appears to have merit and could be implemented in the future, although the methodology needs to be more fully developed. One of the potential strengths of this project is actual measurement of larval recruitment that might be understood in the broader context of oceanographic forcing. Overriding these conditions, the proposal is premature with respect to development of GEM. Results of activities conducted pursuant to projects 02395/Planning for Long-Term Monitoring in the Nearshore and 02556/Mapping Marine Habitats would need to be included in a revised proposal. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project, which would establish intertidal and subtidal transects in Kachemak Bay with a goal of furthering understanding of the interaction of the nearshore oceanographic environment with coastal marine communities, is premature with respect to development of GEM. If this proposal is resubmitted in a future year, the Chief Scientist has recommended that the methodology be further developed and results from Project 02395/Planning for Long-Term Monitoring in the Nearshore and Project 02556/Mapping Marine Habitats be included.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02569	Linked Monitoring Network for the Gulf of Alaska: A Workshop	C. Schoch/Kachemak Bay Research Reserve, G. Eckert/UAS	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$15.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

There are excellent research models such as PICES (North Pacific Marine Science Organization) and PISCO (Partnership for the Interdisciplinary Study of Coastal Oceans) in the Lower 48 that integrate oceanographic and shoreline components to study the effects of oceanic regime shifts on recruitment and growth of intertidal and shallow subtidal organisms. However, no such program exists in Alaska. This project will convene a workshop to bring together researchers from across the Gulf of Alaska region and the U.S. west coast to develop a coordinated research program for research and monitoring the neashore ocean of the North Pacific. A network of local research organizations acting in concert to adopt standardized protocols to address research questions at multiple spatial scales is envisioned.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Combine some concepts with Project 02395. See Project 02395 for recommendation.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund as a separate project, but combine some concepts with Project 02395. See Project 02395 for recommendation.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02570	Book on EVOS Science for General Readers	S. Loshbaugh/Freelance Writing	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$47.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will produce a publication-ready, book-length manuscript about the scientific and restoration projects following the oil spill. Written for the intelligent lay reader, it will emphasize the cutting-edge quality, adventurous experiences, ethical issues and lucid, non-technical explanations of findings. Based on interviews, symposium presentations and review of the technical literature, it will include discussion of scientists' personal motivations, partnerships between Western and indigenous knowledge systems, legal entanglements, technical advances, the interdisciplinary ecosystem approach, and the implications both process and findings hold for future research design, science in the public arena, and the environment.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The proposer, who has a science background and considerable experience in journalism, has invested considerable effort in outlining a book on the EVOS experience and restoration science program. Such a book could help bring closure to the oil-spill experience and restoration program, which would be helpful and timely. However, the scope of the book is overly broad--for example, mixing spill response and restoration science--and the timetable is unrealistically short. Also, the budget does not anticipate any costs for subsidizing publication, which seems likely unless the author can interest a major publisher in this account. This project overlaps substantially with another one (Project /535) already funded by the Trustee Council, and much of the need for the research proposed here could be short-circuited by waiting for more technical syntheses on the restoration program to be completed. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. Although this proposal is much improved over the version submitted last year (a detailed outline and a draft of the opening pages of the book have been included), the proposed contents overlap substantially with the Trustee Council final report being prepared under Project /535. The part that does not overlap is the scientific synthesis, which might be better handled by more experienced scientific writers. Such a proposal (Project /600) is also under consideration by the Council.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02574-BAA	Assessment of Bivalve Recovery on Treated Mixed-Soft Beaches in Prince William Sound	D. Lees/Littoral Eco.& Environ. Services	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$94.8	$94.8	$35.3	

Project Abstract

Studies from 1989 through 1997 suggest that bivalve assemblages on beaches in Prince William Sound with high-pressure hot-water washing remain severely damaged in terms of species composition and function. This project will assess the generality of this apparent injury to these assemblages. A finding that our conclusions are accurate will indicate that a considerable proportion of mixed-soft beaches in treated areas of the sound remains extremely disturbed and that these beaches are functionally impaired in terms of their ability to support foraging by damaged nearshore vertebrate predators such as sea otters and harlequin ducks. The study will also provide insight into the need for remediation of beaches to restore biodiversity and function on these assemblages.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would extend sampling initiated under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's HAZMAT program to document continuing effects of shoreline cleanup on populations of important bivalves. This would allow the conclusions drawn in the HAZMAT studies to be generalized over a larger geographic range within the oil spill area. The removal of fine sediments by shoreline cleanup and the subsequent biological consequences appear to be long-term effects of the spill. The proposal is well prepared and the principal investigator has been responsive to past comments in reducing the scope and cost of the effort. However, there is no compelling evidence that the work would reach the peer reviewed literature where this information would be of most value to restoration efforts. In addition, the uncertainty over treatment history of shorelines casts some doubt on the feasibility of the project. Defer pending submission and evaluation of revised proposal.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending review of a revised Detailed Project Description that addresses the Chief Scientist's concerns (further development of shoreline treatment history and preparation of results for peer reviewed literature). This proposal would extend sampling initiated under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's HAZMAT program to document continuing effects of shoreline cleanup on populations of important bivalves, thus allowing the results to be generalized over a larger geographic range. This would be a worthwhile endeavor.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02578	The Marine Macrofauna of Prince William Sound: An Annotated List	N. Foster, H. Feder	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$38.3	$35.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Data sets that present basic taxonomic and biogeographic information at the species level for 1,645 animal species from Prince William Sound have been compiled as part of research on potential introductions of nonindigenous species. This project will make this important information available to a wider group of users, including EVOS stakeholders.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

I would recommend careful consideration of this proposal. Its priority ranking may be high enough to justify its support for FY 02. It is worthy but not an essential piece of work. Fund lower priority.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending availability of funds. If funded, funding will be contingent on resolution of budget issues. This project would produce a publication on the marine macrofauna of Prince William Sound, using data compiled through other research on non-indigenous species in the sound.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02584	Evaluation of Airborne Remote Sensing Tools for GEM Monitoring	E. Brown/UAF, J. Churnside/NOAA	ADFG	1st yr. 3 yr. project	$118.4	$75.0	$240.0	

Project Abstract

This project will evaluate airborne remote sensing tools for GEM monitoring, including a biological/ecological interpretation of the data collected. The instrument package consists of (a) a pulsed lidar to map subsurface biological features day to a maximum of 50 m, (b) an infrared radiometer to map SST day (similar to AVHRR), (c) two three-chip digital video systems to map ocean color (chlorophyll), birds, mammals, surface fish schools, and ocean frontal structure, and (d) an infrared digital video to map birds and mammals at night. The project will use shipboard and buoy data for validation and interpretation of remote sensed data. [Note: The FY 04 cost (year 3 of the project) has not been provided.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The development of monitoring tools using LIDAR or other remote sensing techniques could be very valuable for GEM. The proposal is very ambitious and broad-ranging, and it seems unlikely that all project objectives can be achieved. Development work for remote sensing techniques is frequently difficult and expensive. A more limited set of objectives focused on proof-of-concept might be appropriate. Defer pending review of a revised proposal that addresses proof-of-concept only, assessment of support from other agencies, and delivery of past due reports by the principal investigator (Brown).

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that (a) reduce the project's focus to proof-of-concept (roughly $75,000) and (b) include more information on financial support from other entities. If funded, funding will be contingent on (a) receipt of a description of the deployment procedure intended to insure against loss of data and (b) submittal of overdue report (99375). This project would explore airborne remote sensing instrumentation as a monitoring tool for GEM. The *FY 02 Invitation* invited proposals to develop cost-effective data acquisition technologies that could be useful to GEM.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02589-BAA	PWSRCAC - EVOS Long Term Environmental Monitoring Program	J. Devens/ PWSRCAC	NOAA	1st yr.	$233.3	$0.0		$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will provide essential long-term baseline measurements of hydrocarbon levels and sources at program sites within areas of Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, and Gulf of Alaska. The objective is to provide a more comprehensive program for the collection of baseline data in subtidal sediments and mussel tissue that can be used to determine impacts of oil sources on the ecosystem. This project will provide an improved link to recovery status and greater efficiency in hydrocarbon sampling and analysis that has been ongoing since 1993 under the auspices of the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Council.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The partnership proposed in this project may make sense as we move into GEM. However, the proposal is premature because the scope of GEM activities (ecosystem components to be measured, contaminants of interest, where to measure and when) has not been defined. In addition, there are questions of cost effectiveness, integration of collection activities with other GEM components, whether annual collections are required, and the ultimate questions to be addressed by the monitoring. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would expand the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council (PWSRCAC) program of long-term sampling of hydrocarbon levels to additional sites and from mussels only to sediments also. While a partnership with the PWSRCAC may be desirable under GEM, this proposal is premature until GEM is further developed.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02593	River Otters and Fishes in the Nearshore Environment: A Synthesis	S. Jewett/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$143.6	$30.0	$33.1	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will integrate data collected on river otters and fishes in Prince William Sound through efforts of the NVP/025 (Nearshore Vertebrate Predator), APEX/163 (Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment), and SEA/320 (Sound Ecosystem Assessment) projects. Social organization and population dynamics of river otters, specialized fish-predators, are dependent on abundance and availability of fishes. This project will test the dependence of sociality in river otters on the availability of schooling fishes and the contribution of intertidal/demersal fishes to the diet of solitary otters, and synthesize the data on the effects of fish distributions on otter sociality with that on the effects of social communication of otters on nutrient transports from sea to beach-fringe forests.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an innovative and thoughtful proposal by investigators with a proven track record of studying this species and system. The proposal is well conceived and well written. This project could possibly provide an alternative explanation for phenomena previously observed and attributed to the spill, as well as make a contribution towards understanding how the environment affects behavior of river otters. Fund contingent on a revised proposal that focuses on the manuscript on river otter sociality only and at a substantially lower cost.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reduce the scope to manuscript #1 only (forage fishes and river otter sociality) at a much reduced cost (roughly $30,000). This project will draw on data collected through earlier Trustee Council funded projects (025/Nearshore Vertebrate Predator, 163/Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment, 320/Sound Ecosystem Assessment, 348/Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination). The Council's budget procedures allow 1.5 months of personnel time per manuscript; some additional funds may be warranted in this case because of the amount of data analysis involved.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02597-BAA	Ocean Color Time Series of Prince William Sound	S. Pegau/ OSU	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$28.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will develop a time series of chlorophyll concentrations and other ocean color products for general use. The time series will include full resolution images of the coastal waters of Alaska and Prince William Sound in particular. SeaWiFS data collected at University of Alaska-Fairbanks will be processed with the current state of the art algorithms. The data will be mapped into regional areas at 1 km resolution. The possibility of adding CZCS and OCTS data to increase the temporal extent of the time series will be examined. This data set will allow investigators to examine how the base of the food chain (phytoplankton) has varied monthly, seasonally, and annually during the life of these missions.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a good proposal in both methods and objectives, but it does not carry the burden of proof regarding what kinds of research would be enabled by having the SeaWiFS data on a finer spatial resolution (1 km vs. the 10 km currently available). The proposal is poorly coordinated with regional scientists and programs, and premature in terms of GEM implementation. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would create and maintain a time-series database of 1-km resolution SeaWiFS ocean color products for the Gulf of Alaska. The Chief Scientist has questioned whether this degree of resolution is necessary. In addition, the project is premature in terms of GEM implementation.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02600	Synthesis of the Ecological Findings from the EVOS Damage Assessment and Restoration Programs, 1989-2001	R. Spies/EVOS Chief Scientist, et al	ADNR	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$151.6	$151.6	$307.4	

Project Abstract

This project will synthesize the significant results from 12 years of post-spill study in the EVOS damage assessment and restoration programs as they relate to anthropogenic and natural forcing factors influencing the northern Gulf of Alaska. The results of the synthesis will be incorporated into a series of interrelated manuscripts that will either be submitted to a journal for publication as a whole volume, or to a publisher as a book. This effort will be one of the major products of the EVOS restoration program and help set the foundation for GEM.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal will not be reviewed by Chief Scientist.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending completion of review. There is a need to integrate what has been learned from more than a decade's worth of science following the oil spill. Such a synthesis could fulfill at least two purposes: (a) inform the public about the EVOS legacy in a scientifically rigorous yet readable volume and (b) provide a foundation for GEM.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02601-BAA	GEM Transition: Addressing Methodological Data Gaps	T. Kline/ PWSSC	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$189.5	$0.0	$85.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Recent research using natural stable isotope abundance has shown that the advective regime connecting the northern Gulf of Alaksa with Prince William Sound may affect recruitment and nutritional processes in fish. Prince William Sound isotope data has also been used to measure relative trophic level. The trophic levels of landed fish appear to undergo long-term systematic shifts. Accordingly, GEM will need to use stable isotope abundance to address the effects of advective processes and anthropogenic trophic level effects on fish and other ecosystem components as part of long-term monitoring studies. However, there are presently data gaps in the stable isotope methodology that can be addressed within the next year using GLOBEC and OSRI sampling platforms. This study will (a) address inter-species isotope effects among macro-zooplankton taxa and (b) develop non-lethal isotope sampling for fishes.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would explore the application of natural stable isotope abundance data to establish spatial and temporal changes in macrozooplankton trophic level. The investigations would complement current work being carried out in the GLOBEC program by the principal investigator. The investigator is well qualified with a reasonable publication record in the restoration program. Although trophic level shifts in macrozooplankton may indicate basic changes in ocean productivity, it is not certain that monitoring of this indicator will occur in GEM. Proposal is premature. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation. Although trophic level shifts in macrozooplankton may indicate basic changes in ocean productivity, it is not certain that this indicator will be monitored under GEM. This proposal is premature until GEM is further developed.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02603	Implementation of an Ocean Circulation Model: A Transition from SEA to GEM	J. Wang/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$73.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will establish a 3-D ocean circulation model in the Gulf of Alaska to lay down a foundation for GEM in order to couple this model to a hydrological model and a biological model. This model will cover the entire gulf, including Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. The horizontal resolution of this model is 4'x2' minutes (about 3.7km at 60"N). This model will be forced by tides, the Alaska Current inflow/outflow, freshwater discharge, and wind stress derived from the National Center for Environmental Prediction.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal is premature in that it is trying to establish a GEM circulation model. If GEM is to have an overall physical model of the system, this needs to be established with wider representation from the oceanographic and climatological communities. The model proposed here may or may not be the optimal modeling approach for the long run. A careful evaluation of all possible modeling options should be considered prior to commencing with the funding of any physical/biological system model. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project, which would expand the Prince William Sound circulation model--developed under SEA (Sound Ecosystem Assessment, Project /320) and continued under Project 01389/3-D Ocean State Simulations--to the Gulf of Alaska, is premature at this stage of GEM transition. If GEM is to develop a physical model of the system, a thorough evaluation of all possible modeling options should first be undertaken through a process involving wide representation from the oceanographic and climatological communities. The proposer should participate in the GEM modeling workshop to be held early in FY 02 (see Project 02630).

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02604	Gear Selectivity in Trawl Surveys along the Northern Gulf of Alaska	W. Bechtol/ADFG	ADFG	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$52.1	$0.0	$15.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will explore approaches to developing long-term monitoring techniques for forage fish populations in Cook Inlet, an area representative of ecosystem conditions and changes in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Time series data are available for two different trawl surveys conducted in Kachemak Bay in lower Cook Inlet. One survey series dates to the 1970's and uses a small-mesh trawl that catches species representative of the underlying forage base in this area. The second survey series, dating to 1990, uses a larger-mesh trawl fished closer to the bottom and catching substantially different species composition. Comparison of the catch composition time series from these two survey types will allow determination of gear selectivity between these trawls.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal identifies an important issue, gear selectivity, but there is substantial disagreement among experts on the methodological problems associated with comparative selectivity studies. This suggests that the results from the study would not be definitive. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would compare small-mesh and large-mesh trawl surveys to determine relative catchabilities of these two bottom trawl designs in regard to monitoring techniques for forage fish. However, due to methodological concerns associated with comparative selectivity studies, funding is not recommended.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02608	Permanent Archiving of Specimens Collected in Nearshore and Deep Benthic Habitats	N. Foster/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$111.8	$65.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will support acquisition and archiving of marine invertebrate specimens collected as part of EVOS assessment studies in Prince William Sound and environmental monitoring in Port Valdez between 1990 and 1995. Specimens represent a time series of samples from eelgrass habitats, kelp forest habitats, and deep benthic communities. As a result of these efforts, there will be an improved set of baseline data for the marine biota of Prince William Sound.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Archiving these specimens would make them accessible to the scientific community and others, which might be useful for GEM. The nearshore/subtidal specimens are of a higher priority. Fund revised proposal that limits activity to nearshore/subtidal specimens only.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that (a) limit the project's scope to the archiving of nearshore/subtidal specimens only (roughly $65,000) and (b) clarify how the costs of long-term maintenance of the specimens will be covered. This project addresses a worthwhile endeavor, which is archiving specimens from Project CH1A (Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment) at the University of Alaska Museum. The archives could serve an important reference function for GEM as well as provide a useful public service.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02609	Long-Term Temperature/Salinity Monitoring Within the Alaska Coastal Current	T. Weingartner/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$59.8	$0.0	$15.5	$0.0

Project Abstract

Interannual variations in temperature, salinity, and their vertical distribution on the northern Gulf of Alaska shelf reflect environmental changes that might affect this marine ecosystem. This variability needs to be quantified and understood based on extended time series such as the 30-year record at hydrographic station GAK1 near Seward. This project maintains this time series and will continue to quantify the variability and understand the sources of it. It will also begin to document interannual variations in near-surface (upper 10 m) stratification and the timing of the spring bloom on the inner shelf. The data and associated analyses are suggested as being an important component to the development of the GEM program.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Fund under continuation of Project 02340. See Project 02340 for recommendation.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

This project has been combined with 02340. See Project 02340 for recommendation.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02610	Kodiak Archipelago Youth Area Watch	T. Schneider/Kodiak Island Borough School District	ADFG	3rd yr.	$128.3	$61.8	$57.7	

Project Abstract

This project will engage students in projects with goals aligned with the general restoration efforts of the Trustee Council. Students and site coordinators will conduct interviews with local experts and document traditional ecological knowledge, publishing it in a School District oral history magazine. Participation of Youth Area Watch adults and students in the annual Academy of Elders/Science Camp will be strongly encouraged. Such participation will serve as another avenue for more tribal members to learn about restoration efforts, scientific monitoring techniques, and occupations related to such work. The value and implications of traditional ecological knowledge will be strongly emphasized throughout the implementation of the project.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a popular and successful program to involve the youth of Kodiak Island in the restoration program. The project is in its third and final year, although funding is requested for FY 03. The success of students from this program in the regional Kodiak Science Fair is admirable and attests to the value of this program. The proposal asks for a doubling over the expected budget. Fund at a reduced amount.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that (a) reflect the expected amount of funding ($61,800), (b) further describe student activities underway in FY 01, and (c) clarify in which EVOS projects the students will participate in FY 02. Funding is also contingent on submittal of the 00610 annual report (due June 30, 2001). As with the Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch (Project \210), on which this project is modeled, Trustee Council funding is to be a contribution to the program and strong financial support from the school district and/or other funding sources is expected. This project is designed to involve local youth in restoration projects. FY 02 was expected to be the final year of Council support. However, some kind of community effort should be a future part of GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02612	Detecting and Understanding Marine-Terrestrial Linkages in the Kenai River Watershed	W. Hauser/ADFG	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$44.6	$44.6	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will provide matching funds for a coordinator to serve a multidisciplinary team of agency-supported scientists that is designing a study of marine and terrestrial nutrient cycling in the Kenai River watershed. The oil spill curtailed commercial fishing on the river in 1989, causing changes in productivities of sockeye salmon and other species, in addition to allowing a massive input of marine nutrients born by the unharvested salmon. The watershed is also at some risk from anthropogenic activities including habitat degradation, increased utilization and invasive species. Studies on watersheds of the Pacific Northwest suggest there may be cascading impacts when marine derived nutrients normally supplied by salmon carcasses are diverted from an ecosystem. When nutrients normally supplied by salmon are withdrawn, productivity of the entire watershed is expected to be diminished.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project will develop the basis for monitoring inputs of marine nutrients in watersheds adjacent to the Gulf of Alaska. Therefore, it should aid future GEM activities. The project has substantial scientific potential, as well as scientific support and financial participation by concerned agencies and organizations in the region. This is a community based monitoring effort with substantial community cost sharing. However, the scientific framework and rationale need considerable development in relation to the GEM conceptual model. Defer pending development of GEM plan and evaluation of revised proposal that provides a more thorough explanation of the scientific basis.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project, pending submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description that provides a more thorough explanation of the scientific basis for the project and that presents the scientific framework in the context of the GEM conceptual model. In addition, the responsibilities of the various participants in the project need to be clarified, as does the availability of funds from other sources. This project, which is the outgrowth of a multidisciplinary discussion group on the Kenai River watershed, is designed to increase understanding of food-web dynamics in the watershed and the role of marine derived nutrients in the ecosystem.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02614	Monitoring Program for Near-Surface Temperature, Salinity, and Fluorescence in the Northern Pacific Ocean	S. Okkonen/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$38.2	$38.2	$17.1	$17.1

Project Abstract

This project will use a thermosalinograph and fluorometer, to be installed on a crude oil tanker, to acquire continuous, long-term measurements of the near-surface temperature, salinity, and fluorescence fields along the tanker route between Valdez, Alaska and Long Beach, California.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an innovative proposal to determine the feasibility of taking frequent surface ocean measurements of temperature, salinity, and fluorescence on oil tankers traveling from Alaska to California. This would provide a stream of data on ocean conditions in Alaskan waters that would be extremely useful to GEM and supplement data taken by satellites and from fixed buoys on the GAK-1 line and data from NE GLOBEC (Global Climate Change) transects. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on receipt of a description of the deployment procedure intended to insure against loss of data. This project will install a thermosalinograph and fluorometer on a crude oil tanker traveling between Valdez and Long Beach. Vessels of opportunity such as this are a cost-effective method that may be useful to GEM, and proposals to place oceanographic instrumentation packages on ships of opportunity were specifically invited in the *FY 02 Invitation*. The data collected by this project on ocean conditions in Alaskan waters will be extremely useful to GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02617	Standing Stock and Secondary Production of Zooplankton in Prince William Sound	R. Hopcroft, K. Coyle/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$86.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Understanding the seasonal cycles and inter-annual variability of zooplankton is essential for understanding the success of higher vertebrate trophic levels. Systematic sampling of the zooplankton in central waters of Prince William Sound was discontinued in 1997 with the completion of the SEA project (/320) and although the Gulf of Alaska GLOBEC program began in that same year, its sampling techniques are not comparable to the SEA and earlier data sets. This project will set the stage for GEM activities by enhancing current sampling within the GLOBEC program to allow direct comparison to earlier data sets, and integrate this with detailed analysis of recent nearshore zooplankton collected by Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation hatcheries.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal will collect and report a substantial amount of data pertaining to the zooplankton community in Prince William Sound, for comparison with collections obtained by GLOBEC on the shelf and oceanic region south of Seward and with hatcheries in the sound. A plankton monitoring program will likely be a part of GEM, but any acoustic-net surveys in GEM should collect data on a wide size range of plankton, nekton, and fish. It would be more useful to GEM to examine some approaches (like this proposal) so that when the time comes to initiate long-term monitoring, there will be a basis for specifying the characteristics (e.g., sampling gear, frequency of samples, location of samples, sampling platforms, taxa) of that program. Developing a plan for a well-coordinated use of acoustics as part of GEM is more important than initiating sampling at this time in order to have data that can be compared to GLOBEC sampling. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. Although a plankton monitoring program will likely be a part of GEM, it is premature to initiate data collection at this time. A plan for a well-coordinated use of acoustic-net surveys needs to be developed first.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02618-BAA	Measurements of Tide Rip Front Variability in Cook Inlet	S. Saupe/CIRCAC	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$11.7	$0.0	$3.7	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will use a vessel-mounted thermosalinograph to acquire long-term measurements of near-surface temperature and salinity to identify variability in the location and intensity of tide rip fronts in Cook Inlet.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The proposal does not make a compelling link to restoration objectives, as spill response is not within the mission of the Trustee Council. While the program is fairly inexpensive, there are questions about the technical feasibility and potential biasing of the data. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would purchase a thermosalinograph to assist Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response, Inc. (CISPRI) in identifying variability of tide rip fronts in Cook Inlet in order to improve spill prevention and response capabilities. Trustee Council funds cannot be used for preparation for future spills. In addition, the Chief Scientist has raised questions about the project's technical feasibility and potential biasing of the data. However, the proposer should continue to explore with Council staff possible projects and ideas that might be mutually beneficial in terms of CIRCAC's interest in environmental monitoring and GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02621	Kenai River Flats Conservation Easement and Public Education	M. Kuwada/ADFG	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$141.0	$141.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will protect approximately 600 acres of wetlands on the Kenai River Flats near the city of Kenai. The acquisition of a conservation easement for the property and construction of a boardwalk will protect sensitive coastal wetlands, high value waterfowl habitat, and two anadromous fish streams, and will provide new educational and recreational opportunities for the public. The conservation easement will be purchased by The Conservation Fund using already-approved funds from a North American Wetlands Conservation Act grant. The easement will specify that the property be preserved in a natural state and protected against incompatible development. A boardwalk and viewing platform will be constructed using EVOS funds to provide recreational birdwatching and educational opportunities. The boardwalk and viewing platform are essential for obtaining the City of Kenai's support for the conservation easement.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The Trustee Council has made a tremendous investment in the Kenai River through habitat protection and restoration as well as through fisheries research and management. Yet there are still significant needs and opportunities to help maintain and restore fisheries resources and recreation services on this world class salmon stream. This project would probably contribute to long-term protection of Kenai River resources, but the proposal itself presents a less-than-compelling case for how the proposed boardwalk and viewing platform would do that. Moreover, as presented, the linkages to resources and services injured by the oil spill is weak or absent. Do not fund as proposed.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending receipt of further information. This project may be of important restoration benefit, but the proposal does not clearly describe how the proposed boardwalk and viewing platform would contribute to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives. In addition, indications of community and agency support, including from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are not provided. If funded, funding would be contingent on satisfactory NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) review. This project would complement an effort currently underway with other funds (National Wetlands Conservation Act) to acquire a conservation easement on 600 acres on the Kenai River Flats. Protection of the Kenai River has been a high priority of the Trustee Council. The sort of improvement proposed in this project is similar to the improvements constructed under Project /180 (Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement).

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02622	Digital Maps from Existing Seasonal Environmental Sensitive Area Maps: Cook Inlet/ Kenai Peninsula	J. Whitney/NOAA	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$36.6	$36.6	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

A series of national standardized digital map products will be produced form the existing seasonal environmental sensitive index (ESI) maps for Cook Inlet/ Kenai Peninsula made by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in 1994. A four map seasonal series was originally developed for Cook Inlet by the NOAA Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division in the ArcInfo digital format with the output and distribution primarily being poster maps at a scale of 1:450,000. Since then, combined with greater demand for digital products, NOAA's digital ESI products have greatly expanded. This project will transform the existing Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula digital data into a four-tiered nationally standardized set of digital map products with the deliverable being 100 CDs. These will be the same products that were recently provided for Prince William Sound under Project 99368.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would transform the existing Cook Inlet/Kenai Peninsula digital data into a four-tiered nationally standardized set of digital map products with the deliverable being 100 CDs. A similar product was provided by the contractor for Prince William Sound under Project 99368/Prince William Sound Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps. The utility of having the maps on CDs would expand their accessibility, but there are no immediate use or user groups identified. Further there is no cost sharing provided by the agency. Poster maps also funded under Project 99368 have not yet been delivered. Fund lower priority.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending availability of funding. If funded, funding would be contingent on (a) consideration of creating the maps on the World Wide Web rather than on CD, (b) addition of other reviewers, e.g., U.S. Forest Service and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and (c) receipt of the poster maps due under Project 99368/Prince William Sound Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps. This project would convert the existing Cook Inlet ESI seasonal summary maps to the 1998 national standardized format (Full GIS, Desktop Mapping, Free ESI Viewer, and PDF ESI Navigator) in an effort to make the maps more accessible.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02624-BAA	A CPR-Based Plankton Survey Using Ships of Opportunity to Monitor the Gulf of Alaska	S. Batten/SAHFOS, D. Welch/DFOC	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$133.4	$133.4	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project presents the rationale for developing a plankton monitoring program for the Gulf of Alaska using ships of opportunity. Plankton are a critical link in the marine food chain whose dynamics are poorly understood, but respond rapidly and unambiguously to climate change and form the link between changes in the atmosphere and valuable upper trophic level populations, such as salmon, herring, shrimp, and groundfish. The proposal reviews the evidence that many of the most valuable marine resources in the Gulf of Alaska are strongly influenced by changes in ocean climate. Ships of opportunity are a cost effective platform for large scale monitoring and this project will build on recent experience gained with CPR (continuous plankton recorders) in the North Pacific to prepare for GEM.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This kind of program--instrumented ships of opportunity--will likely be the way to establish a long-term oceanic monitoring program in the Gulf of Alaska. The largest tankers are not hindered much by the weather, so rather continuous sampling can be expected. Questions of spatial and temporal coverage must be evaluated, however, since the understanding of how the plankton is distributed will only be as good as the sampling design permits. Fund, but defer until December in order to assess the availability of cost sharing with the North Pacific Research Board (NPRB).

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending more information on the availability of funds for this purpose from the North Pacific Research Board. If funded, funding will be contingent on (a) receipt of a description of the deployment procedure intended to insure against loss of data and (b) resolution of budget questions. This project would fund continuation of a continuous plankton recorder (CPR) on an oil tanker traveling Valdez to Long Beach and on a second vessel along a Vancouver, B.C. to Kamchatka monitoring line. The Valdez to Long Beach recorder was funded in FY 00 and FY 01 by the North Pacific Marine Research fund. Vessels of opportunity such as this are a cost-effective method that may be useful to GEM, and proposals to place oceanographic instrumentation packages on ships of opportunity were specifically invited in the *FY 02 Invitation*.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02627-BAA	A Symbiotic Acoustic Signal Processor to Increase Stock Assessment Effort	J. Dawson/BioSonics, Inc.	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$171.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will develop a Symbiotic Acoustic Signal Processor (SASP) system, consisting of a high resolution digital sonar receiver that attaches to an existing shipboard echo sounder and routes the output over an Ethernet connection to displays, storage, and processing systems. This system provides the capability to store geo-referenced raw digital acoustic data in an established scientific format to PC hard disk. The data collected and analyzed using this system can determine abundance and distribution of stocks within the sampled areas. The design philosophy provides a low-cost system that is extremely simple for a skipper to operate, does not require dry-dock installation or towing of an underwater transducer sled, and does not effect the operation of the currently installed echo sounder.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal requests funds to help develop and apply state-of-the-art techniques for real-time, species-specific estimates of fish biomass using ships of opportunity. GEM may develop a ships-of-opportunity program to collect a variety of different observations. This may well include hydroacoustic data. However, the plans for GEM at this time preclude development of technology such as that proposed. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would design, manufacture, and test a symbiotic sonar receiver that attaches to echo sounders installed on commercial fishing vessels (ships-of-opportunity) for collecting real-time estimates of fish biomass. Proposals to develop cost-effective data acquisition technologies were invited in the *FY 02 Invitation*. However, at this point in the development of GEM, it is premature to take on development of technology such as this.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02628-BAA	Resurrection Bay Contaminant Survey	P. Homan/Qutekcak Native Tribe	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$128.8	$0.0	$9.1	$0.0

Project Abstract

Qutekcak Native Tribe would like to lead the way in protecting Resurrection Bay from pollution and misuse. Immediate sources of pollution in the bay include industry, fisheries, wastewater treatment discharge, leaky septic systems, boat harbor, coal terminal, and large ships such as barges, ferries, and cruise ships. This project will collect twenty ocean floor sediment samples from Resurrection Bay and analyze them for contaminants including metals, coliform bacteria, pesticides, and other persistent organic pollutants. The results of the analyses will be publicized via public meetings, reports, and a website.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

A properly designed sediment survey can provide valuable information about contaminant sources. This proposal is a good first attempt, but it has significant problems as written: (a) sampling methods are unspecified, (b) quality assurance procedures are not described, (c) collection and management costs are high, and (d) there is no identified expertise to interpret the data. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project, which would collect and analyze sediment samples for evaluation of contaminants in Resurrection Bay, was initiated by local concern over a variety of pollutants that may be entering the bay. While GEM is likely to include some contaminants work, and will be designed to take into account local concerns, this proposal is premature at this stage of GEM development. In addition, the Chief Scientist has raised questions about the sampling locations and methods and the analytes proposed for analysis. The proposer should participate in the nearshore/intertidal monitoring workshop to be held early in FY 02 (see Project 02395).

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02629-BAA	Development of a Paradigm for Ecosystem Monitoring	R. Thorne/PWSSC	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$95.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will evaluate the GEM draft plan and draft recommendations to GEM that would improve research efficiency and focus. The National Research Council recommended a list of modifications to GEM. However, we believe that they missed some potentially serious issues regarding the limitations to existing science methods identified by GLOBEC planners in the early 1990's, such as the limitations of measurement, correlation-based analyses, uncoupled prediction-obervation, the individual-organism approach, and more. Our experience with programs of the Prince William Sound Science Center, Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and Sound Ecosystem Assessment addressed these issues with some success.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Further dialogue and cooperation between Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) and GEM personnel is to be encouraged, but under a mechanism different than that proposed here. Opportunities for participation in development of GEM during FY 02 may be provided through a series of workshops in which participants could be funded, if necessary, to participate . Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would provide funding for Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) personnel to formally evaluate the GEM plan, with joint funding from the Trustee Council and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI). PWSSC's experiences and insights are welcome contributions to the Council's GEM process, and several opportunities for contributing such input have been provided over the last two years. Further dialogue and cooperation is expected to continue in FY 02 (see Project 02630). Formal evaluation of GEM is underway by the National Research Council (see Project 02360).

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02630	Planning for Long-Term Monitoring and Research Program	Restoration Office	ALL		$150.0	$150.0		

Project Abstract

In March 1999, the Trustee Council earmarked an estimated $120 million of Restoration Reserve funds for a long-term monitoring and research program in the spill area and adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska. Development of what is now called the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research (GEM) program was initiated in FY 99 and will continue through FY 02. In FY 00, a draft GEM Science Program (April 2000) was developed and submitted to the National Research Council for review. In FY 01, follow-up on the National Research Council's recommendations on the GEM Science Program is occurring. Development of a draft Monitoring and Research Plan is underway in FY 01 and will be completed in FY 02. This project is accomplished through the combined efforts of the Restoration Office and Chief Scientist.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This work needs to be done, but a Detailed Project Description is not yet available for review.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on development and approval of a Detailed Project Description and budget. This project will continue the planning necessary to carry out the Trustee Council's decision to dedicate approximately $131 million of Restoration Reserve funds in support of long-term monitoring and research in the spill area and adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska. The effort in FY 02 will include (a) a modeling workshop to be held early in FY 02, (b) revisions to the Gulf Ecosystem Monitoring and Research Plan following review by the National Research Council, (c) development of the public information/advice, science management, and administrative components of GEM and (d) development of the first GEM invitation, scheduled to be released in Spring 2002.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02633	Acquisition of Chemical, Physical, and Biological Information on Kodiak Regional Water Quality	R. Ward/Kodiak Area Native Association	ADEC	1st yr.	$446.6	$0.0		$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will (a) develop nearshore monitoring stations to gather information on species composition and rates of settlement of shellfish, barnacles, algae, and other important marine organisms, (b) develop monitoring stations for remote telemetry of temperature, salinity, currents, zooplankton densities, and other data relevant to fisheries and oceanographic investigations, and (c) develop methods for utilization of satellite imagery technology through coordination with NASA.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal identifies important opportunities for community-based sampling of biological and physical variables. Participation of Kodiak in community based sampling is desirable within GEM. Costs identified are very high for a GEM program. Greater coordination, cooperation, and integration of proposed activities with those of other parts of the community on Kodiak, such as the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the National Marine Fisheries Services, and the Fisheries Industrial Technical Center, need to be developed in the scientific plan. The proposal is premature with respect to GEM planning. Proposers are encouraged to participate in GEM planning workshops during FY 2002. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal, which would initiate a community-based monitoring effort in the nearshore environment of the Kodiak region, is premature with respect to GEM planning. It is expected that community monitoring will be an aspect of GEM, and the proposers are encouraged to participate in GEM planning workshops during FY 02.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02634	Expanding the Seabird Tissue Archival and Monitoring Project (STAMP) Program for GEM	D.Roseneau/USFWS, G.York/BRD, P.Becker/NIST	DOI	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$54.9	$54.9	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will lay the ground work for expanding the Seabird Tissue Archival and Monitoring Project (STAMP) in the spill area. The project will include developing local community networks for collecting samples for the project, adding more seabird colony locations and species to the existing STAMP program, developing logistical plans for expanding STAMP in the Gulf of Alaska, and completing analytical work on existing samples to provide a database that will be used to design a long-term monitoring plan for GEM.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal has objectives that appear to be premature with respect to GEM. The most appropriate way to proceed would be to characterize the spatial and temporal variability of contaminants in seabirds and to design the program based on the results of the analysis. It may be appropriate to fund the objective relating to further contaminant analysis of murre eggs at East Amatuli. Leveraging from other sources dedicated to persistent organic pollutant (POP) concerns should be found. Fund lower priority.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending availability of funds. If funded, funding would be contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that address the Chief Scientist's concerns (base program design on an analysis of the spatial and temporal variability of contaminants in seabirds; delete objectives related to further contaminant analysis except for murre eggs at East Amatuli Island; secure additional funding sources). This project would expand the Seabird Tissue Archival and Monitoring Project (STAMP) in the spill area, which may be useful for GEM.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02636-BAA	Ecosystem Recovery Through a Partnership with the Spill-Impacted Communities	K. Adams, B. Perrine, R. Mullins/Cordova	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$360.0	$50.0	$334.2	

Project Abstract

The goal of securing and sustaining the recovery of the marine system is a first priority for the Trustee Council as well as for the spill-impacted region. Given the successes of the Council's Restoration Plan, that goal is within reach. The economies and the communities of the spill-impacted region are the natural partners for realizing the goal. In this regard, commercial fishing has the involvement, resources, and motivation--through long term financial positions and committed financial risks--to be one of the most effective partners. This project well develop a plan and demonstrate that a partnership can accomplish significantly more toward our common goal than is possible through the same investments expended independently.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

As I understand this proposal, it would provide the fishing community's perspective on the scientific accomplishments of the restoration program, and explore how to incorporate new scientific results into management practices. A "fishing industry" view of EVOS research and results, and their application, would be an interesting and valuable contribution. This project could also build a partnership with professional fishers, which will be important in the development of GEM. The proposal would benefit from more focus and coordination with other synthesis efforts. Defer pending receipt and evaluation of revised, more focused proposal at a reduced cost.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending clarification of the project's objectives and cost. The EVOS program could benefit from the commercial fishing community's perspective on restoration results and interaction with fishers on how to incorporate the results into fisheries management practices. In addition, this could form a foundation for working with Prince William Sound fishers as GEM develops.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02637	Online Early Life History Database for the Northeast Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska and Southeast Bering Sea	J. Duffy-Anderson/NOAA	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$143.7	$0.0	$1.2	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will develop a public, online, early life history database for more than 20 years of ichthyoplankton data from the northeast Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, and southeast Bering Sea. The database will merge sample collection information with a larval identification guide and ichthyoplankton distributional atlas into a searchable, internet-based database. This database will provide global access to these resources, providing a platform for the generation of hypotheses and offering managers and other users access to accurate, relevant information on ichthyoplankton distributions in Alaska.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal is a very worthwhile endeavor but it is not immediately related to EVOS recovery objectives and is wider than the geographic scope of GEM. The work could aid GEM modeling efforts in the future in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Partnerships for funding with the North Pacific Research Board and others should be pursued. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The geographic scope of this project, which would create a database merging ichthyoplankton cruise data with a larval identification guide as well as archive some ichthyoplankton samples, is broader than GEM. However, such a database might be useful to GEM modeling efforts in the future. If this proposal is resubmitted in the future, funding contributions from other interested entities should be sought.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02639	Field Experiments for Testing Spill-Impacts Hypotheses from Long-Term Monitoring	G. Shigenaka/NOAA HAZMAT	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$71.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminstration (NOAA) initiated two intertidal experiments in 2000 to test hypotheses concerning long-term effects of oil spill cleanup. The first experiment, located in Kasitsna Bay, tests the hypothesis that aggressive shoreline cleanup has caused unnatural long-term cycling in rocky intertidal communities, *Fucus* in particular. The second experiment, in lower Herring Bay, tests the hypothesis that shoreline washing on oiled beaches physically alters grain size structure to the extent that biological recovery has been delayed and infaunal communities are fundamentally altered. Although both of these experiments were begun under NOAA's long-term monitoring program, that program has ended. This project will permit annual sampling and data collection while transitioning the Kasitsna Bay project to the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the lower Herring Bay project to alternative funding support in 2003.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an interesting and well presented proposal to monitor two field experiments to test mechanisms of injury that might explain long-term effects of the spill and cleanup on the intertidal zone. There were questions about the experimental design raised during the review with regard to spatial scale in the *Fucus* experiment and temporal scale in the response expected. The proposers did not provide evidence that the washing experiment removed fine grain sediment to the extent that mimicked the clean up operations in 1989 and 1990. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would continue two field experiments begun in 2000 by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Response and Restoration. The Chief Scientist has identified concerns with the project's experimental design. Furthermore, this activity is not a priority at this stage of the restoration program as the Trustee Council's focus shifts to GEM.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02640	High Frequency Surface Wave Radar Test in Prince William Sound	A. Kotlarov/Alaska Marine Technology Corp.	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$129.5	$0.0	$128.4	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will analyze surface currents in Prince William Sound with a portable short-range, high-frequency surface wave radar system. Use of this advanced technology will increase knowledge and understanding of the overall distribution of currents in the sound, and will add significantly to existing information about the sound's circulation obtained from models such as those developed by Wang, Deleersnijder, Mooser and others. Once deployed and operating, this system will provide real-time and archived data about ocean surface currents in the sound. Observations will include current speed, current direction, diversion flow, and upwelling dynamics. The complete system will consist of two radars that are capable of measuring current vectors in real time out to a distance of fifty miles.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

While new radar techniques such as this might be useful, until a clearer need for these data is demonstrated the linkage of this proposal to restoration objectives is weak. There are many technical issues that are not addressed in the proposal. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal, which would deploy a short-range, high-frequency surface wave radar system to provide data about ocean surface currents in Prince William Sound, does not demonstrate the need for these data. In addition, the Chief Scientist has expressed concern that the proposal does not address a number of technical issues.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02643	Design of the Environmental Specimen Bank Program for GEM	P. Becker/NIST	DOI	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$85.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will develop a design and implementation plan for an Environmental Specimen Bank component to GEM specifically designed for environmental contaminants monitoring and research. This plan will provide organizational framework, facility requirements, identification of specimens of interest, collection and banking protocols, recommendations on specimen sizes and frequency of collections, establishment of database network with other kinds of archival facilities associated with GEM, recommendations on specimen access policy, identification and development of collection platforms (including partnership with local Alaska Native communities), and cost estimates for instituting and maintaining an Environmental Specimen Bank system for GEM.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The project offers a means to systematically develop a community-based contaminants monitoring network that may be of interest to GEM. The project team is highly qualified. At this stage of GEM planning it is not possible to determine if the scope of the proposal is appropriate. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would design a specimen bank for GEM, and make recommendations on specimen types, collection and banking protocols, facility requirements, tracking databases, access policy, and annual costs. This may be a worthwhile task, but at this stage of GEM planning the proposal is premature. Any efforts in this regard in the future should be coordinated with the joint state/federal/Alaska Native Wild and Traditional Foods Safety committee.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02644	Molecular Biomarkers as a New Technique for Assessing Physiological Contaminant Stress	G. Shigenaka/NOAA HAZMAT	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$114.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project has two primary objectives: first, a targeted evaluation/validation of new monitoring technology (based on the measurement of a series of molecular biomarkers) to assess extent and source of biological stress; and second, the linking of stress in mussels inhabiting small boat harbor areas in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet to contaminant type (i.e., fuel oils or antifouling paint components). The monitoring tool has the potential for application beyond this specific setting (and particularly as a transitional bridge to GEM), but the work as proposed will provide useful information on the biological status of mussels residing in six small boat harbors in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would use state-of-the-art methods to detect effects of contaminants. However, the presentation of the measures proposed to detect contaminant stress provide little to justify the large list of markers or the means to evaluate changes in them. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The Chief Scientist raised technical concerns about this project, which would focus and refine validation of DMBS analysis (Downs Molecular Biomarker System) as a tool to detect effects of contaminants.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02646-BAA	Information Dissemination through the Web: Developing an Interactive Database on Southcentral Alaskan Seaweeds	G. Hansen/OSU, M. Stekoll/UAS	NOAA	1st yr. 3 yr. project	$58.0	$0.0	$37.5	$0.0

Project Abstract

The macrobenthic marine algae or seaweeds are an integral component of Alaska's nearshore ecosystem. They are the base of the food chain for many marine animals and have long been used as part of the diet of indigenous peoples. Surprisingly, the correct identification of most algal species is still elusive to many people. In order to begin to overcome this problem, this project will produce a Web-based database of algal images and distributions that will facilitate species identifications. With this as a reference, the project will query Alaska Native communities for information on the traditional uses of the species and add this data to the final product. The website will develop incrementally as species are added and comments from users are incorporated. [Note: This project also requested $26,900 for FY 04.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal from a qualified principal investigator to develop a web-based atlas of seaweeds of Alaska does not make a compelling case for contributing to restoration objectives. The past commitment to supporting publications of checklists and species descriptions for marine algae should suffice to form a record against which subsequent ecological change can be assessed. This type of product may be relevant to GEM in the future, but making commitments to a web-based atlas at this time seems premature. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund based on Chief Scientist's recommendation. The Trustee Council supported these proposers in FY 01 (Project 01551) to prepare a manuscript on the occurrence and distribution of marine microalgae in the spill area, based on 7,300 specimens from Project CH1A/Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment. The reviewers felt that the manuscript, which will consist of checklists and species descriptions, should form an adequate record for assessing ecological change, and that a web-based atlas is not a priority at this time.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02648-BAA	Cost Effective Data Acquisition Using Adaptive Sampling and Combining Information Strategies	D. Dorsett/Baylor Univ.	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$56.2	$0.0	$58.1	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will analyze data acquired in a pilot study of adaptive sampling by FOCI in 1999 to provide information for designing adaptive sampling methods to be used in GEM. Detailed adaptive sampling methods will be documented to enhance cost effective methods of data collection. In a second phase, statistical methods of combining data from different sources will be determined and documented for further efficient data utilization.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The implementation of a statistically sound adaptive sampling protocol for much of the GEM research should be a top priority. An analysis of adaptive sampling that produces overall principles of how this method could be useful in GEM would be extremely valuable. The present proposal is too specifically focused to be useful for GEM, and lacks the methodological detail to be properly evaluated. Do not fund, but consider revised proposal in FY 03.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. However, the proposer is encouraged to resubmit a proposal for consideration in FY 03 that addresses the Chief Scientist's concerns (with a focus more appropriate for GEM and additional methodological detail). In general, an analysis of adaptive sampling, in which the procedure for selecting sample sites and allocating sampling effort depends on data collected during the survey, and how this method could be useful in GEM, would be very worthwhile.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02649	Reconstructing Sockeye Populations in the Gulf of Alaska over the Last Several Thousand Years	D. Finney/UAF	ADFG	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$102.8	$100.9	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will reconstruct the last 2,000 years of changes in sockeye salmon abundance in Eshamy Lake (Prince William Sound) and Upper Russian Lake (Kenai River watershed) by analyzing ^{15}N in lake sediments. This new data will be synthesized with ongoing studies at Karluk Lake (Kodiak Island). The research question is: What is the normal variability in sockeye salmon populations in the Gulf of Alaska? This research will contribute to development of the GEM program by providing a historical perspective on present conditions and by developing new hypotheses about the climatic causes of population fluctuations in Gulf of Alaska salmon.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal will use stable nitrogen isotope ratios to reconstruct the historical variation in contributions of marine nitrogen to four lake systems in the spill area: Eshamy Lake in Prince William Sound, Upper Russian Lake on the Kenai Peninsula, and Karluk Lake on Kodiak Island. Past work by these investigators has demonstrated that fluctuations in sockeye salmon runs to lakes are approximated by the variability in the nitrogen isotope ratios in sediments deposited at the time of salmon returns. The work of Francis and Hare has clearly shown that salmon populations fluctuate in concordance with the Pacific Decadal Oscillation. This relationship then presents the retrospective tool needed to provide a historical context for understanding how the marine ecosystem is likely to change naturally in the future under various climatic conditions. This work will supplement independent ongoing work of a similar nature in other local lake systems and thereby provide a reliable regional picture of fluctuations. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on resolution of budget questions. This project will conduct a retrospective study of sockeye abundance in certain lakes in the spill region and develop hypotheses about how changes in the atmosphere/ocean system affect salmon populations. It is responsive to the *FY 02 Invitation*, which invited proposals to analyze and synthesize existing data sets and historical records.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02655-BAA	Transition Support for the GEM Data Manager	C. Falkenberg/ECOlogic Corp.	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$120.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will support the GEM data manager during FY 02 in order to ease the transition to the GEM data system. Tasks will address the challenge of formulating a GEM data system, the rescue of legacy EVOS data, and the integration of the administrative databases. Although these are the priorities that have emerged from Project 00455/Evaluation of a Data System for GEM, we anticipate that the data manager will set the final priorities and select one or more of the tasks proposed.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would provide support to the GEM data manager in the design of the GEM data system. This type of support is highly necessary. However, the degree and extent to which such support is needed depends on the experience and credentials of the person eventually hired to be the data manager. Placing funds in the GEM development project (Project 02630) to provide support after the data manager is hired is the preferred approach. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project is premature until a GEM data manager is hired (expected Summer 2001). At that time, once the experience and credentials of the data manager are known, the degree to which such support may be needed will also be known. The likely approach at that time will be to include contractual funds in Project 02630/GEM Planning. The cost of this proposal as written is quite high, particularly the personnel costs.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02656	Retrospective Analysis of Nearshore Marine Communities Based on Analysis of Archaeological Material and Isotopes	G. Irvine/USGS, J. Schaaf/NPS	DOI	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$98.6	$98.6	$18.0	$18.0

Project Abstract

This project will investigate long-term (6,300 year) patterns of productivity and relative species abundances in nearshore, intertidal communities via retrospective analyses. These analyses will focus on excavated midden remains of very rich, well-dated archaeological sites along the Katmai National Park and Preserve coast. Changes in nearshore marine communities will be assessed through examination of relative species abundances, size-frequency analysis, and other indicators of habitat changes. Isotopic analysis of shells will provided an assessment of long-term productivity patterns in the nearshore marine environment as related to major periods of climate change.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of a revised proposal that successfully addresses the issues of interpretation of stratigraphy raised by the reviewers, and provides more information on the credentials and publication record of the principal investigators in paleoclimatology and paleoceanographic studies.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description that addresses the Chief Scientist's concerns (interpretation of stratigraphy and investigators' credentials in paleoclimatology and paleoceanographic studies). This project is designed to improve understanding of long-term change in nearshore marine communities and investigate the relationship between productivity and climate. It is responsive to the *FY 02 Invitation*, which invited proposals to analyze and synthesize existing data sets and historical records.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02657	Analysis of Genomic Stress Response in Sea Otters	C. Mohr, J. Stott/UC Davis, B. Ballachey/USGS	DOI	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$43.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

In summer 2001, as part of Project 01423, sea otters will be captured in oiled and unoiled areas of Prince William Sound for assessment of CYP1A levels. This project will complement Project 01423 by applying novel, highly sensitive molecular techniques for the measurement of health status, toxicant exposure, and metabolic processes in the sea otter. The project will characterize and compare the genomic stress response in peripheral blood mononuclear cells by examining the differential expression of a suite of key genes that are indicators of immunological, cellular, and metabolic responses to stress. The results of the study will enhance understanding of the status of recovery of sea otters in western Prince William Sound, and physiological factors that may be involved in constraining recovery.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would measure gene expression in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of sea otters from three sites in Prince William Sound, representing oiled and unoiled (reference) areas. It is thought that differences in expression of the selected genes will indicate whether the continuing exposure to oil might be linked to health effects in those animals. The observations driving the studies are the elevated levels of CYP1A expression in sea otters from some areas, and the evidence suggesting lack of growth and/or "poor health" of sea otters from oiled areas. It is of some interest to the Trustee Council to determine if there are indications of low level chronic stress, including immune disorders, linked to continuing oil exposures in sea otters in western Prince William Sound. However, there is yet no proof of principle that the novel methods proposed here measure responses that are induced by oil exposure, although such information would be gathered during the course of the project. In addition, the technical approach is incompletely described, and it is uncertain if the molecular techniques for detecting immunological responses can be successfully carried out as proposed. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project, which would use blood drawn from sea otters under Project 01423, is intended to determine whether continuing exposure to oil might be linked to health effects in those animals. However, the Chief Scientist has raised concerns about the proposed methods and whether the techniques can be successfully carried out as planned.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02659-BAA	Preparation and Publication of Results from SEA and NVP Avian Predation Studies	M. Bishop/PWSSC	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$29.7	$29.7	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will prepare (a) two manuscripts based on the work from the Avian Predation on Herring Spawn study (Project /320) and (b) one manuscript based on the work from the Avian Predation on Blue Mussels study (Project /025). The three manuscripts will be submitted to peer reviewed journals for publication. One publication on avian consumption of herring spawn is currently in press in *Fisheries Oceanography*.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would fund an additional three manuscripts based on work in the SEA (Sound Ecosystem Assessment, Project /320) and NVP (Nearshore Vertebrate Predators, Project /025) projects. The principal investigator has a good publication record and would likely produce the manuscripts. However, it is not clear from the proposal what previously unpublished material on herring roe predation would appear in the first two proposed manuscripts. It is also not clear what aspect of blue mussel predation would be the subject of the third manuscript. Defer pending submission of a revised proposal with more justification and detail.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description that clarifies what previously unpublished material would be the subject of the three manuscripts proposed. If funded, funding would be contingent on provision to ARLIS of the required copies of this proposer's Project 99381 final report.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02662	Natural Life Restoration by Manipulation	J. Rusher/Rusher's Services	ADEC	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$103.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will place bait in pits of beaches and sensitive areas where weathered oil may remain. Quality control testing of the bait would be done to tell if weathered oil is in the process of degrading by the movement of worms in the beach. The toxicity of weathered oil will also be identified. This bait manipulation of worms could accelerate the degradation of oil.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal does not describe a methodology for achieving project objectives, making proper evaluation impossible. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal is somewhat unclear and lacks a description of the methodology necessary for evaluating it.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02663	"Watchdog Tool" for Sampling and Monitoring	J. Rusher/Rusher's Services	ADEC	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$180.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract	Chief Scientist's Recommendation	Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation
A sampling tool called the "Watchdog Tool" will be placed on surface or pits of beaches and sensitive areas where weathered oil may be leaching out. Quality control testing of the "Watchdog Tool" will be done to tell if weathered oil is leaching out or coming in from subtidal areas. This project will also identify the toxicity of weathered oil.	It is unclear as to what is being proposed (what is the watchdog tool?) and how the "tool" is being applied to meet the objectives of detecting oil that may be leaving sediments and its toxicity. Without a description of methodology, proper evaluation of the proposal is impossible. Do not fund.	Do not fund. This proposal is unclear and lacks a description of the methodology necessary for evaluating it.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02664	Retrospective Analysis of 30 Years of Seabird Distribution and Diet Data	J. Piatt/USGS	DOI	1st yr. 3 yr. project	$287.6	$0.0	$230.0	$0.0

Project Abstract	Chief Scientist's Recommendation	Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation
Seabirds are excellent indicators of change in the marine environment. An enormous amount of data on the abundance, distribution and dietary habitats of seabirds in Alaska have been gathered at great expense over the past 30 years, but most of it has not been analyzed beyond the scale at which it was gathered. This project will compile some historical seabird data sets and create accessible data archives as a tool for assessing past and future human impacts on seabirds populations, a foundation for future studies, and to test some basic hypotheses about the effects of regime shifts on diet and distribution of seabirds in Alaska. [Note: This project also requested funding ($120,000) for FY 04.]	Since OCSEAP (Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program) in the 1970s, there has been an enormous amount of data gathered on marine birds and diets. There is a need to integrate these databases and to analyze them to learn about the relationships among seabird numbers and distributions, diets, and oceanographic parameters and features. Such retrospective analysis may prove to be very important in the development of GEM, but is premature until the synthesis and research components of GEM are more well defined. The investigators for this project are superb, but the cost is high, and there are several administrative questions about the budget. Do not fund as proposed.	Do not fund. This proposal, which has broad significance for the Bering and Chukchi seas as well as for the northern Gulf of Alaska, would have been better received if it had significant cost-sharing from other entities. One future possibility is the North Pacific Research Board. In addition, the principal investigator has several overdue reports (00163/APEX chapter, 00479/food stress, 00510/seabird monitoring protocols). This is a very expensive project, and some aspects of the budget are unclear. This project would create two databases--one on seabird diet and one on pelagic distribution--through compilation of existing data, and perform retrospective analyses of relationships between seabirds and various oceanographic parameters. The *FY 02 Invitation* invited proposals to analyze and synthesize existing data sets and historical records, but this proposal may be premature until the synthesis and research components of GEM are more well defined. [Note: This project also requested $120,000 for FY 04.]

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02667	Effectiveness of Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program	S. Mauger/Cook Inlet Keeper	ADEC	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$16.7	$16.7	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will analyze five years of past data from Cook Inlet Keeper's Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program, the first consistent, credible, and coordinated community-based water quality monitoring program in Alaska. Keeper's stream ecologist will determine if sampling frequency, methods, parameters, and site selection are effective at meeting the monitoring objectives of detecting significant changes in water quality over time. The results will assist Cook Inlet Partners (Kenai Watershed Forum, Anchorage Waterways Council, Wasilla Soil and Water Conservation District) in refining their community monitoring efforts and may lead to future community-based monitoring programs.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project will analyze the power of Cook Inlet Keeper's Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program to detect change in water quality parameters. The Keeper program is an effective model for community-based sampling and this proposal is a good preparation for community based monitoring within GEM. Fund contingent on receipt of revised proposal clarifying the statistical approach.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description that clarifies the statistical approach for this study. This project will analyze five years of data from Cook Inlet Keeper's Citizens' Environmental Monitoring Program to determine if the monitoring protocols and sampling design are effective at detecting significant change in water quality over time. This project is good preparation for community based monitoring under GEM.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02668	Developing an Interactive Water Quality and Habitat Database and Making it Accessible on the Web	J. Cooper/Cook Inlet Keeper	ADEC	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$16.1	$16.1	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

The project partners have come together to form a database committee to create a consistent data management system where all citizens groups and agencies can equally share, report, and review their water quality and habitat data. The committee's objective is to make data more accessible and more useful to decision makers, stakeholders, resource managers, and the public. The committee will uplink a shared interactive database on the Internet where it can be viewed and queried with GIS watershed maps, photos, and graphs so that it is user-friendly, educational and meaningful. Access to this data will help facilitate a better understanding about threats to, and solutions for, water quality and habitat.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The Trustee Council has spent $1 million over the last three years to create the Cook Inlet Information Management and Monitoring System (CIIMMS), in part to address the needs identified in this project. The proposal does not make a convincing case for why CIIMMS, or the other systems listed, cannot serve as the necessary vehicle for meeting the data exchange goals identified. Defer pending clarification of this issue.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending resolution of the Chief Scientist's concerns about the relationship between this proposed water quality database and CIIMMS (Cook Inlet Information Management and Monitoring System, Project /391), in which the Trustee Council has made a major financial investment. This project has good cost sharing with other interested entities.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02669	Hooligan Research	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$100.0	$0.0	$100.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been selling permits to commercially harvest hooligan for the past two years. We are concerned because they cannot tell us what the biomass is. Hooligan are a traditional subsistence food and a forage food for birds, fishes, and marine mammals, including Steller sea lions. There have been no commercial herring openers in years, because they have been over-fished. It doesn't make sense to start a commercial fishery on hooligan when the commercial fishery on herring resulted in a depletion of those stocks. This project proposes independent research on hooligan to see if it can sustain a commercial harvest and still maintain the stocks for traditional subsistence harvest. [Note: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and budget will need to be prepared.]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal correctly identifies an important problem in management of subsistence fish resources that is a part of normal agency management. The proposal does not present any specifics that can be evaluated. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal expresses the concern that the commercial harvest of hooligan may threaten the availability of these fish for subsistence users and as forage for other species, and requests that research be conducted to determine if hooligan can sustain a commercial harvest. While this may be a legitimate concern, allocation of fisheries resources among various user groups is the function of the Alaska Board of Fish and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and is beyond the purview of the Trustee Council.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02671-BAA	Coordinating Volunteer Vessels of Opportunity to Collect Oceanographic Data in Kachemak Bay and Lower Cook Inlet	D. Stram, C. Schoch/Kachemak Bay NERR	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$53.1	$30.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

Cook Inlet Keeper and the Kachemak Bay Research Reserve will coordinate the collection of oceanographic data from ships of opportunity and with extensive local community involvement. Instruments installed on charter boats will be used to collect time-series of temperature and salinity from transects along Kachemak Bay. Drift cards will be deployed seasonally at locations surrounding the region. Collected data will be used to infer regional water circulation and mixing characteristics. These data will also be correlated with existing stationary sensors and volunteer-monitoring projects to expand spatial and temporal knowledge of water quality and mixing patterns and their relationships to the dispersal of larvae and pollutants in the region.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The work proposed could be a pioneering effort in community involvement in scientific data acquisition. Methods would be developed that would allow community-based efforts to fill important gaps. A revised proposal is needed that would de-emphasize data collection and analysis in the initiation of the project and focus on (a) developing logistics for a network of local ships of opportunity, (b) participation of the broader oceanographic community in identifying the types of variables and locations for sampling, and (c) implementation of QA/QC procedures for data collection and geolocation. Fund at a reduced level contingent on review of revised proposal incorporating above issues.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget (roughly $30,000) that deemphasizes data collection and analysis and focuses on the logistics of developing a network of local ships of opportunity, develops procedures for data collection and geolocation, and identifies the types of variables and locations for sampling. Vessels of opportunity are a cost-effective data collection method that may be useful to GEM, and proposals related to ships of opportunity were specifically invited in the *FY 02 Invitation*.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02673	Continuing Decline of Pigeon Guillemots in the Oiled Portion of Prince William Sound	D. Irons/USFWS, D. Roby/OSU	DOI	1st yr. 5 yr. project	$28.7	$0.0	$29.5	$0.0

Project Abstract

Pigeon guillemots have declined 56% in Prince William Sound since the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This is compounded on a 73% decline from 1972 to 1989. Taken together pigeon guillemots have declined 88% since 1972, and the decline is continuing. This project will investigate factors that are causing the continued decline of guillemots in Prince William Sound. From previous work we suspect one or more of three major factors are causing the decline: reduced prey base, increased predation, or continuing oil effects. The first year the study will focus on food and predation, as analyses for oil effects is more expensive. [Note: This project also requested funding for FY 04 ($30,500), FY 05 ($31,500), and FY 06 ($32,500).]

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal from highly qualified investigators would perform long-term monitoring of pigeon guillemot populations in Prince William Sound at a relatively low cost. This may be the type of monitoring that could be included in GEM, especially with the proposed matching funds from the agency. However, it would be premature to begin the project in FY 02 as the indicators of long-term ecological change in the nearshore environments have yet to be determined for GEM. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project, which would fund five years of pigeon guillemot monitoring at Naked Island to determine if poor productivity is causing the continued population decline, may be the type of monitoring that is included under GEM. However, it is premature until the indicators of long-term ecological change that GEM will monitor have been determined.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02674-BAA	Assessing Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Techniques and Feathers as Biomonitors	J. French/Pegasus Enterprises, G. Divoky/UAF	NOAA	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$83.6	$45.0		

Project Abstract

This project will (a) monitor pigeon guillemot restoration projects initiated between 1998-2000 and (b) conduct a preliminary examination of the utility of guillemot feathers as indicators of ecosystem variability and contamination. Censuses of Resurrection Bay to determine survivorship of birds fledged from the Alaska SeaLife Center will be conducted and the occupancy and success of artificial nest sites erected in the Gulf of Alaska will be monitored. Established man-made colonies in the gulf will be visited to assess the reason for their attractiveness to guillemots. Temporal and geographical variation in the structure and contamination of the gulf food web will be examined through isotopic and trace metal analysis of recently collected pigeon guillemot feathers.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is an interesting proposal from well-qualified investigators to do follow-up work on two past EVOS projects. It proposes to determine whether fledging of guillemots at the Alaska SeaLife Center and provision of artificial nest sites might lead to establishment of an enhanced pigeon guillemot population in Resurrection Bay. This proposal would monitor pigeon guillemots returning to Resurrection Bay and at other sites, including evaluation of occupancy of various artificial nest sites, which would provide worthwhile performance monitoring of restoration actions. The other components of this project (objectives 3 and 4) seem less compelling, or best carried out in the context of a broader GEM effort in the future. Fund contingent on favorable review of a revised proposal for objectives 1 and 2 only and only in Resurrection Bay.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget (roughly $45,000) that reduce the project's scope to objectives 1 (survival and recruitment of captive raised birds) and 2 (association of pigeon guillemots with artificial nest boxes and social attraction arrays) in Resurrection Bay only. With this reduced scope, the project will evaluate the effectiveness as a pigeon guillemot restoration technique of the 65 nest boxes installed at the Alaska SeaLife Center under Project /327. Funds for FY 03 may be considered following a review of the FY 02 results. [Note: Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees will need to be added to this project.]

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02677	English Bay River Sockeye Salmon Enumeration Project	C. Kvasnikoff/Nanwalek IRA Council	ADFG	1st yr. 2 yr. project	$182.0	$0.0	$109.9	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will allow for improvements to and continuation of smolt and adult sockeye enumeration in the English Bay River drainage. Available funds have become scarce and the Nanwalek Salmon Enhancement Project has been forced to narrow its focus to absolutely essential components of the project that result in adult returns. The enumeration of out-migrating smolts and returning adult sockeye escapement is very important to village project personnel and Alaska Department of Fish and Game area management staff but without additional funding, these important tasks will not be able to continue. This project will help to improve the weir equipment and monitoring technology to enable more consistent and accurate data collection.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a well-presented proposal, but the technology it describes, although theoretically possible, is difficult and expensive to implement. A link to restoration objectives is not clearly established and normal agency management is a question here. The project appears premature in the context of GEM community-based monitoring development. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would continue the sockeye salmon project begun by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) in 1990, which involves incubating eggs from English Bay Second Lake at the Port Graham hatchery and net-pen rearing the fry back at Second Lake. The project also includes monitoring smolt outmigration, adult escapement, and key parameters (age, weight, etc.). The Chief Scientist has raised questions regarding the project's feasibility. In addition, taking over the continuing components of this project from CRRC at this late date in the restoration process is not a priority for the Trustee Council.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02678-BAA	Identifying Community-Based Ways to Use Commercial Fisheries Bycatch for Scientific Gain	W. Wilson/LGL Alaska Research Associates	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$128.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will investigate the feasibility of using commercial fisheries bycatch to increase scientific knowledge of rare and infrequently-studied icthyofauna in the Gulf of Alaska. Initial efforts will include a comprehensive overview of commercial fisheries, vessel types, seasons, and locations most likely to yield regional bycatch samples useable for scientific purposes. Pilot research will be conducted with selected members of the fishing community to develop a statistically-valid experimental design at appropriate spatial scales. Sampling protocols will then be conducted to field-test the design. Additional methods and procedures will be described for the identification, preservation, and vouchering of specimens. Methods for data analysis and reporting of geospatial data will also be described. A final report will evaluate the sampling protocol and specify a future full-scale study design.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would explore the feasibility of using commercial fishing bycatch as a means of sampling Gulf of Alaska fishes to gather information about species composition, distributions, and age structure. A program such as this could be a useful component of GEM, although issues related to gear-type variation and accurate reporting of bycatch remain to be addressed if quantitative results are to be achieved. Also, GEM has not posed the questions that this project would address. The fact that this project would rely on the participation of community fishers is a strong plus. The scientific team is highly qualified to perform this work, which may be appropriate for future funding. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised concerns about how quantitative results would be obtained and the project's relationship to GEM. The project, which would conduct opportunistic sampling of fish species captured as bycatch in groundfish fisheries, has a strong community involvement component (i.e., reliance on commercial fishers).

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02680	Remote Delivery of Persistent Organic Contaminants in Alaska Fishes	S. Rice, J. Short, A. Moles/NOAA	NOAA	1st yr. 1 yr. project	$75.6	$75.6	$0.0	$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will determine the distribution of persistent organic contaminants in the flesh and ovaries of different year classes of chinook salmon from four major geographic areas of Alaska. A suite of contaminants, including pesticides, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and chlorinated and unchlorinated hydrocarbons, with known implications for aquatic and human health, will be measured in two age classes of salmon. These will be salmon returning after only a year in saltwater and salmon returning after 3-5 years. This will give some measure of the extent of atmospheric distribution of industrial and agriculture pollutants over a range of rivers in Alaska.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a good effort by qualified investigators to characterize concentrations of POPs (persistent organic pollutants) in an important seafood product over a wide geographic area. Two of the sampling areas are outside of the spill area. There will be an interest by GEM in collecting data regarding the abundance and distribution of POPs in the Gulf of Alaska, but these measurements will likely be made in partnership with other funding agencies with a broader geographic mandate for contaminant assessment and the protection of public health. Defer pending determination of availability of matching funds.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project to December, pending determination of availability of funds from other sources. If funded, funding will be contingent on submittal of overdue reports (00195, 00598). This project would sample the flesh and ovaries of salmon returning to the Kenai and Copper rivers, as well as two sites outside of the spill area--the Yukon and Unuk rivers. The flesh is important to consumers; the ovaries are important to the survival and success of progeny of the stock. It is anticipated that GEM will have a contributing role in the ongoing monitoring and study of contaminants.

SPREADSHEET B: EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY02 Request	FY02 Recom.	FY03 Request	FY03 Recom.
02681	Placeholder: Nearshore/Intertidal Monitoring	TBD		1st yr.		$50.0		

Project Abstract

Several proposals to conduct some form of nearshore/intertidal monitoring were submitted for FY 02. However, those proposals are premature pending development of a long-term monitoring scheme for the nearshore/intertidal area. A workshop to develop options for long-term monitoring will be held early in FY 02 under Project 02395. This project simply reserves funds for possible nearshore/intertidal monitoring work later in FY 02, should the workshop recommend that such work be invited.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is simply a placeholder for potential nearshore/intertidal monitoring work in FY 02, depending on the results of the workshop to be held under Project 02395.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding this project until the nearshore/intertidal workshop recommended for funding under Project 02395 has been held and recommendations for nearshore/intertidal monitoring under GEM have been developed. It is possible that the workshop will recommend a small amount of pilot or preliminary work to begin in FY 02. The $50,000 in this project has been set aside for that purpose.

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