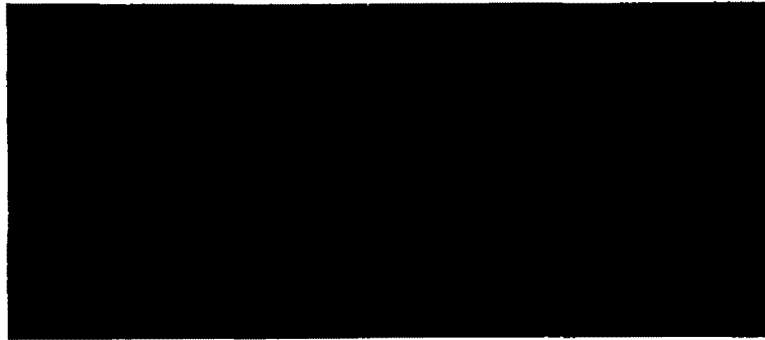


05,04,13



ELGEE REHFELD MERTZ, LLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

AN INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
and
SUPPLEMENTARY RESTORATION PROJECTS INFORMATION
Fiscal Years 2007 and 2006
TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Letter to the Trustee Council

April 3, 2008

ELGEE REHFELD MERTZ, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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April 3, 2008

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council
Anchorage, AK

Dear Members:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Trust Funds, Oil Spill Investment Fund and Oil Spill Settlement Fund as of and for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Funds (NRDA&R) as of and for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2008. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

Our Responsibility under U.S. Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter dated July 12, 2005, amended September 28, 2005, March 28, 2006, October 1, 2006, and September 26, 2007 our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement and are fairly presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because an audit is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance and because we did not perform a detailed examination of all transactions, there is a risk that material misstatements may exist and not be detected by us.

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's (the Council) internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Council's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit. While our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion, it does not provide a legal determination of the Council's compliance with those requirements.

Significant Accounting Policies

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Council are described in Note 1 to the basic financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during fiscal 2007.

We noted no transactions entered into by the Council during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you, or transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Management Judgments and Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about



future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. We evaluated the key factors used in management's estimates and determined the estimates are reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements of the Council taken as a whole.

Significant Audit Adjustments and Accounting Assistance

Audit Adjustments

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define an audit adjustment as a proposed correction of the financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. An audit adjustment may or may not indicate matters that could have a significant effect on the Council's financial reporting process (that is, cause future financial statements to be materially misstated). We did not propose any adjustments during the audit.

Uncorrected Misstatements

All misstatements identified during the audit that could, in our judgment, have a material effect on the financial statements were corrected by management in the financial statements.

Accounting Assistance

We provided no accounting assistance during the period under audit.

Disagreements with Management

There were no disagreements with management on financial accounting and reporting matters that, if not satisfactorily resolved, would have caused a modification of our report on the Council's fiscal 2007 financial statements.

Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Council's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditors' opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Issues Discussed Prior to Retention of Independent Auditors

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Council's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Internal Control and Other Matters

Other Internal Control Matters Noted During the Current Audit

During our audit we became aware of other matters that are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency as noted below. We have already discussed many of these comments and suggestions with various EVOS personnel, and we will be pleased to discuss them in further detail at your convenience, to perform any additional study of these matters, or to assist you in implementing the recommendations to the extent allowed by our professional standards.

Evaluate Continuation of the Trustee Council

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council was established through a Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree (MOA) between the United States of America and the State of Alaska to maximize funds available for restoration of natural resources and to resolve the government's claims against one another relating to the T/V Exxon Valdes Oil Spill (Oil Spill). The Trustee Council was formed to assess injured resources and to restore, replace, rehabilitate, enhance, or acquire the equivalent of the natural resources injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill. The MOA does not include a method to determine when this mission is complete and when it is prudent to dissolve or restructure the structure and focus of the Council.

During the past few years, as amounts spent on restoration have declined, the balance of uncommitted investments in the State Investment Fund have stabilized and earnings on those investments now exceed the amounts spent on restoration. Currently, it does not appear that situation will change and investments will continue to grow. As a result, the Trustee Council will continue to exist unless some direct action is taken to conclude its existence. This situation also makes management of the investment funds a more important part of the Trustee Council's activities. As a result, the Trustee Council is becoming an investment management entity which does not appear to fit its mission.

We recommend the Trustee Council evaluate whether it should work to conclude its activities or change its structure better fit its evolving mission.

Evaluate Efficiency of Operations

During fiscal 2007, the Trustee Council spent approximately \$1.9 million on administration at the restoration office and on science and project management, it spent about \$5.8 million on direct science projects, and it paid about \$.6 million to the Trustee Agencies for project overhead. Of the \$1.9 million, the Trustee Council spent approximately \$660,000 on administrative support, \$1,216,000 on program and related support, and \$54,000 on other expenses. Stated another way, the Trustee Council spent about forty-three cents on administration and project overhead for every direct science project dollar. This rate has increased as direct project dollars have decreased in recent years because administrative spending has not decreased at the same rate as direct project spending.

In our experience, this appears to be a fairly high overhead rate. It also appears that certain activities related to contract and project management that is done by the agencies could be done centrally, and probably more cost effectively.

We recommend the Trustee Council consider ways to decrease administrative and overhead spending. Among other actions, the Trustee Council may consider centralizing certain functions at the restoration office that are currently done at the agencies or by eliminating certain overhead reimbursement.

Unauthorized Carry-Forward of Project Funds

U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service carried forward unspent Project 060100 funds to 2007. The Operating Procedures allow for adjustment between fiscal years for multi-year projects, however, project 100's are not multi-year projects.

We recommend additional training for agency personnel to ensure they understand the operating procedures.

Update General Operating Procedures

The General Operating Procedures require Quarterly project Status Reports for each project. During FY2007 the practice of requiring this was eliminated. The General Operating Procedures have not been updated to reflect this change.

We recommend updating the General Operating Procedures to coincide with current practice.

Other Internal Control Matters Noted During the Prior Audit and their Current Status

Return Unobligated Funds to NRDA&R and Investment Fund

We recommended that the federal trustee agencies (NOAA and FWS) determine the amount of excess funds from prior years and return these to NRDA&R. Similarly, we recommended the State transfer excess Settlement Trust Funds to the Investment Fund.

Status: Funds were returned. Issue resolved.

Review and Close Outstanding Contracts

We recommended NOAA review all outstanding contracts for balances not expected to be expended and notify the Restoration Office of contracts expected to be completed outside of the approved project period. Unspent contract balances should be returned to NRDA&R.

Status: NOAA reviewed contracts and returned unspent contract balances to NRDA&R.

Provide Training for Trustee Agency Staff

We recommended that the Restoration Office consider establishing a periodic (at least annual), interactive training for Trustee Agency staff on the use of the on-line reporting data base.

Status: Training was provided. Issue resolved.

Develop Individual Budgets for Department of the Interior

We recommended separate budgets be prepared for each agency receiving funding for the Department of the Interior.

Status: The budgets continue to be unclear as to which Agency in the Department of the Interior budgets are for. Recommendation repeated.

Develop Restoration Office Internal Procedures Manual

We recommend the Restoration Office develop a procedures desk manual that describes various daily, monthly, quarterly and annual tasks, the types of reports prepared, timing for certain critical events, and a complete list of all reports gathered from the various trustee agencies documented in a formalized desk manual. The absence of such a manual exposes the Restoration Office to the risk that tasks are not performed if the employees who perform these tasks terminate or are otherwise unavailable.

Status: No action taken. Comment is repeated.

Improve Approval of Expenditures

We recommend that ADF&G staff clearly communicate project responsibility and that invoices indicate approval for payment only after they have been reviewed by authorized personnel.

Status: We did not note unauthorized payments in the current year. Comment is resolved.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Trustee Council and management of the Restoration Office and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
and
SUPPLEMENTARY RESTORATION PROJECTS INFORMATION

Fiscal Years 2007 and 2006

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,
Anchorage, Alaska:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Trust Funds, Oil Spill Investment Fund and Oil Spill Settlement Fund as of and for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (NRDA&R) as of and for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 as listed in the accompanying table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2, the financial presentation for the State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund (Investment Fund) is of the Investment Fund only and is not intended to present the financial position of the State of Alaska or any of its component units and the results of their operations.

As discussed in Note 2, the financial presentation for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (NRDA&R) is of the amounts related to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council only and is not intended to present the financial position of NRDA&R or the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the results of their operations, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States.

As discussed in Note 2, the financial presentation for the State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust (Settlement Trust) is of the Settlement Trust only and is not intended to present the financial position of the State of Alaska or any of its component units and the results of their operations.

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements for NRDA&R are prepared on the cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles of the United States.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the cash balances of NRDA&R as of September 30, 2007 and 2006 and the results of operations for the years then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note 2 for NRDA&R and the financial position of the

Investment Fund and Settlement Trust as of June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the results of their operations for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles of the United States for the Investment Fund and Settlement Trust.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our reports dated April 3, 2008, on our consideration of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, Trust Funds' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of their compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations and contracts.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of the letters 'ERM' in a stylized, cursive-like font.

April 3, 2008

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
STATE OF ALASKA - *EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL INVESTMENT FUND*
(An Agency Fund of the State of Alaska)

BALANCE SHEETS
June 30, 2007 and 2006

	2007				2006			
	Research	Habitat	Koniag	Total	Research	Habitat	Koniag	Total
ASSETS:								
Cash and investments	\$121,838,846	\$ 40,507,977	\$ 48,439,482	\$ 210,786,305	\$111,481,145	\$ 35,146,346	\$ 42,407,083	\$189,034,574
Securities lending collateral	4,516,698	1,522,511	1,818,785	7,857,994	5,948,187	1,882,007	2,272,841	10,103,035
Total Assets	<u>\$126,355,544</u>	<u>\$ 42,030,488</u>	<u>\$ 50,258,267</u>	<u>\$ 218,644,299</u>	<u>\$117,429,332</u>	<u>\$ 37,028,353</u>	<u>\$ 44,679,924</u>	<u>\$199,137,609</u>
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts Payable	\$ 32,574	\$ 10,671	\$ 12,917	\$ 56,162	\$ 101,159	\$ 30,348	\$ 37,092	\$ 168,599
Obligations under securities lending	4,516,698	1,522,511	1,818,785	7,857,994	5,948,187	1,882,007	2,272,841	10,103,035
Assets Held in Custody by the State of Alaska	<u>121,806,272</u>	<u>40,497,306</u>	<u>48,426,565</u>	<u>210,730,143</u>	<u>111,379,986</u>	<u>35,115,998</u>	<u>42,369,991</u>	<u>188,865,975</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$121,838,846</u>	<u>\$ 40,507,977</u>	<u>\$ 48,439,482</u>	<u>\$ 218,644,299</u>	<u>\$111,481,145</u>	<u>\$ 35,146,346</u>	<u>\$ 42,407,083</u>	<u>\$199,137,609</u>

The accompanying notes to trust fund financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
STATE OF ALASKA - EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL INVESTMENT FUND
(An Agency Fund of the State of Alaska)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
For the Years Ended June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006

	2007				2006			
	Research	Habitat	Koniag	Total	Research	Habitat	Koniag	Total
Additions:								
Interest and investment income	\$ 16,679,720	\$ 5,456,475	\$ 6,566,183	\$ 28,702,378	\$ 9,026,259	\$ 2,750,961	\$ 3,339,347	\$ 15,116,567
Return of previously disbursed funds	2,200,000	-	-	2,200,000	-	-	-	-
Total Additions	18,879,720	5,456,475	6,566,183	30,902,378	9,026,259	2,750,961	3,339,347	15,116,567
Deductions:								
State of Alaska								
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trust	2,908,949	44,000	-	2,952,949	2,403,486	-	-	2,403,486
Investment management fees	95,825	31,167	37,042	164,034	101,159	30,348	37,092	168,599
United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund	5,448,660	-	472,567	5,921,227	2,299,958	-	439,078	2,739,036
Total Deductions	8,453,434	75,167	509,609	9,038,210	4,804,603	30,348	476,170	5,311,121
Net Increase in Assets	10,426,286	5,381,308	6,056,574	21,864,168	4,221,656	2,720,613	2,863,177	9,805,446
Assets Held in Custody by the State of Alaska, Beginning of Year	111,379,986	35,115,998	42,369,991	188,865,975	107,158,330	32,395,385	39,506,814	179,060,529
Assets Held in Custody by the State of Alaska, End of Year	\$ 121,806,272	\$ 40,497,306	\$ 48,426,565	\$ 210,730,143	\$ 111,379,986	\$ 35,115,998	\$ 42,369,991	\$ 188,865,975

The accompanying notes to trust fund financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
 NATURAL RESOURCES DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
 AND RESTORATION FUND
 STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND TRUST FUND
 BALANCE ARISING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS
 September 30, 2007 and 2006

ASSETS:	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Cash and investments	\$ 2,543,755	\$ 160,871
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,543,755</u>	<u>\$ 160,871</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE:		
Trust Fund Balance	<u>\$ 2,543,755</u>	<u>\$ 160,871</u>
Total Liabilities and Trust Fund Balance	<u>\$ 2,543,755</u>	<u>\$ 160,871</u>

The accompanying notes to trust fund financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
NATURAL RESOURCES DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
AND RESTORATION FUND
STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND
CHANGES IN TRUST FUND BALANCE
For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Receipts:		
Contributions:		
<i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Investment Fund	\$ 8,122,898	\$ 1,505,156
<i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Settlement Fund	274,016	-
Unobligated Balances Returned to NRDA&R:		
U.S. Department of Commerce		
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	162,057	-
U.S. Department of the Interior		
United States Geological Survey	-	62,781
Fish and Wildlife Service	5,410	-
Office of the Secretary	1,263	-
Investment Income	<u>103,836</u>	<u>67,626</u>
Total Receipts	<u>8,669,480</u>	<u>1,635,563</u>
Disbursements:		
U.S. Department of Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management	-	472,567
Fish and Wildlife Service	806,928	518,495
United States Geological Survey	973,474	634,680
Office of the Secretary	666,627	71,818
U.S. Department of Agriculture, United States		
Forest Service	51,285	49,050
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic		
and Atmospheric Administration	<u>3,788,282</u>	<u>1,626,603</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>6,286,596</u>	<u>3,373,213</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Receipts Over Disbursements	2,382,884	(1,737,650)
Trust Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>160,871</u>	<u>1,898,521</u>
Trust Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 2,543,755</u>	<u>\$ 160,871</u>

The accompanying notes to trust fund financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
STATE OF ALASKA - *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUST
(A Special Revenue Fund of the State of Alaska)

BALANCE SHEETS
June 30, 2007 and 2006

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
ASSETS:		
Cash and investments	\$ 3,249,948	\$ 4,824,269
Accounts receivable	7,182	26,788
Securities lending collateral	<u>647,196</u>	<u>934,297</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,904,326</u>	<u>\$ 5,785,354</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 363,016	\$ 185,373
Obligations under securities lending	647,196	934,297
Due to State of Alaska General Fund	<u>75,427</u>	<u>40,548</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,085,639</u>	<u>1,160,218</u>
Fund Balances:		
Reserved for Encumbrances	440,624	652,498
Unreserved		
Designated	55,286	-
Undesignated	<u>2,322,777</u>	<u>3,972,638</u>
Total Trust Fund Balance	<u>2,818,687</u>	<u>4,625,136</u>
Total Liabilities and Trust Fund Balance	<u>\$ 3,904,326</u>	<u>\$ 5,785,354</u>

The accompanying notes to trust fund financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
STATE OF ALASKA - *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUST
(A Special Revenue Fund of the State of Alaska)

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN TRUST FUND BALANCE

For the Years Ended June 30, 2007 and June 30, 2006

Revenues:	2007	2006
Contributions - State of Alaska		
<i>Exxon Valdez</i> Investment Fund	\$ 662,249	\$ 2,403,486
Interest and investment income	317,978	181,658
Federal grants in aid	133,148	292,479
Total Revenues	<u>1,113,375</u>	<u>2,877,623</u>
Expenditures:		
Current Operating:		
Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Projects - Alaska		
Department of Fish and Game	2,532,785	2,265,744
Department of Natural Resources	233,889	129,872
Department of Environmental Conservation	57,206	28,920
Department of Revenue	22,571	23,946
Department of Law	-	222,844
Total Current Operating Expenditures	<u>2,846,451</u>	<u>2,671,326</u>
Capital Expenditures:		
Research Infrastructure Improvements - Alaska		
Department of Natural Resources	<u>73,373</u>	<u>205,571</u>
Total Capital Expenditures	<u>73,373</u>	<u>205,571</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>2,919,824</u>	<u>2,876,897</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,806,449)	726
Trust Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	<u>4,625,136</u>	<u>4,624,410</u>
Trust Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 2,818,687</u>	<u>\$ 4,625,136</u>

The accompanying notes to trust fund financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 (State Funds)
Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 (NRDA&R)

1. EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Formation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

The United States of America (United States) and the State of Alaska (State) entered into a Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree (MOA) on August 28, 1991. The MOA was made to maximize the funds available for restoration of natural resources and to resolve the governments' claims against one another relating to the T/V *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (Oil Spill), which occurred on the night of March 23-24, 1989 in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Upon entering into the MOA, the United States and the State believed that the terms of the MOA were in the public interest and would best enable them to fulfill their duties as trustees to assess injuries and to restore, replace, rehabilitate, enhance, or acquire the equivalent of the natural resources injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill.

Pursuant to the MOA and federal laws, the United States and State act as co-trustees in the collection and joint use of all natural resource damage recoveries for the benefit of natural resources injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill. To manage the co-trustee relationship, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (Council) was formed.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Structure

The Council consists of six trustees, three trustees represent the United States and three trustees represent the State. The United States' trustees are the Secretaries of the United States Departments of Interior and Agriculture and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (a bureau of the United States Department of Commerce). The State's trustees consist of the Commissioners of the State Departments of Environmental Conservation and Fish and Game, and the Attorney General of the State of Alaska. The MOA allows the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of Alaska to transfer trustee status from one official to another official of their respective governments.

All decisions of the Council must be made by the unanimous agreement of the trustees. If the trustees cannot reach unanimous consent, either the United States or the State may resort to litigation in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska (Court).

Restoration Office

The Council has established a Restoration Office, which is responsible for the coordination and supervision of the activities of the Council. The Restoration Office is managed by an Executive Director who reports directly to the Council. Since the Council exists through the MOA, it and the Restoration Office operate within the framework of the Trustee Agencies. During fiscal 2007 and 2006, most administrative functions of the Restoration Office were conducted through the Alaska State Department of Fish and Game.

The Restoration Office develops an annual budget, which, upon approval by the Council, sets forth the anticipated expenditures of the Restoration Office. The Council makes an annual contribution to the State agencies equal to the budget for the Restoration Office. The contributions are made using the disbursements procedures discussed in Note 6.

Termination of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

The MOA shall terminate when the United States and the State certify to the Court, or when the Court determines on application by either government, that all activities contemplated under the MOA have been completed.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

State of Alaska, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Investment Fund

As requested by the Council and ordered by the Court, the Council deposited all undisbursed balances into the State of Alaska Exxon Valdez Investment Fund (Investment Fund) established by the Alaska Department of Revenue, Division of Treasury. The transfer occurred October 5, 2000. The total amount deposited in the Investment Fund was \$134,696,900. As further discussed in Note 5, amounts paid by Exxon Corporation after October 5, 2000 are made directly to the United States and the State for reimbursement of certain costs incurred by them in connection with the Oil Spill. In accordance with the MOA, public law 106-113, and as ordered by the presiding Court pending disbursements to the Federal and State trust funds, money that is not directly paid to the United States and the State is placed in this interest bearing Investment Fund.

The Investment Fund is an agency fund within the State. Agency funds are custodial in nature (i.e. assets equal liabilities) and do not measure the results of operations. The State of Alaska adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *basic financial statements – and Management Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments* (GASB 34), in fiscal 2002, effective July 1, 2000. GASB 34 establishes financial reporting standards for all state and local governments and related entities. For the Investment Fund presentation in these financial statements, GASB 34 does not apply. Accordingly, Management Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplemental Information are not presented for this fund.

Upon unanimous approval of the Trustee Council, funds are disbursed to the United States NRDA&R Fund and the State Settlement Trust to be expended by the Trustee Agencies in accordance with the Council's wishes. The accompanying financial statements for the Investment Fund reflect the intent of the disbursements as to natural resource damage assessment and restoration, or the acquisition of land or research infrastructure improvements to further protect the natural resources. The financial statements also reflect the fiscal year that the disbursements are to be expended by the Trustee Agencies.

The financial presentation for the Investment Fund is of the Investment Fund only and is not intended to present the financial position of the State of Alaska or any of its component units and the results of their operations.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund

Disbursements which are made from the Investment Fund to the United States are deposited in the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (NRDA&R). NRDA&R was established pursuant to Public Law 102-154, and is administered by the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. It is a trust fund which was established to hold natural resources damage assessment and restoration settlement proceeds of the United States Government. Public Law 120-229 requires that federal proceeds from the Agreement and Consent Decree (see additional discussion in Note 4) be deposited in NRDA&R, and that all interest earned on these proceeds be available to the Federal Trustees for necessary expenses for assessment and restoration of areas affected by the Oil Spill. Public Law 120-229 also calls for amounts in NRDA&R to be invested by the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury in interest bearing obligations of the United States.

Disbursements from NRDA&R are made pursuant to the directions of the Council and as notified to the Court. At the beginning of each fiscal year, the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service communicates with each of the United States Trustee Agencies to determine the timing of disbursements from NRDA&R to each Federal Trustee Agency. Investments are purchased in order to earn interest on available balances within NRDA&R, with scheduled maturity dates coincident with the scheduled date of disbursement.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (Continued)

The financial presentation for NRDA&R is of the amounts related to the Council only and is not intended to present the financial position of NRDA&R or the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the results of their operations.

State of Alaska, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trust

Disbursements which are made from the Investment Fund to the State are deposited in the State of Alaska, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trust (Settlement Trust). The Settlement Trust is established pursuant to AS 37.14.400. Pursuant to State law, a state agency may not expend money from the Settlement Trust unless the expenditure is in accordance with an appropriation made by law. Expenditures of funds are made upon properly approved requests for payment. The total of expenditures and encumbrances (obligations) may not exceed the appropriations to which they pertain.

The Settlement Trust is a special revenue fund of the State. Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. The State of Alaska adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments* (GASB 34), in fiscal 2002, effective July 1, 2000. GASB 34 establishes financial reporting standards for all state and local governments and related entities. For the Settlement Trust presentation in these financial statements, GASB 34 does not apply. Accordingly, Management Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplemental Information are not presented for this fund.

Upon approval by the Council, State Trustee Agencies make expenditures directly against the Settlement Trust.

The financial presentation for the Settlement Trust is of the Settlement Trust only and is not intended to present the financial position of the State of Alaska or any of its component units and the results of their operations.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues, expenditures and the related assets and liabilities are recorded in the accounts and financial statements. Specifically, it relates to the timing of the financial measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The basis of accounting used by the Investment Fund, NRDA&R, and Settlement Trust are as follows:

Investment Fund – Agency funds are used to report resources held by the State purely in a custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). The financial statements of the Investment Fund are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus on the accrual basis.

NRDA&R - The financial statements of NRDA&R are prepared on a cash basis of accounting. As such, revenues are recognized when received, and disbursements are recognized when paid.

Settlement Trust - The financial statements of the Settlement Trust are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus on the modified accrual basis. The Settlement Trust recognizes revenues when the source is measurable and available, and intended for the fiscal year. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Assets are recorded when measurable and due.

Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders and contracts for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of the formal budgetary integration of the Settlement Trust. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balance since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Settlement Trust (Continued)

Until June 30, 1997, interest and investment income was allocated to the Settlement Trust as agreed to under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) by and between the State Departments of Revenue and Administration effective July 1, 1993. Under the MOU, interest was credited daily to the Settlement Trust by determining the Settlement Trust's daily cash balance and applying the current weekly 180-day Treasury Bill Rates based on the Treasury Bill auctions. Effective July 1, 1997, a new MOU, dated November 26, 1997, superseded the original MOU and modified the method of determining interest income earned by the Settlement Trust. Under the new method, interest income is allocated daily based on actual earnings of the cash management pool of which the Settlement Trust is a part.

Statement Presentation

Separate balance sheets and statements of receipts and disbursements or revenues and expenditures are presented for each of the Investment Fund, NRDA&R, and the Settlement Trust. This is due to the fact that ownership of the Trust Funds rests separately with each of the U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of Alaska, and the different bases of accounting used by the Trust Funds.

Accounts Payable and Deferred Revenue - Settlement Trust

Accounts payable in the Settlement Trust financial statements include disbursements made against the Settlement Trust subsequent to June 30, 2007 and 2006, but which relate to fiscal 2007 and 2006 restoration activities.

Deferred Revenues in the Settlement Trust financial statements include amounts received or receivable at June 30, 2007 and 2006, which are to be expended by the State during the following fiscal year.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments for the Investment Fund, and the Settlement Trust as of June 30, 2007 and for NRDA&R as of September 30, 2007 are as follows:

Settlement Trust - The Council invests Settlement Trust Funds in the State's internally managed General Fund and Other Non Segregated Investments Pool (GeFONSI). GeFONSI consists of investments in the State's internally managed Short-term and Intermediate-term Fixed Income Pools. Actual investing is performed by investment officers in the State's Department of Revenue, Treasury Division. A complete description of the investment policy for each pool is included in the Department of Revenue, Treasury Division, Policies and Procedures, available from the Department of Revenue.

Investment Fund - The State maintains the Investment Fund as part of several investment pools including the Short-term Fixed Income Pool, the Broad Market Fixed Income Pool, and the non-retirement Domestic and International Equity Pools. The Non-retirement Domestic and International Equity Pools are open-ended mutual fund-like pools, and are therefore not categorized with regard to credit risk.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investment Fund (Continued)

By law, all deposits and investments relating to the Investment Fund are under the control of the Commissioner of the State Department of Revenue. The State's cash is invested pursuant to State laws which mandate that investments shall be made with the judgment and care exercised by an institutional investor of ordinary professional prudence, discretion and intelligence. Assets in the pools are reported at fair value in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31. Investment purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis. Securities are valued each business day using prices obtained from a pricing service when such prices are available; otherwise, such securities are valued at the mid-point between the bid and asked price or at prices for securities of comparable maturity, quality and type.

The accrual basis of accounting is used for investment income and investment income is distributed to pool participants monthly if prescribed by statute or if appropriated by state legislature.

The Settlement Trust's and Investment Fund's share of pool investments was as follows at June 30 (in thousands):

Type of Investment Pool	2007			2006		
	Investment Fund	Settlement Trust	Total	Investment Fund	Settlement Trust	Total
Short-Term Fixed Income Pool	\$ 10,692	\$ 1,557	\$ 12,249	\$ 7,609	\$ 2,034	\$ 9,643
Intermediate-Term Fixed Income Pool	-	1,700	1,700	-	2,790	2,790
Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	60,727	-	60,727	58,566	-	58,566
Non-retirement Domestic Equity Pool	100,936	-	100,936	88,872	-	88,872
SOA International Equity Pool	38,431	-	38,431	33,988	-	33,988
Money market	-	647	647	-	934	934
Total invested assets	\$ 210,786	\$ 3,904	\$ 214,690	\$ 189,035	\$ 5,758	\$ 194,793

Deposits and investments by type of investment for each pool are as follows (in thousands):

Investment Type	June 30, 2007				
	Short-term Fixed Income Pool	Intermediate-term Fixed Income Pool	Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	Other	Total
Overnight Sweep Account (LMCS)	\$ 82	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82
Money Market	-	-	-	647	647
Short-term Investment Fund	490	202	4,227	-	4,919
Commercial Paper	1,084	-	64	-	1,148
U.S. Treasury Notes	-	608	6,007	-	6,615
U.S. Treasury Bonds	-	-	3,561	-	3,561
U.S. Government Agency	-	531	1,579	-	2,110
Mortgage-backed	838	277	39,733	-	40,848
Other Asset-backed	6,020	75	3,756	-	9,851
Corporate Bonds	3,121	180	13,801	-	17,102
Yankees:					
Government	-	23	295	-	318
Corporate	658	61	1,596	-	2,315
Domestic Equity	-	-	-	101,261	101,261
International Equity	-	-	-	38,555	38,555
Total Invested Assets	12,293	1,957	74,619	140,463	229,332
Pool related net assets (liabilities)	(44)	(258)	(13,892)	(448)	(14,642)
Net Invested Assets	\$ 12,249	\$ 1,699	\$ 60,727	\$ 140,015	\$ 214,690

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investment Fund (Continued)

Investment Type	June 30, 2006				
	Short-term Fixed Income Pool	Intermediate- term Fixed Income Pool	Broad Market Fixed Income Pool	Other	Total
Overnight Sweep Account (LMCS)	\$ 17	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17
Short-term Investment Fund	414	-	-	-	414
Money Market	-	-	-	934	934
Commercial Paper	831	-	-	-	831
U.S. Treasury Notes	-	1,413	3,525	-	4,938
U.S. Treasury Bonds	-	-	3,906	-	3,906
U.S. Government Agency Discount Notes	-	-	1,047	-	1,047
U.S. Government Agency	-	526	7,259	-	7,785
Mortgage-backed	716	312	30,922	-	31,950
Other Asset-backed	4,975	70	1,201	-	6,246
Corporate Bonds	2,574	462	15,122	-	18,158
Yankees:					
Government	-	-	368	-	368
Corporate	106	15	991	-	1,112
Domestic Equity	-	-	-	88,907	88,907
International Equity	-	-	-	34,000	34,000
Total Invested Assets	9,633	2,798	64,341	123,841	200,613
Pool related net assets (liabilities)	10	(8)	(5,774)	(48)	(5,820)
Net Invested Assets	\$ 9,643	\$ 2,790	\$ 58,567	\$ 123,793	\$ 194,793

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Short-term Fixed Income Pool

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, Treasury's investment policy limits individual fixed rate securities to fourteen months in maturity or fourteen months expected average life. Floating rate securities are limited to three years in maturity or three years expected average life. Treasury utilizes the actual maturity date for commercial paper and twelve month prepay speeds for other securities. At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the expected average life of individual fixed rate securities ranged from three days to seven months and the expected average life of floating rate securities ranged from less than one year to three years.

Intermediate-term and Broad Market Fixed Income Pools

Through its investment policy, Treasury manages its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates by limiting the effective duration of its Intermediate-term Fixed Income Pool to \pm 20% of the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index and the Merrill Lynch 1-5 year Government Bond Index for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

The effective duration for the Lehman Brothers Aggregate Bond Index at June 30, 2007 and 2006 was 4.7 and 4.8 years, respectively.

The effective duration for the Merrill Lynch 1-5 year Government bond Index at June 30, 2007 was 2.24 years.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Intermediate-term and Broad Market Fixed Income Pools (Continued)

The effective duration by investment type was as follows at June 30:

	Effective Duration (in years)			
	2007		2006	
	Intermediate Term	Broad Market Fixed	Intermediate Term	Broad Market Fixed
	Fixed Income Pool	Income Pool	Fixed Income Pool	Income Pool
U.S. Treasury Notes	2.41	3.92	2.01	3.13
U.S. Treasury Bonds	-	11.26	-	9.74
U.S. Government Agency	1.76	5.79	2.36	4.25
Mortgage-backed	3.1	4.22	2.79	3.75
Other Asset-backed	1.56	5.53	1.06	0.09
Corporate Bonds	2.73	5.26	2.65	4.99
Yankees-Government	4.29	10.87	-	8.83
Yankees-Corporate	3.58	5.84	4.17	6.34
Pool Effective Duration	1.93	4.06	2.16	3.96

Duration is a measure of interest rate risk. It measures a security's sensitivity to a 100-basis point change in interest rates. The duration of a pool is the average fair value weighted duration of each security in the pool taking into account all related cash flows.

Treasury uses industry-standard analytical software developed by The Yield Book Inc. to calculate effective duration. The software takes into account various possible future interest rates, historical and estimated prepayment rates, call options and other variable cash flows for purposes of the effective duration calculation.

Treasury has no policy with regard to interest rate risk for the money market balance held in the international Equity Pool.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations.

Treasury's investment policy has the following limitations with regard to credit risk:

With the exception of the sweep account, Short-term Fixed Income Pool investments are limited to instruments with a long-term credit rating of at least A3 or equivalent and instruments with a short-term credit rating of at least A1 or equivalent. For securities with long-term credit ratings, they may be purchased if the median rating of Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's and Fitch is A3 or equivalent. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of the rating agencies mentioned above if they are rated AAA. Unexpected daily cash surpluses that arise in this pool are invested overnight in the custodian's repurchase agreement sweep account. Treasury does not have a policy to limit credit risk associated with the sweep account.

Intermediate-term and Broad Market Fixed Income Pool investments are limited to securities with a long-term credit rating of at least BBB3 or equivalent and securities with a short-term credit rating of at least A1 or equivalent. For securities with long-term credit ratings, they may be purchased if the median rating of Standard & Poor's Corporation, Moody's and Fitch is BBB3 or equivalent. Asset-backed and non-agency mortgage securities may be purchased if only rated by one of the rating agencies mentioned above if they are rated AAA.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

Treasury has no policy with regard to credit risk for the money market balance held in the International Equity Pool.

The State's internally managed Pools consisted of investments with credit quality ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations as follows (using Standard and Poor's Corporation rating scale) at June 30:

2007				
Investment Type	Rating ¹	Short-term Fixed Income Pool	Intermediate-term Fixed Income Pool	Broad Market Fixed Income Pool
Overnight Sweep Account	Not Rated	0.61%	-	-
Short-term Investment				
Account	Not Rated	3.99%	0.05%	-
Commercial Paper	AA	1.88%	-	-
Commercial Paper	A	3.09%	-	-
Commercial Paper	Not Rated	3.86%	-	0.11%
U. S. Government Agency				
Discount Notes	Not Rated	-	11.83%	6.96%
U. S. Government Agency	AAA	-	31.21%	1.82%
U. S. Government Agency	BBB	-	-	0.16%
U. S. Government Agency	Not Rated	-	0.05%	0.62%
Mortgage-backed	AAA	6.50%	14.75%	55.03%
Mortgage-backed	A	0.32%	-	-
Mortgage-backed (Agency)	Not Rated	-	1.57%	10.39%
Other Asset-backed	AAA	40.98%	2.46%	4.73%
Other Asset-backed	AA	0.91%	-	-
Other Asset-backed	A	6.34%	0.88%	0.09%
Other Asset-backed	BBB	-	0.29%	1.37%
Other Asset-backed	Not Rated	0.78%	0.76%	-
Corporate Bonds	AAA	1.97%	0.93%	2.14%
Corporate Bonds	AA	15.13%	4.01%	4.25%
Corporate Bonds	A	8.31%	2.98%	7.47%
Corporate Bonds	BBB	-	2.51%	7.57%
Corporate Bonds	Not Rated	-	0.14%	1.29%
Yankees - Government	AAA - BBB	-	1.36%	0.49%
Yankees - Corporate	AAA	-	1.84%	0.26%
Yankees - Corporate	AA	3.09%	1.21%	-
Yankees - Corporate	A	1.75%	0.29%	1.45%
Yankees - Corporate	BBB	-	0.25%	0.92%
Yankees - Corporate	Not Rated	0.52%	-	-
No credit exposure		-0.03%	20.63%	-7.12%
		<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk (Continued)

2006				
Investment Type	Rating ¹	Short-term Fixed Income Pool	Intermediate- term Fixed Income Pool	Broad Market Fixed Income Pool
Overnight Sweep Account	Not Rated	0.17%	-	-
Short-term Investment Account	Not Rated	4.29%	-	-
Commercial Paper	A	8.60%	-	-
U.S. Government Agency Discount Notes	Not Rated	-	-	1.79%
U.S. Government Agency	Not Rated	-	18.84%	12.39%
Mortgage-backed	AAA	-	10.48%	44.12%
Mortgage-backed (Agency)	Not Rated	7.40%	0.69%	8.68%
Other Asset-backed	AAA	48.17%	1.67%	2.05%
Other Asset-backed	A	3.28%	0.85%	-
Corporate Bonds	AAA	2.02%	5.78%	2.01%
Corporate Bonds	AA	15.32%	3.20%	4.01%
Corporate Bonds	A	9.27%	4.42%	10.91%
Corporate Bonds	BBB	-	3.17%	8.89%
Yankees - Corporate	AAA	-	0.24%	0.36%
Yankees - Corporate	AA	0.91%	-	0.22%
Yankees - Corporate	A	0.18%	0.13%	0.63%
Yankees - Corporate	BBB	-	-	0.48%
Yankees - Government	AAA	-	-	0.33%
Yankees - Government	BBB	-	-	0.30%
No Credit Exposure		0.39%	50.53%	2.83%
		100%	100%	100%

¹Rating modifiers are not disclosed.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the securities lending collateral was invested in a registered 2(a)-7 money market fund that was not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Treasury's policy with regard to concentration of credit risk is to prohibit the purchase of more than five percent of a pool's holdings in corporate bonds of any one company or affiliated group. At June 30, the Corporations had more than five percent of their investments in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal National Mortgage Association as follows:

	2007		2006	
	Fair Value	Percent of Total Investments	Fair Value	Percent of Total Investments
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	\$ -	-	\$ 7,620,749	4%
Federal National Mortgage Association	17,973,074	8%	17,742,564	9%

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Foreign Currency Risk

The Commissioner of Revenue (for the Trustee Council) formally adopts asset allocation policies which places limitations on the amount of international securities each fund is allowed to hold.

During fiscal year 2007 and 2006 the policy with actual foreign holding was as follows:

	Policy	Actual	
		2007	2006
EVOS Research Investment Fund	17% ± 5%	17.38%	18.00%
EVOS Habitat Investment Fund	17% ± 5%	18.94%	17.91%
EVOS Koniag Investment Fund	17% ± 5%	19.11%	17.91%

Securities Lending

Alaska Statute 37.10.071 authorizes the Commissioner of Revenue to lend assets, under an agreement and for a fee, against deposited collateral of equivalent fair value. The Commissioner entered into an agreement with State Street Corporation (the Bank) to lend securities in the Short-term and Intermediate-term Fixed Income Pools. The Bank, acting as the Commissioner's agent under the agreement, transfers securities to broker agents or other entities for collateral in the form of cash or securities and simultaneously agrees to return the collateral for the same securities in the future.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the fair value of securities on loan allocable to the Investment Fund totaled \$7,857,994 and \$10,103,035, respectively.

At June 30, 2007 and 2006, the fair value of securities on loan allocable to the Settlement Trust totaled \$647,196 and \$934,297, respectively.

There is no limit to the amount that can be loaned and the Commissioner is able to sell securities on loan. Loans are collateralized at not less than 102 percent of their fair value. Loaned securities and collateral is marked to market daily and collateral is received or delivered the following day to maintain collateral levels.

Cash collateral is invested in a registered 2(a)-7 money market fund. Maturities of investments in the money market fund generally do not match the maturities of the loaned securities because the lending agreements are terminable at will. Collateral securities may be pledged or sold upon borrower default. Since the Commissioner does not have the ability to pledge or sell the collateral securities unless the borrower defaults, they are not recorded in the financial statements. Securities under loan, cash collateral and cash collateral payable are recorded in the financial statements at fair value. The Bank, the Settlement Trust and the borrower receive a fee from earnings on invested collateral. The Bank and the Settlement Trust share a fee paid by the borrower for loans not collateralized with cash.

There is limited credit risk associated with the lending transactions since the Commissioner is indemnified by the Bank against any loss resulting from counterparty failure or default on a loaned security or its related income distributions. The Bank further indemnifies the Board against loss due to borrower rebates in excess of earnings on cash collateral. Indemnifications are subject to limitation relating to war, civil unrest or revolution, or beyond the reasonable control of the Bank.

For the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, there were no losses incurred as a result of securities lending transactions and there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions nor failures by any borrowers to return loaned securities.

Additional investment information on the various pools and investments, as well as the Funds, may be obtained from the Department of Revenue, Treasury Division, P.O. Box 110405, Juneau, Alaska 99811-0405 or at www.revenue.state.ak.us/treasury.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

NRDA&R - All cash and investments of NRDA&R are held in the name of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund at the U.S. Department of the Treasury. At September 30, 2007 and 2006, substantially all balances are held in U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes with maturities ranging from 30 to 300 days. A nominal amount of cash is also included in the balance. Market values of investment securities held by NRDA&R approximate their cost at September 30, 2007 and 2006. There are no uninsured or unregistered deposits or investments.

NRDA&R investments consist of the following at September 30, 2007 and 2006:

	<u>September 30, 2007</u>		<u>September 30, 2006</u>	
	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>
<u>Cash and Equivalents</u>				
Cash	\$ 132	\$ 132	\$ 428	\$ 428
<u>U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes</u>				
US Treasury Bill	<u>2,543,623</u>	<u>2,543,623</u>	<u>160,443</u>	<u>160,443</u>
	<u>\$2,543,755</u>	<u>\$2,543,755</u>	<u>\$ 160,871</u>	<u>\$ 160,871</u>

4. CONTRIBUTIONS BY EXXON CORPORATION

Agreement and Consent Decree

On October 8, 1991, the United States, the State, Exxon Corporation (Exxon) and Exxon Shipping Company, and Exxon Pipeline Company entered into an Agreement and Consent Decree (Agreement). The Agreement principally stipulates that Exxon make certain payments, and that all parties release and covenant not to sue or to file any administrative claim against the other parties or specifically identified third parties.

Pursuant to the Agreement Exxon paid the United States and the State a total of \$900 million as follows:

<u>Date Payment Due</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Ten days after the Agreement became effective	\$ 90,000,000
December 1, 1992	150,000,000
September 1, 1993	100,000,000
September 1, 1994	70,000,000
September 1, 1995	70,000,000
September 1, 1996	70,000,000
September 1, 1997	70,000,000
September 1, 1998	70,000,000
September 1, 1999	70,000,000
September 1, 2000	70,000,000
September 1, 2001	<u>70,000,000</u>
	<u>\$ 900,000,000</u>

In addition to the payments above, Exxon paid \$831,233 in interest.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. CONTRIBUTIONS BY EXXON CORPORATION (Continued)

Reopener for Unknown Injury

In addition to the payment terms discussed above, the Agreement also has a reopener provision that allows the governments to claim an additional \$100 million from Exxon between September 1, 2002, and September 1, 2006, as required for the performance of restoration projects in Prince William Sound and other areas affected by the Oil Spill to restore one or more populations, habitats, or species which, as a result of the Oil Spill, suffered substantial loss or substantial decline in the areas affected by the Oil Spill.

5. REIMBURSEMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATE

Under the terms of the Agreement, certain amounts paid by Exxon are to be made directly to the United States and the State. These payments are to be used solely to reimburse them for the following purposes:

1. Response and clean-up costs incurred by either of them on or before December 31, 1990 in connection with the Oil Spill;
2. Natural resource damages assessment costs incurred by either of them on or before March 12, 1991 in connection with the Oil Spill;
3. (State only) Attorneys fees, experts' fees, and other costs incurred by the State on or before March 12, 1991 in connection with litigation arising from the Oil Spill;
4. Response and clean-up costs incurred by either of them after December 31, 1990 in connection with the Oil Spill;
5. To assess injury resulting from the Oil Spill and to plan, implement, and monitor the restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement of natural resources, natural resource services, or archaeological sites and artifacts injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill, or the acquisition of equivalent resources or services after March 12, 1991; and
6. (State only) Reasonable litigation costs incurred by the State after March 12, 1991.

The Agreement states that the amounts to be reimbursed to the United States for items one and two above are not to exceed \$67 million. The amounts to be reimbursed to the State for items one, two and three above are not to exceed \$75 million. The agreement does not place a cap on items four and five. The amounts paid to the State for item six above are not to exceed \$1 million per month.

6. DISBURSEMENTS FROM INVESTMENT FUND

Approved Payment Uses

Under the terms of the MOA, amounts paid by Exxon, excluding the reimbursements discussed in the preceding Note, are deposited into the Investment Fund. These payments are to be used solely to assess injury resulting from the Oil Spill and to plan, implement, and monitor the restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement of natural resources, natural resource services, or archaeological sites and artifacts injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill, or the acquisition of equivalent resources or services.

Several of the projects approved as part of the *Fiscal Year 2006 Work Plan* and *Fiscal Year 2007 Work Plan* include approval of multi-year funding.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. DISBURSEMENTS FROM INVESTMENT FUND (Continued)

Project Approval

The Council has developed a solicitation and review process for projects to address the purposes stated above. The outcome of the process is the development of a Work Plan, which approves the funding for all projects to be conducted during the plan period. For the Work Plan for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2006 and 2007, the following project solicitation and review process was used by the Council:

1. In March 2005 and June 2006, the Council published an *Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 2006* and *Invitation to Submit Restoration Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 2007*, respectively. As part of the requirements, proposers developed and submitted detailed project descriptions and project budgets for review.
2. In June 2005 and September 2006, the Council's Chief Scientist and core reviewers coordinated a preliminary scientific and technical review of the proposals *Fiscal Year 2006 Proposals* and *Fiscal Year 2007 Proposals*, respectively. The Council's Executive Director also discussed proposals with Trustee agencies, Chief Scientist and representatives of the Public Advisory Group (the Public Advisory Group consists of members of the public and concerned groups and was appointed by the Secretary of Interior based on the Council's recommendations in accordance with the MOA to help provide meaningful public participation in the injury assessment and restoration process) and drafted preliminary recommendations.
3. In July 2005 and September 2006, all proposals and the results of the reviews were published in the *Draft Fiscal Year 2006 Work Plan* and *Draft Fiscal Year 2007 Work Plan*, respectively, distributed for public comment and the Public Advisory Group met to advise Trustee Council on the final work plan.
4. In July 2005 and January-July 2007, public hearings were held on the *Draft Fiscal Year 2006 Work Plan* and *Draft Fiscal Year 2007 Work Plan*, respectively.
5. The majority of approved projects received funding from the Council in August 2005 and in September 2006 relating to the *Fiscal Year 2006 Work Plan* and *Fiscal Year 2007 Work Plan*, respectively.
6. The Council approved additional projects as part of the *Fiscal Year 2006 Work Plan* and *Fiscal Year 2007 Work Plan* at various times throughout the fiscal years.

In addition to the process outlined above, the Council has also identified and acquired several tracts of land as permitted by the MOA. The land acquisition support costs are funded through the Work Plan. The Council separately approves land acquisitions.

Interest Income and Unobligated Balance Recovery - NRDA&R and the Settlement Trust

The governments are to report to the Council the amount of interest earned on net available balances in NRDA&R and the Settlement Trust. When appropriate, the Council then recovers the interest reported by reducing subsequent disbursements from the Investment Fund for future projects. In addition, actual project costs are frequently less than the original project budgets. When this occurs, the United States and the State retain the unspent or unobligated balances. When appropriate, the Council then recovers these balances by reducing subsequent disbursements for new projects. During fiscal years ending September 30, 2007 and 2006 disbursements to the United States were reduced by \$73,739 and \$152,308, respectively, for such interest income and unspent or unobligated balances. During fiscal years ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 disbursements to the State were reduced by \$98,074 and \$241,966, respectively, for such interest income and unspent or unobligated balances.

Disbursements from the Investment Fund

During the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Council disbursed \$9,038,210 and \$5,311,121, respectively, for restoration projects, land acquisition and other Council Authorizations pursuant to the MOA as follows:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. DISBURSEMENTS FROM INVESTMENT FUND (Continued)

<u>Disbursements from the Investment Fund</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Restoration Projects Authorized by the Council		
To be conducted by the State	\$ 2,952,949	\$ 2,739,036
To be conducted by the United States	<u>5,448,660</u>	<u>1,964,408</u>
Total Restoration projects	<u>8,401,609</u>	<u>4,703,444</u>
Land Acquisitions and Research Infrastructure		
Improvements Authorized by the council		
to be acquired by the United States	472,567	439,078
Investment Management Fees	<u>164,034</u>	<u>168,599</u>
Total Disbursements from the Investment Fund	<u>\$ 9,038,210</u>	<u>\$ 5,311,121</u>

Reconciliation between deductions of the Investment Fund per the Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities for period ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 and contributions into NRDA&R fund Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Trust Fund Balance for period ending September 30, 2007 and 2006 is as follows:

	<u>Year Ended</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Transfers to NRDA&R per Investment Fund		
Statement of Activities	\$ 5,921,227	\$ 2,739,036
Less Transfers 7/1/2005-9/30/2005	-	(1,706,447)
Plus Transfers 7/1/2006-9/30/2006	-	472,567
Less Transfers 7/1/2006-9/30/2006	(472,567)	-
Plus Transfers 7/1/2007-9/30/2007	<u>2,674,238</u>	<u>-</u>
Contributions from <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Investment Fund	<u>\$ 8,122,898</u>	<u>\$ 1,505,156</u>

7. DEFERRED REVENUE

NRDA&R received the United States' disbursement relating to the initial funding for restoration projects to be conducted by the Trustee Agencies in fiscal 2008 prior to September 30, 2007. The amount received of \$2,168,182 for fiscal 2007 has been recorded as Receipts – Investment Fund in the NRDA&R financial statements since NRDA&R is accounted for using the cash basis of accounting. There was no advance payment for fiscal 2007 in fiscal 2006. NRDA&R also received \$506,056 in September 2007 and \$472,567 in August 2006 related to the annual payment for the Koniag Easement. These funds are expected to be disbursed in fiscal 2008 and 2007.

8. REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

In order to protect the habitat of resources and services injured by the oil spill, the Council directed its staff to establish a process for the evaluation and acquisition of real property that was imminently threatened by development, or had habitat value. This process was divided into two phases; large parcels, generally those over 1,000 acres, and small parcels, generally those smaller than 1,000 acres.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

Large Parcel Acquisitions

The large parcel phase of the land evaluation and acquisition process was initiated in 1992. This evaluation process lead to the consideration of numerous parcels for acquisition by Trustee Agencies. As of September 30, 2007, the Council funded the acquisition, through either the purchase of the property or the acquisition of a limited term conservation easement, for 651,084 acres, with a total purchase cost of \$408,900,863. Of the total purchase cost, excluding interest, \$352,837,567 is being provided from Joint Trusts, and \$56,063,296 from other sources.

During fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2007, no large parcel acquisitions were completed. The most recently completed large parcel acquisition was in fiscal year 2003, and no additional large parcel acquisitions are being actively pursued.

Small Parcel Acquisitions

The small parcel phase of the land evaluation and acquisition process was initiated in 1994. The nomination period is open ended, and the Council continues to receive and evaluate nominations. The Council's staff evaluates, scores, and ranks the parcels, taking into account the resource value of the parcel, adverse impacts from human activity, and potential benefits to management of public lands.

Through September 30, 2007, the Trustee Council has completed the acquisition of 113 parcels containing 10,330 acres with a total cost of \$23,000,950. One of the acquisitions also contained a provision in which the seller relinquished remaining selections totaling 1,207 acres under their entitlement pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). In addition, the Trustee Council is working with the Nature Conservatory for purchase of two parcels totaling 57 acres with a total cost to the Trustee Council of \$175,000. All of the small parcels are purchased under fee simple title, and cash is paid on these parcels at closing. Most of these acquisitions are purchased through the Alaska Department of Natural Resources or the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Of the total purchase cost on the parcels acquired to date, \$22,489,450 is being provided from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trust Funds, and \$511,500 from other sources.

Pending Small Parcel Acquisitions

A small parcel acquisition offer of \$175,000 for 57 acres has been accepted and is expected to close during fiscal 2008.

A small parcel acquisition offer of \$160,000 for 160 acres has been accepted and is expected to close during fiscal 2008.

Archeological Repository

The Trustee Council approved the concept of a single regional archeological repository in one of eight communities in the Chugach and lower Cook Inlet regions to house and display spill-related artifacts at a cost not to exceed \$1 million, the construction of new or renovated community facilities in the remaining seven communities to display spill-related archeological resources at a total cost not to exceed \$1.6 million, and the development of traveling exhibits of spill-related archeological materials for display in community facilities in the spill area at a total cost not to exceed \$200,000. During fiscal year 1999, the Trustee Council resolved to provide \$2.8 million (plus a reasonable amount of funding for project management and general administration to be approved by the Council) to the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to administer a grant award to Chugachmiut. Through fiscal 2005, the Trustee Council also approved \$157,200 for project management and general administration making the total approved \$2,957,200. As of June 30, 2007, \$2,698,312 has been expended on the project. All display facilities were completed in December 2007. DNR is working to secure an agreement to develop the traveling exhibits and complete the remaining work envisioned under this project. It is anticipated this project will be completed by December 2008.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO TRUST FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 6, 2007, the Council notified the United States District Court of Alaska of a disbursement of \$334,000 from the Habitat Investment Sub-Account, of the Investment Fund, for acquisition of property and due diligence activities in connection with potential property acquisition.

On September 14, 2007, the Council notified the United States District Court of Alaska of a disbursement of \$2,445,482 from the Research Investment Sub-Account of the Investment Fund and \$330,000 from the Department of the Interior's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (monies previously disbursed and interest earnings), and \$1,585,187 from the State of Alaska Settlement Fund (monies previously disbursed and interest earnings) for the Fiscal Year 2008 Work Plan and \$506,056 from the Koniag Investment Sub-Account of the Investment Fund for the October 2007 Koniag Easement payment. This amount has been recorded in the NRDA&R accounts and is reflected on the income statement for the year ended September 30, 2007.

On October 24, 2007, the Council notified the United States District Court of Alaska of a disbursement of \$1,767,914 from the Research Investment Sub-Account of the Investment Fund and \$10,000 from the State of Alaska Settlement Fund (monies previously disbursed and interest earnings) for the Fiscal Year 2008 Work Plan and to fund Trustee Council participation in the 2008 Alaska Forum on the Environment.

On November 15, 2007, the Council notified the United States District Court of Alaska of a disbursement of \$95,600 from the Research Investment Sub-Account of the Investment Fund for the Fiscal Year 2008 Work Plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESTORATION PROJECTS INFORMATION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON SUPPLEMENTARY RESTORATION PROJECTS INFORMATION

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,
Anchorage, Alaska:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Trust Funds, Oil Spill Investment Fund and Oil Spill Settlement Fund as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (NRDA&R) as of September 30, 2007 and 2006, as listed in the accompanying table of contents, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

Except as discussed in the following paragraph, we conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, Trust Funds, taken as a whole. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures and Obligations - Budget and Actual, on page 26, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. With the exception of the projects, on page 26 on which we express no opinion and which are marked "unaudited," the information in this schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

April 3, 2008

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Schedule of Cumulative Expenditures and Obligations - Budget and Actual
Through Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2007

Cumulative Actual Expenditures and Obligations

Project Number	Project Title	Total Budget	U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey	Department of Interior, Office of Secretary	Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service	Alaska Department of Natural Resources	Department of Agriculture, United States Forest Service	Total
Audited											
070100	EVOS Administration	\$ 2,229,153	\$ 123,678	\$ 1,186,466	\$ 17,398	\$ 237,202	\$ 29,702	\$ 63,478	\$ 252,906	\$ 25,687	\$ 1,936,517
070801	Assessment of Lingering Oil in PWS and GAO	1,594,100	1,377,395	-	-	31,400	-	-	-	-	1,408,795
070836	Factors Limiting the Degradation Rate of EVOS Oil	1,253,900	433,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
070819	PWS Herring Disease Program	1,035,000	-	611	-	97,127	-	-	-	-	-
070810	Ecosystem Model of PWS Herring	752,400	250,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,832
070853	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration	649,700	-	-	-	-	-	281,158	-	-	281,158
070805	ShoreZone Mapping for PWS	560,200	219,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,009
040699	AK Marine Highway System Ferries	539,775	475,066	60,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	536,062
070830	Trends in Adult and Juvenile Herring Distribution and Abundance in PWS	433,600	103,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,400
070340	Alaska Coastal Current Monitoring	389,000	-	108,064	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,064
UnAudited											
070782	Herring Restoration: Identifying Natal and Nursery Habitats	335,000	-	87,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,016
050749	Harbor Seal Monitoring	309,800	-	309,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,800
070811	PWS Herring Forage Contingency	262,000	262,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262,000
070808	Sea Otter Recovery and Nearshore	251,700	-	-	-	146,539	-	-	-	-	146,539
070829	Bioavailability and Effects of Lingering Oil to Littleneck Clams	239,900	183,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,248
050765	Salmon Smolt Monitoring	201,700	-	201,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,520
070816	Evaluating Harlequin Duck Population Recovery	201,700	-	-	-	164,692	-	-	-	-	164,692
070804	Significance of Whale Predation	197,700	104,975	78,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,775
070814	Seabird Predation on Juvenile Herring in PWS	197,000	-	-	-	-	-	160,801	-	-	160,801
070751	PWS Marine Bird Surveys, Synthesis and Restoration	191,200	-	-	-	-	-	175,237	-	-	175,237
050769	Temporal Stability of Fatty Acids	182,200	114,252	57,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,319
050763	Monitoring of Anthropogenic Hydrocarbons	176,700	170,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,622
070834	Identification of Essential Habitat for Pacific Herring	166,400	-	166,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,400
070630-A	EVOS Administration-NOS Grant Funding	163,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
070806	Are Herring Energetics a Limiting Factor	139,100	101,322	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,322
070624	Acquisition of Continuous Plankton Recorder Data	135,400	135,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,400
070750	Database Development for Long Term Monitoring of Nearshore Resources	135,300	-	-	-	133,476	-	-	-	-	133,476
070822	Herring Data and Information Portal	132,100	-	123,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,423
070210	Youth Area Watch	104,500	-	104,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,500
070742	Killer Whales in PWS/Kenai Fjords	99,400	123,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,181
070821	Culture Technology to Support Restoration of Herring in PWS	92,700	-	92,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,700
070759	Harlequin Duck Population Dynamics in PWS	86,700	-	86,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,700
070610	Kodiak Archipelago Youth Area Watch	75,600	-	55,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,761
070817	Factors Affecting Productivity in Juvenile Pacific Herring Nursery Habitats	71,400	71,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,395
050742	Killer Whales in PWS/Kenai Fjords	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
070769	Using Otolith Chemistry to Discriminate Pacific Herring Stocks in	66,400	-	58,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,304
050743	Connecting with Coastwalk	61,100	-	60,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,780
070290	Hydrocarbon Database	30,100	31,203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,203
		<u>\$ 13,809,864</u>	<u>\$ 4,280,506</u>	<u>\$ 2,838,908</u>	<u>\$ 17,398</u>	<u>\$ 810,436</u>	<u>\$ 29,702</u>	<u>\$ 680,674</u>	<u>\$ 252,906</u>	<u>\$ 25,687</u>	<u>\$ 8,936,217</u>

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATED TO RESTORATION PROJECTS

Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

1. PRESENTATION

The information presented in the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures and Obligations - Budget and Actual present the budgets for each project approved by the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council (Council) as included in the Council's *Fiscal Year 2007 Work Plan* and *Fiscal Year 2006 Work Plan*, and any amendments approved thereto, along with expenditures and obligations incurred by the Trustee Agencies in carrying out the Fiscal 2007 and 2006 restoration projects, only. The information presented is not intended to present the results of operations of any other activities conducted by the Trustee Agencies. Expenditures incurred by the Trustee Agencies in Fiscal 2007 and 2006 relating to restoration projects of prior years and to the liquidation of prior year encumbrances, are also not presented. The procedures used to develop and implement the project budgets for Fiscal 2007 and 2006 are discussed in Note 6 to the Trust Funds Financial Statements.

2. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues, expenditures and the related assets and liabilities are recorded in the accounts and financial statements. Specifically, it relates to the timing of the financial measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

As discussed in Note 2 to the Trust Funds Financial Statements, the State of Alaska accounts for the expenditure of funds from the State of Alaska, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trust (Settlement Trust) on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

As discussed in Note 2 to the Trust Funds Financial Statements, the United States accounts for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund (NRDA&R) on the cash basis of accounting. However, the United States Trustee Agencies use modified accrual accounting to account for the expenditure of funds within each agency. Expenditures are recorded when the related liability is incurred. Encumbrance (obligation) accounting, under which purchase orders and contracts for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of the formal budgetary integration of the United States Government. Encumbrances (obligations) outstanding at year-end are included in the Actual Expenditures and Obligations column in the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures and Obligations - Budget and Actual.

3. FINANCIAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

On September 21, 1992, the Council adopted Financial Operating Procedures (Procedures) to be used by the United States and State of Alaska Trustee Agencies in conducting restoration projects. The objective of the Procedures was to ensure public trust and accountability while maximizing the Council's ability to use settlement funds for approved restoration activities. The Trustee Council has adopted several revisions of the original Procedures that supersede the previous Procedures. The most recent revision of the original Procedures was adopted June 27, 2007. The purpose of the adopted Procedures was to provide guidance regarding the authorities and responsibilities of agencies that receive Joint Trust Funds approved by the Trustee Council.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATED TO RESTORATION PROJECTS

Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2007 and 2006

3. FINANCIAL OPERATING PROCEDURES (Continued)

Adjustments

The Procedures allow Trustee Agencies to transfer funds into or out of projects up to the cumulative amount of \$25,000 or up to ten percent of the authorized level of funding for each affected project, whichever is less, provided that such transfers will not alter the underlying scope or objectives of the project. The Council must approve transfers in excess of this amount. The budget amounts presented include transfers made between projects by the agencies, which were approved by the Executive Director or were made in accordance with the Procedures.

Single Project Budget Transfers

The Procedures authorize Trustee Agencies to transfer, within a single project, budgeted funds between object classes (such as personnel, travel and contractual costs), and may change detailed items of expenditure, including specific personnel, to accommodate circumstances encountered during budget implementation, provided that such transfers will not alter the underlying scope or objectives of the project. The budget amounts presented do not include such transfers made by the agencies.

General Administration

The Procedures include a provision for general administration costs to be included in the budgets of the restoration projects. Actual recovery of general administrative costs shall be based on approved project budget amounts, not to exceed 9% of approved budget.

REPORTS ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,
Anchorage, Alaska:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund as of and for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2008. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits, we considered the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Investment Fund's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, in a separate letter dated April 3, 2008.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

ERM

April 3, 2008

ELGEE REHFELD MERTZ, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,
Anchorage, Alaska:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund as of and for the years ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2008. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits, we considered the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, U.S. Department of the Interior, Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, in a separate letter dated April 3, 2008.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of the letters 'ERM' in a stylized, cursive-like font.

April 3, 2008

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,
Anchorage, Alaska:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated April 3, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits, we considered the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, State of Alaska, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trust's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, in a separate letter dated April 3, 2008.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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April 3, 2008