

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**1434**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 1995-1996**

TYPEPRINT  
IN  
PERMANENT  
BLACK INK

# CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 150

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES  
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS—P.O. BOX 110675  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0675

STATE FILE NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

BIRTH CERTIFICATE NUMBER

RECORDER'S NO.  
95-581-d

1. DECEDENT'S NAME (First, Middle, Last) **THOMAS SIGURD THORSON, SR.** 14. MAIDEN NAME 2. SEX **MA** 3. DATE OF DEATH (Month, Day, Year) **July 4, 1995**

4. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER **574-05-29-76** 5a. AGE—Last Birthday (Years) **86** 5b. UNDER 1 YEAR Months Days 5c. UNDER 1 DAY Hours Minutes 6. DATE OF BIRTH (Month, Day, Year) **May 17, 1909** 7. BIRTHPLACE (State or Foreign Country) **Washington**

DECEASED

8. STATE OF DEATH **ALASKA** 9a. PLACE OF DEATH (Check only one; see instructions on other side)  
 HOSPITAL:  Inpatient  Emergency  DDA OFFICE:  Nursing Home  Residence  Other (Specify)

9b. FACILITY NAME (If not institution, give street and number) **Providence Alaska Medical Center** 9c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH **Anchorage**

10. MARITAL STATUS  
 NEVER MARRIED  MARRIED  WIDOWED  DIVORCED  UNKNOWN 11. SURVIVING SPOUSE (If wife, give maiden name)

12a. DECEDENT'S USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life. Do not use retired) **Commercial Fisherman/Jail Guard/** 12b. KIND OF BUSINESS/INDUSTRY **Fishing/ State of Alaska** 13. WAS DECEDENT EVER IN U.S. ARMED FORCES?  YES  NO  UNKNOWN

14a. RESIDENCE—STATE **Alaska** 14b. CITY, TOWN OR LOCATION **Dillingham** 14c. STREET AND NUMBER

14d. INSIDE CITY LIMITS OR SETTLED COMMUNITY?  YES  NO  UNKNOWN 14e. ZIP CODE **99576** 15. WAS DECEDENT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN? (Specify No or Yes—If Yes, specify Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc.)  NO  YES Specify: 16. RACE—Filipino, Black, Native, White, etc. Specify: **White** 17. DECEDENT'S EDUCATION (Specify only highest grade completed)  
 Elementary Secondary (9-12) College (14 or 16) **8**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON OTHER SIDE

PARENTS

18. FATHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Last) **n/a** 19. MOTHER'S NAME (First, Middle, Maiden Surname) **Thorson Kristina n/a**

INFORMANT

20a. INFORMANT'S NAME (Type/print) **Esther Jeffery** 20b. MAILING ADDRESS (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State, ZIP Code) **P.O. Box 808, Barrow, AK 99723** 20c. RELATIONSHIP TO DECEDENT **Daughter**

DISPOSITION

21a. METHOD OF DISPOSITION  
 Burial  Cremation  Removal from State  Donation  Other (Specify)

21b. PLACE OF DISPOSITION (Name of cemetery, crematory or other place) **Dillingham Cemetery/Family Plot** 21c. LOCATION—City or Town, State **Dillingham, AK**

DEFINITION ON OTHER SIDE

PRONOUNCING OFFICIAL ONLY

22a. SIGNATURE OF FUNERAL SERVICE LICENSEE OR PERSON ACTING AS SUCH *[Signature]* 22b. NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY **Kurt Cease Evergreen Mem Chapels, Box 537, Anch., AK 99510** 23a. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year) **7/7/95**

ITEMS 24-28 MUST BE COMPLETED BY PERSON WHO PRONOUNCES DEATH

24. TIME OF DEATH **2020 M** 25. DATE PRONOUNCED DEAD (Month, Day, Year) **July 4, 1995** 26. WAS CASE REFERRED TO MEDICAL EXAMINER/CORONER?  Yes  No

CAUSE OF DEATH

27. PART I Enter the diseases, injuries, or complications that caused the death. Do not enter the mode of dying, such as cardiac or respiratory arrest, shock, or heart failure. List only one cause on each line.  
 IMMEDIATE CAUSE (Final disease or condition resulting in death) **Cardiogenic Shock**  
 DUE TO (OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF):  
**Arteriosclerotic HT**

Sequentially list conditions, if any, leading to immediate cause. Enter UNDERLYING CAUSE (Disease or injury that initiated events resulting in death) LAST

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON OTHER SIDE

PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS contributing to death but not resulting in the underlying cause given in Part I.

28a. WAS AN AUTOPSY PERFORMED?  Yes  No 28b. WERE AUTOPSY FINDINGS CONSIDERED PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF CAUSE OF DEATH?  Yes  No

SEE DEFINITION ON OTHER SIDE

PRINTER

29a. CERTIFIER (Check only one)  
 CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN (Physician certifying cause of death when another official has pronounced death and completed item 23) To the best of my knowledge, death occurred due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.  
 PRONOUNCING AND CERTIFYING PHYSICIAN (Physician both pronouncing death and certifying to cause of death) To the best of my knowledge, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.  
 MEDICAL EXAMINER/CORONER On the basis of examination and/or investigation, in my opinion, death occurred at the time, date, and place, and due to the cause(s) and manner as stated.

29b. SIGNATURE AND TITLE OF CERTIFIER OF CAUSE OF DEATH *[Signature]* 29c. DATE SIGNED (Month, Day, Year) **7/7/95**

29d. NAME AND ADDRESS OF CERTIFIER WHO COMPLETED CAUSE OF DEATH (ITEM 29) (Type/print name of certifier) **William Mayer, MD, 3300 Providence Dr., Anch., AK 99508** 29e. LICENSE NUMBER **1400**

30. MANNER OF DEATH  
 Natural  Pending investigation  Accident  Could not be determined  Suicide  Homicide

31. IF "MANNER OF DEATH" IS OTHER THAN "NATURAL," ITEMS 31a - 31f MUST BE COMPLETED.

31a. DATE OF INJURY (Month, Day, Year) 31b. TIME OF INJURY 31c. INJURY AT WORK?  Yes  No 31d. DESCRIBE HOW INJURY OCCURRED (Events which resulted in injury) 31e. PLACE OF INJURY—At home, street, cemetery, office, etc. (Specify) 31f. LOCATION (Street and Number or Rural Route Number, City or Town, State)

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

In Re the Estate of: )  
THOMAS S. THORSON, SR., )  
Deceased. )

FILED In the Trial Courts  
State of Alaska, Third District  
in Anchorage  
JUL 24 1995  
Clerk of the Trial Courts  
By \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy

No. 3AN-95- 0696 P/E

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY AND ACCEPTANCE

The will of Thomas S. Thorson, Sr. having been admitted to probate, Gloria Thorson is appointed personal representative of the estate.

DATED this 24 day of July, 1995.

Registrar: \_\_\_\_\_

7/13/95-

I Gloria Thorson hereby accept the duties and promise to perform the duties as required by law of the office of personal representative of the estate of Thomas S. Thorson, Sr. I acknowledge my duty as personal representative to:

(a) take possession and control of decedent's property as required by AS 13.16.380, determine the liabilities of the estate, and complete an inventory as required by AS 13.16.365;

(b) provide notice to heirs and devisees as required by AS 13.16.360, except as provided by AS 13.16.365;

(c) provide notice to creditors as required by law, publish notice when required, and review and either accept or reject claims as required by AS 13.16.155-.515;

(d) advise the court in writing of my address and telephone number as required by Probate Rule 8;

(e) file returns for the state estate taxes, if required by AS 43.31.121 and AS 43.31.250;

(f) pay homestead, exempt property and family allowances as required by As 13.11.125-.140, costs of administration and other claims as required by AS 13.16.470, and distribute the assets of the estate; and

FREDERICK TORRESI  
c 210  
LINGHIAI  
SIA 99576  
7) 842-5608

(g) close the estate as soon as appropriate as required by AS 13.16.620-.670.

I will file any required bond.

Gloria Thorson

Gloria Thorson  
c/o P.O. Box 210  
Dillingham, Alaska 99576  
(907)842-5608

STATE OF ALASKA )  
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT ) ss.

I, Gloria Thorson, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

I am the person above named; I have read the foregoing Letters Testamentary and Acceptance and understand the contents thereof; I have executed it freely and voluntarily for the purpose set forth therein; and I verify that the same is true of my own knowledge.

Gloria Thorson  
Gloria Thorson

1995. SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 10 day of July

[Signature]  
Notary Public in and for Alaska  
My Commission expires: 3-2-91

(Tonnisi  
1576  
1608

I certify that on 7/30/95  
a copy of the above was mailed.

**RECEIVED**  
**MEMORANDUM**      **STATE OF ALASKA**  
FEB 28 1995

**BUDGET REVIEW**  
TO: Nancy Slagle, Director      DATE: February 27, 1996  
Division of Budget Review  
Office of Management and Budget      FILENAME: G:\BUDGET/BUDGET1/7

FROM: *KB* Ken Bischoff, Director      TELEPHONE NO: 465-4336  
Division of Administrative Services      SUBJECT: *DPS #12-6-0150* Additional item  
Department of Public Safety      for FY 96 Misc Claims  
Supplemental

The Department of Public Safety requests approval of an additional item for the FY 96 Miscellaneous Claims Supplemental as follows:

name/vendor	dates	amount
Mark M Graham	2/25/91 - 11/3/92	\$885.00
Nancy I. Krenselewski	2/25/91 - 11/3/92	<u>2,388.00</u>
Total this request		3,273.00
Misc Claims previously requested		<u>1,657.00</u>
Total Misc Claims Supplemental requested		4,930.00

Additional information is attached.

Attachments

cc: DPS Finance Section  
AST

**MEMORANDUM****State of Alaska**

**TO:** Frank Allan  
Supervisor  
Fiscal Section

**DATE:** February 26, 1996

**FILE NO:** 91-13316

**TELEPHONE NO:** (907) 243-8916

**FROM:** First Sergeant William R. Gause <sup>2/26/96</sup>  
Commander  
Statewide Drug Enforcement

**SUBJECT:** Evidence Funds Prior  
Year Miscellaneous Claim

On February 25, 1991, investigators from the Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit made contact with two subjects identified as MARK M. GRAHAM and NANCY I. KRENSELEWSKI. During the course of the investigative contact and service of a subsequent search warrant at 10261 Jamestown Drive, Apartment 702 in Anchorage, Alaska, three thousand two hundred and seventy-three (\$3,273.00) in U. S. currency was seized from both individuals. GRAHAM later pled guilty and was charged under 18 USC 924(c) for carrying a firearm during a drug trafficking crime and was sentenced to five years incarceration, with three years supervised release. Forfeiture proceedings, either through State or Federal means were apparently never pursued and the money remained in State Trooper custody until 6-9-93. The funds were then removed from Evidence by Jennifer Griggs, the Evidence Custodian and transferred to your office as part of an authorization for release pursuant to a memorandum dated 11-3-92 by the investigating case officer, William McMillon.

On April 11, 1995, GRAHAM's lawyer, a Nancy Shaw from the Federal Public Defender's Office, sent a letter requesting that the funds, along with various other items be returned to GRAHAM. As a result of this request, Jennifer Griggs and myself have conducted research into this and have determined that the funds seized have never been legally forfeited and are not by funds authorized to be returned to the State and therefore the funds will have to be returned. Lili Jankowski from your office has indicated that a request for a prior year miscellaneous claim will have to be initiated which requires legislative approval.

Initially, there was some conflict between GRAHAM and KRENSELEWSKI as two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars (\$2,388.00) of the amount in question was seized from KRENSELEWSKI's purse and immediate possession. The remainder of the funds (eight hundred and eighty-five dollars) was seized either from GRAHAM's person or from his bedroom in his residence.

Memo to Frank Allan  
Evidence Funds  
February 26, 1996  
Page 2

On February 5, 1996, I talked to GRAHAM and he indicated he is not pursuing a claim to the money seized from KRENSELEWSKI's purse and only wanted the eight hundred eighty-five dollars. I also talked to KRENSELEWSKI on February 5, 1996 and she reiterated her interest in the funds seized from her purse and the expectation that it be resolved as soon as possible. The only issue that we need to deal with at this time is the process for getting the funds reimbursed and I am requesting that your office initiate that process.

Thank you for your assistance.

WRG:eed

W  
D  
E  
A  
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Y  
Y  
Y

# MEMORANDUM

## State of Alaska

**TO:** Frank Allan  
Administrative Officer  
Anchorage Regional Office

**DATE:** 06/09/93

**FILE NO:**

**THRU:** Lt Dennis Casanovas  
Commander  
SCTU

**TELEPHONE NO:** 269-5761

**SUBJECT:** Money Released  
to General Fund

**FROM:** Jennifer M. Jones  
Evidence Custodian  
Alaska State Trooper

The monies from the following cases have been authorized for release to the General Fund by the case officers.

<u>Case #</u>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>	
91-13316	29	2388.00 ✓		
	31	860.00 ✓		
	38	5.00 ✓		
	40	20.00 ✓		
			3273.00	
86-20719	4	28.00 ✓	28.00	
88-66450	1	145.05 ✓	145.05	
89-59801	14	2610.00 ✓	2610.00	
91-64762	91	35.12 ✓		
	101	101.00 ✓		
	114	3.0 ✓		
	139	1.0 ✓		
	142	16.00 ✓		
	150	20.00 ✓		
	152	100.00 ✓		
	161	7.42 ✓		
				278.54
	90-9901	8	136.00 ✓	136.00
			6467.59	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>6470.59</b>	

Received by:

FRANCIS C. ALLAN  
Printed Name

Francis C. Allan 6/11/93  
Signature Date

Witnessed by:

DONNA DEVORE  
Printed Name

Donna DeVore 6/11/93  
Signature Date

cc: Cpl Wayne Von Clasen  
Evidence File

To: JENNIFER GRIGGS  
From: LILI JANKOWSKI  
Subject: Evidence money  
Date: 08/10/95 Time: 5:18p

Jennifer,

We have verified the amount of money from case # 91-13316 you asked about today. Our records reflect a total amount of \$3,273.00 as having been turned over to Fiscal on 6/11/93, (other money was turned in as well, this was just one part of it). These funds were all deposited on the same day, which means they were returned to the General Fund of Fiscal Year 93.

If I understood you correctly, those monies should not have been turned in, and you now need them back. However, there is a problem with that.

As a rule, prior fiscal year monies are not available past the re-appropriation period which lasts through Aug 31 of that year. Therefore, this money is not recoverable.

If somebody from outside the agency, who has a legitimate claim, is requesting it, it can be requested in the form of what's called a "prior year miscellaneous claim", but it involves legislative approval.

If I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

Lili

STATE OF ALASKA  
 STATEWIDE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM  
 1993 SPECIAL PERIOD AUDIT TRAIL REPORT

DOCUMENT	VHD/EMP/DSTRB	DESC	TRANS	WRNT	NUM	SY	CC	PGM	LC	ACCT	DATE	ACTUALS	ENCUMBRANCES	BUDGETS
A06716850003	TO CLEAR SUSPENSE ACCO		430-19			93	12621001			66190	12/09	46.25-	0.00	0.00
Q92343230049	12/08/92AG1239140		410-95			93	12621001			66370	12/09	4.01-	0.00	0.00
Q92354030020	12/19/92AG1239150		410-95			93	12621001			66370	12/21	394.01-	0.00	0.00
Q93174200009	06/23/93AG1239305		410-95			93	12621001			66370	06/25	6468.59-	0.00	0.00
A06685880003	TO TRANSFER HOUSING DE		430-11			93	12621001			66370	11/25	250.00-	0.00	0.00
M93063010389	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC S		520-50			93	12621001			68515	07/02	0.00	0.00	28363100.00-
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621001												40859.94-	0.00	28384145.00-
A06817570008	JUE84701 JUNEAU ELECTR		310-10	23392273		92	12621021			66190	01/27	50.00-	0.00	0.00
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621021												50.00-	0.00	0.00
Q93030030067	01/30/93AG1239186		410-95			93	12621023			66160	02/01	12.50-	0.00	0.00
Q93074200051	03/15/93AG1239215		410-95			93	12621023			66160	03/16	12.50-	0.00	0.00
Q93176010055	06/25/93AG1239308		410-95			93	12621023			66160	06/26	12.50-	0.00	0.00
Q93142000085	05/22/93AG1239273		410-95			93	12621023			66190	05/24	960.42-	0.00	0.00
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621023												997.92-	0.00	0.00
Q93109210017	04/19/93AG1239236		410-95			93	12621051			66160	04/20	12.50-	0.00	0.00
Q93145220024	05/25/93AG1239270		410-95			93	12621051			66160	05/26	25.00-	0.00	0.00
A06553370005	0FP88196 THE OFFICE PL		310-10	23248996		92	12621051			66190	09/30	9.36-	0.00	0.00
Q92254000059	09/10/92AG1239083		410-95			93	12621051			66190	09/10	35.00-	0.00	0.00
Q92288000039	10/14/92AG1239111		410-95			93	12621051			66190	10/14	119.00-	0.00	0.00
Q92312070012	11/07/92AG1239118		410-95			93	12621051			66190	11/09	97.00-	0.00	0.00
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621051												297.86-	0.00	0.00
Q92261210045	09/17/92AG1239088		410-95			93	12621059			66160	09/19	15.00-	0.00	0.00
Q93035200064	02/04/93AG1239190		410-95			93	12621059			66160	02/06	25.00-	0.00	0.00
Q93098200014	04/08/93AG1239226		410-95			93	12621059			66160	04/10	12.50-	0.00	0.00
Q92274220138	09/30/92AG1239102		410-95			93	12621059			66190	10/01	74.00-	0.00	0.00
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621059												126.50-	0.00	0.00
Q92258210032	09/14/92AG1239085		410-95			93	12621061			66160	09/15	60.00-	0.00	0.00
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621061												60.00-	0.00	0.00
Q92219080077	08/06/92AG1239048		410-95			93	12621062			66160	08/06	187.50-	0.00	0.00
Q93001030045	01/01/93AG1239160		410-95			93	12621062			66190	01/04	496.70-	0.00	0.00
Q93004220032	01/04/93AG1239164		410-95			93	12621062			66190	01/05	173.91-	0.00	0.00
Q93012220044	01/12/93AG1239168		410-95			93	12621062			66190	01/13	131.12-	0.00	0.00
Q93133200032	05/13/93AG1239264		410-95			93	12621062			66190	05/17	1687.17-	0.00	0.00
* TOTALS FOR CC 12621062												2676.40-	0.00	0.00

Q931420 5 05/22/93AG1239273

\* TOTALS FOR CC 12621063

RSN: 83082 CPB: 88783794

REPORT NO. 12249 D01

STATE OF ALASKA  
STATEWIDE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM  
FY93 UNRESTRICTED REVENUES, CC SORT, MONTH END

DATE: 06/05/94

46598-93 DETACHMENTS  
LEVEL: 70 - ALLOCATIONS  
ORIG: 93 FUND: 11100 BGDING  
SPNDING REV REC

APPROPRIATION UNRESTRICTED REVENUES BY EXTENDED NEXT LOWER LEVEL

ENTITY NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION	TOTAL RECEIPTS	INFO ONLY ENCUMBERED
** 46598-93 DETACHMENTS	55,468.94-	.00
** 46607-93 "A" DETACHMENT	997.92-	.00
** 46610-93 "B" DETACHMENT	8,029.66-	.00
** 46616-93 "C" DETACHMENT	197.34-	.00
** 46619-93 "D" DETACHMENT	2,885.20-	.00
** 46621-93 AST SUPPORT SERVICES	1,906.88-	.00
** 12621001-93 DETACHMENTS	41,451.94-	.00
S** 60000 TOT UNRESTRICTD REVS	41,451.94-	.00
S** 60006 UNREST REVS PRECLOSE	41,451.94-	.00
S** 60012 OPERATING UNREST REV	41,451.94-	.00
S** 64000 CHARGES FOR SERVICES	6,555.08-	.00
S** 64200 GENERAL GOVERNMENT	6,555.88-	.00
S** 64020 SALE PUBLIC DOC CERT	6,555.88-	.00
S** 65000 FINES & FORFEITURES	2,245.74-	.00
S** 65002 FINES & FORFEITURES	2,245.74-	.00
S** 65040 JUDGEMENT SETTLEMENT	2,245.74-	.00
S** 65250 OTHER UNREST REVS	32,650.32-	.00
S** 66150 RECOVERY OF EXPENSES	25,533.71-	.00
S** 66160 JURY & WORK COMP RC	40.00-	.00
S** 66190 PY REIMBURSE RECVRY	25,493.71-	.00
S** 66350 MISCELLANEOUS	7,116.61-	.00
S** 66370 MISC REV	7,116.61-	.00
S** 68500 OMB FUNDING SOURCES	.00	.00
S** 68515 GF/UNRESTRICTED REC	.00	.00

\*\*\* END OF DATA FOR 46598-93 \*\*\*

## SENATE BILL NO. 260

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Introduced: 2/2/96

Referred: Finance

## A BILL

## FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the expenses of state  
 2 government and making and amending appropriations; ratifying certain state  
 3 expenditures; and providing for an effective date."

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

5 \* Section 1. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION. (a) To meet increased caseloads  
 6 at the public defender agency in Bethel, the following are amended to read:

7 (1) Section 47, ch. 94, SLA 1995, page 16, line 5:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL	OTHER
	ITEMS	FUND	FUNDS
10 Centralized Administrative	<u>26,146,200</u>	<u>14,765,000</u>	11,381,200
11 Services	[26,195,200]	[14,814,000]	

12 (2) Section 47, ch. 94, SLA 1995, page 15, line 38:

	APPROPRIATION	GENERAL
	ITEMS	FUND

1 U/A student tuition/fees/services 26,688  
2 University receipts 4,566

3 \* Sec. 16. DISASTER AND FIRE FUNDING. The sum of \$1,500,000 is appropriated  
4 from the general fund to the Office of the Governor, office of management and budget, for  
5 emergency funding for disasters and fires for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1996 and  
6 June 30, 1997.

7 \* Sec. 17. MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS. (a) The following amounts are appropriated  
8 from the general fund to the following departments to pay miscellaneous claims and stale-  
9 dated warrants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996:

10	DEPARTMENT	APPROPRIATION
11	Administration	\$ 12,565
12	Community and Regional Affairs	468
13	Corrections	11,188
14	Education	526
15	Fish and Game	1,615
16	Health and Social Services	64,260
17	Labor	46
18	Law	160
19	→ Public Safety	1,657 ←
20	Transportation and Public Facilities	2,909

21 (b) The sum of \$6,336 is appropriated from the following sources to the Department  
22 of Transportation and Public Facilities to pay miscellaneous claims and stale-dated warrants  
23 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996:

24	Highway Working Capital Fund	\$4,490
25	Alaska Marine Highway System Fund	1,846

26 (c) The sum of \$277 is appropriated from Exxon Valdez spill settlement funds to the  
27 Department of Environmental Conservation to pay miscellaneous claims and stale-dated  
28 warrants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1996.

29 \* Sec. 18. RATIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM. The following  
30 departmental expenditures made in fiscal years 1985 to 1994 are ratified to reverse the  
31 negative account balances in the Alaska state accounting system in the amounts listed for each

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Administration  
Division of Administrative Services

To: Nancy Slagle  
Director  
Division of Budget Review  
Office of Management & Budget

From: Sharon Barto  
Director

Date: February 29, 1996

Phone: 465-5655

Subject: Zero Balance  
Ratification

BUDGET REVIEW  
FEB 29 1996  
OFFICE OF  
MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

We have two additional zero balance ratification requests to make.

The first zero balance ratification involves a RSA with the Department of Law that was closed in error on August 29, 1994. The closure was an error because at that time there was a valid encumbrance in place. Subsequent to the closure of the RSA a payment against the encumbrance of \$1,211.25 was made. The system allowed the payment because the change AR that would have normally accompanied the RSA closure was not processed. However, because the RSA was closed we (DOA) were unable to collect the I/A from Law. Therefore, we have a negative balance of \$1,211 in AR 94-07647 and need to have that amount of GF appropriated to it in order to zero balance.

The second zero balance ratification involves the Telecommunications Services appropriation 3589-91. There was an under collection of revenues in the amount of \$330,733.98 in the Telecommunications Services appropriation 3589-91. This resulted in a shortfall balance of \$330,733.98. This shortfall was caused in part by an AB adjustment that moved revenue authority from the Computer Services appropriation 3587-91, without moving the accompanying revenue receipts. We are now preparing a fund only adjusting journal entry to move the \$66,928.16 collected, but not expended, in the Computer Services appropriation 3587-91 to the Telecommunications Services appropriation 3589-91. That leaves a shortfall balance of \$263,805.82.

We are now requesting ratification of expenditure authorization directly from the Information Services Fund for the remaining \$263,805.82. This amount has already been expended from the fund and the ratification will allow the us to clear this under collected appropriation from the books.

If you have additional questions or need additional information, please call.

cc: Mark Boyer  
Chris Parce  
Dan Spencer  
Eric Swanson

## Ratification Project

AR #	Agency	AR Description	Ratification Required		Explanation
			Actual Shortfalls	AKSAS System Error	
29567-85	AIDEA	Operating Appropriation	16,513.00		Under collected Revenue
30511-85	Economic Development	Mining RSA	427.10		Over Spent Authorization
31517-86	Ak Energy Authority	Solar Panel RSA	0.61		Over Spent Authorization
32111-86	Ak Energy Authority	Kodiak Electric	0.14		Over Spent Authorization
	<b>Subtotal FY85-FY87</b>		<b>16,940.95</b>	<b>0.00</b>	
29568-91	AIDEA	CIP Positions	29.06		Under Collected Revenue
29583-89	Occupational Licensing	Real Estate Commission	27,351.48		Under Collected Revenue
29636-93	Ak Energy Authority	Operations	7,017.91		Under Collected Revenue
30027-89	Measurement Standards	Weigh Stations	237.47		Under Collected Revenue
30056-93	International Trade	Mongolian Coal Study	434.90		Under Collected Revenue
30573-88	Economic Development	Offshore Mining RSA		2,806.00	Negative Expenditure Authorization
	<b>Subtotal FY88-FY94</b>		<b>35,070.82</b>	<b>2,806.00</b>	
	<b>Total All Years</b>		<b>52,011.67</b>	<b>2,806.00</b>	
	<b>Grand Total To Be Ratified</b>			<b>54,817.67</b>	

	AVAILABLE BALANCE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
NET CONTINUING EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATION .....(PF2)	807830.31	807830.31
NET CONTINUING RESTRICTED REVENUE ESTIMATE .....(PF3)	-807830.31	
LESS: ALLOWABLE RECEIPTS (PF4)	-791317.31	
ACTUAL EXPENDED .....	807830.31	807830.31
ENCUMBRANCES .....(PF5)	N/A	
NET BALANCE .....	-16513.00	
TOLERANCE ADJUSTMENT ....(PF6)	16513.00	=====
TOLERANCE ADJUSTED NET AVAILABLE BALANCE .....	=====	

FOR NEXT APPROPRIATION ENTER==> NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ TERM YEAR \_\_\_\_\_  
PF1=MENU 7=LAPSE BALANCE 8=CROSS STRUCTURE CNTRL 9=NEXT LOWER LEVEL

	AVAILABLE BALANCE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
NET CONTINUING EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATION .....(PF2)	20000.00	20000.00
NET CONTINUING RESTRICTED REVENUE ESTIMATE .....(PF3)	-20000.00	
LESS: ALLOWABLE RECEIPTS (PF4)	-20000.00	
ACTUAL EXPENDED .....	20427.10	20427.10
ENCUMBRANCES .....(PF5)	N/A	
NET BALANCE .....	-427.10	-427.10
TOLERANCE ADJUSTMENT ....(PF6)		=====
TOLERANCE ADJUSTED NET AVAILABLE BALANCE .....	-427.10	=====

FOR NEXT APPROPRIATION ENTER==> NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ TERM YEAR \_\_\_\_\_  
 PF1=MENU 7=LAPSE BALANCE 8=CROSS STRUCTURE CNTRL 9=NEXT LOWER LEVEL

	AVAILABLE BALANCE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
NET CONTINUING EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATION .....(PF2)	17726.04	17726.04
NET CONTINUING RESTRICTED REVENUE ESTIMATE .....(PF3)		
LESS: ALLOWABLE RECEIPTS (PF4) ACTUAL EXPENDED .....	17726.65	17726.65
ENCUMBRANCES .....(PF5)	N/A	
	-----	-----
NET BALANCE .....	-0.61	-0.61
TOLERANCE ADJUSTMENT ....(PF6)		=====
	-----	
TOLERANCE ADJUSTED NET AVAILABLE BALANCE .....	-0.61	
	=====	

FOR NEXT APPROPRIATION ENTER==> NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ TERM YEAR \_\_\_\_\_  
 PF1=MENU 7=LAPSE BALANCE 8=CROSS STRUCTURE CNTRL 9=NEXT LOWER LEVEL

INQ-TR: TANAB AND UNOBLIGATED BALANCE CALCULATIONS  
CY: 1996 APPN: 32111 (1986) - KODIAK ELECT PLAN

01 26 96

	AVAILABLE BALANCE	UNOBLIGATED BALANCE
NET CONTINUING EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZATION .....(PF2)	1515.65	1515.65
NET CONTINUING RESTRICTED REVENUE ESTIMATE .....(PF3)		
LESS: ALLOWABLE RECEIPTS (PF4)		
ACTUAL EXPENDED .....	1515.79	1515.79
ENCUMBRANCES .....(PF5)	N/A	
NET BALANCE .....	-0.14	-0.14
TOLERANCE ADJUSTMENT ....(PF6)		=====
TOLERANCE ADJUSTED NET AVAILABLE BALANCE .....	-0.14	=====

FOR NEXT APPROPRIATION ENTER==> NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ TERM YEAR \_\_\_\_\_  
PF1=MENU 7=LAPSE BALANCE 8=CROSS STRUCTURE CNTRL 9=NEXT LOWER LEVEL

# MEMORANDUM

# STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Administrative Services Division

TO: Nancy Slagle, Director  
Division of Budget Review  
Office of Management & Budget

DATE: February 28, 1996

FILE: PYRATIFY.BUD

THRU: *Tom Cashen*  
Tom Cashen, Commissioner  
Department of Labor

PHONE: 465-2720

FROM: Arbe Williams, Director *AW*

SUBJECT: FY 85 through FY 87  
Ratification Requests

Per your "Zero Balance Report" memo dated January 22, 1996, the Department of Labor has the following items to be included in the ratification section of the supplemental bill. All amounts requested are for terminated appropriations with a non-zero balance in fiscal years FY 85 and FY 86, no amounts are being requested for FY 87. This request represents all needs for these three fiscal years. The following are specifics on the request:

<u>Appn-YR</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Amount</u>
27615-85	Wage & Hour	\$1,059.50
27540-86	Workers' Incentive	\$12,811.71
27570-86	Management Srvcs	\$10,175.80
27655-86	Alaska Hire	\$39.08

Attached to this memo is a spreadsheet showing how the amounts were determined.

cc: Royce Weller, OMB  
Margene DeSmet, ASD  
Denise Olmsted, ASD

OFFICE OF  
MANAGEMENT & BUDGET

FEB 28 1996

BUDGET REVIEW

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Division of Administrative Services

February 26, 1966  
Financial Statement Fiscal Year 1965

Justification Request to clean up SFY85 - SFY87

Year	AR	Title	Authorized	Revenue Est	GF Authorized	Expenditures	Revenues	GF Expend	GF Lapse	Should be	Restriction/Deferral			Needs OMB approval			
											Restricted	RST needed	Deferred	Deferral needed	RP	Justification	
1985	27515	Unemploy Ins	13,307,800.00	13,272,200.00	35,600.00	12,146,000.13	12,120,205.58	26,684.55	8,005.45	(1,151,094.42)	(987,203.55)	(164,790.87)	987,203.55	164,790.87			
1985	27540	WIN	1,258,500.00	940,000.00	318,500.00	983,501.04	704,020.42	279,480.82	39,019.38	(235,979.58)	(150,000.00)	(85,979.58)	139,000.00	96,679.58			
1985	27615	Wage & Hour (PBA-AKSAS conversion problem)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,059.50	0.00	1,059.50	(1,059.50)							(1,059.50)	
															1985 Total Justification Request	(1,059.50)	
1986	27540	Workers' Incentive	920,000.00	821,900.00	299,000.00	881,661.72	569,850.01	311,811.71	(12,811.71)	(52,048.99)		(39,238.28)		52,049.60		(12,811.71)	
1986	27570	Management Svcs	2,637,800.00	1,885,700.00	752,100.00	2,523,711.80	1,781,436.00	762,275.80	(10,175.80)	(124,264.00)		(114,088.20)		124,264.00		(10,175.80)	
1986	27855	Alaska Hrs	80,000.00	80,000.00	0.00	80,017.04	79,907.06	39.08	(39.08)	(2.04)				2.04		(39.08)	
															1986 Total Justification Request	(23,026.59)	
1987	27540	Workers' Incentive	916,400.00	634,000.00	282,400.00	751,581.95	510,785.20	240,748.66	41,603.34	(123,214.71)	(164,818.00)		122,632.00	582.71			
1987	27575	Special Services	1,756,800.00	1,338,300.00	418,500.00	1,596,619.81	1,172,372.79	414,247.02	4,252.98	(165,927.21)	(170,180.00)		162,000.00	3,837.21			
1987	27585	OSHA	2,717,000.00	1,325,300.00	1,391,700.00	2,638,927.25	1,265,228.40	1,373,698.85	18,001.15	(60,071.60)	(60,335.00)		52,161.00	7,910.60		(54.52)	
1987	27623	UI Investigations	582,300.00	582,300.00	0.00	471,769.20	471,714.60	54.52	(54.52)	(110,585.32)	(100,355.00)	(1,230.32)	100,355.00	1,230.32		54.52	
															1987 Total Justification Request	0.00	
										<u>87,641.66</u>		<u>(405,327.25)</u>		<u>451,647.32</u>		<u>0.00</u>	<u>(24,086.06)</u>

**MEMORANDUM****State of Alaska**

TO: Nancy Slagle, Director  
 Division of Budget Review  
 Office of Management and Budget

DATE: March 6, 1996

FILE NO: G:A96BUDGET  
 SUPPLEMT\HSPA

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4336

*KB*  
 FROM: Kenneth E. Bischoff, Director  
 Division of Administrative Services  
 Department of Public Safety

SUBJECT: DPS #12-6-0156  
 Ratification Request  
 FY 94 HSPA

The Department of Public Safety requests that the appropriation listed below be ratified.

This ratification is necessary to balance the Department of Administration Zero Balancing Report as follows:

FY	AR	COMPONENT	AMOUNT
94	46562	HSPA/Operations	\$1,099.95

We do not need to spend any additional General Funds. This is to post the authorization in the appropriation to allow us to close the books on this prior year account.

Back-up Worksheets and additional information is attached.

Attachments

cc: Mary Moran - HSPA

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



copy

## MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Nancy Slagle, Director  
Division of Budget Review  
Office of Management and Budget

**FROM:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**DATE:** March 1, 1996

**SUBJ:** Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Amendment to CSHB 468(FIN)am

This is a request to submit to the Senate Finance Committee an amendment to CSHB 468(FIN)am on behalf of the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council. This amendment would give the Department of Natural Resources the authority to receive and expend \$6,670,500 from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement trust funds to purchase 691.9 acres of surface estate from the owners of the eight small parcels listed in Table 1. Two of these parcels are in the Prince William Sound region and six are on the Kenai Peninsula.

Table 1. Summary of Small Parcels to be Purchased

Parcel ID	Description	Location	Acres	Value
PWS 17&17A-D	Ellamar Subdivision	Tatitlek	33.4	\$655,500
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel	Valdez	9.5	\$150,000
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	Kenai River	20.0	\$320,000
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	Kasilof River Flats	53.0	\$260,000
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	Homer	220.0	\$1,200,000
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	Kenai River	100.0	\$600,000
KEN 148	River Ranch	Kenai River	146.0	\$1,650,000
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	Kenai River	110.0	\$1,835,000
			<b>691.9</b>	<b>\$6,670,500</b>

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

We are asking for this authorization to be included in the supplemental appropriations bill rather than the capital budget because of timing. These transactions need to be closed as soon as possible. In most cases, the sellers offered their parcels over a year ago and the Trustee Council had extensive public deliberations before the decision to acquire them. The Council made its decision to acquire these parcels in November 1995. Most of the sellers expected the transactions to close within about 60 days and have made financial commitments on that basis. The Coal Creek Moorage parcel is currently the subject of a bank foreclosure proceeding. If the transaction is not completed soon, the foreclosure will proceed and the owners will lose the proceeds from the sale. One of the Ellamar Subdivision parcel owners has procured options to purchase inholdings within the subdivision. These options will expire unless the sale is completed soon. The Tulins have already purchased certain mineral rights that were needed for the State to acquire their parcel.

If the supplemental bill does not move from the Senate in a timely fashion, we may ask that this request be considered as an RPL by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee in order to expedite its consideration.

These parcels of land were evaluated as part of the Trustee Council's *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking* (July 15, 1995). Two of the parcels recommended for acquisition rank high, four rank moderate, and two have been designated "Parcels Meriting Special Consideration (PMSC)," that is, parcels that have unique or other outstanding values that transcend the parcels' scores.

Ellamar Subdivision is on Virgin Bay, about two miles north of Tatitlek in Prince William Sound. Public ownership of undeveloped waterfront lots within this subdivision will protect habitat for pink salmon, Pacific herring, intertidal/subtidal organisms, sea otters, and recreation/tourism by preventing further construction on these parcels. Acquisition will also ensure public access to the uplands for camping and preserve the option to enhance public recreational opportunities.

Hayward Parcel is adjacent to the Valdez Duck Flats. The parcel contains three gravel pads that extend out onto the Duck Flats. Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for intertidal and subtidal organisms, harbor seals, and sea otters by preventing further development of the site. Acquisition will also create an opportunity to return the site to its natural condition by removing the three gravel pads that are on the site.

Kobylarz Subdivision has about 1100 feet of riverbank frontage on Big Eddy at Mile 14 of the Kenai River. The Big Eddy fishing hole is one of the most popular fishing areas on the Kenai River. The Kobylarz Subdivision consists of a large wetland and spring-fed slough bordered by a bluff to the north, partially submerged woods, and the Kenai mainstem. Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly

Varden, and recreation/tourism by preventing the loss of wetlands to development. Acquisition will also create an opportunity for public agencies to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation.

Coal Creek Moorage is part of the Kasilof River Flats. Public ownership of this parcel will protect fish habitat and intertidal habitat by preventing the filling of wetlands that would result from construction; enable agencies to better protect cultural resources and to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation; and preserve opportunities for the public to continue using the area. Acquisition will also preserve the option to enhance public recreational opportunities. The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association uses Coal Creek as a release site for sockeye salmon smolts, which contribute to the overall Cook Inlet commercial fishery. Support for acquisition of this parcel was expressed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough (Resolution 93-104) and Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

Tulin Parcel lies between the Sterling Highway and Cook Inlet. The adjacent property to the south is a large tract of state-owned land that does not have road access to the Sterling Highway. The parcel is dominated by a mixed spruce and birch forest association. Public ownership of this parcel will protect bald eagle habitat and preserve recreational opportunities by preventing further development of the subdivision on the parcel. Acquisition would also create the opportunity to enhance recreational opportunities through, for example, improving and maintaining the road for access to the beach. Support for acquisition of this parcel was expressed by Kachemak Bay State Park Citizens Advisory Board (Resolution 95-3).

Cone Parcel is near the mouth of the Kenai River in an area known as the Kenai River Flats. Public ownership of this parcel will protect fish habitat, intertidal habitat, and the recreational values associated with the fish and wildlife on this parcel by preventing development on this parcel. Furthermore, at one time the City of Kenai proposed to rezone 500 acres of adjacent city-owned wetlands from a Rural Residential classification to Conservation, if the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council acquired subject property.

River Ranch is near Mile 32 on the Kenai River. It is one of the larger privately owned properties on the river, developed primarily as a horse and cattle ranch. Riparian vegetation along portions of the Kenai River has been manually cleared or trampled by livestock. Public ownership of the parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly Varden, and recreation/tourism by foreclosing the possibility that the parcel will be more intensively developed. Removal of livestock will further protect fish habitat by allowing the reestablishment of riparian vegetation. Acquisition will allow public agencies to manage public access, thereby minimizing associated bank damage, and also to enhance recreational opportunities.

Girves Parcel is located near Mile 19 of the Kenai River just outside the city of Soldotna. It is across from Centennial Campground and Slikok Creek State Recreation Area. Public ownership of the parcel will protect fish habitat by allowing public agencies to manage public use of the streambanks. Acquisition will also enhance recreation by providing additional public land for fishing and other recreational uses. Appropriate action would be taken to protect or restore streambank vegetation that is important fish habitat.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources will manage these parcels with protection of fish and wildlife habitat and populations as the highest management priorities. Under the terms of the purchase agreements, public use of these lands must be allowed and must include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses, consistent with public safety and permitted under law or regulations of the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game.

I have included Restoration Benefits Reports and maps of each parcel. If you have any questions about this request, please contact me at 278-8012.

Attachments (2)

cc(w/attachments): Senator Rick Halford  
Senator Steve Frank

## SUGGESTED AMENDMENT LANGUAGE

The sum of \$6,670,500 is appropriated from *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds to the Department of Natural Resources to purchase the following parcels in the amounts stated:

### PURPOSE

Ellamar Subdivision (PWS 17 & 17A-D)	\$655,500
Hayward Parcel (PWS 52)	\$150,000
Kobylarz Subdivision (KEN 10)	\$320,000
Coal Creek Moorage (KEN 19)	\$260,000
Tulin Parcel (KEN 29)	\$1,200,000
Cone Parcel (KEN 34)	\$600,000
River Ranch (KEN 148)	\$1,650,000
Girves Parcel (KEN 1006)	\$1,835,000

# Restoration Benefits Reports

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This section describes the eight small parcels which the state would like to purchase. Descriptions include a map of the parcel, and text describing the parcel's acreage, rank, agency sponsor, appraised value, owner, general location, restoration benefits, potential threats, proposed management, and public comment. Parcel identification numbers are prefaced with an abbreviation for the region — PWS for Prince William Sound and KEN for Kenai Peninsula.

**Acreage.** Parcels range from 9.5 to 220 acres in size.

**Rank.** The Habitat Work Group evaluates, scores, and ranks parcels that comply with threshold criteria. The evaluation process takes into account the resource value of the parcel, adverse impacts from human activity, and potential benefits to management of public lands. Two of the parcels recommended for acquisition rank high, four rank moderate, and two have been designated "Parcels Meriting Special Consideration (PMSC)." A PMSC is a parcel that has unique or other outstanding values that transcend the parcel's score.

**Sponsor.** Two state agencies sponsored small parcels: the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR).

**Appraised value.** The parcel description indicates the appraised fair market value as well as a brief description of the highest and best use of the parcel. The appraised value is based on acquisition of fee simple interest in the parcel.

**Owner.** Current owner of the surface estate.

**Location.** General location of the property.

**Parcel Description.** Description of such factors as the dimensions of the property, road access, land use, ocean or river frontage, and structures that may exist on the parcel.

**Restoration Benefits.** This section describes how acquisition of the parcel will benefit the restoration of resources and services injured in the spill.

**Potential Threats.** Potential activities on the parcel that could threaten recovery of injured resources and services.

**Proposed Management.** A description of how the sponsor agency would manage the parcel.

**Public Comment.** A brief summary of public comments received on the parcel.




**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA**

Parcel: PWS17

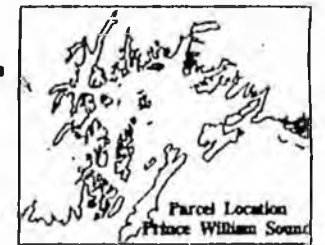
0 1.0 2.0 miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**LEGEND**

-  Public Lands (Federal or State)
-  Private or Municipal Lands
-  Native Selected

**SOURCES:**  
Land status provided by the  
US Forest Service, 1994, and the  
ADNR, Land Records Information  
Section (LRS), 1993.



N

PWS17

TATITLEK

Busby  
Is.

Virgin  
Bay

Ellamar

NARROWS

West  
Bay

Tatitlek

Boulder  
Bay

BLIGH  
ISLAND

Cloudman  
Bay

Landlocked Bay

## PWS 17 and 17A-D: Ellamar Subdivision

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**Acreage:** 33.4      **Rank:** Moderate      **Sponsor:** ADNR      **Appraised Value:** \$655,500  
**Owners:** Ellamar Properties, Inc. (Parcels 17 and 17A), Joe Pavsek (Parcel 17B), Kay Haneline (Parcel 17C), and Francis Hunt, Jr. (Parcel 17D)  
**Location:** Block 10, Lots 1, 2, 3, 5-11, 12 and 30 and USMS 556A, Ellamar Subdivision, 2 miles north of Tatitlek

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**Parcel Description.** These five parcels are on Virgin Bay, about two miles north of Tatitlek. The area is mostly flat, well forested, protected by Bligh and Busby Islands to the west and surrounded by mountains to the east. Ellamar Subdivision has 157 lots, 42 of which have been sold. Acquisition efforts have focused on lots surrounding Virgin Bay. These lots have not been impacted by development activities and will provide a viable protection unit encompassing the mouth of Gladhaugh Creek and a large intertidal area.

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of these parcels will protect habitat for pink salmon, Pacific herring, intertidal/subtidal organisms, sea otters, and recreation/tourism by preventing further construction on these parcels. Acquisition will also ensure public access to the uplands and preserve the option to enhance public recreational opportunities, for example, by installing mooring buoys or similar facilities.

Key habitat and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

- *Pink salmon.* Gladhaugh Creek, a pink salmon stream, bisects part of the parcel.
- *Herring, intertidal/subtidal organisms, and sea otters.* Virgin Bay supports heavy spawning concentrations of Pacific herring and is a documented concentrated sea otter pupping area
- *Recreation/tourism.* Recreational improvements in the immediate vicinity include subdivision roads, a boathouse and dock. Virgin Bay also provides a protected anchorage.

These parcels have potential for enhancement of recreational opportunities in Prince William Sound. Ellamar is approximately 25 miles from Valdez by boat. The area would make a good destination and rest stop for recreational boaters entering Prince William Sound from Valdez. Virgin Bay provides a protected anchorage, and installation of mooring buoys or a public boat launch could improve safety for small boat operators.

**Potential Threats.** Ellamar Subdivision is partially developed. Subdivision roads have been constructed. Further construction in the subdivision could threaten injured resources and services. Potential impacts include elevated levels of disturbance, localized pollution, and possible habitat loss from erosion and sedimentation.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of the 22-acre Parcel 17 is \$310,000. The highest and best use of this property is recreational, residential, or commercial lodge type development. The appraised value of Parcels 17A-D are \$26,500, \$40,000, \$29,000 and \$250,000. The highest and best use of these smaller parcels is considered to be single family residential, residential cabins, or small lodge development.

**Proposed Management.** These parcels will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The land will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** The Public Advisory Group noted that residents of Tatitlek use Virgin Bay for subsistence, and recommended that negotiators try to protect previously sold parcels to reduce the number of private inholdings that would remain in the lands acquired. One individual expressed support for acquisition of the land because of the area's exceptional scenery, recreational opportunities, wildlife values, and cultural history.






**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA**

**Parcel: PWS52**

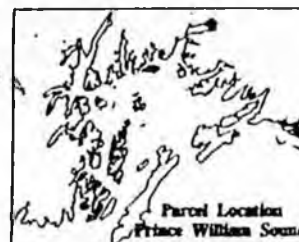
0 1.0 2.0 miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**LEGEND**

-  Public Lands (Federal or State)
-  Private or Municipal Lands
-  Native Selected

**SOURCES:**  
Land status provided by the  
US Forest Service, 1994, and the  
ADNR, Land Records Information  
System (LRIS), 1993.



**PORT VALDEZ**

*Mineral Creek*

**Valdez**

**PWS52**

Valdez  
Airport

Richardson  
Highway

## PWS 52: Hayward Parcel

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**Acreage:** 9.5      **Rank:** Moderate      **Sponsor:** ADFG      **Appraised Value:** \$150,000  
**Owner:** Philip L. Hayward  
**Location:** Zook Subdivision, near intersection of Richardson Highway and Mineral Loop Road, adjacent to Valdez Duck Flats

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**Parcel Description.** This parcel is located near the intersection of the Richardson Highway and Mineral Loop Road. It is adjacent to the Valdez Duck Flats. The parcel contains three gravel pads that extend out onto the Duck Flats. The parcel has few additional improvements other than a shed and trailer.

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for intertidal and subtidal organisms, harbor seals, and sea otters by preventing further development of the site. Acquisition will also create an opportunity to return the site to its natural condition by removing the three gravel pads that are on the site. This relatively low-cost improvement would allow periodic flooding of this part of the Duck Flats and the re-establishment of native vegetation.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

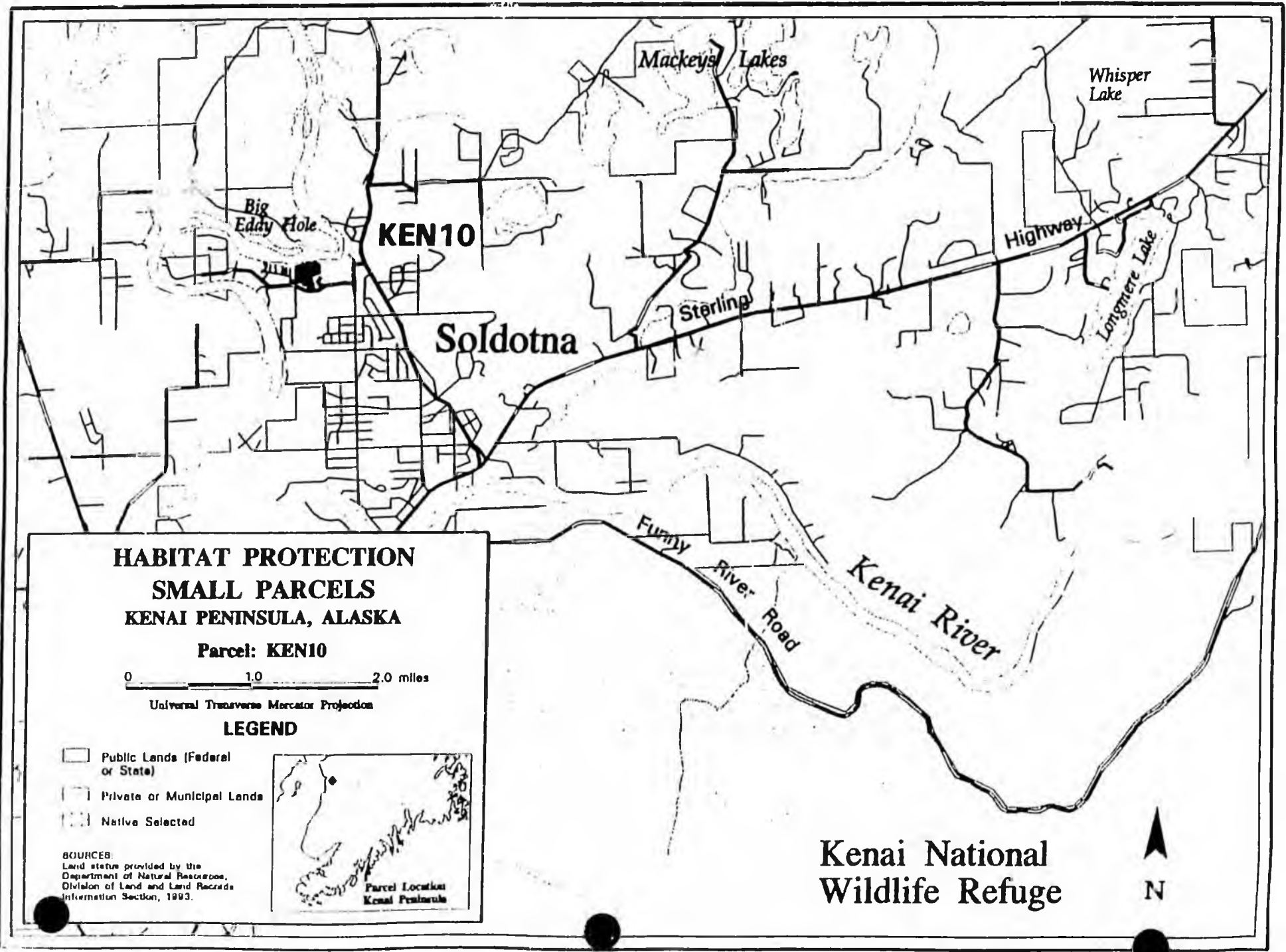
- *Intertidal/subtidal organisms.* The Valdez Duck Flats are a large and unique complex of intertidal mud flats and salt marsh covering approximately 1000 acres. The flats are flooded regularly by incoming tides that mix with seven freshwater streams creating a productive estuary environment. Millions of salmon fry from these streams and the nearby Solomon Gulch hatchery feed and rear throughout the Duck Flats, assisted by the counter-clockwise currents that flow through Port Valdez.
- *Harbor seals and sea otters* also forage throughout the area for mussels and clams.
- The Duck Flats also provide nesting, molting and staging habitat for 52 species of marine birds, eight species of waterfowl, 18 species of shorebirds and numerous other passerines and raptors.

**Potential Threats.** This parcel has significant development potential. It is on a major road system and has three gravel pads that could easily accommodate trailers or other structures. The gravel pads interfere with the periodic flooding that is essential for maintaining the Duck Flats, and displace native vegetation. Further development of the parcel as, for example, an RV park or a commercial operation, could add to the pollution from development around the perimeter of the flats, which is already affecting the Valdez Duck Flats.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of this parcel is \$150,000. This parcel is zoned Commercial-Residential. Therefore, the highest and best use would be development of an apartment complex, single family home, or commercial/industrial project utilizing the existing gravel pads for access and parking.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat Land."

**Public Comment.** A member of the Public Advisory Group, who is also a resident of Valdez, supported acquisition of the Hayward parcel because he believed it to be the only piece of private land on the north end of the flats and its acquisition would keep that part of the flats as they are and provide an opportunity to clean up the gravel pads. The owner of a kayaking company in Valdez supported acquisition of this parcel because of the exceptional habitat values of the Valdez Duck Flats and concern about the possibility that an RV park may be constructed on the site.






**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA**

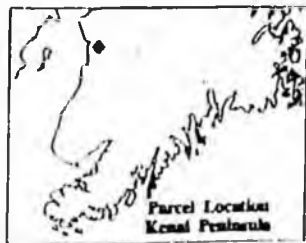
**Parcel: KEN10**

0 1.0 2.0 miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**LEGEND**

-  Public Lands (Federal or State)
-  Private or Municipal Lands
-  Native Selected



**SOURCES**  
Land status provided by the  
Department of Natural Resources,  
Division of Land and Land Records  
Information Section, 1993.

**Kenai National  
Wildlife Refuge**



## KEN 10: Kobylarz Subdivision

---

**Acreage:** 20      **Rank:** Moderate      **Sponsor:** ADFG/ADNR      **Appraised Value:** \$320,000  
**Owner:** Elizabeth Kobylarz  
**Location:** Mile 14 of the Kenai River

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**Parcel Description.** This parcel has about 1100 feet of riverbank frontage on Big Eddy at Mile 14 of the Kenai River. The Big Eddy fishing hole is one of the most popular fishing areas on the Kenai River. The Kobylarz Subdivision consists of a large wetland and spring-fed slough bordered by a bluff to the north, partially submerged woods, and the Kenai mainstem.

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly Varden, and recreation/tourism by preventing the loss of wetlands to development. Acquisition will also create an opportunity for public agencies to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

- *Pink salmon and Dolly Varden* spawn in the river adjacent to the property. The slough provides excellent rearing and overwintering habitat for Dolly Varden, chinook and coho salmon.
- *Sockeye salmon* migrate and rear along the banks of the Kenai River.
- *Recreation/Tourism.* Recreation use of the Kenai River depends on fisheries resources that were injured in the spill, particularly sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden. The parcel receives a high level of trespass use by fishermen to gain access to the Big Eddy fishing hole. Boats also drop people off onshore to fish from the riverbank.

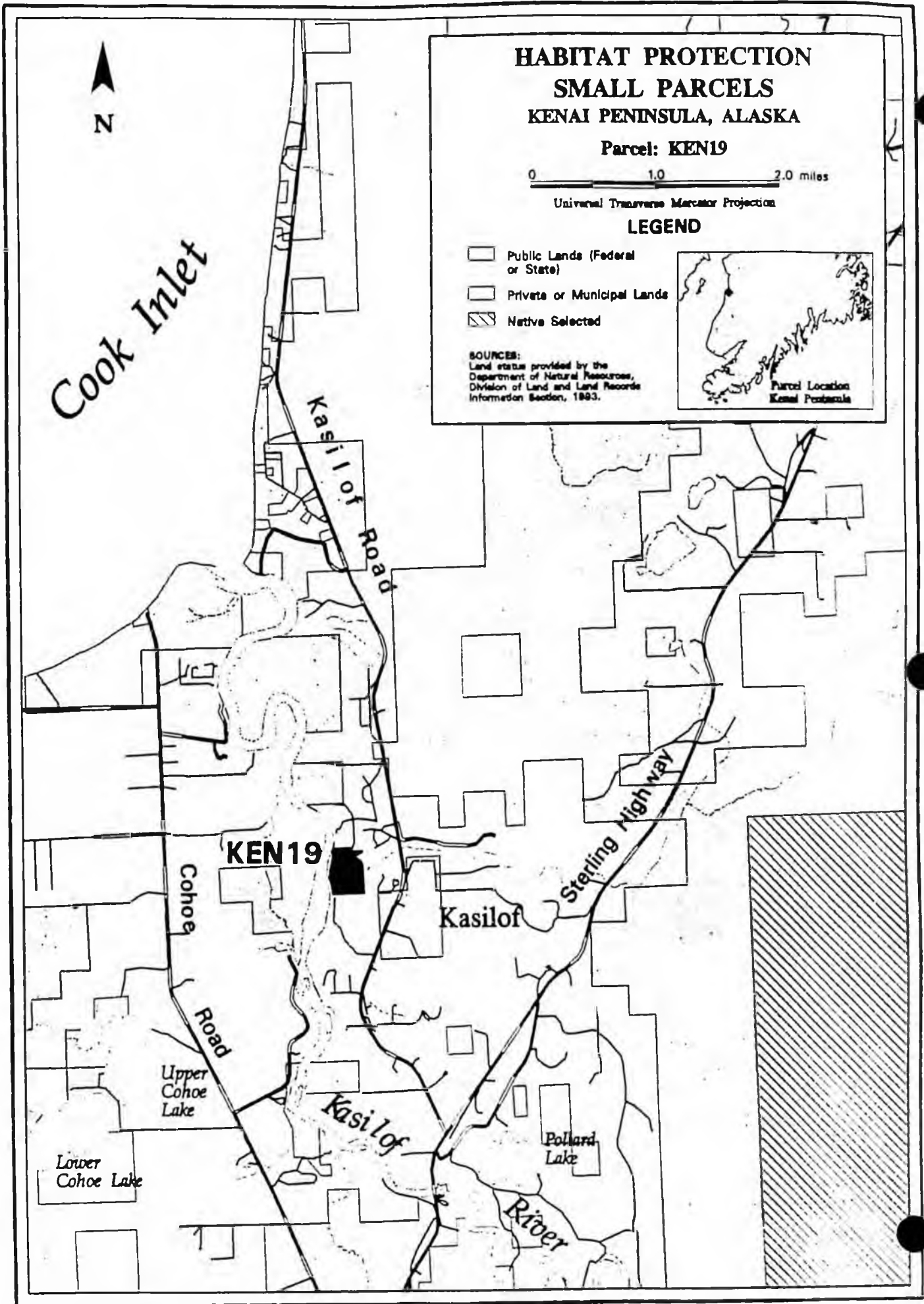
**Potential Threats.** Fishing activity on the Kenai River, particularly in the area downstream of the Soldotna Bridge, threatens to degrade fish spawning and rearing habitat on this parcel. The large numbers of fishers that use this area tend to trample and denude vegetation along streambanks, increasing erosion and sedimentation.

In 1979, the owners of this parcel applied to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a Section 404 permit to place 9,300 cubic yards of fill in the wetlands adjacent to the Kenai River. This development would have eliminated 4.3 acres of wetlands. In its comments on the application, the U.S. Department of the Interior stated, "We view these wetlands as particularly significant because of their proximity to the river where they serve as a final filtering system for upland runoff and an important source of nutrients and material which are essential to the welfare of the river's fishery resource."

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of this parcel is \$320,000. The parcel is located in a predominantly rural residential area and is improved with boardwalk, road, well, septic, and wood frame shelter. The highest and best use is determined to be interim use as an RV park with speculative holding for long-term subdivision development.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** The Restoration Office has received no written comments from the public regarding this parcel.



## KEN 19: Coal Creek Moorage

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**Acreage:** 53      **Rank:** High      **Sponsor:** ADFG/ADNR      **Appraised Value:** \$260,000  
**Owner:** Linda McLane  
**Location:** Kasilof River Flats at confluence of Coal Creek and Kasilof River

---

**Parcel Description.** This parcel is located at the confluence of Coal Creek and the Kasilof River. It is part of the Kasilof River Flats.

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of this parcel will protect fish habitat and intertidal habitat by preventing the filling of wetlands that would result from construction; enable agencies to better protect cultural resources and to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation; and preserve opportunities for the public to continue using the area. Acquisition will also preserve the option to enhance public recreational opportunities.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

- *Pink salmon and Dolly Varden* spawn in the river adjacent to the property. The Kasilof River Flats provide excellent rearing and overwintering habitat for Dolly Varden.
- *Sockeye salmon.* The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) uses Coal Creek as a release site for sockeye salmon smolts, which contribute to the overall Cook Inlet commercial fishery.
- *Intertidal/subtidal organisms.* The parcel contains an extensive tidal marsh, which support various fish, birds and mammals.
- *Archaeological resources.* There is evidence of early Russian structures with features indicating this may be the site of the first Russian settlement in southcentral Alaska. There are also numerous barabaras (remnant house pits), fish pits, and two abandoned historic fox farming pens.
- *Recreation/tourism.* The parcel supports recreational use by fishers, birdwatchers and hikers.
- The parcel also supports a variety of other fish and wildlife, such as chinook and coho salmon; steelhead and rainbow trout; Canada, Tule and lesser snow geese; Sandhill cranes; and numerous other waterfowl and shorebirds. Coal Creek is an important wildlife movement corridor for black bear and moose that travel between adjacent upland areas and the Kasilof River Flats.

**Potential Threats.** The parcel's owners have attempted to develop a subdivision and access road that would entail filling wetlands. The landowners also have proposed installing a culvert on Coal Creek.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of this parcel is \$260,000. The parcel contains four lots which can be marketed independently. The highest and best use is development and sale of individual residential lots.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** Support for acquisition of this parcel was expressed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough (Resolution 93-104) and Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.




**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA**

**Parcel: KEN29**

0 1.0 2.0 miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**LEGEND**

-  Public Lands (Federal or State)
-  Private or Municipal Lands
-  Native Selected

**SOURCES:**  
Land status provided by the  
Department of Natural Resources,  
Division of Land and Land Records  
Information Section, 1993.



**KEN29**

Sterling Highway

Diamond Creek

Skyline Drive

Road

East

Beluga Lake

Kachemak Bay

Homer

Homer Spit



## KEN 29: Tulin Parcel

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**Acreage:** 220      **Rank:** PMSC      **Sponsor:** ADNR      **Appraised Value:** \$1,200,000  
**Owner:** Charles E. and Helen L. Tulin  
**Location:** Between the Sterling Highway and Cook Inlet

---

**Parcel Description.** This parcel runs for approximately 1.4 miles from the Sterling Highway west to Cook Inlet where it fronts the shoreline for 3,580 feet. Most of the rest of the parcel averages about ¼ mile in length. This parcel contains and runs parallel to Diamond Creek, which is not an anadromous stream. The adjacent property to the south is a large tract of state-owned land that does not have road access to the Sterling Highway. The parcel is dominated by a mixed spruce and birch forest association

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of this parcel will protect bald eagle habitat and preserve recreational opportunities by preventing further development of the subdivision on the parcel. Acquisition would also create the opportunity to enhance recreational opportunities through, for example, improving and maintaining the road for access to the beach.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

- *Bald eagles* nest on the parcel.
- *Recreation/tourism.* This parcel also offers exceptional opportunities to enhance recreation. The large, wooded parcel situated on the bluff overlooking Cook Inlet would make an excellent public campground. The road would provide strategic public access to a large section of beach that is currently inaccessible. The site has spectacular views of Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay; potable water would probably be available from on-site wells; and a small boat launching facility could probably be built on the beach.

**Potential Threats.** The parcel is already subdivided and has potential for residential and commercial use. However, the only development on the parcel is an unpaved road that runs from the Sterling Highway down the bluff, and on to the beach.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of this parcel is \$1.2 million. The parcel is developed as a subdivision with 44 lots and 2 tracts. The lots are suitable for residential and commercial use. The highest and best use of this parcel is as developed.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** Support for acquisition of this parcel was expressed by Kachemak Bay State Park Citizens Advisory Board (Resolution 95-3) and a Homer resident whose support was contingent on turning the parcel into a campground. Two individuals opposed acquisition of this parcel. One opponent said that the road along Diamond Creek would be difficult to maintain, making road access to the beach unreliable. A member of the Public Advisory Group suggested that agencies explore a trail easement to connect the two parcels of public land separated by the Tulin parcel and consider, in the negotiations with the landowner, the tax benefits that would accrue from the donation of land.




**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA**

**Parcel: KEN34**

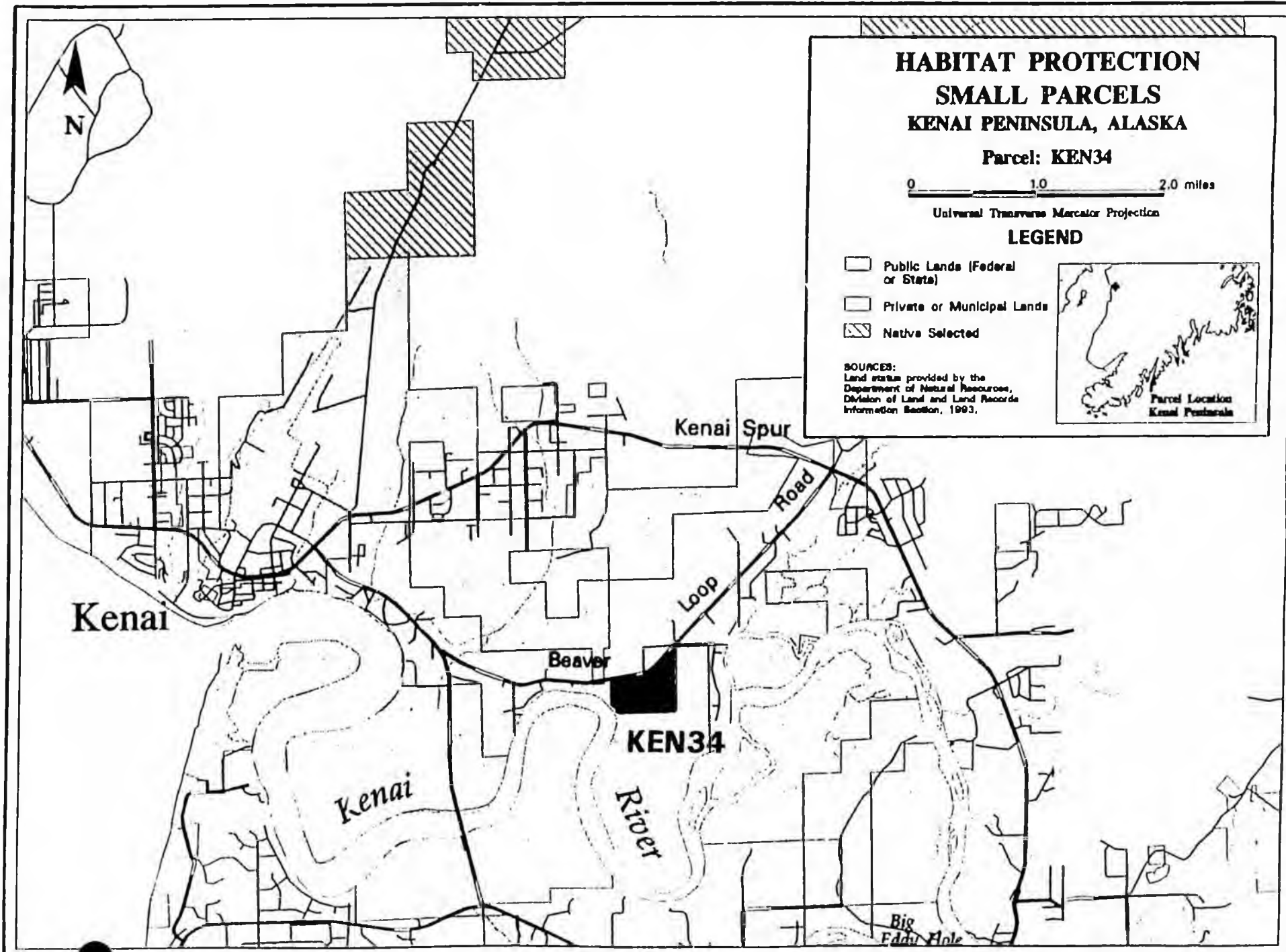
0 1.0 2.0 miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**LEGEND**

-  Public Lands (Federal or State)
-  Private or Municipal Lands
-  Native Selected

**SOURCES:**  
Land status provided by the  
Department of Natural Resources,  
Division of Land and Land Records  
Information Section, 1993.



## KEN 34: Cone Parcel

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**Acreage:** 100    **Rank:** High    **Sponsor:** ADFG/ADNR    **Appraised Value:** \$600,000  
**Owner:** Chester Cone  
**Location:** Kenai River Flats south of Beaver Loop Road

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**Parcel Description.** This parcel is located near the mouth of the Kenai River in an area known as the Kenai River Flats.

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of this parcel will protect fish habitat, intertidal habitat, and the recreational values associated with the fish and wildlife on this parcel by preventing development on this parcel. Furthermore, at one time the City of Kenai proposed to rezone 500 acres of adjacent city-owned wetlands from a Rural Residential classification to Conservation, if the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council acquired subject property.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

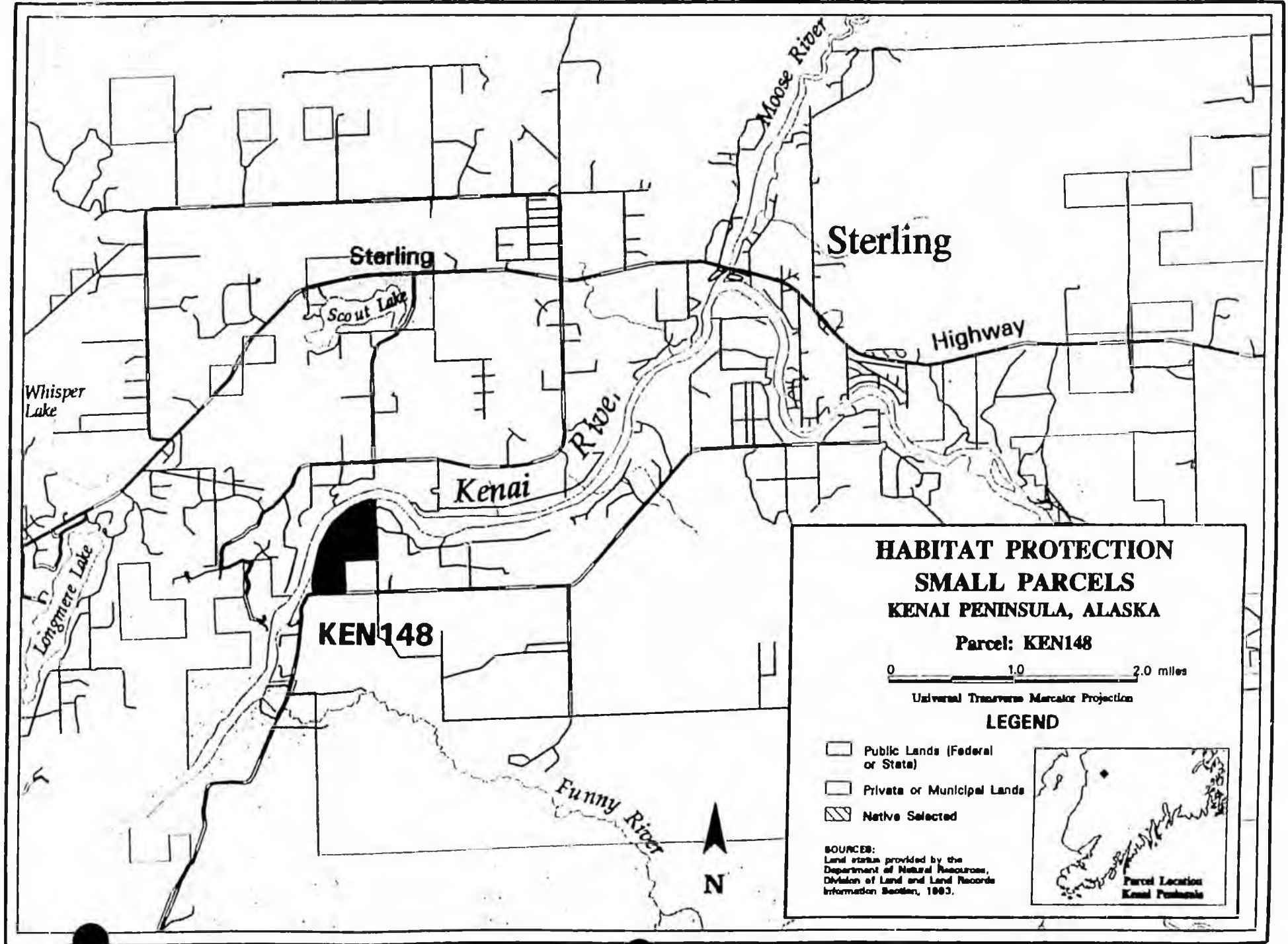
- *Intertidal/subtidal organisms.* The property receives a high intertidal score because of the extensive tidal marsh that exists on-site. The marsh and surrounding uplands are a mixture of bog meadow, grass, sedge, rose shrubs and spruce. Tidal marshes are considered unique in this evaluation because of their limited distribution and high productivity.
- *Pink salmon and Dolly Varden.* Estuarine wetlands such as those on the subject property are used by salmon smolt for cover and feeding prior to their outmigration to Cook Inlet. They also provide cover and rearing habitat for Dolly Varden.
- *Sockeye salmon* migrate and rear along the banks of the Kenai River.
- *Recreation/tourism.* High levels of recreational use are associated with the fish and wildlife values on this parcel.
- The Kenai River Flats also provide important habitat for a variety of other fish and wildlife. Hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors use the area for nesting, feeding and staging; and eighteen species of fish have been documented in this lower reach of the river. The Kenai Lowlands Caribou Herd uses the area for calving and summer range.

**Potential Threats.** The parcel is situated on a popular drift fishing zone in the lower Kenai River. The landowner has attempted to develop the property for some years, most recently to construct a public boat launching facility, access road and parking area. So far, enabling permits have been denied.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of this parcel is \$600,000. The parcel is vacant land zoned residential for one to four family dwellings. Wetlands on the subject property have hindered development permitting in the past. Indications are that wetlands requirements may be relaxed. Therefore, future phased residential subdivision development is the highest and best use.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** The City of Kenai Planning and Zoning Commission supports acquisition of this parcel.



**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA**

**Parcel: KEN148**

0 1.0 2.0 miles

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

**LEGEND**

- Public Lands (Federal or State)
- Private or Municipal Lands
- Native Selected

**SOURCES:**  
Land status provided by the  
Department of Natural Resources,  
Division of Land and Land Records  
Information Section, 1983.



## KEN 148: River Ranch

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**Acreage:** 146      **Rank:** Moderate      **Sponsor:** ADFG/ADNR      **Appraised Value:** \$1,650,000  
**Owner:** Steve Anderson, Walt Hanni, Erv Terry  
**Location:** Mile 32 of the Kenai River

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**Parcel Description.** This parcel is located near Mile 32 on the Kenai River. It is one of the larger privately owned properties on the river, developed primarily as a horse and cattle ranch. Topography is generally flat and native vegetation has been cleared for hay fields. Riparian vegetation along portions of the Kenai River has been manually cleared or trampled by livestock.

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of the parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly Varden, and recreation/tourism by foreclosing the possibility that the parcel will be more intensively developed. Removal of livestock will further protect fish habitat by allowing the reestablishment of riparian vegetation. Acquisition will allow public agencies to manage public access, thereby minimizing associated bank damage, and also to enhance recreational opportunities.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

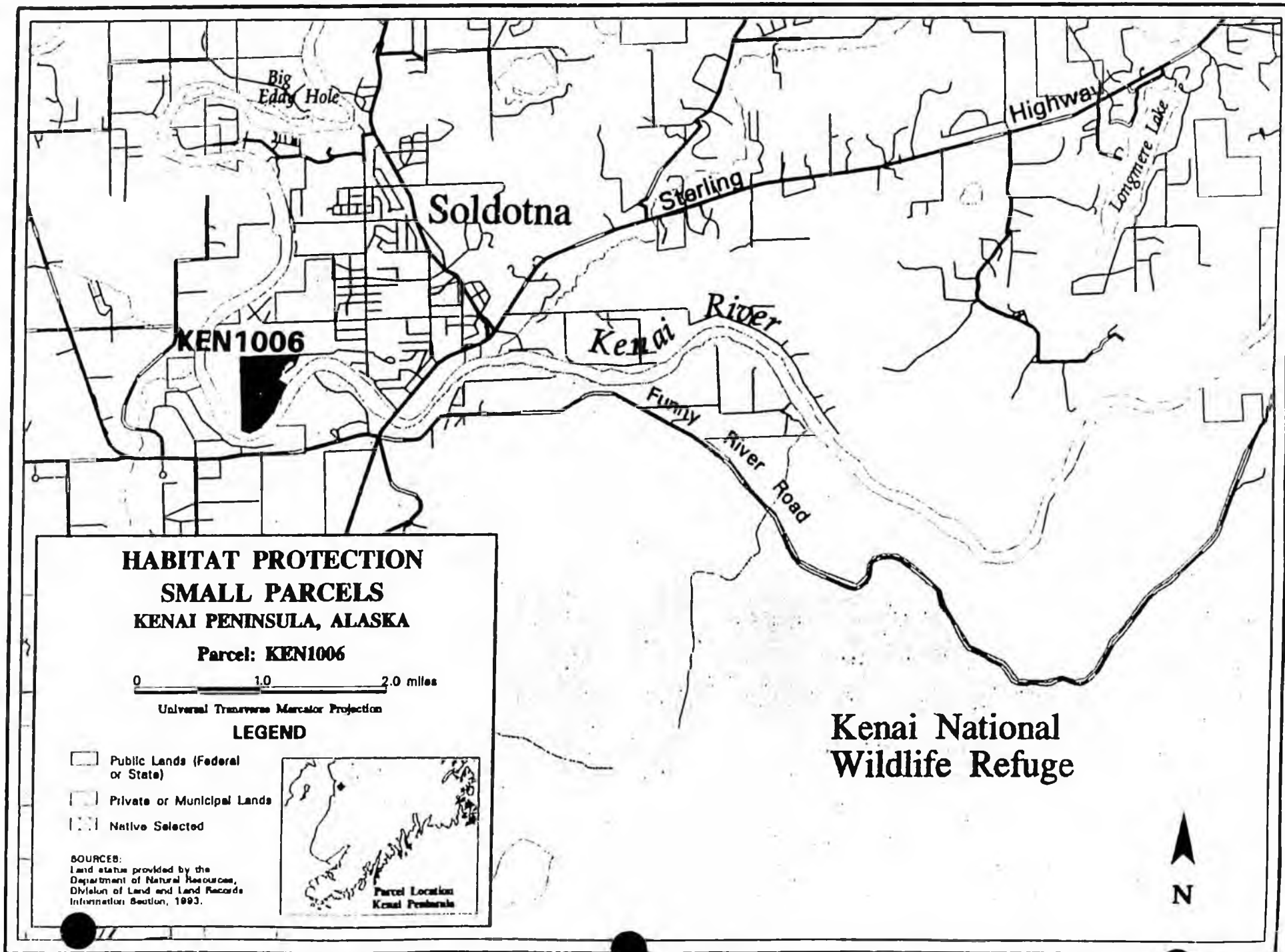
- *Pink salmon and Dolly Varden.* Pink salmon spawning and Dolly Varden spawning and rearing occur adjacent to the parcel.
- *Sockeye salmon* migrate and rear along the banks of the Kenai River.
- *Recreation/tourism.* This parcel has high potential for recreational use. The parcel is located near a proposed bridge crossing of the Kenai River that will connect the town of Sterling to the Funny River road, facilitating increased use of the south side of the river by thousands of anglers. The popular Morgan's Landing State Recreation Area and fishing hole is situated immediately downstream, as is the Alaska State Parks Kenai Area Headquarters. This section of the river receives high public use from boat and shore-based anglers. Recreational use of the subject parcel has been largely restricted by the landowners.

**Potential Threats.** The landowners are considering a range of development options, including a fishing lodge, single and multi-family housing, and a camper-style recreational vehicle park. The parcel has been extensively cleared and improved, is relatively flat, and has the potential to increase human use pressures on the river significantly if fully developed. Increased development can impact salmon habitat and affect existing recreation as more people compete for limited access sites. Streambanks may become trampled and denuded, increasing erosion and reducing habitat values.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of the parcel is \$1,650,000. The parcel has on-site improvements including a residence, garage, shed, cabin, gravel roads, and fencing. The highest and best use for the remainder of the parcel is residential development.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** The Public Advisory Group expressed concerns over whether ADNR or ADFG would consider leasing this property to a concessionaire, and agreed that habitat on the site could benefit from boardwalks and other measures to manage use along the river. Members underscored the significant development potential of the site and the threat this posed.



## KEN 1006: Girves Parcel

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<b>Acreage:</b> 110	<b>Rank:</b> PMSC	<b>Sponsor:</b> ADFG	<b>Appraised Value:</b> \$1,835,000
<b>Owner:</b> Irene H. Girves			
<b>Location:</b> Near Mile 19 of the Kenai River			

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**Parcel Description.** This parcel is located near Mile 19 of the Kenai River just outside the city of Soldotna. It is across from Centennial Campground and Slikok Creek State Recreation Area

**Restoration Benefits.** Public ownership of the parcel will protect fish habitat by allowing public agencies to manage public use of the streambanks. Acquisition will also enhance recreation by providing additional public land for fishing and other recreational uses. Appropriate action would be taken to protect or restore streambank vegetation that is important fish habitat.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

- *Pink salmon and Dolly Varden.* The parcel provides key habitat for chinook salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon and Dolly Varden.
- *Sockeye salmon* migrate and rear along the banks of the Kenai River.
- *Recreation/tourism.* High levels of recreational use occur by sportfishers who access the property by boat.

**Potential Threats.** Although the parcel has development potential, the primary threat to habitat results from streambank fishing. The landowner reports that significant erosion of streambanks, as much as five feet in one season, has occurred because of intensive use by river guides and tourists. She attributes the erosion to foot traffic and access by boats.

**Appraised Value.** The appraised value of the parcel is \$1,835,000. The parcel is zoned residential for one- to two-family dwellings. The site is readily developable, adjacent to public utilities and roads. Thus, the highest and best use is development of a residential subdivision or long-term holding of the parcel for future land value increases prior to subdividing.

**Proposed Management.** This parcel will be managed to preserve and protect them in order to restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate natural resources injured by the spill and the services provided by those natural resources. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."

**Public Comment.** The Restoration Office has received no written comments from the public regarding this parcel.

Updated 3/26/96

FY96 Judgment Supplemental Request  
Interest through 6/30/96

Description	Date	Amount	Interest	Total	Cumulative Total
1 James W. McGowan CSED v. Chadwick	7/24/95	70.00	0.00	70.00	70.00
2 Larry Bond CSED v. Bond	11/2/95	261.00	0.00	261.00	331.00
3 Robert Shepard v. Kodiak	11/24/95	500.00	31.94	531.94	862.94
4 Ak Legal Services Shepard v. Kodiak	11/24/95	26,000.00	1,660.77	27,660.77	28,523.71
5 Jermain, Dunnagan et. al. State v. Meyer	12/11/95	1,148.25	67.65	1,215.90	29,739.61
6 Disability Law Ctr Durham v. Kincheloe	9/7/95	45,000.00	3,898.17	48,898.17	78,637.78
7 Kenneth Kirk CSED v. Allsop	10/4/95	1,219.00	96.00	1,315.00	79,952.78
8 City of Fairbanks v. SOA , Labor	10/25/95	3,363.79	244.30	3,608.09	83,560.87
9 Trustees fo AK v. SOA, DNR	8/15/95	42,855.00	3,999.85	46,854.85	130,415.72
10 Disability Ctr of AK Weiss v. State	2/7/95	11,829.76	1,755.95	13,585.71	144,001.43
11 Gail Sorensen v. DMV	9/30/95	2,749.85	219.76	2,969.61	146,971.04
12 Ronald K. Melvin Carpenter v. SOA DMVA	1/19/96	4,374.28	207.96	4,582.24	151,553.28
13 Richard Brandon v. Dept of Corr	7/12/95	242.15	17.94	260.09	151,813.37
14 Eric Smith (Supreme Ct.) Tulkisarmute v. Heinze	10/25/95	2,198.53	159.67	2,358.20	154,171.57
15 Eric Smith (Superior Ct.) Tulkisarmute v. Heinze	8/31/95	4,286.93	380.11	4,667.04	158,838.61
16 Wevley Shea, Esq. Dansereau v. Ulmer	4/3/95	2,560.00	338.99	2,898.99	161,737.60
17 Trustees for Alaska Cordova Fisherman v. State	3/15/96	35,574.28	1,110.23	36,684.51	198,422.11

Updated 1/23/96

International Airport Fund

Description	Date	Amount	Interest	Total	Cumulative
1 Milburn Brantley Brantley v. State	12/1/95	146,470.76	9,056.88	155,527.64	155,527.64
2 Michael Palmer Brantley v. State	12/1/95	78,800.35	4,872.54	83,672.89	239,200.53

Updated 3/4/96

PERS FUND

Description	Date	Amount	Interest	Total
1 Nuggett Hiatt v. State	2/12/96	3,855.98	156.33	4,012.31

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# Restoration Update

March 1996 Vol 3 No. 2

## SEA takes new approaches to pink salmon & herring



During an intense series of 24-hour surveys, SEA researchers sought to corroborate hydroacoustic data with the contents of fishing nets in specific areas of Prince William Sound. Margaret Powell writes down data as Shawna Karpovich weighs a fish and Jennifer Boldt prepares to take tissue samples.  
Photo by L.J. Evans.

The Trustee Council funded the Sound Ecosystem Assessment, or SEA, project to sort out the relationships among recent large declines in pink salmon and Pacific herring, the 1989 oil spill, and natural forces of climate and food availability. After two years of field work and data analysis, researchers are coming up with some of the answers.

In the years after the 1989 oil spill, pink salmon fluctuated dramatically, and in 1993, the Pacific herring population crashed in Prince William Sound. Although considerable variability in the returns of both species is considered normal, these drastic declines were unexpected. Many people wondered if the oil spill was having a lasting negative effect on these valuable commercial resources. It was hard to tell if contamination from the spill had anything to do with the poor fishing, if the low returns were a result of natural

forces in the ecosystem, or if a combination of these factors was the cause. Fishermen and resource managers wanted to know if anything could be done to prevent further declines or to accelerate recovery.

To help find the answers, the Trustee Council turned to the most knowledgeable experts: biologists, local fishermen, and fishery managers. Many of these experts felt strongly that while the oil spill may have contributed to the problems, the actual causes of the declines were much more complicated. Ocean conditions, availability of food, predation by other marine animals, and disease all were important factors controlling the production and recovery of pink salmon and herring. In addition, the experts felt the best aid to restoration was to develop an understanding of these controlling factors in order to improve management of the fisheries. The SEA project was developed in 1994 to answer these questions.

"The SEA project represents cutting-edge science," says Project Leader Dr. Ted Cooney of the University of Alaska

Continued on page 2

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Audit complete .....	7
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*A fine-mesh net is used to collect the small plants and animals that make up the bottom of the marine food chain. SEA researchers can examine the contents of the jar at the bottom of the net to determine what juvenile herring and pink salmon have available to eat*  
Photo by Bob Spies.

## **SEA** Cont. from Page 1

Fairbanks Institute of Marine Sciences. "We are developing a much better understanding of the large, underlying forces that drive the whole marine ecosystem in Prince William Sound. This information is going to prove invaluable, not only to restoration and improved management of pink salmon and herring, but to restoration of other injured resources as well."

SEA is a sophisticated, multi-component, interdisciplinary research program, involving specialists from the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Prince William Sound Science Center, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, the Copper River Delta Institute, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. These scientists are collecting data necessary for an ecosystem-level understanding of the two main processes which may control the variability of pink salmon and herring populations: the availability of food for juveniles resulting from physical factors such as tidal currents, salinity and water temperature; and predation on juveniles by other species.

### **Program progress**

Researchers working on the SEA project include physical and biological oceanographers, fishery scientists and experts in computer modeling. A significant amount of field work has taken place in the first two years to develop a clearer picture of the mechanisms and interactions which establish levels of juvenile pink salmon and herring survival each year. This information is being used to develop mathematical models of the ecosystem that will provide improved predictions of the returns of adult fish, and answer questions about the outcomes of proposed restoration or management activities.

Some of the discoveries made by researchers in the SEA project are already generating information useful to the

management of resources in the spill region. For example:

- Salmon fry that grew larger and were released from hatcheries later than normal survived much better than fry released at the usual size and time. Further work will help to determine if it is the size of the fry or the time they are released that is more important to survival.
- It is clear that walleye pollock are an important part of the Prince William Sound ecosystem, both as predators on juvenile salmon and as food for seabirds. The discovery of large schools of spawning pollock in the Port Bainbridge area may lead to development of a new commercial pollock fishery in the region.
- The SEA program has successfully developed and tested a computer model of ocean circulation in the Sound.

Understanding ocean currents, especially the degree to which water from the Gulf of Alaska flows into and out of the Sound, is likely to be critical in predicting the amount of plankton available as food for pink salmon and herring fry and juveniles. Even in its early stages, this work has

*Dr. Ted Cooney saves the plankton collected in the net pictured to the left for later examination in the laboratory.*  
Photo by Bob Spies.



The British government recently accepted Governor Tony Knowles' offer to send Alaska oil spill experts to the site of the *Sea Empress* spill in Wales. Dr. Robert Spies, Chief Scientist for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, and John Bauer of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the state's shoreline cleanup manager during the *Exxon Valdez* response, spent four days in Wales in mid-March observing the areas affected by the *Sea Empress* oil spill and exchanging information on cleanup and restoration strategies with British environmental officials.

Spies reported that about 108 miles of shoreline had been oiled so far, compared to more than 1,500 miles oiled in Alaska following the *Exxon Valdez* spill.

"Oil did get inside the Milford Haven estuary, an area especially rich in wildlife," Spies said. "Other than that, I didn't see anything that compares with the kind of immediate, major impact on wildlife we saw after the *Exxon Valdez*."

The number of dead birds recovered are on the order of 3,000 so far, Spies said, with scoters, cormorants and murres

among the dead. More than 30,000 oiled bird carcasses were recovered after the Alaska spill.

Bauer noted that there were several key differences between the spills. The *Sea Empress* spill was a different, lighter crude oil, and some of the spill was composed of a partially refined fuel oil. Also, British officials used chemical dispersants on any oil slicks that were at least one mile offshore, which helped to break up the slick before it got onshore.

"That's their strategy," Bauer said. "If the conditions are right, use lots of dispersants right away. They had aircraft with dispersants ready to fly at first light the morning after the wreck." Spies also noted that the weather has at times been extremely rough, helping to further break up and disperse the oil.

The Liberian tanker *Sea Empress* grounded February 15 at the entrance to Milford Haven, Wales. The tanker spilled an estimated 19 million gallons of crude, almost twice the amount spilled by the *Exxon Valdez* in 1989. Travel expenses for Bauer and Spies were paid for by the British Coastguard Agency. Contact: Stan Senner at 907/278-8012.

## Alaska Specialists Observe Wales Spill Cleanup

The trust funds overseen by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council were given a clean bill of health in an independent audit released by the Trustee Council in Anchorage March 20.

The Juneau firm of Elgee, Rehfield and Funk conducted the audit as the result of a competitive solicitation authorized by the Trustee Council.

"We're pleased that the audit's findings affirm that our financial statements and accounting system are in good shape," the Council's Executive

Director Molly McCammon said. "As part of its trust responsibilities, the Council wanted to assure the public that the trust funds are being well managed, and that's why having an audit done was a high priority."

The audit of the Trustee Council funds cost \$48,710. A summary of the audit is contained in the 1996 Annual Status Report. Copies of the audit and Status Report are available by calling the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745.

## Audit of Trust Funds Complete

# Calendar

## March 27-30

Community meetings in Kodiak Island villages. Contact Martha Vlasoff at 907/278-8012 for more information.

## April 9-10

Traditional Ecological Knowledge protocols workshop. Contact Martha Vlasoff at 907/278-8012 for more information.

## April 15

Project deadline for FY97. Contact Sandra Schubert at 907/278-8012 for more information.

## June 5

Public Advisory Group meeting. Contact Doug Mutter at 907/271-5011 for more information.

## August 7

Public Advisory Group meeting. Contact Doug Mutter at 907/271-5011 for more information.

## August 30\*

Trustee Council meeting on FY97 Final Work Plan. Contact Rebecca Williams for more information at 907/278-8012.

\*Tentative date.

The Restoration Update is published approximately six times a year by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Its purpose is to update interested members of the public about actions, policies and plans of the Trustee Council to restore resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

For more information, mailing address correction or to request future articles on specific subjects, contact:

Executive Director • Molly McCammon  
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# New In Print

These documents and reports are available at the Oil Spill Public Information Center, 645 G St, Anchorage, AK 99501, or by calling 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 800/478-7745, or toll-free outside Alaska at 800/283-7745.

## Documents

### 1995 Annual Status Report

### Abstracts of 1995 Restoration Project Results

### FY 1996 Work Plan

### Invitation to Submit FY97 Restoration Proposals

## Reports • Archaeology

*1994 EVOS report, spill area site and collection plan, Restoration Project Final Report, Bittner, J.E. and D.R. Reger.*

*Archaeological site monitoring and restoration, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Reger, D. et al.*

## Birds

*Experimental harlequin duck breeding survey in Prince William Sound, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Rosenberg, D.H.*

## Harbor Seals

*Habitat use, behavior, and monitoring of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report. Frost, K.F. et al.*

*Habitat use, behavior and monitoring of harbor seals in Prince William Sound, Restoration Project 1993 Annual Report, Frost, K.F. and L.F. Lowry.*

## Herring

*The impact of adult pre-spawn herring on subsequent progeny, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Carls, M.G. et al.*

*Forage fish study in Prince William Sound, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, UAF School of Fisheries.*

## Pink Salmon

*Injury to pink salmon eggs and preemergent fry incubated in oiled gravel (laboratory study), Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Heintz, R.A. et al.*

*Instream habitat and stock restoration for salmon, Otter Creek Barrier bypass subproject, Restoration Project 1994 Final Report, Wedemeyer, K. and D. Gillikin.*

*Instream habitat and stock restoration for salmon, Shrode Creek barrier bypass subproject, Restoration Project 1994 Final Report, Wedemeyer, K. and D. Gillikin.*

*Use of aerial photograph, channel-type interpretations to predict habitat availability in small streams, Restoration Project 1994 Final Report, Olson, R.A.*

*Injury to salmon eggs and preemergent fry in Prince William Sound, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Sharr, S. et al, 1994.*

## Shellfish

*Injury to crabs outside Prince William Sound, Damage Assessment Final Report, Freese, J.L. and C.E. O'Clair.*

*Recovery monitoring and restoration of oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound, Restoration Project 1993 Annual Report, Babcock, M. et al.*

*Recovery monitoring and restoration of oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Babcock, M. et al.*

## Sockeye Salmon

*Kenai River Sockeye salmon restoration, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Tarbox, K.E. et al.*

*Restoration of Coghill Lakes sockeye salmon: 1994 annual report on nutrient enrichment restoration, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, Edmundson, J.A. et al.*

*Kenai River sockeye salmon restoration, Damage Assessment 1993 Annual Report, Tarbox, K.E. et al.*

## Subtidal

*Petroleum hydrocarbons in near-surface sea water of Prince William Sound, Alaska, following the EVOS, Report number II: Analysis of caged mussels, Damage Assessment Final Report, Short, J.W. and P. Rounds.*

*Hydrocarbon mineralization potentials and microbial populations in marine sediments following the EVOS, Damage Assessment Final Report, Braddock, J.F. et al.*

*Nearshore transport of hydrocarbons and sediments following the EVOS, Damage Assessment Final Report, Sale, D.M. et al.*

*Microbiology of subtidal sediments: monitoring microbial populations, Restoration Project 1993 Final Report, Braddock, J.F. and Z. Richter.*

*Subtidal monitoring: recovery of sediments in the Northwestern Gulf of Alaska, Restoration Project 1994 Annual Report, O'Clair, C.E. et al.*

*Assessment of oil spill impacts on fishery resources: measurement of hydrocarbons and their metabolites, and their effects, In important species, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Varanasi, U., et al. 1995.*

## Whales

*Assessment of injuries and recovery monitoring of Prince William Sound killer whales using photo-identification techniques, 1994 Restoration Project Final Report, Dahlheim, M.E. and C.O. Matkin.*

*Assessment of injuries to killer whales in Prince William Sound, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Dahlheim, M.E. and C. O. Matkin. 1993.*

*Effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the abundance and distribution of humpback whales in Prince William Sound, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report, Dahlheim, M.E. and O. von Ziegeler, 1993.*

million. The court forgave \$125 million of the fine because of Exxon's cooperation with the governments during the cleanup, the corporation's timely payment of many private claims, and environmental precautions taken since the spill. Of the remaining \$25 million fine, \$12 million was paid into the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, and \$13 million into the Victims of Crime Act Account.

Exxon also agreed to pay \$100 million as *criminal restitution*, divided evenly between the Federal Government and the State of Alaska. The District Court ordered that these restitution funds must be used "exclusively for restoration projects, within the State of Alaska, relating to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill."

**What's the difference?**

The *civil* funds can be used only for restoration of injuries resulting from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The *criminal* funds can be used for these purposes as well as for preparation for future spills. For example, criminal funds have been used to fund various spill technology grants, which would not be a permissible use of the civil funds. Both the state and federal government coordinate use of the criminal funds with actions taken by the Trustee Council as they are allocating the civil funds.

See the shaded boxes on these pages for summaries of how these funds have been allocated. Note that the dollar amounts do not include interest earnings. The *1996 Annual Status Report* includes information on the past and estimated future uses of the civil settlement funds. A brief summary of how the criminal, civil and Alyeska funds are being used is included here.

For more information contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 907/278-8008, toll free at 1-800-478-7745 within Alaska, and 1-800-278-7745 from outside Alaska. The Internet address is [ospic@muskox.alaska.edu](mailto:ospic@muskox.alaska.edu), or you can reach the OSPIC world wide web page at:

<http://www.alaska.net/~ospic>

**Federal Criminal Restitution Funds**

The federal criminal restitution funds have been allocated so far as follows:

- \$21 million to protect habitat within the Chugach National Forest in Prince William Sound.
- \$20.5 million to protect habitat in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.
- \$7.5 million to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for shoreline monitoring, establishing an Estuarine Research Reserve in the spill area, and research leading to enhancements in navigational safety in Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet.

**State Criminal Restitution Funds**

The Alaska Legislature appropriated the state criminal funds as follows:

- \$12.5 million to the City of Seward for the Alaska SeaLife Center.
- \$7 million contribution to the purchase price for inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park.
- \$5 million for construction of a Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center.
- \$3.25 million for a shellfish hatchery and technical center.
- \$4 million for a water delivery system to the Fort Richardson hatchery for sport fish production.
- \$4.75 million for construction of recreational facilities within Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and the Kodiak Archipelago.
- \$3 million to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for habitat enhancement and restoration within the Kenai River watershed.
- \$2 million for a grant to the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation for upgrade of the Main Bay Hatchery.
- \$3 million for additions to the University of Alaska Fairbanks Fishery Industrial Technology Center.
- \$5 million to the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs for grants to restore subsistence resources in small communities in the spill region.
- \$5 million to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for research on prevention and cleanup of future oil spills.

**Alyeska Settlement**

The Alyeska settlement was approved by both state and federal courts and resolved all spill-related legal claims by the governments against the company. The agreement is separate from private claims against Exxon. As part of the agreement the funds went to specific purposes. These included:

- \$14.5 million to build oil spill response storage facilities and docks at Tatitlek and Chenega.
- \$6 million for work in Cordova to build a road to a proposed oil spill response dock location and construct a response storage facility.
- \$7.5 million towards purchase of inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park.
- \$200,000 for communications equipment at the Valdez Emergency Operations Center.
- \$1.5 million to various communities through the State of Alaska for lost Fisheries Business Taxes.
- \$2 million for reimbursements to the federal government.

## Community Notes

**N**ine Community Involvement Local Facilitators have been hired in the spill region to aid information exchange with the Trustee Council. The facilitators are listed below.

Community Coordinator Martha Vlasoff is working with ADF&G Subsistence Division staff and Henry Huntington of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference to plan a Traditional Ecological Knowledge Protocol work session April 9 - 10, 1996 in Anchorage. All nine community facilitators will meet at the Restoration Office to discuss guidelines for collection of traditional knowledge and local hire through research projects. A draft protocol document will be produced at the work sessions for the community facilitators to take back to their villages for review.

On the second day of the work session there will be an opportunity for restoration project Principal Investigators to meet Local Facilitators and to

work on creating opportunities for information exchange as part of 1996 field work. During the second day the Facilitators will also receive technical assistance on finalizing FY97 project proposals.

"We are hoping this exchange will provide a better understanding of the ecosystem from both points of view and greater respect for each one's contribution to the process," Vlasoff said.

Vlasoff said that a number of Principal Investigators have already expressed interest in working with communities to coordinate projects with local residents this field season.

Martha Vlasoff, Molly McCammon and Dan Moore from ADF&G will be traveling to the Kodiak Island villages March 27-30, 1996. This will be an opportunity for the villagers to voice their concerns on injured resources and discuss projects, as well as a chance for staff to brief village residents on the progress of the restoration program.

### Local Community Facilitators

Gary Kompkoff .....	Tatitlek .....	325-2311
Don Kompkoff .....	Chenega Bay .....	573-5132
Walter Meganack, Jr. ....	Port Graham .....	284-2227
Helmer Olsen .....	Valdez Native Tribe .....	835-5589
Charles Moonin .....	Nanwalek .....	281-2225
Kenny Blatchford .....	Qutekcak (Seward) .....	224-3118
Bob Henrichs .....	Eyak Tribal Council (Cordova) .....	424-7739
Hank Eaton .....	Kodiak Tribal Council .....	486-4449
Virginia Aleck .....	Chignik Lake .....	845-2212

## Coastal Currents On The Air



**A** new radio program about the Trustee Council's research and restoration program will be heard in the spill region beginning the week of March 18. Each two-minute broadcast can be heard at varying times over public radio stations in Chenega Bay, Cordova, Dillingham, Glenallen, Homer, Kodiak, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier, as well as in Anchorage and Juneau.

The series of radio programs, called Alaska Coastal Currents, were developed by Jody Seitz of Cordova, working with

Steve Heimel of the Alaska Public Radio Network.

The pilot series of 13 programs cover a variety of subjects such as new methods of studying harbor seals, research showing major shifts in abundance of forage fish species, and information about the status of killer whales in Prince William Sound. The Trustee Council funded this pilot series of programs as part of its overall public information effort.

For more information, call Jody Seitz at 907/424-3719 or L.J. Evans at 907/278-8012.

changed scientists' understanding of ocean current patterns in Prince William Sound. For example, it appears that sometimes the Sound behaves more like a river, with sea water flowing through and returning to the Gulf, and sometimes more like a lake,

resulting in less water exchange.

- SEA scientists have determined for the first time the locations where juvenile herring overwinter. Herring biologists think that juvenile survival over the winter is a key factor in determining the number of fish available for commercial harvest at age three or four. It will now be possible to study the survival of juvenile fish, and use this information to improve our predictions of the number of herring available for commercial fishing, subsistence use, and as food for other spill-injured species such as harbor seals and seabirds.

### Scientific review and integration

All projects sponsored by the Trustee Council are regularly reviewed in detail by the Chief Scientist and other independent scientists from around North America. At the Restoration Workshop in January 1996, the scientific reviewers commented that the information being collected by SEA researchers will be of immense value for restoration and for the future management of natural resources in the oil spill region.

SEA project researchers are working on increased integration and collaboration, both within the elements of the SEA project and with the other two Trustee Council ecosystem projects, the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator



One of the major efforts of the SEA project has been collecting hydroacoustic data in Prince William Sound. Tom McClain on the Alaska Beauty records information from the hydroacoustic equipment as the vessel travels down a transect near Knight Island. Photo by L.J. Evans.

project, or NVP, and the Apex Predator Experiment project, or APEX. Each of these restoration projects is examining different aspects of the marine ecosystem and species injured by the oil spill. More management decisions in the future will be based on known facts about populations of fish, seabirds and marine mammals as a result of these Trustee Council restoration projects. This is likely to result in accelerated recovery of the ecosystem as a whole, as well as recovery of important commercial and subsistence resources.

For more information about the SEA project, contact Joe Sullivan, Alaska Department of Fish and Game at 907/267-2213.

Mark Willette sorts the contents of a net sample into different species for counting. Analyzing data about the species and numbers of juvenile and adult fish is giving SEA researchers more information about who is eating whom. Photo by Jody Seitz.



## Civil settlement, criminal funds, Alyeska settlement: What's the difference, anyway?

**K**eeping track of restoration funds can sometimes be confusing. News stories at the time of the October 1991 civil agreement between Exxon and the state and federal governments touted an "unprecedented \$1 billion settlement." In addition, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. agreed to pay \$32 million in November 1992 to settle claims by the governments. Allocation of each of these "pots" of money—the Exxon civil and criminal funds, and the Alyeska funds—are guided by different sets of rules.

### Government claims

On October 8, 1991 an agreement was approved by the United States District Court in Anchorage that settled the *civil* claims of the United States and the State of Alaska in exchange for the payment of civil damages. On that date, Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company also pled guilty to various *criminal* violations and agreed to pay restitution for injuries resulting from the oil spill. These are generally called the *civil* funds and the *criminal restitution* funds.

### Civil Settlement

As part of the *civil settlement*, Exxon agreed

to pay the United States and the State of Alaska up to \$900 million over a period of 10 years. The guidelines for how the civil funds can be used are in a document called the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree. The United States and the State of Alaska agreed to act as co-trustees, and the six-member *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council* was formed to manage the restoration process. The settlement with Exxon also has a reopener clause that allows the governments to claim up to an additional \$100 million for restoration of populations, habitats or species that could not have been known or anticipated from information available at the time of settlement.

### Criminal Judgment

Exxon pled guilty to criminal charges for violating provisions of three Federal laws: the Clean Water Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Refuse Act. The sentences imposed by the court included a *fine* of \$150

### Civil Settlement Funds

The settlement agreement specified that certain reimbursements to the governments and to Exxon, which totaled \$213.6 million, came out of the funds at the outset. Since the Trustee Council was formed, additional funds have been allocated as follows:

- Annual work plans dealing with research, monitoring and general restoration for 1992 through 1996 have totaled \$71.7 million. The Trustee Council also contributed \$25.0 million toward construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, a marine research facility which is expected to open in 1998 and will provide resources for conducting restoration research on marine mammals, seabirds and fish genetics.
- The Trustee Council has committed \$161.5 million thus far to protect 361,000 acres of habitat important to recovery of resources injured by the spill. Negotiations are underway for a number of other large and small parcels throughout the spill region.
- Recognizing the likelihood that restoration needs will extend beyond the 2001 date when Exxon will end its payments, the Trustee Council in 1994 began depositing \$12 million annually in a Restoration Reserve. This fund currently totals \$36.0 million.
- Providing public information, science management, and administrative support to the restoration process has totaled \$14.3 million through 1996.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

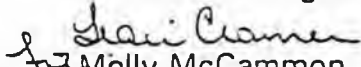
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## MEMORANDUM

TO: Nancy Slagle  
Director  
Division of Budget Review  
Office of Management and Budget

FROM:   
Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

DATE: September 8, 1995

RE: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Revised Program 11-6-9990

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In accordance with Chapter 1, FSSLA 1992, the Departments of Fish and Game, Environmental Conservation, and Natural Resources request authority to receive and expend \$12,653,600 from *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement trust funds for the federal fiscal year 1996 Work Plan approved by the Trustee Council at its August 25, 1995 meeting.

The projects included in the 1996 Work Plan were developed based on extensive scientific, budget and policy review, and taking into consideration comments received from the general public and the Trustee Council's 17-member Public Advisory Group. Briefly, the process began in January 1995 at the annual restoration workshop. Over 120 participants, including individuals currently conducting restoration projects, scientists familiar with the spill, and members of the public reviewed previous years' work and analyzed restoration needs for the future. The *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Federal Fiscal Year 1996* was a product of the restoration workshop and was released in March 1995. This document described a long-range projection of research, monitoring and general restoration needs and provided the basis for this year's funding decisions by the Trustee Council.

The Trustee Council's work program is a comprehensive, balanced effort to restore injured resources and services in the spill area. The work plan recognizes the importance of research to determine why resources are not recovering or are recovering only slowly, reflects the need for monitoring to track the status of recovery, and provides for general restoration activities and habitat protection actions, especially those that help the

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### Trustee Agencies

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

resources upon which communities within the spill area depend.

Authority is being sought in this revised program for that portion of the Federal Fiscal Year 1996 Work Plan which will be implemented by the state agencies. Additional projects will be considered by the Trustee Council in December, after the results of the FY 95 field season are available and further scientific analysis is completed. At that time, another revised program will be submitted to the committee for review.

Since the Trustee Council operates on the federal fiscal year, authority to receive and expend is being requested through state fiscal year 1997 for these projects. Authorization to receive and expend is being requested in the amount of \$12,653,600 allocated to agencies as follows:

Environmental Conservation	242,600
Fish and Game	10,766,900
Natural Resources	1,644,100

In order to provide the context of the restoration projects proposed in this revised program, the following discussion of the annual work program reflects the entire Federal Fiscal Year 1996 restoration program. This includes projects that are proposed for implementation by state agencies, as well as projects that will be implemented by federal agencies. For ease of discussion, the work plan has been organized by restoration cluster. Projects designed to address similar restoration objectives or those that impact the same or related resources are reflected in one cluster. These include:

<u>Restoration Cluster</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
Pink Salmon . . . . .	3
Pacific Herring . . . . .	4
Sound Ecosystem Assessment. . . . .	5
Sockeye Salmon . . . . .	6
Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout . . . . .	7
Marine Mammals . . . . .	7
Nearshore Ecosystem Projects . . . . .	8
Seabird-Forage Fish and Related Projects . . . . .	9
Subsistence Services . . . . .	10
Archeological Resources . . . . .	11
Habitat Improvements. . . . .	12
Reduction of Marine Pollution . . . . .	12
Public Information, Science Management & Administration. . . . .	13
Restoration Reserve. . . . .	14
Alaska SeaLife Center. . . . .	15
Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support . . . . .	15

## Pink Salmon

The pink salmon restoration program is under extensive on-going review. For that reason, the Trustee Council deferred a number of projects with significant restoration potential but which also raise important technical questions. In essence, these questions arise from the wide spectrum of opinion that exists on what approach to take to answer pink salmon genetics, straying, and stock-separation questions. The Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration elements being addressed in this cluster are as follows.

1. The *toxic effect of oil on pink salmon* was documented after the oil spill. Research showed that pink salmon eggs in oiled streams were dying at higher than rates in unoiled streams. In FY 96, the egg mortality of wild pink salmon will continue to be monitored. Research will be focused on whether mortality is the result of genetic injury; that is, whether the original injury caused genetic damage that is being passed to subsequent generations. The research will also focus on whether the oil caused pink salmon to increase their natural rates of straying or decreased marine survival.

2. *Stock separation and management* provides better information for use by fishery managers to protect injured pink salmon runs that might otherwise be overharvested. Fishery managers use the information to set harvest limits, locations, and timing to concentrate commercial harvest on hatchery or uninjured wild runs in order to protect injured wild stocks.

3. *Supplementation* of pink salmon is being accomplished through the construction and monitoring of structures to enhance wild pink salmon production.

While the majority of the pink salmon projects are included in this cluster, *the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)* cluster also investigates the pink salmon resource using an ecosystem approach. SEA addresses the ecosystem processes that may be constraining recovery of herring and pink salmon and is discussed separately on page 5.

The pink salmon projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	55,000
ADF&G	96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project - Port Dick, Lower Cook Inlet	230,500
ADF&G	96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	254,900

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	93,200
ADF&G	96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	389,500
ADF&G	96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	71,300

### Pacific Herring

The herring biomass in Prince William Sound has declined by more than 75 percent from the record level in 1992 of over 100,000 tons. This precipitous decline was first observed in the spring of 1993 and has continued during 1994 and 1995. The herring program focuses on investigating the causes of the crash and prospects for recovery, and on providing management information to help fishery managers protect injured stocks as follows.

1. Research on *reproductive impairment* is being conducted to determine if exposure to oil caused decreased reproduction or genetic damage.
2. *Genetic stock identification* is being conducted to provide information to fisheries managers about the number and distribution of herring stocks to help them focus the harvest on uninjured populations.
3. *Herring disease* is being studied to determine the causes and impact of a virus and a fungus that have become common in Prince William Sound herring populations.
4. *Herring natal habitats* are being studied to develop a model for estimating the biomass of all spawning herring in Prince William Sound. This model will be used by the Department of Fish and Game as a management tool.
5. In order to integrate the herring research, an overall lead scientist with herring expertise is required to provide *program coordination* and scientific leadership.

While the majority of the herring projects are included in this cluster, *the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)* cluster also investigates the herring resource using an ecosystem approach. SEA addresses the ecosystem processes that may be constraining recovery of herring and pink salmon and is discussed separately on page 5.

The herring projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96162	Investigation of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Population in PWS	204,100
ADF&G	96164	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	49,200
ADF&G	96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	103,900
ADF&G	96166	Herring Natal Habitats	229,900

#### Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA Program)

The SEA Program is a multi-year ecological investigation of the factors controlling populations of Prince William Sound pink salmon and herring. It is designed to obtain an understanding of the large-scale oceanographic mechanisms (temperature, salinity, circulation, water structure) that influence levels of adult production of pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound by investigation of the early life stages of these species and their predator-prey relationships. The research goals for the SEA program follows.

1. *Acquire an ecosystem-level understanding of processes* that interact to maintain the production of pink salmon and herring within natural limits of variability.
2. *Use this information to develop improved predictors* of annual levels of pink salmon and herring production. That is, to be able to forecast pink salmon and herring responses to both natural and human disturbances, including fisheries management, enhancement, and restoration.
3. *Establish a database* describing the status of the ecosystem relative to pink salmon and herring as an information source for improving the effectiveness of management, enhancement, and restoration of these and other resources.

The SEA projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96320E	Salmon and Herring Predation	637,700
ADF&G	96320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	162,200
ADF&G	96320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	323,600
ADF&G	96320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	83,300
ADF&G	96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	180,500
ADF&G	96320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	61,400
ADF&G	96320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	191,700

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	209,900
ADF&G	96320R	SEA Trophodynamics Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	202,700
ADF&G	96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	1,141,600
ADF&G	96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	189,500
ADF&G	96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery - Released Fry	40,000
ADF&G	96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	68,800

### Sockeye Salmon

The elements of the restoration program for sockeye salmon focus on the Kenai/Skilak and the Kodiak commercial fisheries as explained below.

1. Research on the *Kenai/Skilak sockeye*. The commercial fishery was curtailed in Upper Cook Inlet in 1989 due to oil contamination. As a result, there were higher than usual returns (overescapement) of spawning fish to the Kenai/Skilak lake systems. However, there is an imperfect understanding of the mechanism and amount of injury caused by the 1989 overescapement. The five-year-old component of the fish spawned in 1989 will return in 1995 and is being studied to assess the extent of injury.

The Kenai/Skilak sockeye projects include research to determine the mechanism and amount of injury caused by the escapement and support for the development of genetic stock identification and hydroacoustic techniques which are used to identify that portion of the Upper Cook Inlet commercial catch that is returning to the Kenai and other streams. This information allows fishery managers to concentrate the fishery on uninjured sockeye runs.

2. Research on *Kodiak sockeye salmon*. The commercial fishery also experienced overescapement which affected the productivity of the Red, Frazer, Akalura, and Afognak lake systems in the Kodiak Archipelago. The Trustee Council proposes to continue monitoring smolt counts and other limnological parameters in the Kodiak lakes until smolt counts and other parameters appear normal for two consecutive years. This is currently estimated to occur in Red Lake in 1997.

3. In addition to the site specific research and monitoring efforts, *Supplementation* of Coghill Lake is on-going to enhance production of sockeye runs to provide replacement fish for affected commercial fisheries.

The sockeye salmon projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	239,800
ADF&G	96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	460,200
ADF&G	96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	71,000

#### Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout

Prince William Sound is the northern and western limit of the cutthroat trout's range, and the resource does not exist elsewhere in the spill area. The cutthroat stocks known to exist within the Sound are few, rarely more than 1,000 individuals and are geographically isolated from each other. Studies conducted in 1989, 1990, and 1991 indicated that cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout growth rates and adult sizes were less in oiled than in unoiled areas.

Current restoration projects emphasize supplementation of wild stocks to augment their small populations, and thus their safety, in the face of spill-related or natural stresses. In Federal Fiscal Year 1996, the program will focus on the completion and evaluation of habitat improvements and on research on life history to enhance management of injured populations as described below.

1. *Supplementation* involves in-stream habitat improvements begun in 1994 and monitoring to determine their physical and biological success.
2. *Research and monitoring* provides basic information about the relationship between resident and anadromous forms of cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout. Research is intended to clarify the nature of previously documented injuries.

The cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout cluster is presented for information only. There are no state agency cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout projects under consideration in this revised program.

#### Marine Mammals

Understanding long-term declines in marine mammals, as well as factors presently limiting recovery, is fundamental to restoration of oil spill injuries. Although there are early indications that the number of harbor seals stabilized, their population in Prince William Sound remains low. Killer whales are considered to be a recovering species, but there continues to be interest in the status of their population in the Sound. To provide more information, the following approaches have been approved by the Trustee Council.

1. *Factors limiting recovery of harbor seals* are being studied, particularly those factors that affect the survival of juvenile harbor seals. Possible factors include food

limitations, predation by killer whales, and mortality caused by humans, including incidental take and subsistence harvest.

2. The *monitoring of killer whales* has occurred in Prince William Sound every year since the spill. The draft monitoring schedule calls for every other year. Thus, Federal Fiscal Year 1996 closes out the 1995 project. Future monitoring needs will be evaluated after review of the 1995 information.

The marine mammal projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals: Condition and Health Status	214,100
ADF&G	96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	347,300
ADF&G	96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	150,400

#### Nearshore Ecosystem Projects

This cluster of projects addresses sea otters, river otters, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots, black oystercatchers, mussels, clams, and other intertidal/subtidal organisms. Also included in this cluster are projects that monitor the fate and persistence of oil. The restoration program has four major approaches to restore nearshore resources.

1. *Monitor recovery of nearshore vertebrate predators* to determine whether or not populations are recovering, isolate processes constraining recovery, and identify potential activities to facilitate recovery. Four nearshore vertebrate predator species and their primary prey are being investigated to assess the health and recovery of the nearshore ecosystem. The predators are sea otter, river otter, harlequin duck, and pigeon guillemot. The prey species are mussels, clams, sea urchins, and crabs for sea otters and harlequin ducks, and nearshore benthic fishes for river otters and pigeon guillemots.

2. Continue to *monitor the recovery of intertidal areas* to determine contamination and recovery of this portion of the ecosystem.

3. *Assess the fate and persistence of oil* and identify means, if any, of removing remaining oil trapped in the sediments of the spill area. These issues are important and have attracted significant interest from the public, especially subsistence users around Chenega, who use beaches on which surface oil remains visible. A special workshop is scheduled for November 1995 to address these questions. Pending the outcome of the workshop, other projects may be recommended for Federal Fiscal

Year 1996 or future years.

4. *Monitoring* additional nearshore species to determine recovery. This includes a pilot study using satellite transmitters to track movements of harlequin ducks within the spill area and monitoring reproductive success in oiled and unoled areas within Prince William Sound.

The nearshore ecosystem projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	542,400
ADEC	96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment	10,000
ADF&G	96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	173,000
ADF&G	96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	250,000
ADF&G	96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	51,000

#### Seabird-Forage Fish and Related Projects

This project cluster addresses bald eagles, common murre, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots through the following elements.

1. Research on the dependency of seabirds on forage fish as a prey base. The *seabird-forage fish project (APEX)* is an ecological study that examines populations of several injured fish-eating birds (common murre, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots) that are not recovering in Prince William Sound. This effort examines whether the abundance, composition, and distribution of forage fish are limiting seabird recovery in Prince William Sound. The project envisions intensive study for five years (FY 95-99). A comprehensive review of the project will be undertaken during the fall of 1995 after preliminary results of the 1995 field season are available before a final commitment to the project is made.

2. *Monitoring and research* on other seabirds. This includes projects which gather basic life history information and monitor recovery of populations, specifically for murrelets and common murre.

The effort includes the development of a productivity index to monitor murrelet reproductive success and the development of basic biological information about the Kittlitz's murrelet, a species about which very little is known. Transmitters are being used to track seasonal movement and pelagic habitat use and monitor the major spill-area population of common murre.

Other efforts include a marine bird survey, publishing the results of a seabird workshop, and the close out of a project to remove introduced foxes from islands with seabird colonies.

The seabird forage fish and related projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	21,500
ADF&G	96163L	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in PWS/GOA Complex and Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish in the Barren Islands	4,800
ADF&G	96600	Program Management	53,500

### Subsistence Services

This cluster of projects addresses certain biological resources used for subsistence (clams, harbor seals, Pacific herring, pink salmon, sea otters, and sockeye salmon) as well as the subsistence service. While most other projects in the work plan contribute to the recovery of subsistence, the projects in this cluster are designed to restore the subsistence service. The restoration program has several major elements to address subsistence.

1. *Replace or enhance subsistence resources.* Several proposed projects are focused on enhancing or replacing harvestable resources near subsistence communities. Current projects involve providing enhanced or replacement salmon runs and the development of hatchery techniques to produce clam seed and provide replacement clam beds for subsistence use.

2. Increased *participation of, and communication with, subsistence users* about restoration efforts. This includes use of traditional subsistence knowledge about resources captured to assist researchers in achieving restoration objectives as well as helping subsistence users participate in the restoration planning and implementation process.

4. *Food safety testing* began in 1989 under the auspices of the Oil Spill Health Task Force. This and similar work was continued by the Trustee Council in Federal Fiscal Years 93, 94, and 95. Communication of food safety information will continue in Federal Fiscal Year 1996 under the Community Involvement project.

The subsistence projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96052	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	261,000
ADF&G	96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	26,600
ADF&G	96210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	115,000
ADF&G	96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	77,400
ADF&G	96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	95,300
ADF&G	96244	Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	128,500
ADF&G	96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	52,300

#### Archaeological Resources

Archaeological resources are non-renewable. They cannot recover in the same sense as biological resources. Thus, the restoration effort has focused on monitoring, site-stabilization and data recovery, and protecting artifacts and sites from further degradation as follows.

1. *Monitoring* on a periodic basis is proposed for a small number of "index sites" to gauge whether there is a resurgence in looting and vandalism, and to continue hydrocarbon testing.
2. *Site-stabilization and data recovery* will complete the curation of artifacts from two vandalized sites.
3. *Protecting artifacts and sites* involves two strategies to prevent further degradation and vandalism. First, the site-stewardship program is designed to provide training and coordination for volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the spill area. A pilot program for Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay, and the Chignik Areas. Finally, the cluster includes the planning for efforts to conserve and display artifacts. The proposal would work with communities and museums in the spill area, and with the University of Alaska to evaluate the possible need for additional repositories and develop a regional approach to protection of artifacts. This planning effort could result in the need for additional funding in future years.

The archaeological projects in this revised program are as follows:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADNR	96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	96,400
ADNR	96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	54,100
ADNR	96154	Comprehensive Community Planning for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet	9,600

### Habitat Improvements

While opportunities to directly manipulate damaged habitat as a means of helping injured biological resources recover are limited, restoration along the Kenai River presents a significant opportunity. Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total about 19 miles of degraded shoreline along public lands. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and other development impacts. This riparian zone provides important habitat for a variety of injured resources including Dolly Varden, pink salmon, and sockeye salmon. Elements of this restoration effort involve restoration of injured fish habitat, enhancement and direction of recreation to minimize further impacts, and protection of the biological-physical functions of the Kenai River habitat.

The restoration program elements in this revised program is:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADNR	96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project	241,900
ADF&G	96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project	281,000

### Reduction of Marine Pollution

Another restoration program element involves reduction of marine pollution, specifically where the pollution is likely to affect the recovery of a part of the injured marine ecosystem, or of injured resources or services. A comprehensive plan to identify and remove the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in Prince William Sound is being developed. The plan is expected to be finished during Federal Fiscal Year 1996, and it is not yet possible to estimate further Trustee Council funding.

The proposed project in this revised program is:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADEC	96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	28,300

Public Information, Science Management, and Administration

These expenses fund management and administrative functions necessary to implement the restoration program. For administrative purposes, the majority of this cluster is budgeted within the State of Alaska and the Trustee Council reimburses the state for costs incurred. The budget for this component of the restoration program has been reduced by almost 20%, from a total budget of \$4.2 million in FY 95 to \$3.4 million for FY 96. Further reductions are expected through FY 2002. Specific components of the cluster are explained below.

1. *Public Information and Involvement* is a critical component of the restoration effort. To that end, the Trustee Council is assisted by a 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) which provides input to the Trustee Council on the annual work plan and other aspects of the restoration program. The Trustee Council regularly holds public meetings to provide information and solicit comment on restoration activities. In addition, the Trustee Council publishes a Restoration Update newsletter, an annual status report, and a variety of other publications to provide information to scientists and the public.

The Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) was established in 1990. The center serves as the central access point for information and materials generated through the restoration process. In the past four years, staff librarians have responded to over 11,000 information requests, processed over 1,500 interlibrary loans, and distributed over 20,000 documents. Beginning in Federal Fiscal Year 1995, the Trustee Council provided funding to more efficiently synthesize and disseminate information generated through the restoration process including the creation of a comprehensive database of restoration project information. This effort will continue into Federal Fiscal Year 1996.

2. *Scientific management and support* provides the Council independent scientific review of the restoration program and ensures that studies are based on sound scientific principles. Since the oil spill, independent scientific review and support have been a major part of the damage assessment and restoration process. This process includes scientific peer review of project proposals and draft reports. The use of technical workshops is one of the methods used to focus scientific discussion. In 1995, technical workshops were held on seabird restoration, intertidal/subtidal communities, wild salmon stock supplementation, and ecosystem

factors affecting pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound. Similar workshops will be conducted during Federal Fiscal Year 1996. In addition, an annual restoration symposium is held to provide a forum for principal investigators, project leaders, independent scientists, resource managers, PAG members, and community residents the chance to meet, report on the results of the most recent field season, and discuss efforts to synthesize information and guide the overall program.

3. *Administration* of both the state and federal restoration efforts is important to ensure overall management and implementation of the program. The Trustee Council is staffed by an executive director who oversees a staff that performs the planning, coordination, project oversight, fiscal accountability, and communication functions of the Trustee Council. In addition, each Trustee Council agency has a liaison who assists with work plan development and other Council efforts.

The public information, science management and administration project in this revised program is:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADEC	96100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	204,300
ADF&G	96100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	1,956,400
ADNR	96100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	847,500

#### Restoration Reserve

Complete recovery from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill may not occur for decades. For example, some salmon return in cycles of four to six years, and other resources have lives that are much longer. To be effective, restoration activities may have to span more than one generation. Sometimes long-term research is necessary to understand why a resource is not recovering. In many cases, research must precede effective restoration or improved management decisions that will protect a resource or service. For these reasons, some restoration activities may continue for a long time.

Annual payments by the Exxon Corporation to the Restoration Fund end in September, 2001. The *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve was created by the Trustee Council to hold funds to be used for restoration activities after the last annual payment. Allocation of the Reserve to specific activities will be made by the Trustee Council at a later date. Until that time, the funds continue to be held in trust by the U.S. District Court of Texas and authority to receive and expend is not required.

The Trustee Council has approved the transfer of \$12 million in Federal Fiscal Year 1996, the third payment toward the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve. Additional deposits of \$12 million in each of the remaining six years would provide a reserve of \$108 million plus interest. These funds could be used to carry out long-term restoration activities after the final payment by Exxon in 2001.

### Alaska SeaLife Center

In November 1994, the Trustee Council conditionally approved spending up to \$24,956,000 to support construction of marine research infrastructure important to the long-term restoration effort. A separate request to receive and expend has been submitted for approval. Please refer to RPL 11-6-9991 for additional information.

### Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support

Over the last three years, the Trustee Council located and evaluated lands owned by willing private owners with the goal of protecting habitat vital to recovery of injured resources and services. Habitat protection will prevent additional injury to resources and services while recovery is taking place, as well as provide a long-term safety net for these resources.

To date, the Trustee Council has protected habitat in the following five areas:

- *Kachemak Bay*. In 1993, the Trustee Council contributed funding to the purchase of 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula.
- *Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island)*. Also in 1993, the state protected 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island (17,166 acres on Seal Bay and 24,383 acres on Tonki Cape), which were dedicated in 1994 as the Afognak Island State Park.
- *Orca Narrows Subparcel*. In January 1995, the federal government acquired from the Eyak Corporation timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows near Cordova in Prince William Sound.
- *Akhiok-Kaguyak*. In May 1995, the federal government acquired from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. interest in 119,885 acres of land in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.
- *Old Harbor*. Also in May 1995, the federal government acquired from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to about 29,000 acres and conservation easements on 3,000 acres. These lands are also within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

The Trustee Council is currently in various stages of negotiation with willing private landowners to protect additional habitat. Negotiations are on-going with Eyak, Tatitlek, Chenega, Port Graham, English Bay, and Koniag corporations, and with Afognak Joint Venture and the Kodiak Island Borough. The Council anticipates that agreements will be completed with most landowners during the next year.

In addition, the Trustee Council is proposing to protect a number of small parcels (under 1,000 acres each). 267 parcels were nominated; the Trustee Council has authorized preliminary negotiations for 29.

Authority to receive and expend at this time is limited to acquisition support and management costs only. Funds are not being requested for the purchase of habitat. A separate request will be submitted once agreements are complete.

The habitat protection and acquisition support project in this revised program is:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Request</u>
ADF&G	96126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	20,000
ADNR	96126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	394,600

Attached to this request is a summary which reflects the individual projects by agency. In addition, an abstract for each project has been attached. Detailed information exists for each project. If you would like additional information on any of the projects or any other aspect of the restoration program, please let me know.

Thank you for consideration of this request. If you have any questions, give me a call.

attachments

cc: Joe Sullivan, ADF&G  
Ernie Piper, ADEC  
Carol Fries, ADNR

**EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL**  
**1996 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget**  
**October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996**

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	RPL 11-6-9990
ADEC	96027	Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment	\$10.0
	96100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	\$204.3
	96115	Sound Waste Management Plan	\$28.3
	<b>ADEC Total</b>		<b>\$242.6</b>
ADF&G	96001	Recovery of Harbor Seals: Condition and Health Status	\$214.1
	96025	Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	\$542.4
	96052	Community Involvement and Use of Traditional Knowledge	\$261.0
	96064	Monitoring, Habitat Use and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS	\$347.3
	96086	Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies	\$173.0
	96100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	\$1,956.4
	96106	Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities	\$250.0
	96126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	\$20.0
	96127	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	\$26.6
	96139A1	Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass	\$55.0
	96139A2	Spawning Channel Construction Project - Port Dick, Lower Cook Inlet	\$230.5
	96162	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS	\$204.1
	96163C	Fish Diet Overlap Using Fish Stomach Content Analysis	\$21.5
	96163L	Historical Review of Ecosystem Structure in the PWS/GOA Complex and Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish in the Barren Islands	\$4.8
	96164	Pacific Herring Program Leadership	\$49.2

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
 1996 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget  
 October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	RPL 11-6-9990
	96165	Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations	\$103.9
	96166	Herring Natal Habitats	\$229.9
	96170	Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals	\$150.4
	96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project	\$281.0
	96186	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	\$254.9
	96188	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon in PWS	\$93.2
	96191A	Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in PWS Pink Salmon Populations	\$389.5
	96196	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	\$71.3
	96210	Prince William Sound Youth Area Watch	\$115.0
	96214	Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS	\$77.4
	96225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	\$95.3
	96244	Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	\$128.5
	96255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$239.8
	96258A	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project	\$460.2
	96259	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	\$71.0
	96272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$52.3
	96320E	Salmon and Herring Predation	\$637.7
	96320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	\$162.2
	96320H	Zooplankton in the PWS Ecosystem	\$323.6
	96320I	Isotope Tracers - Food Webs of Fish	\$83.3
	96320J	Information Systems and Model Development	\$180.5
	96320K	PWSAC: Experimental Fry Release	\$61.4
	96320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS	\$191.7
	96320N	Nekton/Plankton Acoustics	\$209.9

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
 1996 Federal Fiscal Year Project Budget  
 October 1, 1995 - September 30, 1996

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	RPL 11-6-9990
	96320R	SEA Trophodynamic Modeling and Validation Through Remote Sensing	\$202.7
	96320T	Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitat Partitioning	\$1,141.6
	96320U	Energetics of Herring and Pollock	\$189.5
	96320Y	Variation in Local Predation Rates on Hatchery-Released Fry	\$40.0
	96320Z1	Synthesis and Integration	\$68.8
	96427	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$51.0
	96600	Program Management	\$53.5
		<b>ADF&amp;G Total</b>	<b>\$10,766.9</b>
ADNR	96007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	\$96.4
	96100	Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management	\$847.5
	96126	Habitat Protection Acquisition Support	\$394.6
	96149	Archaeological Site Stewardship	\$54.1
	96154	Comprehensive Community Planning for Restoration of Archaeological Resources in PWS and Lower Cook Inlet	\$9.6
	96180	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project	\$241.9
		<b>ADNR Total</b>	<b>\$1,644.1</b>
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,653.6</b>

<b>EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN</b> <b>Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990</b>
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**Project Number:** 96001

**Project Title:** Recovery of Harbor Seals from EVOS: Condition and Health Status

**Proposer:** Castellini, University of Alaska/Fairbanks

**New or Cont'd:** Continued

**Cluster:** Marine Mammal Program

**RPL Request:** ADFG \$214.1

**Cooperating Federal**

**Total FY 96:** \$214.1

**Agencies:** None

**Project Summary:** This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound. Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood and blubber chemistry and size in relation to their ecological and nutritional requirements. The project addresses potential health and nutritional problems that may be impeding harbor seal recovery.

**Chief Scientist's Recommendation:**

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

**Trustee Council Action:**

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

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96007A

Project Title: Archaeological Index Site Monitoring

Proposer: ADNR New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Archaeological Resources

RPL Request: ADNR \$96.4

Cooperating Federal

Total FY 96: \$141.6

Agencies: DOI, USFS

Project Summary: Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for re-introduced oil. The 10-year project will end at five years if monitoring shows no continued injury.

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

Trustee Council Action: Fund. Proposer should continue and expand consultation with Native groups. The project provides continued monitoring of archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling. The ten year project will end at five years if monitoring shows no continued injury.

<b>EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN</b> <b>Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990</b>
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Project Number: 96025

Project Title: Mechanism of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators

Proposer: DOI

New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Nearshore Ecosystem Projects

RPL Request: ADFG \$542.4

Cooperating Federal

Total FY 96: \$1,728.2

Agencies: DOI, NOAA

Project Summary: The project assesses trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of "apex" predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses: 1) recovery of nearshore resources is limited by recruitment processes; 2) initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey has had a limiting effect on the recovery of predators; and 3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of predators.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation: This program was peer reviewed in detail in March 1995, and an 18-month workplan was approved by the Trustee Council. A detailed review of the first full field season of this program will be conducted in the fall or winter of 1996 in order to define the program for FY 96.

Trustee Council Action: Fund. Project will be reviewed in fall of 1995 to see if modifications in 1996 Detailed Project Description are necessary based on 1995 field season. Budget will be reevaluated following review session. In general, the nearshore ecosystem, including intertidal habitat and organisms, was hardest hit by the spill. This project monitors recovery of intertidal organisms and closely linked vertebrate predators and addresses question of whether continuing contamination is slowing recovery of vertebrate predators.

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96027

Project Title: Kodiak Archipelago Shoreline Assessment: Monitoring Surface and Subsurface Oil

Proposer: ADEC

New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Nearshore Ecosystem Projects

RPL Request: ADEC \$10.0

Cooperating

Federal

Total FY 96: \$60.0

Agencies:

NOAA

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Project Summary: This project completes work begun in FY 95 to determine the areal extent, toxicity and origin of oil on selected Kodiak Archipelago shorelines. Most of these shorelines were last surveyed in 1990. The information about the remaining oil is necessary to determine whether recovery is proceeding at an acceptable rate; to help local people assess whether the presence of remaining oil is still affecting shoreline activities; to determine the origin and toxicity of any remaining oil; and to determine if any beaches need additional treatment.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation: This is close-out funding to hold community meetings and complete the final report.

Trustee Council Action: Fund. This project closes out work funded in FY 95.

9/11/95

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96052

Project Title: Community Involvement & Use of Traditional Knowledge

Proposer: Chugach Regional Resources Commission      New or Cont'd: Continued  
Cluster: Subsistence Projects

RPL Request: ADFG \$261.0

Total FY 96: \$261.0      Cooperating Federal Agencies: None

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Project Summary: This project, submitted by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC), will continue a program begun in FY 95. This project will encourage and facilitate communication among the Trustee Council, researchers working on oil spill restoration projects, regional organizations and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill. The goal is to make optimal use of the complementary nature of scientific data and traditional knowledge.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation: Addresses needed restoration work by furthering interactions between EVOS scientists and community members.

Trustee Council Action: Fund. This project will continue a program to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill.

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96064

Project Title: Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound

Proposer: ADFG New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Marine Mammal Program

RPL Request: ADFG \$347.3

Cooperating Federal

Total FY 96: \$347.3

Agencies: None

Project Summary: This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in PWS and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation: This is a very good proposal for continuing work on restoration of harbor seals. The investigators are performing well.

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

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96086

Project Title: Herring Bay Monitoring and Restoration Studies

Proposer: Highsmith, University  
of Alaska/Fairbanks

New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Nearshore Ecosystem  
Projects

RPL Request: ADFG \$173.0

Cooperating  
Federal

Total FY 96: \$173.0

Agencies: None

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Project Summary:

In 1990, intertidal restoration studies were established in Herring Bay in response to the T/V *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. These studies have continued through the 1994 field season and show continued injury to *Fucus gardneri* and the associated invertebrate population, especially in the upper intertidal. Data collected during the 1995 field season will be incorporated into the existing Herring Bay database and the rates and extents of recovery determined for injured resources.

Chief Scientist's  
Recommendation:

This is a project that was funded from 1990 through 1995, with close-out scheduled for FY 96. The budget appears to be high for a close-out project.

Trustee Council  
Action:

Fund. Project is close-out (data analysis and report writing only) for studies previously funded by the Trustee Council.

9/11/95

<b>EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN</b> <b>Revised Program 11 . 6 - 9990</b>
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Project Number: 96100

Project Title: Public Information, Science Management and Administration

Proposer: ADNR, ADFG, DEC      New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Public Information,  
Science Management,  
and Administration

RPL Request: ADNR \$847.5  
ADFG \$1,956.4  
ADEC \$204.3

Cooperating  
Federal

Total FY 96: \$3,439.6

Agencies: NOAA, DOI, USFS

Project Summary: Funding for management and administrative expenses necessary to implement the restoration program, including research, monitoring, general restoration and habitat protection. This budget supports scientific review under an independently contracted Chief Scientist. This peer review is provided for new project proposals as well as final reports. These funds also support technical review workshops. Public information and involvement is also supported with these funds, including operation of the 17 member Public Advisory Group and the Oil Spill Public Information Center that provides information upon request to researchers throughout the country. The budget for this component this year has been reduced by almost 20%, from \$4.2 million in FY 95, to \$3.4 million in FY 96. For administrative purposes, the majority of this cluster is budgeted within the State of Alaska and the Trustee Council reimburses the state for costs incurred.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation: Not applicable. Note: Funding for the Chief Scientist's competitively bid contract is contained within the overall budget for Project 96100.

Trustee Council Action: Fund.

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96106

Project Title: Subtidal Monitoring: Eelgrass Communities

Proposer: Jewett, University of  
Alaska/Fairbanks

New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Nearshore Ecosystem  
Projects

RPL Request: ADFG \$250.0

Cooperating  
Federal

Total FY 96: \$250.0

Agencies: None

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Project Summary: This project would provide funds to write the final report for Project 95106. The budget reflects projected costs of sample analysis, data analysis, and report preparation. The final report will incorporate and compare all data collected since 1991.

Chief Scientist's  
Recommendation: This is a close-out project for work previously funded by the Trustees. The investigator is doing a very good job on subtidal studies.

Trustee Council  
Action: Fund. Would close out work funded in previous years.

<b>EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN</b> <b>Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990</b>
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Project Number: 96115

Project Title: Sound Waste Management Plan

<u>Proposer:</u>	Prince William Sound Economic Development Council	<u>New or Cont'd:</u>	Continued
		<u>Cluster:</u>	Reducing Marine Pollution

RPL Request: ADEC \$28.3

<u>Total FY 96:</u>	\$28.3	<u>Cooperating Federal Agencies:</u>	None
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Project Summary: The Sound Waste Management Plan is a comprehensive plan to identify and remove the major sources of marine pollution and solid waste in PWS that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. This request completes the first phase -- planning begun in FY 95. The following phases of the plan will be to implement these solutions using funds from a variety of sources, possibly including the Trustee Council.

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

Trustee Council  
Action: Fund. Project completes comprehensive planning for PWS communities to determine appropriate strategies for minimizing marine pollution, some of which may be affecting recovery of injured resources and services.

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96126

Project Title: Habitat Protection Acquisition Support

Proposer: ADFG, ADNR

New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Habitat Protection  
Support

RPL Request: ADFG \$20.0  
ADNR \$394.6

Cooperating  
Federal

Total FY 96: \$1,193.0

Agencies: USFS, DOI

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Project Summary: This project supports activities necessary for the Trustee Council's habitat protection program including negotiations with willing private landowners, parcel appraisals, hazardous materials surveys, title searches, and site visits as needed. The Trustee Council has made purchases or executed protection agreements in five areas to date and discussions with a number of additional Native Corporations, local governments and private landowners are ongoing. Authority to receive and expend at this time is limited to acquisition support and management costs. Separate requests will be submitted for review once agreements involving the state are completed.

Chief Scientist's  
Recommendation:

The independent Chief Scientist's recommendation in support of habitat protection was documented as part of the *Report of the Executive Director Concerning Habitat Acquisition* (November 28, 1994).

Trustee Council  
Action:

Fund.

9/11/95

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL — FY 96 WORK PLAN**  
**Revised Program 11 - 6 - 9990**

Project Number: 96127

Project Title: Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release

Proposer: Tatitlek IRA

New or Cont'd: Continued

Cluster: Subsistence Projects

RPL Request: ADFG \$26.6

Cooperating

Federal

Total FY 96: \$26.6

Agencies: None

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Project Summary: Project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 20,000 smolts will be collected from an ADF&G approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.

Chief Scientist's  
Recommendation:

Excellent project, technically sound, highly feasible. However, Trustee Council funding should be limited to maximum of one life cycle of coho (approximately 4 years).

Trustee Council  
Action:

Fund. However, no funds should be spent on this project until final approval of EA undertaken in FY 95 (approval expected 8/25/95). Fund for 4 years (one coho life cycle). Project will create a coho salmon run near Tatitlek as a replacement resource for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill.

9/11/95

Project Number: 96139A1

Project Title: Salmon Instream  
Barrier Bypass

Proposer: ADFG

RPL Request: ADFG \$55.0

Total FY 96: \$55.0

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Project Summary: This proposal will p  
the barrier bypass in  
whether the improv  
project will increase  
will increase salmon

Chief Scientist's  
Recommendation: This proposal is tech  
pink salmon produc

Trustee Council  
Action: Fund. Project is inte  
provide additional pi  
salmon lost in EVOS