Special Edition

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RESTORATION UPDATE

March-April 1998
Volume 5 Number 2

THE RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21st Century

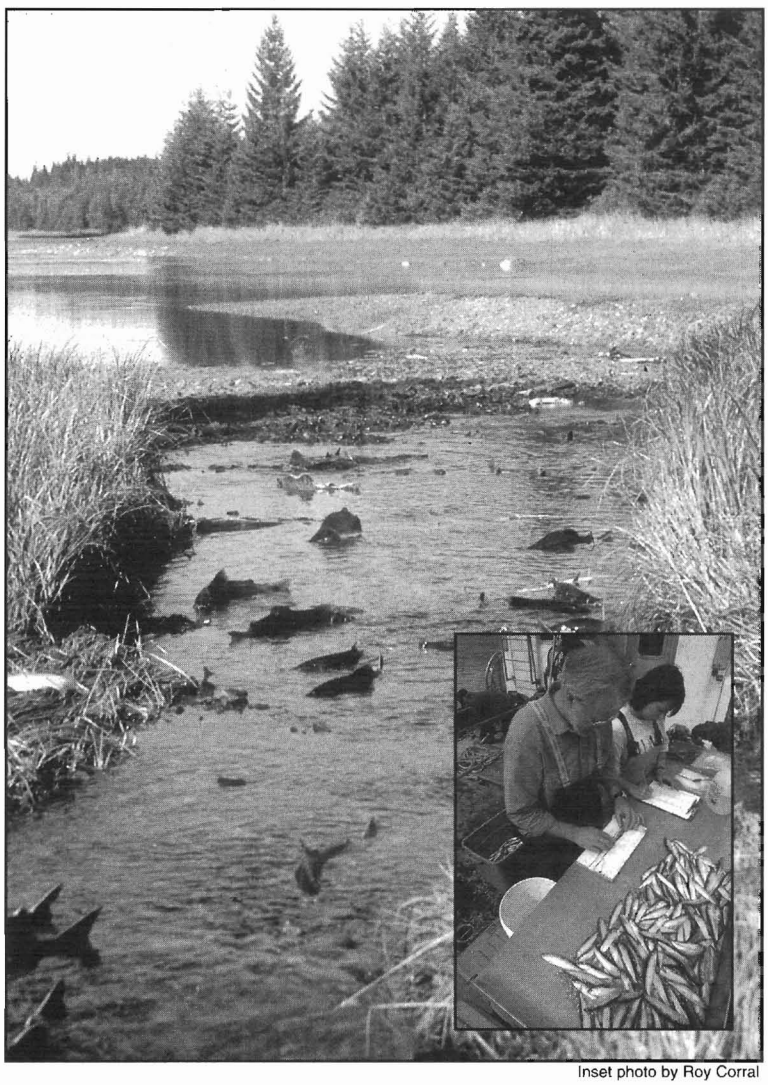


Photo by Kevin Hartwell

Inset photo by Roy Corral

Canoe Passage in Prince William Sound is one of 280 salmon streams protected through the Council's habitat programs. Research and monitoring (inset) complement protection with added knowledge of the ecosystem and improved fisheries management.

Trustee Council seeks public input on use of restoration fund

INSIDE

The Restoration Reserve is a savings account, set aside as part of the long-term restoration plan established by the Trustee Council in 1994.

That plan calls for the Trustee Council to place up to $12 million into a reserve account each year for nine successive years. The idea is to have a fund set aside to finance a long-term restoration program that extends beyond the last payment from Exxon.

By the time the Restoration Reserve is needed in the year 2002, it is expected to be worth approximately $140 million. Last fall, the Trustee Council sought preliminary input from the Public Advisory Group, community leaders and the general public on how this fund should be used. This resulted in a set of potential elements for creating a long-term restoration program. These elements are described in this publication as "building blocks" ready to be stacked. How you stack them depends on your priorities.

All comments received through this special newsletter and during a series of public meetings to be held throughout the spill region will be compiled and presented to the Trustee Council. The public comment period will end April 30, 1998. The Council is expected to decide on the future use of the Restoration Reserve by fall.

The *Restoration Plan*

The Trustee Council's *Restoration Plan* was adopted in 1994 after an extensive public process that included 21 public meetings throughout the spill region and thousands of citizen comments. It has four main components:

Research and Monitoring

Surveys and other monitoring of fish and wildlife in the spill region provide basic information to determine population trends, productivity, health and long-term effects of oil. This information is needed to guide the Trustees in restoration decisions and to gauge the status of recovery.

New research increases our knowledge about the biological needs of individual species and how each contributes to the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. Research also provides new tools for better management of fish and wildlife populations to assist in the restoration effort.

General Restoration

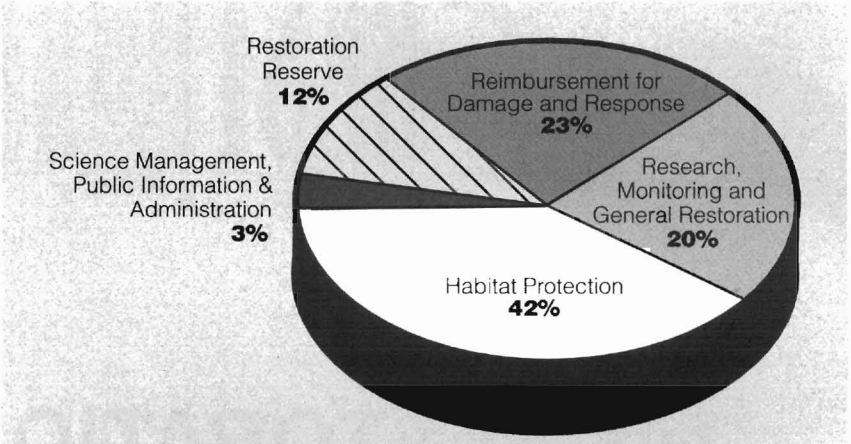
This is the category used for restoration projects other than scientific research or habitat protection. It includes projects to protect archaeological resources, improve subsistence resources, enhance salmon streams, reduce marine pollution, eradicate foxes on seabird colony islands, and develop new management tools for fish and wildlife managers.

Habitat Protection

Protection of habitat helps prevent additional injury to species from intrusive land uses or other loss of habitat. The Trustee Council accomplishes this by acquiring fee simple title or conservation easements on land important to the recovery of fish, wildlife and plant species and related services injured by the oil spill.

Science Management, Public Information & Administration

The 10-year budget plan includes the cost of public meetings for the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group, newsletters and other means of disseminating information to the public, management of the work plan and habitat programs, scientific oversight of research, monitoring and restoration projects, agency coordination, and overall administration of the restoration program.



Past Uses and Estimated Future Uses of Civil Settlement (in millions $)

Reimbursements for Damage Assessment and Response	**213.1**
Governments (includes litigation and cleanup)	173.2 (a)
Exxon (for cleanup after 1/1/92)	39.9
Research, Monitoring and General Restoration	**180.0**
Actual expenditures:	
• *FY 1992 Work Plan*	11.7
• *FY 1993 Work Plan*	7.4 (b)
• *FY 1994 Work Plan*	14.2
• *FY 1995 Work Plan*	17.0
• *FY 1996 Work Plan*	18.0
• *FY 1997 Work Plan* (authorized)	16.2
• *FY 1998 Work Plan* (authorized)	14.1
FY 1999 - FY 2002 Work Plans (estimate)	50.4
Alutiiq Museum	1.5
Alaska SeaLife Center	26.2
Reduction of Marine Pollution	3.3
Habitat Protection	**392.3**
Large Parcel and Small Parcel habitat protection programs (past expenditures, outstanding offers, estimated future commitments and parcel evaluation costs)	
Restoration Reserve	**108.0**
• FY 1994 — FY 1998	60.0
• FY 1999 — FY 2002 (anticipated)	48.0
Science Management, Public Information & Administration	**30.9**
Actual expenditures:	
• *FY 1992*	4.3
• *FY 1993*	2.7 (b)
• *FY 1994*	4.1
• *FY 1995*	3.2
• *FY 1996*	3.0
• *FY 1997*	2.9
• *FY 1998* (authorized)	2.8
FY 1999 - FY 2002 (estimate)	7.9
TOTAL	**924.1**
Exxon Payments	900.0
Interest on Court Registry Investment System (minus fees)	18.1
Interest on federal and state acounts	6.0

(a) Reimbursement to governments reduced by $2.7 million included in the FY 1992 Work Plan.
(b) 1993 Work Plan was funded for only 7 months during transition to the federal fiscal year.

as of 12/31/97

Are fish, seabirds and marine mammals recovering from the effects of the oil spill?

A partial listing of species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and a summary of their recovery status is provided below. While numerous species were injured, the Restoration Plan focuses attention on those species that experienced a population-level impact or continuing sublethal impact.

Bald Eagles

The oil spill area provides year-round and seasonal habitat for many thousands of bald eagles. Although hundreds died during the spill, the population rebounded and the bald eagle was removed from the injured resources list in 1996.

Marbled Murrelets

The marbled murrelet is listed as threatened in the Pacific Northwest. Its population in Alaska had declined before the oil spill, possibly due to changing food supplies, and dropped an estimated 7 percent due to the spill. There is no evidence of recovery. Marbled murrelets are reclusive and nest deep within old growth forests.

Black Oystercatchers

Black oystercatchers spend their entire lives in the intertidal habitats and are highly vulnerable to oil pollution. After the spill, oystercatchers had reduced hatching success and rates of growth. Recovery status is not known and further studies are underway.

Pacific Herring

In 1993, when herring hatched during the spill were supposed to return and spawn, the herring population collapsed. The commercial herring fishery in Prince William Sound was closed for four years. A viral disease and fungus were identified as possible causes of the crash. Research has revealed a wealth of new information about the life cycle of herring, but much remains unknown. Recovery appears underway.

Common Murres

The population of common murres was reduced by as much as 40% following the spill. Reproduction was also disrupted, though changes in availability of prey species may complicate interpretation of spill effects. Regardless of the cause, common murres now appear to be recovering.

Pigeon Guillemots

Because guillemots feed in shallow, nearshore waters, they are vulnerable to oil pollution. The pigeon guillemot population likely began declining before the spill and its lack of recovery from the oil spill may be linked to the availability of forage fish, especially sand lance.

Harbor Seals

Harbor seals in the Gulf of Alaska have declined by 80% over the last 20 years and they continue to decline at 6% per year in Prince William Sound. About 300 seals died as a result of the spill. Harbor seals are not recovering. Changes in their food supply and predation may be significant factors in their long-term decline.

Pink Salmon

About 75 percent of pink salmon in Prince William Sound spawn in the intertidal portions of streams and there was increased egg mortality in oiled streams. Juvenile salmon also swam through oiled waters. Egg mortalities have returned to normal levels from 1994 through 1996, and this species is on its way to recovery.

Harlequin Ducks

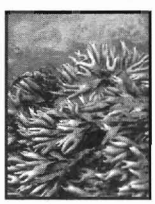
Harlequin ducks feed in intertidal habitats where most of the spilled oil was stranded. The spill affected both wintering and summering populations. There continues to be concern about poor reproduction and survival in oiled areas, although the overall population in Prince William Sound appears to be increasing.

River Otters

Some of the spill's initial impacts on river otters, including reduced body size, seem to be disappearing. There still are recent indications of exposure to hydrocarbons or other sources of stress, and research is now underway to help interpret these data.

Intertidal Communities

Portions of 1,500 miles of coastline were oiled. The spilled oil and subsequent clean-up harmed flora and fauna in the area between low and high tides. Clean-up crews returned to five Chenega area beaches in 1997 to remove additional entrenched oil. Overall, intertidal communities appear to be recovering.



Sea Otters

Sea otters, which became the symbol of oil's destruction during the early days of the spill, are doing well, but their numbers in the hard-hit portions of western Prince William Sound remain low. For this reason, the sea otter continues to be listed as not recovering.

Killer Whales

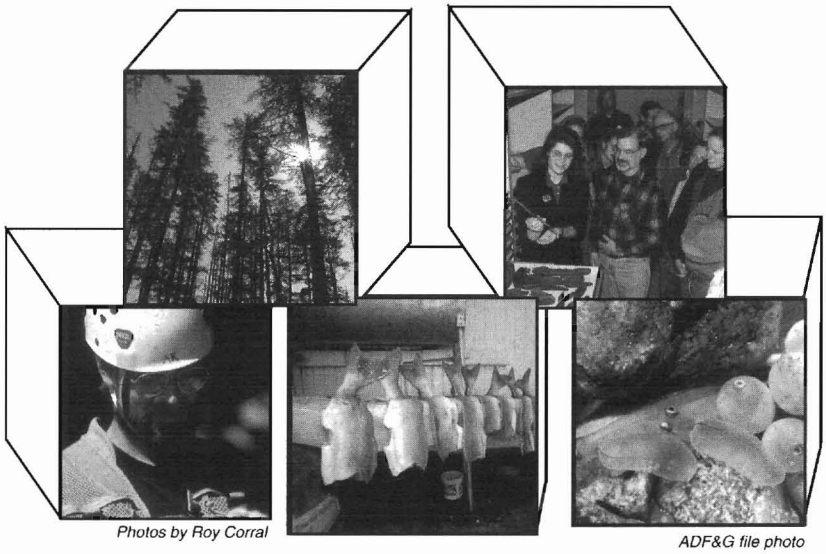
The AB pod had 36 members prior to the spill and 14 of them disappeared in 1989 and 1990. Since then, the AB pod has not recovered although other resident pods have increased in number. In recent years, killer whales have spent more time in the Kenai Fjords area and less time in Prince William Sound.

Sockeye Salmon

Commercial sockeye fishing was closed in the Cook Inlet and Kodiak regions in 1989, allowing too many sockeye to enter some rivers. High escapements may have produced too many juvenile sockeye, altering the food webs in the nursery lakes. The return of adults per spawning sockeye has improved to normal levels in recent years.

Building Blocks

for restoration in the 21st Century



Photos by Roy Corral

ADF&G file photo

There are four basic building blocks to consider in establishing a plan for restoration beyond the year 2002. The building blocks include:

USE -- *How should the money be allocated?*
- Research & Monitoring
- Large Parcel Habitat Protection
- Small Parcel Habitat Protection
- Community-Based Restoration Projects
- Public Education, Outreach, Stewardship
- Additional Proposals

GOVERNANCE -- *How should key funding and policy decisions be made?*
- Present Trustee Council
- New Board or Boards
- Existing Board

PUBLIC ADVICE -- *How should public input and public comment be obtained?*
- Current Public Advisory Group (PAG)
- PAG with Different Size and Makeup
- Public Outreach, but No PAG

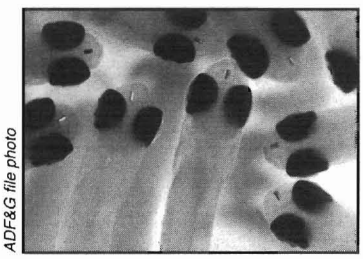
TERM -- *How long should the program last?*
- Fixed Term
- Perpetual Endowment

USE

Based on a set of economic assumptions, it is projected that the Restoration Reserve could be valued at approximately $140 million in the year 2002. The Trustee Council has identified several potential uses for this fund. The entire reserve could be dedicated to one use or divided among several or all of the uses.

Most projects using settlement funds would continue to be restricted to the spill area. However, some long-term research and monitoring projects could take place in adjacent parts of the northern Gulf of Alaska if they provide needed data on the spill-affected ecosystem.

Research and Monitoring



ADF&G file photo

Research and monitoring carried out by the restoration program to date have greatly increased knowledge of the marine ecosystem and improved management of injured natural resources, especially in Prince William Sound where the greatest injuries occurred. Current information indicates that additional research and monitoring programs will be needed after the final payment from Exxon in 2001.

A program of ecosystem-scale work throughout the spill area and, possibly, the adjacent northern Gulf of Alaska could be funded over a longer period of time. This program could take the "pulse" of the ecosystem, identifying changes in the environment and how such changes affect species and resources of ecological and commercial importance.

The program could complement work carried out in existing agency and academic programs, providing information on long-term trends for the benefit of those with an interest and stake in the use and conservation of the spill-area ecosystem.

Large Parcel Habitat Protection

Photo by Daniel Zatz

Since 1992, the Trustee Council has worked with willing landowners in the spill area to protect nearly 650,000 acres of habitat important for fish and wildlife resources such as salmon and herring, cutthroat trout, marbled murrelets, and river otters. This program also benefits subsistence users, commercial fishing families, sport fishing enthusiasts, hunters, boaters and other recreational users.

Considerable progress has been made on the habitat acquisition goals identified in the 1994 Restoration Plan, with completed agreements and agreements in concept already reached on all but specific parcels on northern Afognak Island and permanent protection of the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers on Kodiak Island. Additional lands may be available, but are beyond the scope of current funding targets.

Small Parcel Habitat Protection

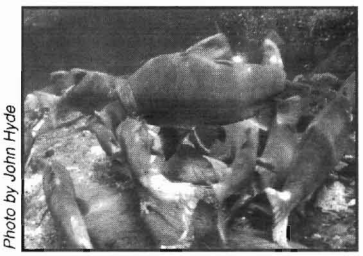


Photo by John Hyde

The Trustee Council's Small Parcel Program has been popular, with acquisitions to date totaling nearly 7,000 acres. These parcels tend to be within or close to communities in the spill area and target strategically valuable habitat such as coves, lagoons and rivers. Small parcels are often used to provide additional public access or developed by the acquiring government to restore recreational uses.

The Restoration Office continues to receive unsolicited small parcel nominations and additional protection opportunities will become available over time. Suggestions have been made to grant a set amount of funding to a private nonprofit organization (e.g., The Nature Conservancy, the Conservation Fund, or the Trust for Public Lands) to manage as an endowment and to use the interest for small parcel acquisitions that meet restoration criteria and are of public interest. As an example, a $25 million fund could make available about $1 million a year for additional small parcels. Such grants of the settlement funds raise legal issues and may require an implementing federal or state statute.

Economic Assumptions

Economic assumptions for the purposes of this planning effort are as follows:

Principal:	$140 million
Nominal rate of return:	7.5%
Long-term inflation rate:	3.5%
Inflation-adjusted rate of return:	4.0%

Endowment		Permanent	10-Year	20-Year
$140 million	*provides an estimated return of:*	$5.6 million/yr	$20 million/yr	$14 million/yr
$100 million		$4 million/yr	$15 million/yr	$10 million/yr
$ 50 million		$2 million/yr	$ 7 million/yr	$ 5 million/yr

What is an endowment?

An endowment is an invested fund from which interest income can be used for a specific purpose. The endowment can be permanent or it can be set to expire over time. If it is permanent, it also can be inflation-proofed, meaning that some of the interest income can be added back to the principal. The Alaska Permanent Fund is an example of an inflation-proofed endowment.

The best estimate of the size of the principal in the Reserve Fund in 2002 is approximately $140 million. Assumptions about the nominal rate of return (7.5%) and the long-term inflation rate (3.5%) are conservative. These assumptions produce an inflation-adjusted rate of return of 4.0%, which is the same as the target set by the Alaska Permanent Fund Board of Directors in 1996. If the high growth and low inflation of recent years continue beyond the year 2002, the actual returns of the Restoration Reserve Fund could be considerably higher than those cited. These investment assumptions may require a change in federal law which would allow the Trustee Council to invest settlement funds outside the U.S. Treasury. Under current law a $140 million permanent endowment would generate a nominal rate of return of 5%. The inflation-adjusted rate would be 1.5%, providing approximately $2.1 million in annual income.

Community-Based Restoration Projects

These activities are referred to in the 1994 Restoration Plan as "General Restoration" and often respond directly to a local or regional restoration need in the spill region. They usually provide a direct benefit to one or more human services: subsistence, commercial fishing, or recreation/tourism. Past projects in this category have included archaeological restoration, improved fisheries management tools, enhancement of salmon streams, marine pollution reduction, enhancement of subsistence opportunities, and additional oil removal on beaches. While these projects may provide economic benefits to a community, they are evaluated primarily on the basis of their benefits for restoration of the injured natural resources and related services, and the recovery or preservation of archaeological and cultural resources.

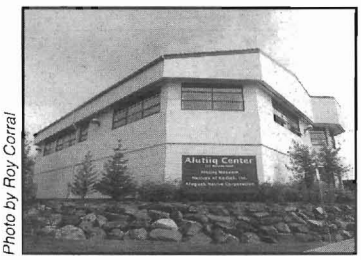


Photo by Roy Corral

Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship

Funds could be used for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to: translating research results into formats the public and resource managers can understand and easily use; providing information on land and resource management techniques; creating partnerships between public and private landowners including stewardship efforts, co-management, and other forms of management, especially on those lands acquired for habitat protection. These efforts must be related to restoration goals.

Additional Proposals

Other ideas for use of the reserve funds have been suggested which currently may not be considered legally permissible uses of the spill fund under the civil settlement. These ideas may require changes in law or approval by the federal court before they can be implemented.

These include endowing chairs or faculty positions in specified fields of study relating to the resources injured by the oil spill at the University of Alaska at a cost of about $2 million each. These funds would be given to the University of Alaska Foundation to invest. The interest would pay for the salary of a faculty member and possible support for a graduate student.

In addition, it has been suggested that restoration funds be used for spill response and prevention projects. Those who suggest this believe that better spill response and prevention will eliminate or reduce injuries to the marine environment from future oil spills and will take advantage of the knowledge gained through the *Exxon Valdez* restoration program. This may require changes to federal law and the Exxon Consent Decree.

Do you have other ideas? All options should be consistent with the governments' responsibility to restore, replace, rehabilitate or enhance the natural resources and related services injured by the 1989 oil spill.

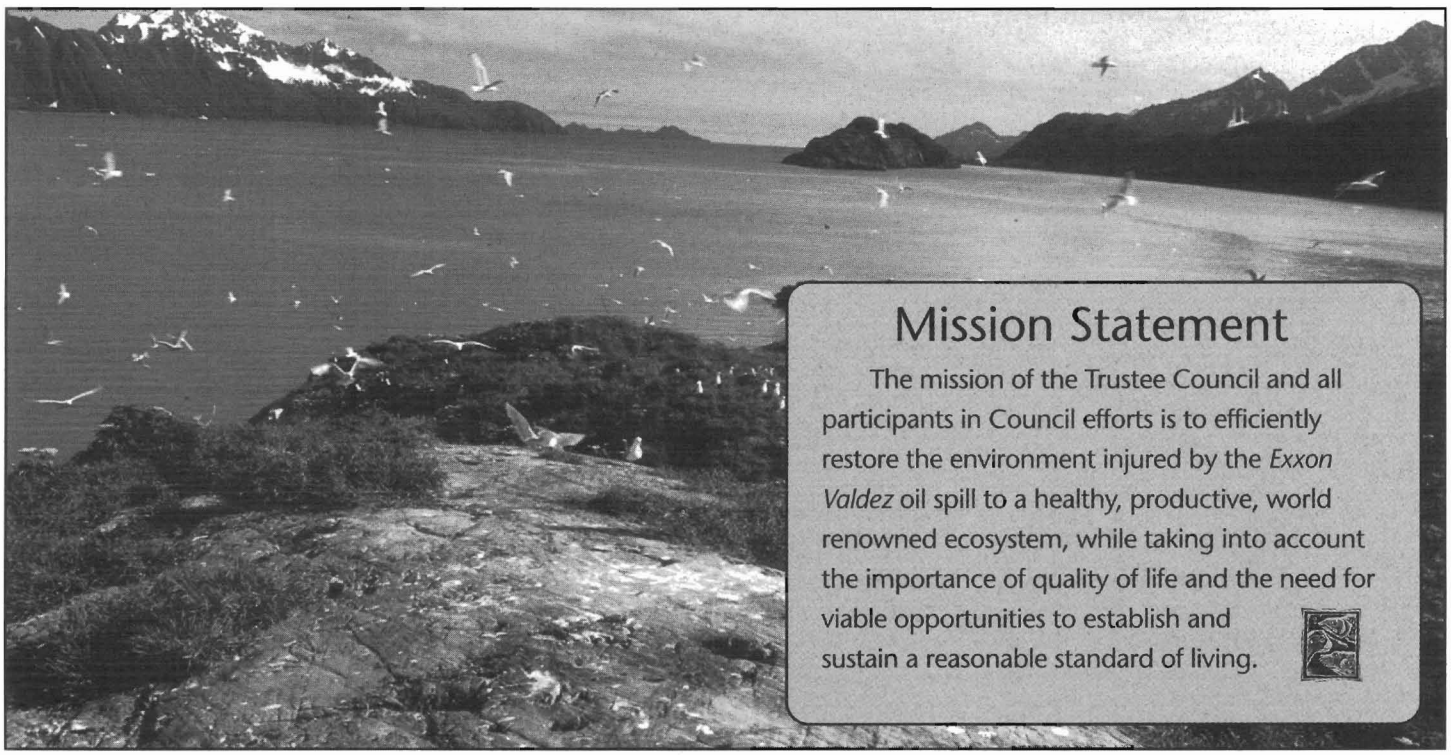


Photo by Bud Rice

Nuka Bay, looking from the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge toward Kenai Fjords National Park. Property in this region was recently acquired through the Trustee Council's Large Parcel Habitat Protection Program.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Trustee Council and all participants in Council efforts is to efficiently restore the environment injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill to a healthy, productive, world renowned ecosystem, while taking into account the importance of quality of life and the need for viable opportunities to establish and sustain a reasonable standard of living.

GOVERNANCE

Governance describes a structure for making spending and policy decisions.

Photo by Joe Hunt

Present Trustee Council

Under existing law and court orders, the current Trustee Council, consisting of three state and three federal trustees operating by unanimous consent, will continue to make policy and funding decisions.

New Board or Boards

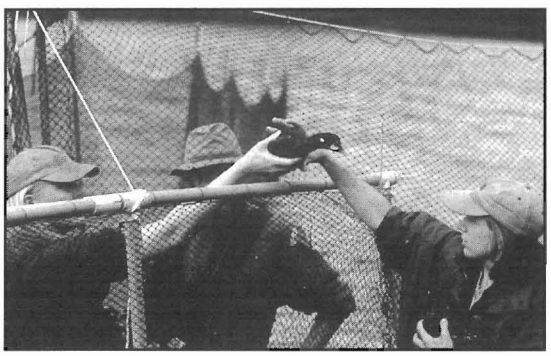
It has been suggested that at some time in the future a new board or oversight structure could be established to administer or guide the spending of the remaining settlement funds or a separate Restoration Reserve. Such a new board would require changes in law and the applicable court decrees. Members could include representatives of all or some of: current trustee agencies, other state and federal resource management agencies, the University of Alaska, and stakeholders, including local communities, Native organizations, fishing groups and scientists. Any changes in governance would need to be justified. Other issues to consider include whether potential recipients of the funds also should make the funding decisions or whether the board should be made up completely of those who would not directly receive the funds? Should there be separate boards to oversee the different uses of the reserve funds?

Existing Board

For some proposed uses, there may be an existing board that either under its current structure or with minor modifications could take over management of a proposed restoration activity. Again, any change such as this would need to be justified.

Other

Please suggest other alternatives if appropriate.



Harlequin duck research in Prince William Sound.

Photo by Kevin Hartwell

PUBLIC ADVICE

Public input and public outreach are vital components of the restoration process. Should these be continued and at what levels?

Current Public Advisory Group

Photo by Joe Hunt

The existing Public Advisory Group (PAG) has 17 members representing 12 interest groups, five public-at-large members and two *ex officio* members from the State Legislature. The PAG currently has four public meetings a year and costs about $124,000 a year.

PAG with Different Size and Makeup

The PAG concept and function could be retained but with different membership to either reduce costs or increase participation of other interests. It probably would meet less frequently.

Public Outreach: No Public Advisory Group

All meetings would be public. Public input would be welcomed and responded to, but without a formal advisory group. Existing advisory entities could be used to increase public input. This will require an amendment to the consent decree.

Other

Please suggest other alternatives if appropriate.

TERM

Term describes the period of time over which the Reserve funds would be expended.

Fixed Term

The principal and interest of the Restoration Reserve, or a portion of it, could be spent over a fixed period of time. This would result in a declining balance account, whereby a large program could occur with a set endpoint (for example, a 10-year, 15-year, or 20-year term). If the entire $140 million in the Restoration Reserve were to be spent over a 10-year period, about $20 million could be spent each year. Over 20 years, about $14 million could be spent each year.

Perpetual Endowment

This type of an account would be similar to the Alaska Permanent Fund, which provides for permanent, inflation-adjusted investment of funds. If managed as a perpetual endowment, the Restoration Reserve could generate as much as $5.6 million to spend in the first year.

Other

Please suggest other options if appropriate.

Highlights

Research & Monitoring

Research sponsored by the Trustee Council has provided new insights into how the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem works and how people can more wisely use, manage, and conserve its rich living resources. Here is a sampling of accomplishments achieved with restoration funds:

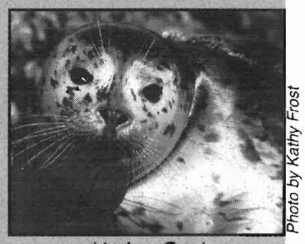


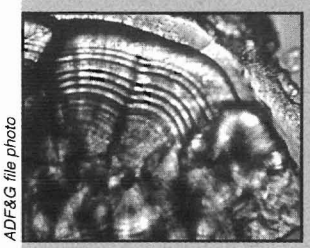
Photo by Kathy Frost

Harbor Seal

Sea Change. Documented a late-1970s shift from a Gulf of Alaska ecosystem dominated by crab, shrimp, and forage fish to one dominated by bottom fish. The change was probably due to an increase in water temperature, which has had lasting consequences for the fishing industry.

Harbor Seals. The ecosystem change described above and reduction in the availability of forage fish may account for the harbor seal's long-term decline and failure to recover from the oil spill. This is a major concern for subsistence hunters.

Coastal Currents. Discovered patterns of ocean circulation and plankton blooms in Prince William Sound through the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) project. This information should enable better predictions of salmon and herring returns and assist in responding to future oil spills.



ADF&G file photo

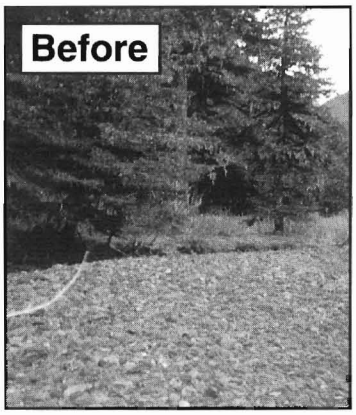
Otolith's distinctive marking

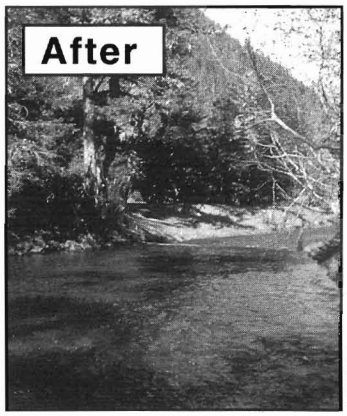
Herring Habitats. Identified habitats that are essential to different age classes of herring by conducting aerial surveys and interviews with long-time fishers and pilots. The areas where herring consistently aggregate are sensitive and may warrant special care in the future.

Otolith Marking. Provided equipment so that hatchery pink salmon fry bear unique otolith (earbone) marks; hatchery and wild stocks can then be separated when they return as adults. This technology has improved in-season fisheries management for the benefit of commercial fishers and conservation of wild stocks.

Sockeye Genetics. Developed rapid technique for using genetic material to identify the origins of Kenai River and other Cook Inlet sockeye salmon stocks, thus improving fisheries management and preventing overfishing of individual stocks.

Alaska SeaLife Center. Contributed major funding for research side of this new facility in Seward. Researchers will have a unique opportunity to study marine mammal, bird, and fish health, physiology and genetics in a controlled, cold-water environment.





ADF&G file photos

Port Dick Creek before and after dredging to increase spawning habitat.

Highlights

Community-Based Restoration

ADF&G file photo

Pink salmon eggs

Restoration efforts are often initiated by communities or groups. These non-research projects benefit the ecosystem or related human services: subsistence, commercial fishing and recreation/tourism. They are considered "General Restoration" in the 1994 Restoration Plan.

Archaeology. To promote preservation of this non-renewable resource, established the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak; plans underway for repository and display facilities for communities in Prince William Sound and lower Kenai Peninsula.

Commercial Fisheries. Enhanced salmon production through improved spawning habitat, renovation of fish bypass, fertilization of lakes.

Subsistence. Improved salmon runs specifically targeted for subsistence harvest; funded cultural/educational projects; experimenting with clam seeding to restore subsistence clamming for some communities.

Beach Cleanup. Returned to Chenega-area beaches in 1997 to remove oil entrenched among the rocks.

Marine Pollution. Established programs to reduce marine pollution throughout the spill region.

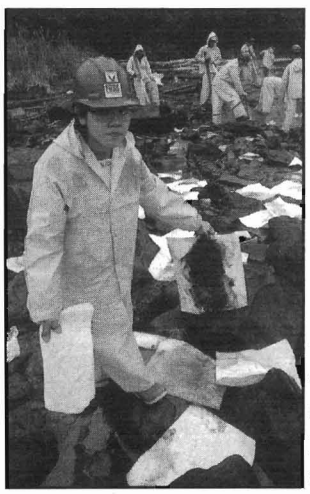


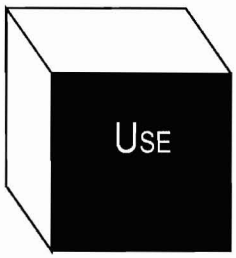
Photo by Roy Corral

Crews returned in 1997 to clean oil off Chenega-area beaches.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21st Century

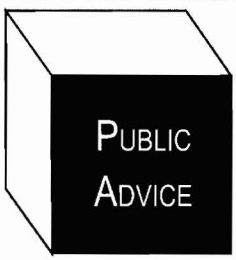


Key Questions: *Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?*

COMMENTS:

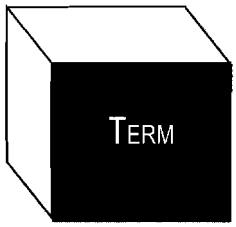
Key Questions: *Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?*

COMMENTS:



Key Questions: *Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?*

COMMENTS:



Key Questions: *How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?*

COMMENTS:

INSTRUCTIONS

1) Clip this page;
2) fold along the center line;
3) tape it shut;
4) attach a stamp;
5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments via fax: 907-276-7178; or via e-mail: kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us; or call us at: 907-278-8012
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐ YES

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

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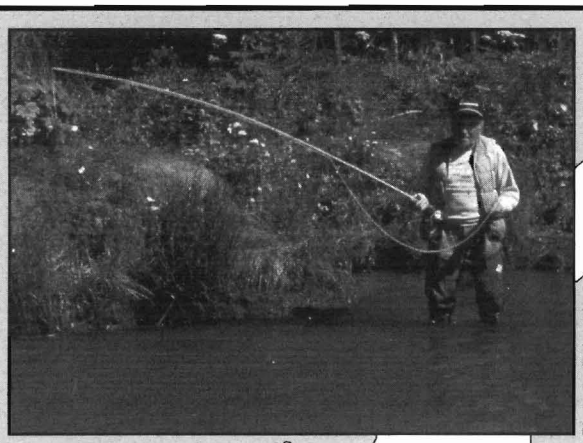

Photo by Robert Angell

Spawning and rearing habitat is protected while public access for recreation is increased.

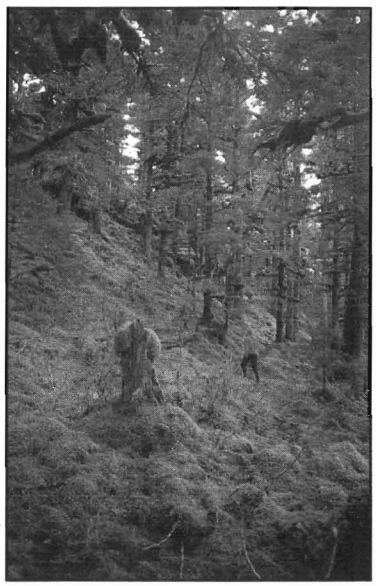

Photo by Daniel Zatz

Old-growth forests provide needed habitat for marbled murrelets.

Highlights

Habitat Protection

Prince William Sound
Acquired or have agreements to protect 204,000 acres, including more than 120 salmon streams or intertidal spawning areas.

Lower Kenai Peninsula
Protected 56,000 acres, including some of the most scenic coastline and most valuable habitat within Kenai Fjords National Park, Kachemak Bay State Park, and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

Kodiak/Afognak/Shuyak Islands
Protected 233,000 acres, including 76 anadromous streams and rivers. All of the Kodiak Island parcels are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Afognak Island State Park was created and Shuyak Island State Park tripled in size due to these acquisitions.

Small Parcels
Acquired 7,300 acres, either for recreational use or to protect strategically valuable habitat along river banks, estuaries and other key areas. Several miles of Kenai River bank have been protected in this way.

Indicates lands protected or with agreements in concept for protection or currently under negotiation.

RESTORATION 12
U P D A T E

Public Meetings

Community	Place	Date	Time
Chenega Bay	Community Center	March 18	7:00 p.m.
Tatitlek	Community Hall	March 19	10:30 a.m.
Nanwalek	IRA Village Office	March 23	2:00 p.m.
Seward	AVTECH	March 23	7:00 p.m.
Port Graham	Community Center	March 24	1:00 p.m.
Kenai/Soldotna	Kenai Borough Chambers	March 24	7:00 p.m.
Kodiak	Kodiak Borough Chambers	March 28	7:00 p.m.
Ouzinkie	*(to be determined)*	March 30	1:00 p.m.
Port Lions	*(to be determined)*	March 31	1:00 p.m.
Larsen Bay	*(to be determined)*	March 31	7:00 p.m.
Old Harbor	City Offices	April 1	2:00 p.m.
Karluk	*(to be determined)*	*March 29-April 2**	
Akhiok	*(to be determined)*	*March 29-April 2**	
Chignik Lake	*(to be determined)*	April 6	2:00 p.m.
Chignik Bay	*(to be determined)*	April 7	3:00 p.m.
Chignik Lagoon	*(to be determined)*	April 7	10:00 a.m.
Cordova	Mt. Eccles Elementary	April 7	7:00 p.m.
Perryville	*(to be determined)*	April 8	10:00 a.m.
Homer	City Council Chambers	April 8	7:00 p.m.
Anchorage	Restoration Office	April 9	7:00 p.m.
Seldovia	Community Center	April 9	7:00 p.m.
Whittier	Begich Towers Kittiwake Rm.	April 10	5:00 p.m.
Fairbanks	Wood Center Conf. Rm. , UAF	April 13	7:00 p.m.
Valdez	City Council Chambers	April 14	7:00 p.m.
Juneau	Centennial Hall	April 20	7:00 p.m.

What do you think?

Trustee Council staff will be holding public meetings throughout the spill region to discuss possible uses for the Restoration Reserve. Plan to attend the meeting in your community and tell us what you think.

Deadline for written comments on the Restoration Reserve is April 30, 1998

** indicates tentative meeting dates*

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council

Bruce Botelho
Attorney General
State of Alaska

Michele Brown
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation

Phil Janik
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
US Dept. of Agriculture

Steve Pennoyer
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

Frank Rue
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game

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US Dept. of the Interior

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