EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

RESTORATION OFFICE Simpson Building 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska

> April 16, 1993 10:00 a.m.

PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS in attendance:

PAMELA BERGMANN substituting for
DOUGLAS MUTTER Department of the Interior
Designated Federal Officer

RUPERT ANDREWS
JAMES CLOUD
DONNA FISCHER
JAMES KING
VERN C. MCCORKLE
BRAD PHILLIPS
CHARLES TOTEMOFF
GERALD MCCUNE

PAMELA BRODIE
RICHARD ELIASON
JOHN FRENCH
CLIFF DAVIDSON
JOHN MCMULLEN
JOHN STURGEON
JOHN DIEHL

RESTORATION TEAM in attendance

DAVE GIBBONS Interim Administrative Director, Trustees Council

PAMELA BERGMANN Regional Environmental Assistant, United States Department of the Interior

MARK BRODERSEN Restoration Chief, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

JEROME MONTAGUE Director, Oil Spill Impact Assessment & Restoration Division, Alaska Department of

Fish and Game

KEN RICE Deputy Natural Resource Manager, United States
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE who testified:

VERONICA GILBERT KATHY ANDERSON JERRY RUSHER CHARLES MCKEE

PROCEEDINGS

(On Record: 10:12 a.m.)

MR. PHILLIPS: If we could come to order please. For your information, Doug Mutter is in acute pain today. He's tried some extreme skiing and at his age it didn't work and so he has a back that doesn't function, so he won't be with us today. He may stop in for a minute on the way to the hospital -- so, Pam Bergmann is going to take his place. Besides she's a lot prettier anyhow. I think we can -- we'll try to function without Doug today. And -- so, if you'll kind of just put up with us a little bit. I'd like to have Pam call the roll to see -- today, whether we have a quorum, hopefully.

MS. BERGMANN: Okay, Rupert Andrews.

MR. ANDREWS: Present.

MS. BERGMANN: Pamela Brodie (no response).

MS. BERGMANN: James Cloud.

MR. CLOUD: Present.

MS. BERGMANN: James Diehl.

MR. DIEHL: Here.

MS. BERGMANN: Richard Eliason.

MR. ELIASON: Here.

MS. BERGMANN: Donna Fischer.

MS. FISCHER: Here.

MS. BERGMANN: John French.

DR. FRENCH: Here.

MS. BERGMANN: Paul Gavora (no response).

1	MS.	BERGMANN:	James King.
2	MR.	KING:	Here.
3	MS.	BERGMANN:	Richard Knecht (no response).
4	Ms.	BERGMANN:	Vern McCorkle.
5	MR.	McCORKLE:	Here.
6	MS.	BERGMANN:	Gerald McCune.
7	MR.	McCUNE:	Here.
8	MS.	BERGMANN:	John McMullen.
9	MR.	McMULLEN:	Here.
10	MS.	BERGMANN:	Brad Phillips.
11	MS.	BERGMANN:	John Sturgeon.
12	MR.	STURGEON:	Here.
13	MS.	BERGMANN:	Charles Totemoff.
14	MR.	TOTEMOFF:	Here.
15	Ms.	BERGMANN:	Llewellyn Williams (no response)
16	MS.	BERGMANN:	Cliff Davidson.
17	MR.	DAVIDSON:	Here.
18	MS.	BERGMANN:	And, James Kerttula.
19	MR.	PHILLIPS:	He's not here.
20	MS.	BERGMANN:	What is that one thirteen.
21	MR.	PHILLIPS:	What do we have to have for a quorum?
22	DR.	GIBBONS:	Twelve.
23	MR.	PHILLIPS:	Twelve. Does anybody have any insight on
24	the ones that	are not he	ere of whether or not they will be has
25	anybody heard	from them?	

DR. GIBBONS: Pam will be here.

MR. PHILLIPS: Pam will be here. Okay. On any of the others, Paul -- or Lew Williams or anybody? Okay. Pam has also some supplementary information she has to have an answer on -- has to do with travel, so I would ask you to clear that up now for everybody.

MS. BERGMANN: Alright, yes, Doug was telling me this morning that he was passing the baton to me here, that there are several folks that need to get some expenses into Fish & Wildlife Service. That includes Pamela Brodie, who hasn't quite walked in yet, John French, Paul Gavora, John McMullen and Lew Williams. So, if you would please make sure that you get those expenditures turned in to Fish & Wildlife Service that would be greatly appreciated. As I said, if you have any questions about that call the woman at Fish & Wildlife Service or give Doug Mutter a call next week.

MR. PHILLIPS: Dave are you going to do the -- whose going to do the summary of (inaudible -- simultaneous talking). Yes Jim.

MR. KING: I brought a guest. Would this be appropriate.

MR. PHILLIPS: Oh, it certainly would.

MR. KING: This is George Matz, I'm proposing him as the alternate.

MR. PHILLIPS: You're alternate.

MR. KING: He is a past president of the Anchorage

Audubon Society, but has a background in economics and resource planning. So, I think he's going to add a good element, and I'm looking forward to working with him and I hope you --

MR. PHILLIPS: Have you -- he has submitted his name to the Trustee Council?

MR. KING: Well, I've got the paper work, so he can fill in what he needs to.

MR. PHILLIPS: Which reminds me -- has everyone else submitted the detailed information necessary for your alternate? Is there anybody that hasn't?

MR. ANDREWS: I've got one, I just haven't submitted it.

MS. BERGMANN: Okay, I believe -- what Doug told me this morning was that he had sent out a package to all of you regarding selection of your alternates. Did everyone see that packet of information?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MS. BERGMANN: Okay. And he had asked for responses back by April 23rd.

MR. PHILLIPS: Which isn't very far. We'd really appreciate it if you can get them in because it's just an administrative thing, but we don't want to be part of a problem holding up things. Yes.

MR. McCUNE: Can I get another packet?

MS. BERGMANN: Where do you want that sent to -- your regular address?

MR. McCUNE: That would be fine.

MS. BERGMANN: If I have it here, I'll just do the information.

MR. McCUNE: No, just send it Juneau until May 5.

MS. BERGMANN: Unless someone happens to have a copy with them today and we can -- we can just get a copy made for you -- Rebecca, maybe --.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to inquire

MR. PHILLIPS: Certainly.

MR. McCORKLE: With respect to members of the advisory group, is that something we should do or something we must do. I don't know, I haven't read the rules.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay, if you'll remember, we asked the Trustee Council to make a ruling to change our operating procedures to allow us to have alternates that could vote.

MR. McCORKLE: Yes.

(Pamela Brodie present at 10:22 a.m.)

MR. PHILLIPS: In order to make that decision, they asked us to offer our alternates, and, I think it's important that we do so, so that they can -- because they're going to have to approve -- and just as -- just as they have approved us as the primary ones. So, we're hopeful that we don't run into a problem that we had last time, not having a quorum. Where if your -- if they were all approved or maybe they've already approved, I don't know -- we'll hear about it this morning when Dave gives the results of the last Trustee meeting, but if you can get them in, then we are never put

in a position where we can't conduct business, where we can have somebody that can vote in your behalf. I think all they want to know is if the person is qualified or is as qualified as you are individually to take that position in case you're absent.

MR. McCORKLE: My question -- my question went strictly to procedure. If we are required to do that or something we are allowed to. It was strictly an informational question.

MR. PHILLIPS: No, I don't -- I don't think we're required, however I think we are required if we're going to get what we ask for and that is an opportunity to have our alternates vote.

MR. McCORKLE: I hear you.

MR. PHILLIPS: Otherwise, I don't think -- it doesn't matter much. John did you have a question?

DR. FRENCH: No, I was just refer to the proposed wording where it says (inaudible).

MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah.

MS. BERGMANN: Mr. Chair.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MS. BERGMANN: Could you please fill George's -- have George spell his last name. George Matz.

MR. MATZ: M-A-T-Z.

MR. BERGMANN: Okay, thank you.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Jim.

MR. KING: Can he submit this information that's required directly here or does he have to send it to me ...

MR. PHILLIPS: No, no, no, no.

MR. KING: ... send it back here.

MR. PHILLIPS: As long as -- I think -- who he's going to be the alternate for -- let's not make it any more complicated than necessary. As long as Doug gets it in his office.

MR. BERGMANN: If you have it here today, I'll be happy to take it back to him.

MR. KING: Well, he hasn't filled it in yet.

MR. PHILLIPS: At this point, I'm going to ask Dave Gibbons to give -- give us the summary of the last meeting they -- February 10th. They call it an information center because, as you remember, we did not have a quorum, we could not act, and so you're going to comment on that, and at the same time then he's going to also go through this pile that you got this morning -- or, at least I got -- is a summary of the last Trustee Council meeting, so we can see what actions they've taken that affect us. You want to go ahead.

DR. GIBBONS: Thank you, Brad. I'm actually going to cover the minutes of two Trustee Council meetings: the March 10th meeting, where they dealt with the operating procedures of the PAG and some other items; and, also, the March 29th meeting, which — they dealt with some other issues. Well, first I'll deal with the March 10th meeting. As you know, from the discussion here just when I walked in that the Trustee Council approved the Charter, the designation of alternates, and did some wording changes on intent to the operating procedures. And, I'm sure you've all got that by

now, so I won't go into that anymore. They also moved to have the designated lead federal agency representative -- Doug -- an alternate named for him, and you can see why that was important -in the operating procedures -- required that a designated federal officer be present before a quorum was present. So, they moved on The Trustee Council also approved a fact-finding boat trip for the Public Advisory Group for a total of \$2,000 to Prince William Sound, pending legal review. The cost will cover both fuel and travel to Public Advisory Group members. And, I understand that's scheduled for May 24th. They next moved onto the topic of habitat. The Trustee Council approved a motion for selecting option A as an interim method to proceed with discussions of imminently threatened, privately held land. And aim was that representatives from the agencies would do the negotiations with the landowners directly. But then they caveated that -- that said that part of option A -- a coordinating committee that reports directly to the Trustee Council would be formed to coordinate the efforts of the imminently threatened land negotiations with landowners and individual trust agencies. And, before I forget any further, I've got copies of this being made, and I'll pass this out to you, so -- you know -- all of this is on sheet. I just forgot about the March 10th meeting, and I've got copies of the March 29th here, so you will be getting copies. They approved a motion on a two-step process for imminently threatened land -- the top four parcels that ranked the highest presently -- to proceed with negotiations, and those off the top of my head are Seal Bay, the

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tip of Kenai -- there's some parcels on the Kenai Peninsula -- Fish Bay near Cordova, and Power Creek. Those were the four top imminently threatened parcels, other than Kachemak Bay, Kachemak had already been -- money set aside for purchasing. step two, during the process of discussions with the landowners concerning the remaining fourteen parcels, there's -- nineteen parcels of imminently threatened lands -- Kachemak Bay was the top. We're dealing with the four negotiations and the remaining fourteen, we're trying to -- the Restoration Team and the habitat protection work group is trying to gain additional information on them to see if we are complete with our information on those imminently threatened lands. So that was the second part of it -then if there's new information to re-rank those parcels and determine the status. The Trustee Council -- if any time anybody has any questions just -- you know -- just interrupt me, and I'll try to explain further what they did.

MR. CLOUD: What was the second or the fourth parcel again? (Inaudible)

DR. GIBBONS: No, there was Seal Bay and there's some isolated parcels on the tip of the Kenai Peninsula. I'm looking around for a map -- I don't -- yea, there's some parcels right down by -- around from Port Graham. They were in your package in last PAG meeting. They were identified -- two or three parcels down there. We call it the Kenai -- tip of the Kenai -- Fish Bay and Power Creek. And those are both by Cordova.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, John.

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DR. FRENCH: Was there any discussion about trying to negotiate a moratorium on logging on those -- on any of those parcels?

DR. GIBBONS: That's part of the negotiations. If the agencies can work that, that's what the process of imminently threatened is -- it's to try to move quickly on --

DR. FRENCH: So, they can do that before settling on a price?

Right. That's an option that's available DR. GIBBONS: to the agency. Coming around are the notes that I'm reading from. I'm on page two, the second item under habitat. Any other questions on imminently threatened. As a side note, I'm not sure it's in here or not, the comprehensive program for identifying habitat protection, either conservation easements, whatever methods available, they gave us direction to proceed with that also, as quickly as possible. We're sending letters -- we sent letters to everyone of the major landowners in the oil spillaffected area, and what I mean by major, the 160 acres or larger, asking if they would like to participate in the process. we're getting those letters back as we speak now. And, we're going to combine that into a complete package of what parcels are there, what -- start doing an evaluation of those parcels, and see where they all fall out. As we keep telling them, there's not enough money to do everything, so somehow we have to prioritize if we're going to go onto that process. So, we're trying to get that information. The Trustee Council approved the DEC -- we gave them

some negotiation guidelines -- a draft -- and that's attached to the second to the last page of the package I just passed out -called "Negotiation Acquisition Guidelines." You'll see there are notes on them -- these are notes from John Sandor, Department of Environmental Conservation, with some changes he would like. approved revisions number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 13, to the Negotiation Acquisition Guidelines with the amendment that they be applicable to any proposed additions or deletions to the identified package on the imminently threatened lands. We have drafted that, they also gave us some direction to -- to determine who's going to do what, when. We've got some additional guidelines that we're going to present to them on May 13th on that topic. May 13th is the next Trustee Council meeting. The Trustee Council recommends that legal review of the negotiation acquisition guideline be conducted, but not at -- delay the habitat protection process. Don't delay the negotiations, but make sure that we're legally -- can do this -and, do that by the March 29th Trustee Council meeting, which they did. The Trustee Council moved that the following agencies contact the owners with respect to -- and these are the four parcels I mentioned -- KAPO1 is the Fish -- Seal Bay, Prince William Sound, 04 -- I believe -- 04 and 02 are either Power Creek and Fish Bay, I'm not quite sure of the numbering, and CIKO5 is the tip of the Kenai. This coordinating committee that they set up that reports directly to them to review the negotiations guidelines is to be comprised of the Habitat Protection Work Group members. there's a group set up already that works with habitat protection

procedures, and that is the group that will do the coordinating with the various negotiations taking place by the agencies. moved that we continue to review the process of the preparation of '92 final reports working with the Chief Scientist. Throughout -a major topic they dealt with is the '93 work plan. They approved NEPA funding for \$10,000 for the project 93016, which is the Chenega, Coho and Chinook project in Prince William Sound. It's in the blue book that you've got. Motion -- on the -- Coghill Lake --93024 -- they approved a project at one ninety-one nine hundred. So, they approved the fertilization project for Coghill Lake. a third project that they dealt with is 93030, Red Lake NEPA compliance is not complete, so they could not restoration. act on that. Their requirements are that they have NEPA compliance before they'll act on a project. So they deferred that one to the 29th meeting. Next item -- Public Advisory Group -- they approved project 93066, the construction of the archeological museum and culture center in Kodiak for \$1.5 million. DEC is to be the lead agency on that, and NOAA is to be the lead NEPA compliance agency. I understand that an EA needs to be written on that project, and so NOAA will take the lead on that, working with the various components of the Kodiak archeological museum. The Kodiak Fisheries Center was deferred to the next trip to Trustee Council meeting on the 29th. There was an item on the agenda for in-situ burning. This is an Alaska Clean Seas project. They deferred that until the 29th meeting. The recreation proposal -- there was a proposal developed by the -- at the request of the Trustee Council,

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the Restoration Team developed a proposal on Prince William Sound recreation. They approved it for a total of \$71,000 to proceed as part of the '93 package. The leads on that is the Department of Natural Resources and the Forest Service. The next major item that they dealt with is the Public Advisory Group operating procedures, I've kind of dealt with that already. They've added an intent statement to your operating procedures, and then they approved the work -- the mechanism of the alternates -- and, they added the transcript verbatim for the meeting, so you'll have some feel for what the discussion was on the Public Advisory Group. And, then they approved them. Last item on the agenda was the Pacific Rim Village Coalition. They approved the -- the Restoration Team made the recommendation that the proposal to -- for logistics -coordination by that group be analyzed and possibly included the '94 work plan. And that was the action on that. And, the two items attached are the habitat acquisition and then the intent statement that they added. So, look into that. That was the March 10th meeting.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Chuck.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Mr. Chairman, I have a question on the last item there, number seven. Was that an approved motion on it - that the RT work with PRVC?

DR. GIBBONS: Yes.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Okay, and what form does that take.

DR. GIBBONS: Well, I've got a letter coming to you, I just put together yesterday identifying all the '93 projects that

have vessels, contracts, and you'll be getting that shortly.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Alright.

MR. PHILLIPS: Excuse me -- on the -- I'm not sure that I got the full intent of this approval of the operating rules. What specifically -- do we get the alternates.

DR. GIBBONS: Yes, you get the alternates, and what they stated was that each member here would get the information concerning an alternate to the Trustee Council, they would review those, either make selections off of them, come back to the PAG for additional nominations or get nominations by themselves. Those are the options that they have. They did approve the alternate.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Any other things that we'd requested involved in that -- those decisions, it doesn't say on here. It doesn't . . . We've made some other requests, didn't we, in the change of our operating procedures or have those all been ...

DR. GIBBONS: As far as I know, the only changes that they made in them was the alternates and the quorum ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Ouorum?

DR. GIBBONS: So the quorum is still twelve.

MR. PHILLIPS: It is?

DR. GIBBONS: They didn't change that, and they added the intent language.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay, thank you.

MS. BERGMANN: Mr. Chair, I don't believe there was an official request to change the quorum, at the meetings ...

MR. PHILLIPS: No -- I thing that -- we asked for the alternate instead.

MR. BERGMANN: Right.

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MR. PHILLIPS: ... because I think we changed our own quorum.

DR. GIBBONS: The 29th meeting. First item, dealing with the -- there was a hearing March 24th by the Stubbs Committee on Merchant Marine Fisheries, and the actions here were that the statements made by the Trustee Council members, which included John Sandor, Steve Pennoyer, Mike Barton, be included as record of the Trustee Council. So those official statements are -- I'm in the process of getting those. I'm also in the process of getting the transcript of that and will have that here available for the Oil Spill Public Information Center. The next item is the administrative director is to obtain a copy of the transcript of the March 24th committee hearing. After review, recommend to the Trustee Council if any action is needed in response to testimony. There was some concern about some people who made testimony at the meeting that was not quite accurate and I'm supposed to go through the transcript of the meeting, determine if the Trustee Council has to take any action regarding some of that testimony in response to it. So, that was -- that was an action item by the Trustee Council The administrative director and the Restoration Team are to me. requested to draft a proposal for improving communications with the public, and I'll talk about this later on. I've got a draft letter of some options that will go to the Trustee Council on how we can

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improve communications with the general public and -- like I say, I'll get -- get into that review this afternoon. The Trustee Council endorsed the in-situ burning as a concept, and it hopes that it moves forward as soon as possible, but no funding was And, I understand that now it will not take place. authorized. The necessary permits from Russia -- it was going to take place in Russian waters -- were not obtained -- could not be obtained in So that project looks like it will not happen this year --I'm not sure about next year. Item three, the '93 work plan, the Kodiak Fisheries and Technology Center -- Industrial Technology Center was deferred to the '94 work plan, and we'll get to that discussion here later on this afternoon. The Kodiak Archeology Museum and Cultural Center, they moved that before funds were sent onto Kodiak Museum, a detailed study plan and NEPA document be presented to the Trustee Council for approval. Further discussion on general administration costs concerning this project and others will be discussed at that time. NEPA compliance preparation and general administration costs would be covered under the \$125 So no additional funding on top of the \$125 is authorized. 93030, the Red Lake restoration project. Again, the NEPA documents is not complete, so it was deferred to the May 13th meeting. The -- there's a letter -- I'll get you a copy of the letter, it should be attached to this -- I got the wrong one. I'll dig it out for you this afternoon. It's a Kachemak Bay resolution letter, and they approved the letter, and I'll get you that. 1992 and '93 work plan, each agency is to review the status of the

1992 final reports on a case-by-case basis and try to provide a summary of the status of the final report. There's some concern that the final reports were taken so long to come to the public that they're not going to be very useful, so they're trying to ride herd on that, and so are we -- the Restoration Team. final reports should be Chief Scientist for peer review by June 15th of this year. If this cannot be accomplished, the Trustee Council must approve date extensions on a case-by-case basis at the May 13th meeting. Additional funds for '93 projects may be withheld by the Trustee Council if '92 projects are not completed -- the final reports are completed in a timely manner. what they're trying to do is get these '92 reports out before they commit funds to '93. And, that's the intent of that motion. '93 draft final report are to be due to the Chief Scientist for peer review by April 1st, 1994. And, the reasoning behind this is they're doing field work and come out of the field in September, and then to take the prudent time to write that report and get it into the -- the (inaudible) -- so we're giving them until April 1st to prepare that report -- coming out of the field in September -and it gives them -- you know, five months of six months to do -prepare the final report for peer review and get it out to the public. The Trustee Council will be talking about this too later on today -- adopted a '94 work plan format as a -- we're going to be going to the public with a list of all the ideas that the public has submitted to us, from the restoration plan -- draft restoration plan, '93 projects, public meetings -- we went through seven items

and canvassed all the ideas and put them together in spread sheet which you'll be getting -- I think there are some copies -- we'll pass them out now. It's -- comment to the public and seeing which ones do you want to fund in '94? Which ones do you want to fund later, or don't you want to fund them at all? And, we've got a listing of all of this. And some of you, I understand, got this in the mail -- how many of you got this spread sheet on the '94 ideas?

MR. ANDREWS: Is this it right here?

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DR. GIBBONS: That's the spread -- have you got some spread sheets like that with a dark border on top and a list of projects?

> MR. ELIASON: I got one from Juneau.

Somehow it got out. What got out was a DR. GIBBONS: draft document, and what I'm passing out is the final document, and it differs from the draft document. So, if you got that other document, just file it appropriately in the recycle box and use the one that we just passed out.

(Inaudible - talking in background)

This will be a topic on the agenda for DR. GIBBONS: later on. We'll walk through what this package is. Also, I'm going to pass out now -- this is a-- a dynamic document -- in terms -- it changes weekly. What this is, is a schedule for products that the Restoration Team is preparing for the Trustee Council -hopefully I've got enough of these -- I know I'm loading you down with paper again, but apologize -- I'll wait until everybody gets it and I'll walk -- briefly walk through what I just gave you. As

I say, that the document is a dynamic document and like you said changes weekly -- the major heading would be line 1, results of draft Restoration Plan, and then there's a schedule through -- item 1 through 29 to complete that job. Item 30, habitat protection evaluation, we're charged with doing that, and there's a timeline and steps that we're going through now on that process. which is '93 work plan implementation. That's -- we're into that now, this year and we're starting (inaudible) for information, we'll let you know what we do on there. The '92 work plan final reports schedule on line 47. And, then on line 56 is the '94 work plan development and that's what I passed out the spread sheets for and we'll walk you through the steps on that. But, this is -- the time lines that we're working on to get various components of the -- of our work -- work load done. So, this is an informational And, they're stamped draft -- because like you say, they item. change weekly or monthly, at least with Trustee Council direction. The last item on page 2, the Trustee Council wants to see as -- as early as possible, any documents relating to the draft Restoration Plan in annotated outline, and we're providing that to the Trustee Council. The next action item is, if anything happens concerning the negotiations on imminently threatened lands between April 1st and May 13th, that this is suppose to be transmitted quickly to the Trustee Council for possible action or that on the May 13th meeting we'll have a status report. And, I'll give you a brief status report of where we on that this afternoon. Restoration organization -- the Trustee Council moved that they make changes to

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the administrative director's job description and have the federal personnel and classification people review those changes and determine if the job description needs to be re-advertised and reclassified. The changes to be made to it are to reflect an executive director rather than an administrative director, with more authority. That's the changes they wanted to make in it. The executive director report -- report directly to Trustee Council and consult with various agencies members, but it would be a stronger position that had more authority. That -- I can tell you the status of that is it has been rewritten, it has been run through the federal personnel and it does not have to be Thank heavens. So, right now they're moving to reclassified. reduce the number of applicants to -- the most highly qualified --I'm not quite sure when they're going to make a decision on it. It's the executive session item -- it's a personnel action and doesn't have to be done in the public forum. So -- and I'm not included in the discussions, so you'll have to talk to the various Trustee Council members. They're moving to reduce the number of -there's eighty plus applicants -- that's all, that's all I know.

MR. PHILLIPS: Vern.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, this may not be the right time, but I'd like to go for the record, I want to address this particular item, when it is appropriate on the agenda.

MR. PHILLIPS: We'll be approving the agenda as soon as he finishes . . .

MR. McCORKLE: Thanks.

DR. GIBBONS: Okay, the last item, the Trustee Council moved that the Restoration Team meetings are to be open to the public, however, no advertisement is needed. We'll post these on the window over there when the Restoration Team meetings are to occur, and that there is no public comment period. It's for observation purposes only, and we had a meeting yesterday, and we had some of the public members there -- and I think we bored them pretty quickly. So, but anyway, that's the notes to the 29th meeting and if there are any questions, I would be glad to try to answer them -- what I know anyway.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you -- If we could back up here on the approval of the agenda -- was there a question. Pam.

MS. BRODIE: I have several questions for Dave ...

MR. PHILLIPS: On the report?

MS. BRODIE: Is there time?

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay.

MS. BRODIE: The Restoration Team meetings, is there anyway that we can get the agenda for the meetings beforehand, so we'll know which ones we want to attend.

DR. GIBBONS: Well, yeah. There was some thought -there was some discussion of sending twenty -- on the two thousand
people on the mailing list, and I told them that's twenty-nine
cents a person and that's a cost I don't think we should absorb.
When we post the notices from now on, I will have an agenda there posted at the time with an agenda.

MS. BRODIE: How much in advance?

DR. GIBBONS: I'm going to try -- I'm going to try to make it several days in advance -- if I, you know -- I tried to shoot for that. Sometimes our meetings coincide, we're not going to have any meeting until May 2nd of the Restoration Team now. We're going right into the public meetings on the brochure, you have copies of, and now those start Monday and run for two weeks.

MR. PHILLIPS: May I make a suggestion in that regard. Would it be too expensive to send those to the PAG members instead of the 2,000 people? Because we all represent constituencies, and we can tell our constituents about the meeting. And, if you could send those.

DR. GIBBONS: We can do that easily.

MR. PHILLIPS: Would that help Pam?

MS. BRODIE: I think that would be great and, also, for people who specifically request.

DR. GIBBONS: Well, if someone calls me for an agenda, I'll fax it to them.

MS. BRODIE: No, I mean that maybe you have just a short mailing list of people who said I want this agenda. I think it would be very few people who actually wanting to follow that.

MR. CLOUD: They could send in pre-addressed envelopes.

MS. BRODIE: That would be fine.

MR. PHILLIPS: I understand they will be accommodated if someone requests it.

DR. GIBBONS: Yes.

MS. FISHER: Mr. Chair. If they're sent out to the PAG members, then they could get them into PSAs -- you know -- in the paper and on the radio so that they would be publicly announced.

DR. GIBBONS: Part of the problem with this is that we're meeting weekly and -- you know -- this is oddity for us not to meet for several weeks because we're -- all of us are being tied up in public meetings, but. . . I can run through a schedule just in early May. We have a meeting on the 3rd of May, a meeting on the 12th of May, we have a meeting on the 14th of May, 17th, 18th and 19th of May, and have a meeting on the 25th of May. That's what's set up right now. So -- and -- so if something happened at the 13th Trustee Council meeting to rearrange that some more for us. So, we're holding, at least weekly meetings. And, to get the mailing out in enough time to get it in the papers is kind of a problem we're trying to deal with.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay, do you have other questions, Pam?

MS. BRODIE: Yes. About the boat trip to the Prince William Sound.

MR. PHILLIPS: That's a subject he's going to take up separately. Okay. Any others?

DR. FRENCH: Mr. Chairman.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes -- just a moment.

DR. FRENCH: I would specifically with respect to the peer review process, was there any discussion about broadening the process beyond what the normal Chief Scientist -- the final process -- where we are working with solely a contract team of peer

reviewers.

DR. GIBBONS: There haven't been -- no discussion as far as I know concerning that. I have some thoughts on that I'm translating -- relating to the Trustee Council on how we want to deal with that in the future. Do we want to absorb that cost when we could do it through some other mechanisms. They haven't discussed it that I'm aware of.

DR. FRENCH: I don't think broadening it necessarily is incurring greater costs. Let me say that up front. There are many agencies that work quite effectively with -- essentially volunteer peer reviewers and get their materials back in a timely manner. I would just simply encourage you once again to discuss it and -- my personal opinion is changing.

DR. GIBBONS: My recommendation to them will be to change it, but I'm looking at a timing that's still for the next year -- for the Trustee -- you know -- the actions -- what milestones are going to be added, let's say next fall, when we have a final restoration plan done -- you know -- what changes in the organization need to be made -- you know -- including chief scientists -- you know -- agencies involved, members of the agency, all of these things have to be -- you know -- will be made. So, I've got it on my list.

MR. PHILLIPS: Was there a question?

MR. McMULLEN: Yes.

MR. PHILLIPS: John.

MR. McMULLEN: Mr. Chairman. Dave, whether -- I would

like to be enlightened on something here. On our agenda today it talks about a restoration plan brochure which will be discussed, and on the timetable you set out for items to be accomplished by the restoration process, the first -- number one -- was develop draft restoration plan. Are we going to see a preliminary draft of that plan at this meeting? Is that the restoration plan brochure? There's no brochure talks about . . .

DR. GIBBONS: No. The brochure is the -- is the -- this is the document that's gone to the public within the last week. And this is where we're soliciting comments. But, this -- what we're aware of is -- when the plan comes out and an environmental impact statement comes out in June -- because people are out fishing, they're out recreating, they're busy, and this is the same as getting the initial input -- we are on -- something on the right track, and then coming out in June with the draft plan and draft EIS for further public comments saying here's is the document itself, but this is a broad overview of the alternatives and what we're -- what the Trustee Council and the Restoration Team are thinking now.

MR. McMULLEN: Well, where does the -- where does the PAG participation process fit in with this time schedule in here? I don't see us listed any place, on the development of the restoration plan and review of that plan.

MR. RICE: Mr. Chairman.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, sir.

MR. RICE: Yes, I'm Ken Rice. I'll take a shot at

answering that question. We did not list specific dates for PAG meeting in there. What I would suggest is that you look at the schedule in terms of some of the key dates when the public -- when documents are going out to the public and when Trustee Council meetings are occurring in order to schedule your meetings around that. In other words, if a document is going out to the public, you might want to give yourselves a couple of weeks to be able to review it and get feedback from some of your constituents before you have a meeting. But, we didn't -- for whatever reason put specific PAG meeting dates into this schedule.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you. Yes.

DR. FRENCH: Mr. Chairman. This item is on the proposed agenda later. Could we defer until after we . . .

MR. PHILLIPS: Certainly, I think . . .

(Inaudible - side discussion between Mr. Phillips and Ms. Bergman.)

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay, before we go on, it's been brought to my attention that the question asked and the suggestion made that the restoration meeting agendas be sent to the PAG members. I don't think we concluded that.

DR. GIBBONS: I thought we reached the agreement that it would go to the PAG members, but we have some -- some question on should it go to people who write in and what specific --

MR. PHILLIPS: Did you also say that anybody else that specifically requested, you would fax that to them?

DR. GIBBONS: If I could get it to them. Yes, faxing is

the easiest for me. There's a one page form and I just throw it in the fax machine and that would be the easiest for me. And, then you'd get it the same day as it appears.

MR. PHILLIPS: Let the minutes reflect that PAG members will automatically get the agendas, and anyone else that specifically requests will receive a fax on what the agendas are. Is that okay? Fine. Are there any further questions of Mr. Gibbons? I'd like to move back then to the approval of the agenda, which we kind of slipped by there. Do I hear ...

MR. CLOUD: Move to approve.

MR. PHILLIPS: There's a motion on the floor to approve the agenda. Are there any changes suggested by any of the members. I think, Vern, you had a proposed change.

MR. McCORKLE: Well, Mr. Chairman, I'm not sure this change -- what I see as I look down the agenda is really no place for the Public Advisory Group members to talk. Topics are set out to discuss, but in some bodies, there is a place on the agenda that says member comments ...

MR. PHILLIPS: You are absolutely correct.

MR. McCORKLE: But, we don't have time to comment. I don't know if other -- folks agree that we ought to have -- there ought to be some ground rules established, not filibuster time, but if you've got a minute or two, you'd like to say something, there should be a place to do that so the meeting doesn't become and go and nobody gets a chance to say anything.

MR. PHILLIPS: I'm going to suggest here -- you're

absolutely correct -- every meeting group I've ever been with there is that opportunity. I would like to suggest that before we schedule the next meeting, there would be timely for members to bring any of their comments. So, in case of today, we're talking somewhere in the neighborhood of three o'clock. If we could put it in after the 2:45 item on your agenda. There is another addition there that I'm going to suggest, that Dave Gibbons again would like to review some ideas on improving public participation. I would like to put in that area. It's preliminary, it's not complete, but I think it's important that he do that. And, then also put in there comments of the members before we schedule our next meeting. If there isn't any objection.

MS. BERGMANN: Mr. Chair. Would you like to be something that's on every agenda ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Absolutely.

MS. BERGMANN: ... and how much time would you like to allocate?

MR. PHILLIPS: Whatever it takes. I don't think we should limit the comments of the members if they have something important to say, fine. If they want to tell stories that's another thing we can take care on a individual . . .

MS. BERGMANN: Forty-five minutes just in general, and then would you prefer that that come at the beginning of the meeting or towards the end of the meeting?

MR. PHILLIPS: I say -- think -- toward the end of the meeting, before we schedule our next meeting. That's normally the

place that it's -- because there may be comments that are appropriate after our meeting -- agenda has been gone. If there's no objection, we'll do that. Any other suggestions on the agenda today? Yes --?

DR. FRENCH: Mr. Chairman, I would like to expand the discussion of the Restoration plan to extend beyond more than just the restoration brochure and include this document and the method by which it was put together.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The brochure?

MR. PHILLIPS: That is the brochure.

DR. FRENCH: Okay. I misunderstood what Dave said. I thought there was something in addition to that.

MR. PHILLIPS: If there are no other changes in the agenda --

DR. GIBBONS: I would like to suggest a reorganization if I can. Right now, you have the status of the '94 work plan, which is the spreadsheet that I passed out, before the brochure, and I think logically the brochure should come first -- the restoration plan -- to lay the framework for which the '94 work plan will peer under.

MR. PHILLIPS: So, we'll put that at eleven o'clock.

DR. GIBBONS: Yes.

MR. PHILLIPS: We've got to talk fast here. Okay, and that's the brochure.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. We've got a talk fast here. Okay, and that's the brochure. Any other changes? The motion is before

us to approve the agenda. If I hear no objections, it is so ordered. And, we go on to the -- okay we did talk briefly -- did we dispose of the item on final PAG procedures and status of the --

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MS. BERGMANN: Mr. Chairman. I -- I did just find in Doug's folder here, he did send down a March 25 -- this is what we were talking about before -- a memo from Doug to all of you, talking about nominations for alternate members, that indicated the Trustee Council did approve the appointments of alternates to the PAG as Dave stated in his summary of that meeting. It's important to remember that this requires an amendment to the PAG Charter. Until that Charter amendment has actually been amended, and signed off on, alternates will not have voting rights. Doug went ahead -the Department of the Interior has gone ahead and requested this -- the Department of Interior folks should begin that process. have the information in Washington, D.C. for it -- processing. Doug didn't have the latest update on it, but we would expect that will not take too much longer to get completed. And, then the only other action item on that is, we discussed a little earlier, is to make sure that you all send in your information for any of your alternates to Doug by the 23rd of April.

MR. PHILLIPS: It would seem that we all have to do it or it isn't going to work. If one or two don't do it, then we have an incomplete process. I would like to ask please that you complete that for your alternate and, number two, if you're unable to attend a meeting, would you please, as a courtesy to everybody else, advise Doug or whoever is on board that day that you can't make it

and advise whether or not you have advised your alternate to be there. Then we're not wasting time trying to find out where people are and so on. It would just be a courtesy to everybody -- you know -- it will expedite our meetings.

MS. BERGMANN: I could say there was a sticky note here that I overlooked for Paul Gavora saying that he would not be here and he says he would be sending an alternate. Is there someone here sitting in for Paul? (No audible response) Okay.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Next item.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. McCORKLE: With -- germane to this particular item on the agenda, I read in the comment section as set out in a recent mailing -- verbatim section -- pertaining to the Advisory Group -- that the last Council, and Council member Barton said we would like to adopt the language as distributed about the intent for the Public Advisory Group, and before that meeting adjourned, the Secretary General -- Attorney General said that I would like to defer -- we defer this until after lunch when we can scrutinize it carefully, which they did. But, I don't -- we did not receive a copy of that, unless that is this document -- is this the one ...?

DR. GIBBONS: I can help clear that up. The document is attached to the March 29th minutes? It's the document that is included. And it was the exact document that was presented by Mike Barton.

MR. McCORKLE: This is now -- has been adopted?

DR. GIBBONS: That's correct.

MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, that's answered my question.

MR. CLOUD: You have the wrong thing there. It's the March 29th Trustee Council meeting notes that you just passed out or the intent?

MR. McCORKLE: What does that say?

MR. CLOUD: On the back -- on the very back page -- it has a statement of intent.

DR. GIBBONS: Sorry to -- at the very bottom paragraph too, that little scribble says, the last sentence should say advance all expenditures, including, as needed, those arising from the scheduled meetings. It didn't come across on the Xerox very well.

MR. PHILLIPS: Any further comments before we go onto the next -- is Marty here?

DR. GIBBONS: I'm playing Marty today.

MR. PHILLIPS: Oh you are, you're not as good-looking either. Okay, there's one ...

DR. GIBBONS: You've lost out. You've went one way, and now you're going back.

MR. PHILLIPS: You can't have everything. Status of the imminent threat habitat protection. Go ahead.

DR. GIBBONS: I can't really tell you a whole lot. Like I mentioned, we drafted another version of the negotiations and acquisition guidelines are going to the Trustee Council on May 13th. That's still in draft form so I -- you know -- can't give

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that to you. What I understand is going on, on the state side concerning parcels on Seal Bay and on the Kenai, that both parties are interested and there is negotiations going on. radio -- public radio -- announcement, I think Monday morning, saying 22,000 acres and \$40 million. We did a little checking -that's not -- that's not a settled deal at all. That was some information that got out and is not complete. I really don't know what the prices are. I understand that Charlie Cole to the legislature said 17,000 acres and \$40 million. But, all this is -you know -- is being handled by the various state and federal agencies in their own negotiation process. So, I really don't know what is going on. On the state side, as well as the federal side -- on the federal side I know there's negotiations going on with Eyak Corporation concerning some lands around Power Creek and Eyak Lake, and that there's been several meetings, I understand, at least one, and there's negotiations going on, but there's nothing as far as I can tell, that's been reached. And, that's basically all I can tell you. I don't know much more than that. they're meeting and discussing. The Department of Law is handling it on the state side, and the Forest Service is handling the two parcels around Cordova.

MR. PHILLIPS: Any questions? Yes, John.

MR. STURGEON: Mr. Chairman. When is the appropriate time to discuss these things, the concept of habitat protection now or later?

MR. PHILLIPS: I think it's now, that's the subject

matter, yes. If you have something that is appropriate.

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MR. STURGEON: Just a -- throw a few thoughts here. think that the government is negotiating at a pretty difficult time. The timber market in Alaska -- in probably six months -- has went through the roof. It's like king salmon would be selling for ten bucks a pound, that's how -- how good -- good the timber market is right now. And I think that -- one disadvantage -- besides that disadvantage -- it's a very good market. Timber markets tend to go -- spike up and down, and I think that a lot of landowners will be concerned about how long it takes the government to go through processes, like looking at it -- what you have here -- requires on the -- two government appraisals and the list of things you have to go through here -- are they really serious about habitat acquisition. You might want to try to find a shortcut version of buying land -- maybe putting -- unheard of in government -- putting down a deposit or something that the landowners can look at, because, otherwise, I think a lot of them are not going to be interested. The other thing which I -- instead of just buying the land back, I think a lot of the imminently threatened lands, at least the ones that we owned, we're not interested in selling them. But, if there's some habitat protection for a particular species is very critical, I see nothing in here where the government would go and work with the private landowner and say okay, here's some areas we've designated as critical habitat for the marbled murrelets, here's some areas for -- for harlequin ducks and bike path or something, and work with the private landowners to designate areas.

In other words, actually do some real management, rather than just try to buy the whole thing. You may not get exactly what you want, but certainly you wouldn't be -- you know, if your objective is protect habitat, then there is another way of doing it. nothing in any of this documentation where it looks at -- at actually trying to help the private landowners do some real management, and attempt -- if the landowner has to leave some timber -- for maybe habitat enhancement -- we actually do things, and, the government stepping in and assisting in doing some of those things. But, I think a lot of people are going to be disappointed in this habitat acquisition because the timber market is so good and the government takes so long to do things. business standpoint, the market is here and it's probably going down in a year or two, when the government is going to take at least that long to get their act together.

DR. GIBBONS: Well -- there's more than fee simple in the options that -- I think you've got a copy of the Nature Conservancy book, and there's conservation easements, there's land banks -- you know, ANILCA options, there's a whole range of options that are available, and I think that we even -- at the last meeting we passed out another form of -- you know, short-term -- you know, form of protection that we can move very quickly on. So, all those options are available. It's just the negotiations between the landowner and the agency needs to bring those up and highlight what the landowner is willing to do and what the agency is willing to do. I mean, that's a negotiation process. And, by no means do I

think we're locked in -- into the fee simple.

(Mr. Phillips leaves the room.)

MR. McCORKLE: Madam Chairman -- through you a question to John. John, are you suggesting that the government buy the land now that the price is high.

MR. STURGEON: Obviously . . .

MR. McCORKLE: What are you saying. I heard the words, I don't understand what you said.

MR. STURGEON: What I'm saying is that I think the government has picked an extremely bad time to try to buy habitat with timber on it. Timber prices are going through the roof. What I'm saying is that maybe we should look at several alternatives. One -- if they are really interested in buying habitat, they'd better find a much more expedited way of acquiring that timber land, because in going through the government process and all their appraisals -- I mean -- it just takes forever.

MR. McCORKLE: Might the price comes down if it takes two years to negotiate. I mean, I'm not saying that's smart but ...

MR. STURGEON: It might, but it . . .

MR. McCORKLE: ... I'm trying to follow along.

(Inaudible - simultaneous talking)

MR. STURGEON: The logic is that if you're a private landowner, why wait for the government to buy your timber when the market is hotter than a firecracker.

MR. McCORKLE: Right.

MR. STURGEON: So, if the government is real serious

about buying timber, they better buy it -- all I'm saying is they're under a great disadvantage because of the market.

MR. McCORKLE: I agree.

MR. STURGEON: And the second thing I'm saying is that instead of just looking at acquiring habitat in the form of conservation easements or in the form of fee simple purchases, that possibly they could look at working with the landowners and do some very active management like identifying critical habitat.

MR. McCORKLE: Something short of purchase?

MR. STURGEON: Short of purchase or purchase a small portion or -- or work with some very, very -- use some real management, like maybe instead of planting Sitka spruce back, find another species, or -- just doing something very active management would help reach your accomplishment or your goal of marble marbled murrelet protection or harlequin duck protection. You're saying -- from a landowner's perspective the government's got to realize that this is an extremely good market, people know it's probably at its peak and they're working against that. If they want to take two years, it's going to be gone.

MR. McCORKLE: What will be gone?

MR. STURGEON: The timber we're trying to buy.

(Mr. Phillips rejoined the meeting)

MR. McCORKLE: Okay. It will be harvested?

MR. STURGEON: Most likely, yes. A lot of it.

MR. MccORKLE: Thanks.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, John.

DR. FRENCH: Yes, I specifically, with respect to John's comments and with respect to the Seal Bay parcel, I think there's a number of people and organizations -- particularly conservation organizations -- that feel this is a very important, potential acquisition, partly because of its proximity to Shuyak Bay -- Shuyak Island State Park -- and some of the potential of wildlife refuge land. And -- when I -- that's totally the reason I brought up the question earlier about -- about lumber and timber moratorium -- and, you know, as John said, its crazy from a business point of view for a lumber company not to be logging at this time when they can get the most dollars for it, especially when there's no assurance that they -- the acquisition is going to go through. So, I guess from my perspective, and I know that many of the people I've talked to, its worthwhile considering the possibility that we may not be able to use just words to negotiate that -- a long term moratorium on cutting in those areas. We may have to provide monetary incentive to the company either, in terms of some down payment or assurance that some funding -- some compensation will be provided if the deal falls through in the long I don't know what flexibility there is in the system, but I don't want to sleight John's company for timbering Seal Bay. know the business reasons for doing it, but I do think it's worth encouraging the government to find the most reasonable ways to move forward as rapidly as we can on this.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Any other comments on this subject? Pam.
MS. BRODIE: The letter that went out to all of the

landowners, have the replies to that -- have they been available to the public?

DR. GIBBONS: I'll have to check on that -- probably are available, but I have to check.

MS. BRODIE: I would reserve (inaudible - coughing).

DR. GIBBONS: We've got -- not by any means a hundred percent return on them, but we're getting returns every day.

MS. BRODIE: Do you know what percentage returns?

DR. GIBBONS: No, I'd have to check on that. We've got a file there . . .

MS. BRODIE: Just a ballpark . . .

DR. GIBBONS: Rebecca you? Quarter of returns -- 25 percent.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Mr. Chairman.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. TOTEMOFF: What is the current schedule for the rest of the parcels, excluding the four parcels that were classified as imminently threatened?

MR. PHILLIPS: Could you turn the volume up? (Simultaneous talking)

MR. TOTEMOFF: The question was what's the current status on the rest of the parcels other than the four parcels that were classified as imminently threatened? How are they going to be treated as far as the information that's coming in on them?

DR. GIBBONS: Okay, what we did with the remaining fourteen parcels, we sent a letter to the landowner, we also phoned

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the landowner saying, you know, we'd like to get additional information concerning your parcel and -- concerning -- with the letter we attached all of our information that we had -- frankly of their -- of their lands-- that we've done and said is this accurate. Are we accurate with this information, and we're getting responses back and saying no you didn't consider all legal -whatever it is, and we're compiling that now -- another ranking of those imminently threatened. As far as the -- landowner on the comprehensive process, we're building a base for that to put them all together so you can compare a parcel in Prince William Sound to in Kodiak or whatever it is. And so you have a comprehensive look at it. You know there's thousands of acres out there, what are the -- what we're trying to get is what are the gems out there that will do us the most good. And that's what we're trying to get at and comparing all of them.

MR. TOTEMOFF: I guess the next question is -- what -- do you have a time line?

DR. GIBBONS: Yes, it's right here under the -- line 30 to line 39 of that handout that I gave you called habitat protection evaluation. It's a comprehensive evaluation -- you know, it was started and supposed to be completed on the 15th of September -- on the comprehensive. The -- then the imminently threatened just depends on when the landowner responds -- you know, for those other fourteen pieces of land. The reason the top five were recommended is that they ranked the highest, and they thought those were the ones worth -- worth trying to deal with at this

point in time. Some of the -- some of the imminently -- the other fourteen imminently threatened parcels ranked at zero or one versus thirty. So, it's only logical to deal with the ones -- until you have a comprehensive look at it.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you.

REP. DAVIDSON: I think there's another consideration to keep in mind and, that is, the government -- any appropriations -- before approval of appropriations is going to have tough sledding if you're simply trying to pay people not to do something with something that they own, and what's the public benefit and ownership stake will be questionable. So, I think -- you know, keeping in mind John's comments -- it's just -- it's going to be tough to say well we want to pay this money out, but we're really not going to get something for it in the long term. It's tough sledding to convince colleagues that that's a wise policy decision.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. CLOUD: I think it's important for us to remember that we're not out of it. The purpose of this land -- that habitat -- excuse me -- habitat protection is not to increase the amount of land owned by the public, by the government agencies. It's to enhance the recovery for specific injured species or services and to that -- do you need to own it forever or can you just help it recover -- help those species recover by preserving the habitat until this species simply recovers. Or until the next spill.

MR. PHILLIPS: This subject seems to be probably one of the most important as far as the general public is concerned. I

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think its extremely appropriate that this group come up with a direction they would like to send to the Trustee Council and some suggestions. So I would like to ask the group to, if not this minute, before we finish here, come up with a statement that we can all vote on to send to the Trustee Council on what direction we would like to have them go and be as specific as possible on the different interests. I know it's not non-controversial, but our discussion here today won't have any meaning -- meaning after we leave unless we transmit our feelings directly to the Council. So, with that in mind I would like to ask how you would like to proceed. Do you want to -- to have some time today to formulate something? Do you want to make a motion that we would act on and, hopefully, it would be a comprehensive one? Yes, John.

MR. STURGEON: I think it's real important to do that too. (Inaudible - coughing) Maybe as a trial -- something -something that a motion something to the effect that the Trustee Council wants to be effective in preserving and protecting these critical habitat areas, they're going to have to find a different way of going about doing business. I know the government has a lot of restraints and restrictions as far as the procedures they must follow, but -- quite frankly, from a private landowner's perspective, if you wait for all of those to go through and then the train has left the station. Seal Bay is a classic example. Government has had plenty of time -- exactly what's happening at Seal Bay -- they were sent a very detailed, unit-by-unit, foot-byfoot road and a schedule months ago, and they just can't react. I think they're going to have to do something different. I think that we as a Public Advisory Group -- I think that number one we need to encourage them to try to find some -- some short-cut method to come up with -- use negotiations, which may include putting deposits down. In business, you do that.

MR. PHILLIPS: May I suggest in way of procedure so that we are comprehensive, thoughtful, and helpful in this thing -- that perhaps a small subgroup of people who have a specific interest in this maybe get together over lunch to try to formulate a motion or a message or something that we can act on. As an example, I would have some input from a commercial tourism standpoint, or you may want to help the marbled murrelets. I would like to help the tourists, if they don't have to go out and look at clear-cuts all of the time either, because that doesn't sell very well. And then somebody else in a different area of expertise may want to add to this thing so that it is comprehensive. So, if there is no objection, I would like to have at least a subgroup start drafting something in the essence that we can refine and perhaps vote on this afternoon. Yes, Pam.

MS. BRODIE: Could we have show of hands of people who would want to be in the subgroup.

MR. PHILLIPS: Sure.

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MS. BRODIE: If most people want to be in it then ... (Inaudible - simultaneous talking in background)

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay, then maybe -- you know what happened -- no you don't get to be in the subgroup -- you know what happened

to the camel when the big committee got together to put this animal together. I would like to kind of avoid that if we can and have some direction and definition on what we're going to say. So we have to start somewhere. Does anybody have a suggestion on ...

MR. CLOUD: Why doesn't the Chair draft ...

MR. PHILLIPS: No, no, no. No thank you. I'm trying to put a vote together. Pam.

MS. BRODIE: Trying to put together what John Sturgeon and John French and is Mr. Davidson have said, maybe we could encourage the Trustees or the negotiators to find ways to offer money for logging moratoria, with the understanding that that money would be used, perhaps for that acquisition -- that is it would agree to -- starting with the moratorium, but if it's a five million dollars, the government would end up buying five million dollars worth.

MR. PHILLIPS: What ever the procedure is, what I'm concerned about here is that this group, the PAG, make a recommendation to the Trustee Council on what we'd like to see them do, the urgency of the time, all of that sort of thing, then they have to initiate something that happen. Yes, Rupert and then John.

MR. ANDREWS: Mr. Chairman. I think we should have some more information before we can go ahead. For example, one of the burning questions in my mind is when land is acquired from a private ownership, and -- who then become the owner? I can remember when this state had less than five percent in private lands and we were complaining about it. Are we going to buy it and

give it back to the government? Or, what are we going to do with it. I don't understand the process.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. STURGEON: I think that's part of the concern I have. I think there's lots of alternatives that they can -- they can try out. But, I'm not sure they explained to the private landowners -- you have -- you can buy conservation easements for a period of time, for twenty years, fifty years. You can buy, like the timber, you can buy one rotation, which is normally like eighty years. You can buy fee simple land, or you can concentrate and just buy the critical habitat, or you can get a conservation for any critical habitat. I think there's lots of alternatives out there. The critical thing is that the process is so slow right now -- and I think the key of any motion -- I think -- that we pass on, I think should include that they are going to have to find a different way of doing things. An expedited way of doing any of those things that are laid out there.

DR. GIBBONS: Is that -- is your concern for imminently threatened lands then?

MR. STURGEON: I think you're going to fine lots more imminently threatened lands with the timber market the way it is.

DR. GIBBONS: That's my point too, is we're trying to build a comprehensive base too of all the lands that -- some of them are -- there's no planned activities for. And so -- you know -- what your concern is to move quickly on the imminently threatened lands, build a good base for comparing all the rest of

the lands and then moving forward. Is that what I . . .

MR. STURGEON: I think so, but I think that -- another point your going to find a lot more imminently threatened land than

DR. GIBBONS: We're trying to prevent the phone calls from somebody in a phone both with a chain saw running behind saying, yeah, if you don't buy my land, I'm going to cut it.

MR. STURGEON: Yea, but you see the market is working against you.

DR. GIBBONS: Yea, I know it is -- we can't control that though -- you know.

MR. STURGEON: That's what I'm saying is that -- even if the chain is buzzing, people are going to be -- I mean this is -- I can't describe how good of a market this is. I mean, it's just an incredible market.

MR. PHILLIPS: I can vouch for that, I had to buy some timber for a dock. Yes.

MR. ANDREWS: To follow up on this, I can certainly go along with the concept of leasing or whatever on surface rights, but if we're talking ANCSA land and we've subsurface rights, what good does it do to buy surface rights and then a decade later we got a big mining operation going, maybe strip mining or something. These are the kind of things I wonder about.

MR. PHILLIPS: Jim, did you have one? Then Donna.

MR. KING: I wanted to ask Dave when this matrix would be available to us because it's going to be hard to take a

very broad position on the land until we do have that kind of information compiled -- it's pretty vague.

DR. GIBBONS: A matrix of -- we passed it out to the PAG the package called the habitat imminently threatened and it had the process, it had the nineteen imminently threatened parcels with all the ranking on them and the three opportunity lands and . . .

MR. KING: That's what you've been talking about.

DR. GIBBONS: Yea, we got -- that's been out. We're developing that further as we go along, but -- you know -- that process is out right now.

MR. PHILLIPS: Donna.

MS. FISCHER: I was just going to suggest that maybe Mr. Davidson, Mr. Sturgeon and Mr. French could get together and -- you know, try to work on this and maybe get some of the answers that are asked here.

MR. PHILLIPS: We have to start somewhere and it can be modified, but so far we have some fog here that we can't -- we are not going to look at. Go ahead.

SENATOR ELIASON: Mr. Chairman, I think that I share the concerns that Rupe has mentioned -- a number of others that -- especially in Southeast Alaska, where the feds own all the land, they can't expand our cities because of national forests, and there's a perception down there, and I think it's true, that the feds and the state own too much land in Alaska. And for us to be buying more land, and there's other options available, I think it seems somewhat ridiculous. I think the options your talking about

-- maybe we should put priorities on how we negotiate with the landowners. Maybe they can put a moratorium on them, maybe they can exchange lands which we haven't heard anything about since we mentioned two meetings ago. How about exchanges. Nobody has said anything about that. There's a multitude of options out there. No matter what option you settle on, you still have the problem of the feds or the government process to finalize it. I don't know how you're going to change that, but I think all those options of exchange or moratoriums or whatever is available instead of buying more land and locking it up.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you --

REP. DAVIDSON: Well, we know the most valuable land is the most productive and, of course that's -- you know, we talk most productive or the most viable -- we're trying to talk restoration value or enhancement value because of imminent threat. And, this -- I mean, I would like to see the (inaudible) -- maybe the trade idea is -- is the thing to emphasize because we don't -- we don't need more public ownership of land, but maybe we do need more public protection of those productive areas that are critical habitat that keep the resources enhanced and our ability to restore from that land. That's the direction I'm thinking of. I mean -- you know, we have an incredible dilemma here, not to speak of the time problem.

MR. PHILLIPS: Pam, did you -- you're next, I think.

MS. BRODIE: Yes, I just wanted to remind people that the people of the local communities are going to be very involved

with the decision-making of what lands would be acquired, and I think it is extremely unlikely that the Trustees would be moving ahead and buying land to put it into government ownership that was in opposition to the will of the local communities. The fact is, the people of Cordova, for example, have been working very hard to get the areas around town purchased so that they will not be logged. It's not something where this is being imposed upon the people of Cordova.

MR. PHILLIPS: Dick.

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I'd like to -- I try to Mr. Chairman. SEN. ELIASON: think what would happen if we hadn't had this spill and how would we proceed in trying to protect this lands. I think that there would still be a movement out there somehow to protect them. here's an opportunity. I know there's some -- you're concern about clear-cuts that we have -- you know -- clear-cuts in Southeastern, and you see them for a few years and they're gone. And, we still have many tourists going in that areas as you have here in this part of Alaska, but nevertheless, I think that -- that we can sort of put ourselves back to before the spill, what were we going to do, were we going to buy these timbers, I don't think so. Were we going to have progress, and were we going to create jobs in this area, I think we were. But, this an opportunity I think that many people see it just of bringing things to a halt, and Ι don't think the general public of Alaska would approve of that.

MS. FISCHER: No.

MR. PHILLIPS: Go ahead.

MR. McCUNE: Mr. Chairman. I tried to talk to a lot of landowners and get involved in a lot of this. You got to -- the way to look at is -- first of all every land selection that you're looking at is different by the company, or the timber rights, or you can't buy the land, they'll just sell you the timber rights, the trees. Actually, all of that's stuff is going to be solved for you, if the landowner is willing to sell, first of all. landowner is willing to sell, their rights or whatever, then we can go in and say what are your options -- what are your options that you would like to see. Everyone of these parcels are different and -- Eyak has some of the land, and some of the others are just the timber rights sold to other companies. That's not for us to decide how it's going to go. First of all, we have to see if they are a willing seller, then they'll tell us what their terms are, and then you can decide whether or not you're going to purchase that parcel of land. To answer Mr. Eliason's question about what were we going to do if we didn't have an oil spill, one of the things we're going to do, and we would like to see is to have a little bigger buffer As we learned out by the White River in zone in some areas. Yakutat, a hundred feet -- a hundred feet doesn't do it in those delta areas, the roots are too shallow, blows all the timber over. So, it didn't do us any good to have a hundred foot buffer zones. So, some areas in Cordova -- and a lot of people were stressed out from Kodiak up and down, we're looking at -- and this is fishermen looking at -- you know -- timber that -- maybe we don't need to buy the whole parcel, maybe we just need to have 400 feet, and that

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would solve some of the tourist problem also -- you know you don't -- you see this in Oregon a lot -- selective cutting, and it costs the landowner a little bit more, but that could be negotiated in the terms of the thing. So, there's is -- there is various ways to look at it. But first one, you got to know if they're going to sell you anything, then they'll tell you the terms. What they feel -- you know -- because each company is different -- there's timber rights, there's people that own the land and the timber, there's different ways to look at it. So, all we need to know is which direction the PAG wants to go in acquiring habitat. First of all, we have to know which companies are responding, then we can find out what their terms are and where the areas are, then we can respond.

MR. PHILLIPS: Jim.

MR. KING: Well, I think it would be very difficult for this group to reach a formula approach to this land acquisition. I think that it's very likely, by looking at individual parcels that we can -- at least part of the time -- reach a consensus. So, I think we're probably wasting out time trying to agree on a formula.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, John -- then Vern. John first and then Vern.

MR. STURGEON: I don't look at as trying to find some kind of formula, I think that is a (inaudible) kind of process or policy. I agree with -- with Gerry had to say. I think that the -- the -- I think the landowners are somewhat confused exactly what

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they are being asked -- in the forms, are you interested in selling That's a lot different than are you interested in your land. preserving critical habitat. Instead of a hundred foot for sixtysix foot buffers on private land, would the government be willing to go out the four hundred feet and pay people for it. Would they be interested in setting aside, you know, critical habitat areas or putting up a screen along critical areas for tourism. That's what I think two policy things I would like to see this I'm saying. body talk about is that if you're going to buy some land or you're going to buy some timber, you're going to buy some conservation easements or whatever you're going to buy, is imminently threatened, the government is going to have to find an expedited way of buying this or it's not going to be there. It's that The process they have here -- you're probably talking simple. about a year and a half, two years, to get it done. The other thing is that, which I don't see in here, which people have been talking about is looking at management alternatives. Is going in there and getting the critical areas, going to the landowner and saying, okay we know that by law -- you know, you only need a sixty-six foot in this area, but it's not -- it's a windy area, we need a larger one, would you work with us as far as expanding these buffers. Here's an area we know marbled murrelets nest in, would you work with us to set these areas aside. That's a management solution. And, I mean, we own timber on Montague Island, Knight Island or Afognak, Kachemak Bay, all over the place, and nobody's asked us about it. And, I think that's something that's missing.

So, I think the two things the Trustee Council could do is, number one, you've got to have an expedited process or some process where you plunk some money down to the private landowners and put a deposit -- a non-refundable deposit. I mean, this is business. And the second thing is to look at management alternatives to accomplish the protection of this critical habitat during the healing process of the oil spill. Those are the things -- I don't think we're looking to identify parcels.

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DR. GIBBONS: What you're telling me in the management actions -- see if I can paraphrase it is, most of the protection mechanism in law, that I'm aware of concerning -- you know, land use, are based on the theory of preventing serious or adverse effects. You know -- you're saying -- you're going to allow some effect, but not serious and adverse. So, I think what you're trying to tell me anyway is that, you want to up that level of protection to say you want very little or no effect on the resources to allow them to recover. And, therefore, instead of having a hundred foot buffer strips on only on anadromous fish streams that are twenty feet wide, you want hundred feet on all anadromous fish streams in that area. So you provide additional protection or wider strips, or whatever it is. Is that what you're ...?

MR. STURGEON: No, all I'm saying is instead of just straight acquisition, look at management solutions.

DR. GIBBONS: Yeah, but I mean -- having them -- you know -- for that extra -- if you require landowner that's outside

the law -- right now the state law is hundred feet on all fish streams over twenty feet. If you say this other fish streams are important too, leave a hundred foot buffer, two hundred foot buffer, on that, it's going to be a cost to the government, not a cost to the private.

MR. STURGEON: That's what I'm saying.

DR. GIBBONS: That's what I was trying to get . . .

MR. STURGEON: Yes. Yes.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Jim. Yes, go ahead.

MR. DIEHL: Jim Diehl. What happens -- what we're talking about here is -- it seems to be exactly what Babbitt -- it was reported in -- newspaper or on the radio this morning or yesterday or something that he's working with some private landowners to protect that woodpecker. But, it seems to me that our problem is we don't have one endangered species, we have whole environments that -- you know, the Nature Conservancy wanted to put in -- put aside or ecosystems -- based on drainage. And -- you know, what you're talking about, John, is -- has nothing to do with that. And, our whole point thus far is based on those drainages, the nature conservancy of estimates of what land is of value.

MR. PHILLIPS: Jim.

MR. CLOUD: Well, at the last meeting you presented the habitat -- imminent parcels and stuff -- and we went through the criteria for how they were selected and identified, and the one thing that has bothered me ever since then was that none of the criteria was site-specific. The only thing site-specific was they

were identified as going to be logged sometime in the next three years. And, instead of choosing parcels that you wanted to focus on that were, as John said, critical habitat, habitat that really would go the farthest, its protection would go the farthest to enhance the recovery of specifically damaged species. If we focus the habitat protection along those lines rather than just because it's going to be scheduled to be logged, we can get the most bang for our buck, so to speak. And, I -- I think I'm hearing from a lot of us around the table is -- the one goal that we can probably agree on, at least in the majority, is that we do not want to see an increase in government-owned land out there. That we want to minimize that if we can.

DR. GIBBONS: Maybe we didn't explain that process very clearly to you, but in -- what the imminently threatened was -- we went to the permitting agencies and said what areas are under permit for activity. And then, we took those areas and ran them through -- you know -- evaluation procedure that has specific resources -- bald eagle nests, anadromous fish streams, marbled murrelets. All the injured species and resources were compared against that parcel and said what is the value of that parcel. And that's how we came up with the ranking and what -- Kachemak Bay a high -- to whatever -- Windy Bay or whatever was low -- with numbers. They were evaluated against specific injured resources.

MR. CLOUD: But you didn't evaluate them by whether or not protecting that habitat how much good that would do to the recovery of damaged resources? You just said there's an eagle's

nest on this parcel and marbled murrelets might fly by or land there or habitat there, and so, we're going to give it a high ranking. You just counted up the number of species that were there, and you gave it a high ranking. You didn't focus on whether or not that was critical to the recovery of the population that actually uses that parcel.

DR. GIBBONS: Well, that's what we're trying to get at in comprehensive data collection process that we're through now. We're trying to find out what data is there, but that's a big job to cover all that land and put it in a database that says, okay, we know where marbled murrelets are -- they require this type of habitat -- where does that occur, and have a polygons across the oil spill that says, yeah, they're highly concentrated here or low here. That's a -- helluva big job. And, we're in the process of doing that -- we're pulling all that information together, but we're a long ways from being . . .

MR. CLOUD: So if you go out and spend all of the money and rush into things and go out and spend all the money buying land that just has good timber on it and it's scheduled to be logged, and then you find out, well, geez -- you know -- if we would have bought this parcel or if we would have leased this parcel or if we would have somehow preserved this parcel, we could have enhanced the recover of marbled murrelets ten times what we did.

DR. GIBBONS: That's why we're building a comprehensive program. That's why imminently threatened lands we need to do

something quickly, but we need to know all possibilities out there and pick out like -- kind of a gem or jewel out there. This is really a critical piece of area, and that's why we're trying to move quickly on the comprehensive and -- that's why we sent the dear landowner letter -- are you willing to deal with us, if so, we need to collect some more information on your property or land.

MR. PHILLIPS: Chuck, and then -- here, what I would like to do -- it's now a quarter to twelve and by twelve o'clock I would like to take a quick break for lunch, come back and get back onto this subject. We're not going to resolve it now, we are, of course, a little behind in our -- I think -- it will give you the lunch time to think about what direction this group should take and its advice should -- Go ahead, Chuck.

MR. TOTEMOFF: I've several comments on this process. I don't think it's as difficult as everybody is thinking it will back. I think there are avenues to support habitat protection and (inaudible) and also reasonable co-management arrangements which will (inaudible). Now, it's simple and straightforward with the plan we are pursing, and all these other questions just go by the wayside. I don't understand all the confusion. But, I've got another question here. What's the status on the specter of condemnation, if there still is issue.

DR. GIBBONS: Condemnation was brought by Attorney General Cole to look at legally, and I don't know the results of that. I know the agencies were supposed to look at the regulations, and this was a specific request -- that Charlie Cole,

and I know I didn't -- wasn't received very warmly by some people - but I don't know where the attorneys are on that. I think it's
kind of floated off, but I don't know.

MR. PHILLIPS: You want him -- yeah -- John?

MR. McMULLEN: Dave, will you refresh me just a moment here. On imminently threatened lands, what -- would you name the threats, please.

DR. GIBBONS: It can be logging, mining, any significant develop -- water development -- a dam, hydro power, you know, all those types of activities that would change significantly the structure of the present --.

MR. McMULLEN: Basically, human use for consumptive purposes then? That are the priorities of eighty, ninety percent of the funding from the oil spill -- oil spill claim response?

DR. GIBBONS: Well, no. Right now those are -- that's how we identified the imminently threatened parcels in 1993 and '94. When we get that comprehensive, even if a piece of property is not imminently threatened and it's very valuable, you know, there may be negotiations to protect that somehow through, you know, management actions, conservation easements, whatever.

MR. McMULLEN: Can you tell me how did the Trustee Council come to agreement that human activity on land is, you know, designated a threat?

DR. GIBBONS: Through the supplement to the restoration framework that was put out in the spring of '92 for public comment.

I can get you -- we call it "the ugly book."

MR. McCUNE: Well, I've got to agree with Charles, we're making this a little bit too complicated. First of all, we only have a quarter of the responses, right?

DR. GIBBONS: Uhh-huh.

MR. Mccune: If we could just look at the responses of what people are saying about the timber that's available to buy right now and what their options are, then we could come up with a plan to the Trustees and say, look, this is critical, this is this, this is this, and we suggest that you move on this right away -- to look at these options to buy this timber back. If I knew what a quarter of the responses are from the companies right now and what their options are -- if they want to sell the timber rights or -- I don't think anybody wants to sell their land -- I never heard of that one yet, but maybe there is somebody that wants to sell some land ...

DR. GIBBONS: There are.

MR. McCUNE: Okay, well, then we could look at all those options and see where we're at with this thing. I know that in Cordova a lot of people are stressed out over Eyak Lake and Power Creek. They want to hold that in one parcel, not cut. But other people have -- out at Fish Bay or around those areas -- would be satisfied with four hundred buffer zones. You know, and then in Kenai, they've pretty well lined out already what they'd like to see bought from there, and Kodiak is pretty hot on what they'd already like to see done there. So some of this is already groundwork already done, and we could just see what's been

submitted, then we could formulate a little plan to what we want to say to the Trustees. I don't think it's that difficult.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. French.

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First of all, I want to go on the Yes. DR. FRENCH: record as saying that I agree with Mr. Eliason. I don't, in principle, like to see a lot of land removed from pub -- from private domain but into public domain. However, in addition to the parcels, that the Seal Bay and Perenosa Bay but reasons particularly the Seal Bay parcel, were recognized as being high priority by the habitat acquisition team, I do feel that they have extremely high tourism and recreational potential, and in that sense would be very good additions in a fee simple basis to Shuyak State Park, and the threat to them, particularly the Seal Bay parcel, is extremely imminent. There is ongoing logging going today. I want to make sure that everybody's aware of that. We're not talking about maybe going to be logged. There is an ongoing forest practices process that is being followed and the logging is taking place today, and as I said, I don't sleight the people that This is an excellent own those timber rights for doing so. economic time to be doing that. However, I think we need to realize that that sort of thing is going on, and I don't think it's going on just to try to hold the process hostage, but, you know, there's a very good chance that a highly rated parcel, a potentially very important parcel, is going to be lost. Maybe that's the name of the game. Maybe that's the cost we have to pay for governmental bureaucracy, but I'd like to think there might be

some other solution.

MR. PHILLIPS: Donna is next, and then I would like to call for a lunch break, if it's all right with the group, and give our thoughts to this and come back and get -- have at it at one o'clock. Go ahead, Donna.

MS. FISCHER: I would like to say that I -- I agree with Dick Eliason too, and I think one of the questions that really hasn't been answered -- who would own the land? You know, would it be state? Would it be joint government-state? How is that going to be deciphered?

DR. FRENCH: It's the ultimate lock-up.

MS. FISCHER: It would be. It would be an ultimate lock-up.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you. I would -- if there's no serious objection, I'd like to call for a lunch break. Be back here and ready to fight it out at one o'clock. (Simultaneous laughter) And we'll go from there.

(Off Record at 11:52 a.m.)

(On Record at 1:13 p.m.)

MR. PHILLIPS: If we could come to order, please, would appreciate it because it's important that if we're going to finish this week we have -- I assume that the members of the committee have solved the problem over the lunch time, and so we will -- I have one announcement to make. The senate -- State Senate -- has appointed Drue Pearce -- Senator Drue Pearce -- to take Senator Kerttula's place on this committee. So I assume that probably by

our next meeting she'll be able to attend, but this just came out recently.

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If we could get back to the agenda now, the discussion, of course, is about threatened habitat protection. Suggestion has been made that we bring to the attention of the Trustees our concern about the current methods that are being used to acquire or protect habitat inasmuch as the forces, the economic forces, have come into play on the scarcity and the rapidly rising cost of lumber and timber, consequently giving greater value to the lands we're talking about, and I hope you've all had a chance to think about this during the lunch break and would -- the Chair would like to entertain some suggestions on what kind of a message we should send to the committee of Trustees. I'm sure we can't come up with total solutions, but I think it's important that we show them that we recognize the problem and make our recommendations to them. think this is the most helpful thing we can do. So with that, the Chair opens it for discussion.

MR. McCUNE: Mr. Chairman, I'd just like to ask a couple of questions. One, I'd like to see the sheet that was sent out to the various companies with the questions that was on there, and the other one is -- the question I have is -- how long does it take to assess the land -- the standing timber and the lands -- how long does that take?

MR. PHILLIPS: Dave, would you like to respond to that?

DR. GIBBONS: Are you referring to the "dear landowner letter" or what on the first part of that?

MR. McCUNE: The first part, yes.

DR. GIBBONS: Okay, that's was passed out at the last Trustee Council meeting. I can get you a copy of that very easily. It's right upstairs.

MR. McCUNE: Okay, I'd appreciate that.

DR. GIBBONS: The assessment depends on the parcel of land -- how big it is, where the value's on it ...

MR. McCUNE: What's the estimate time? Does it take a year? half a year? three months?

DR. GIBBONS: To do -- to do an acquisition of the parcel we've got identified, I think the earliest is eighteen months.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: (Inaudible)

DR. GIBBONS: That's right. That's with the assessments required under federal -- federal law -- excuse me, appraisals.

MR. McCUNE: Well, there's one problem.

MR. PHILLIPS: It's solved already -- they'll be talking about bare land when they get around to it, I'm afraid. Are you going to get a copy of the "dear landowner letter" sometime?

DR. GIBBONS: When they begin discussion of the brochure, I'll do that.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Real fine. Are there -- yes?

MR. STURGEON: I think our recommendation should be, you know -- as I see -- several. Number one is that people talked about trying to focus more on the areas that are really critical. I guess you're in the process of doing that. And I think,

secondly, is that you're going to have to find some kind of an expedited process. I know there are a lot of federal rules you have to run through, but in eighteen months, I mean, you're not going to have any choices in eighteen months. I mean, people just aren't going to wait while the government goes through their appraisal process in this timber market, I don't think. thing is that you're going to have a lot more lands that you didn't think were threatened are going to be imminently threatened. example, the prices are good enough now where harvesting methods by helicopter is very feasible. They're doing that in Southeast Alaska. We're going to be doing that in some of our operations, and you wouldn't have thought about doing that six months ago or a year ago, but now it's very economical to do it and that requires very little lead time. I mean, you just -- you know, Forest Practices notifications, and whip them up, and you put them on a barge, and that's the end of it. And so I think that -- that the other two pointed out is that as far as people looking at buying timber, harvesting the timber, I think the prices are up high enough where you can do lots of different things. So I think those things should be in any kind of a motion -- a recommendation that (inaudible -- traffic noise) throw it out for discussion before us.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Has anyone attempted to draft -- a rough draft -- a motion that we can be dealing with specifically on a recommendation? If not -- yes, Vern?

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Sturgeon a question, if I could, with regard to permitting for

timber harvesting, taking into account the Timber Management Practices Act and all the legislation which pertains, how long does it take nowadays to get through all the regulations to allow timber harvesting to begin once a landowner decides they'd like to look for a buyer and then -- and then -- sell it and get it cut down? Is that a few weeks? a few months? or what is it on average?

MR. STURGEON: That a "kind of depends"-type answer. Depends is like -- if you like helicopters, for example, where you don't have like a tideland lease or a Corps of Engineer permit to store your logs in the water, the only notice you really have is the Forest Practices notification, which -- really that isn't even permits. The notification -- you have to wait thirty days for your inspection and then go ahead and do it unless they've got some problems with it. And so, you could be -- theoretically, in a matter of a couple of months you could be logging if you want to use something like helicopters or you're near an existing road system. If you have to go through a Corps of Engineer for storing logs in water or a log (inaudible) facility and for a tideland lease through the state, you're probably talking about six, seven months.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, the reason for my question is I haven't bought off yet on the idea that because the timber prices have risen as they have, that everybody's going to start cutting trees tomorrow. I stand in the need of education on this, I admit, but I'm not prepared yet to say that we're going to level the landscape in the next three years. I don't not think that's

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MR. Mccune: Mr. Chairman, there is going to be some cutting going on this summer. It's not -- it's not going to stop. I mean, and we're not going to stop some of it. So, I've got several more questions. I'd like to know about the moratorium language, and I would like to know where are the Trustees with this. Are they just waiting for all the landowners to respond or are they responding to any of these things right now? Or -- where are the Trustees with the whole process of the response from landowners?

Let me make it clear. DR. GIBBONS: I said eighteen months, and that's for acquisition. There are shorter methods that you can do, and I wanted to make that on the record -- that you can make deals with landowners in less than eighteen months. So -- but you were talking about -- I was thinking you were talking about fee simple, so that's appraisals and all the rest of the things -- the hoops you have to come through. The Trustee Council told us to analyze the lands, the ones that are imminently threatened, the ones that have permits in hand right now, and we went through and The other lands are -- could be opportunity lands or -it's a comprehensive system -- and there is not, there are not permitted activities on those lands at this time. So what we were trying to do was get a handle on those that are threatened right now to try to get some short-term solution to the problem until we can get the broad picture and really decide -- make trade-offs between -- parcels, rather than have parcels shoved at us and say

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buy this parcel, without comparing that versus another parcel. So, we are in that process. We have to hear from the people first on who's interested in working with us. We put all that together, we gather all the information we can on that parcel, rank it, and then we have another list. So, that's the process we're in.

MR. McCUNE: Can I follow up, Mr. Chairman?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. Mccune: Well, so the Trustees are waiting for the evaluation, so then they're going to do this other evaluation -- is what you're telling me?

DR. GIBBONS: Well ...

MR. McCUNE: Essentially, once you find out what ones are threatened and if they're ...

DR. GIBBONS: Well, that's already been done.

MR. McCUNE: Okay, that's already been done.

DR. GIBBONS: Yeah. And we've identified nineteen parcels through the oil spill area that were threatened, we've ranked those against the injured resources, and we've got a listing of those that were passed out, and the top five were Kachemak Bay, Seal Bay, parcels on the end of Kenai, Fish Bay, and Power Creek. And they selected to work with the top five at this time, and these negotiations ...

MR. McCUNE: Are these just single parcels? Are they included -- like in Power Creek, is it just a single parcel or is it the whole up and down the Copper River and the Eyak Lake?

DR. GIBBONS: Well, negotiations with the landowners --

what I understand -- I'm not privy to those negotiations, but I understand that perhaps they're broadened a little bit, rather than just Power Creek. But it's not broaden to the point where they're going to look at the Copper River.

MR. McCUNE: It's the area adjacent to the Eyak Lake, so, I mean, it's --

DR. GIBBONS: Well, Power Creek pulls into Eyak Lake, so I'm not sure if they drew around -- a line around the lake -- or not. I'm not privy to that.

MR. Mccune: Okay, so we need -- if we're going to do something to interject here, we need to speed up this system and get the Trustees to move on their negotiations a little faster. Would that be a fair thing to say or --?

DR. GIBBONS: Well, they're moving as quick as they can right now. They made the decision to send people out to start the negotiation process with the landowners, see what options they have available, what the landowners want to do, and they thought that the top five were the most critical, and the other fourteen were not that critical at this point in time, but they did direct us to make calls to the other people, the other landowners, and gather any additional information that's available and come back to them perhaps with a re-rating of those other fourteen imminently threatened parcels.

MR. PHILLIPS: Do you know whether or not the Trustee Council has considered any other methods outside of acquisition in fee simple?

DR. GIBBONS: Sure. Sure. There's a whole list of things -- land banks and easements, and, I mean, all those options are available. They are not zeroed in on fee simple. So if a landowner comes back and says we only want to do, you know, conservation easements with you, that's the options that we start working on.

MR. PHILLIPS: Jim?

MR. KING: It seems to me that the thing is in motion and that nothing is going to happen until Dave gets these responses, and no matter what we say at this juncture, the Trustees are going to have to wait for that process. I wonder how long that's going to take, Dave?

DR. GIBBONS: Well, we're working as we get information in. We're working on it. When the landowner, if the landowner is interested, they'll return the letter and say, yes, we're interested, and pretty soon we've got to assume that, hey, if they're not, if they haven't replied in two months or something, they're not interested, and let's move forward.

MR. McCUNE: You've got to use your mike there. She can't hear.

DR. GIBBONS: So we're about to the point where it's starting to put together a list of interested landowners and start doing this information collection on those parcels of land.

MR. KING: Well, I feel like I could endorse that process. As a PAG member, I think that that's the only way sense is going to come out of this. Trying to take short cuts isn't

going to work.

MR. PHILLIPS: Dick?

SEN. ELIASON: I think that we do have a role to play. We could make recommendations to the negotiating team what our priorities would be relative to whether we want large groups of land or whether we want management, like John suggested, or whatever approaches they might take. I don't think we're at all interested in buying big chunks of land and saying we solved the problem. I think that's pretty well recognized by most of us. So I think we could direct, you know, this is our recommendations on how these -- how you proceed, and these are the types of options we think are probably the most -- best -- to pursue.

DR. GIBBONS: Sure, and the Trustee Council would be willing to (inaudible -- simultaneous talking) some management options or ...

SEN. ELIASON: Put in that process -- if that's what we're here for.

MR. PHILLIPS: Because you've had such training and you're such an expert, would you like to draft a proposal ...

SEN. ELIASON: I've had excellent training spending money, I'll tell you that and (simultaneous laughter)...

MR. PHILLIPS: We should really have something to chew on here.

MR. DIEHL: It seems to me that we need to come up with -- what we're saying -- what I'm hearing here is that there is no way to short-cut this process.

DR. GIBBONS: Well -- you mean on the imminently threatened lands or --?

MR. DIEHL: Yeah, on the imminently threatened lands.

DR. GIBBONS: Well, if the landowner's willing to cut some deals of some kind. You know, I'm not privy to that, but

that's a method.

MR. DIEHL: Well, we've had word that -- that perhaps, you know, some of these landowners are right now talking to Mr. Cole, and, I mean, this thing is coming to a head, and what I see our job as being is just saying -- as saying -- this thing is happening now, and we'd better do something in a very public way, as a public advisory group, and, you know, otherwise what we're going to have is a year from now or six months from now these imminently threatened lands aren't going to be there, and everybody is going to go what happened.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to suggest that in addition to what Jim has talked about that if -- if I were invited to make a suggestion to the Council, I would suggest that they take into account all the kinds of management concepts that Sturgeon has talked about. I like particularly things like land banks, trading lands, easements -- all the management options that stop short of returning huge chunks of private land -- privately owned land -- to the public sector to be locked away forever. I'd like the Council to consider foreshortened time, where that's possible to do, so they can prevent the imminent lands from being permanently -- or being immediately harvested. But I wouldn't want to -- to refuse

to consider all of these kinds of management concepts that could be very helpful to achieving the goals that we have in mind with restoration. Restoration doesn't have to subscribe to the theory that we must buy lands. We must do other things as well to achieve restoration, and maybe of them are these management techniques.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Is there any further discussion? Pam.

MS. BRODIE: I've been hearing a lot of talk -- say -well, just about everybody seems to agree that we don't want to buy large chunks of land. In fact, there are cases where there's tremendous community support for buying large chunks of land. Seal Bay, for example -- I don't know what people mean by large, but there's a lot of support for the -- to make that watershed a safe I don't think that the Public Advisory Group should be part. trying to stop something that's got a lot of support, makes sense for the environment, makes sense scientifically, because we think, well, there's something wrong with this general concept, when, in fact, it's something that's going to do a lot of good. example would be Kenai Fjords National Park, which is very important to the economy of Seward. There's a lot of support for the park in Seward, and the whole coastline of the park is now in private hands. The National Park Service is very anxious to acquire those lands. If the owners appear to be interested in selling them, I don't think the Public Advisory Group should be coming in and saying, no, that's not something that we should be doing. So, I -- I ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Jim.

MS. BRODIE: ... I oppose such a recommendation.

MR. McCORKLE: Well, I think that all of us recognize that certainly there are certain blocks of land that lend themselves to be under someone else's ownership, but there are also other alternatives to do it without reducing the amount of private land that is out there and without increasing the amount of public lands, particularly in the Park Service's case, they have lots of land that they can trade for that land that they would rather have, and with Seal Bay, perhaps -- perhaps that's one that needs to be acquired, maybe it doesn't. Maybe it just needs to be set up on a long-term lease or maybe it can be turned over as an asset of the EVOS trust, but there are plenty of alternatives and still reach a goal or a consensus that we not decrease the amount of private lands that are available.

MR. PHILLIPS: Vern.

MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. I would like to have a rebuttal to my esteemed colleague from the Sierra Club. I'm certainly not against private landowners who wish to sell their land making an intended decision to do that. That's what our country is about. And where there is overwhelming public support for local acquisition of a piece of land, I think that's what has to be done if there's overwhelming public support for doing that, but in a general policy statement, I favor talking about things like land trusts, land banks, and management concepts, rather than making a policy statement that we will buy every piece of land which may seem to be threatened.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Mr. French.

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DR. FRENCH: As a general policy statement, I don't disagree with that, but I do disagree fairly vehemently that we come forward with it at this time because I think that will delay the urgency of the immediate issue. The item at hand, as far as I am concerned, and the item that's most urgent is, indeed, one parcel, that of Seal Bay, and as Pam said, there is strong support for it and a lot of logical reasons for it being in public domain. And it is -- the landowner is a cash-poor landowner, the landowner is negotiating in what -- by all parties is apparently good faith with the Attorney General, but on the other hand, a landowner that is that cash-poor cannot really afford to ignore good opportunities for income at this time simply because they hope that things will shake out in their favor in three or four years, or ten years, or twenty years, as the Kachemak Bay example is proving, which is the most direct parallel example we have. I think we should be looking for ways to expedite the process, particularly with respect to that particular parcel. That is a threatened parcel today and will continue to be, and by the end of this year it will, if the current trend continues, its advantages -- the advantages of public ownership of that land will be much less than they are today. I think we should either encourage the Trustees to work in all possible haste toward the acquisition or at least an agreement which will allow a moratorium on logging that parcel to come into place as soon as possible, or you might as well forget about that parcel.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

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Mr. Chairman, I think one of the functions MR. STURGEON: of this group is to pass on to the Trustee Council public opinions -- we all have certain expertise -- and if this letter that David talked about, unless I read it wrong, I filled it out for my company, and we own a good portion of the timber that they're talking about -- Montague Island, Knight Island, a good portion of Afognak Island, Kachemak -- all these places -- and, certainly, my interpretation of that letter is that do we basically want to sell our land or whatever, and I put no. One area, maybe. But I think these management things that we're talking about weren't mentioned. You know, there is some critical habitat in our lands that needs to be protected to help the different species recover from the oil spill. That option was not put on that letter that went out, and our company -- our owners certainly would be willing to look at that, work with the Trustee or the (inaudible) or whatever, to identify those and try to work something out, but it was kind of an all-or-nothing letter, or at least the way I read it.

DR. GIBBONS: If -- if I can respond to that -- I'll get a copy of the letter, but I think the letter said fee simple, conservation easement or other options -- are you willing to, you know, to discuss, and that would open the door for your management, and I think -- I'll go and get a copy of the letter, but I think that's what it requests ...

MR. STURGEON: All I'm saying is that it certainly wasn't clear to me, as one of the landowners, and it may have been

confusing to somebody else, but certainly the options of management -- or management solutions rather than outright sale of areas are more attractive to a lot of landowners. The letter was pretty simple and it you're going for less confusion, I'd pass that on.

MR. PHILLIPS: For the reason that we have been unable to brow-beat anybody into making a substantive motion to deal with -- may I inquire would it be possible for the staff after listening to these different -- you're smiling -- to put in a synopsis of some kind the concerns that we have, particularly the ones about urgency because of these outside economic factors that are changing things rapidly and the need to consider some of the management plans -- how do you feel about being able to catch the sense of what you've been listening to for the last couple of hours to pass on to them. That's not as good as a motion, but I don't want to say we were sitting here drinking tea all day either.

MS. BERGMANN: Mr. Chair, I think that we can fairly summarize the different points that have been raised. We will not be able to indicate that the majority of the PAG felt this way or whatever, but I think there certainly are a few themes that have come through here that we put down in summary form and send out as part of the minutes for review.

MR. PHILLIPS: How does the committee feel about that approach versus voting on a motion that I can't seem to get on the table today? Are there any objections to it? Let's talk about that. I think that's the least we can do, but I certainly think we have a duty to pass on to them our concerns. Yes?

MR. STURGEON: Mr. Chairman, what is the possibility of having a member of the group, maybe yourself as chairman, actually articulate our concerns to the Trustee Council. I wonder, well, it seems a lot of times we put things in writing, they kind of get of lost. If you do it person-to-person, and you're representing the group and ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Is this on the 13th, the next meeting?

MS. BERGMANN: Uhh-huh.

MR. PHILLIPS: I would be glad to do that, however, I would ask for some assistance. I think it might be more effective if two or three other people went along and we had this discussion from the different points of view with them. I'm not sure that I'm capable or would do justice to all the points of view here, and without taking the whole group down there, maybe we could have three or four go down and talk to them when they have their meeting. Now, this is on the 13th of May. Is anybody going to be out of the country then that couldn't go? That'll be right here at this -- won't it?

MS. BERGMANN: Uhh-huh.

MR. PHILLIPS: What day of the week is that?

MS. BERGMANN: Thursday.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thursday. Okay. Would any of you be able to accompany me on that? I don't mind doing it but I want to be sure it's articulated, and I would think that, John, with your position you probably ought to be one of them because you really brought this into focus. I think Vern is an extremely articulate

person. I think Pam has a different point of view than some of the others here that probably ought to be there, and maybe one other person.

DR. FRENCH: I can probably be here.

MR. PHILLIPS: I beg -- would you?

DR. FRENCH: I think I can be here, yes.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay, well then, if there's no objection, why don't ask I ask the four of you to accompany me at the next PAG (sic) meeting, and we'll -- if they can set a little time aside for us to -- to express to them our concerns, and I think that we have a diverse group here that might be helpful to them. At least they know we're doing -- do we have any problems with that? If not, then I'd like to -- yes, Cliff.

REP. DAVIDSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I -- I have no problem with that but there are just a couple of things that I think that we have not explored deeply enough and that's the economic and political aspects of what's imminently threatened. I know, you know, we have some very strong feelings about cut or keep, about lock-up, lock-down or lock-out, and I like what I heard from John in terms of what are the management options because that's what we're trying to do here is we are trying to protect resources, and I don't care who owns the areas that are protecting resources that give plenty to all users, and that's what I think they've tried to do, but there has not been, I think, adequate discussion about how the five got there, and I think there is a lot more political involved than not, and at the same time I think the

point that was made, hey, we are the Public Advisory Group and what is the great public out there saying, and have we made our individual efforts to find out? I don't know, but --.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Vern, and then James.

MR. McCORKLE: With respect to what John French has said regarding Seal Bay, you're also from there. Do you agree that that is a parcel that needs immediate action? I'm willing to submit to what John said because he is another local person who knows what's going on there and his point of view is made very eminently and impassionately, so having another person from Kodiak who could sort of verify that, yeah, we could say go ahead with the acquisition of Seal Bay, I think there are two others around that might agree that that's one way to go if it's imminently threatened, and I think it would be wrong for the Trustee Council to get the idea that the advisory group is unable to come to a decision or to make suggestions and recommendations — we have made many — and that's another one that we could do. What would be your view if this group should say, yes, please go ahead with all possible speed to acquire the Seal Bay parcel?

REP. DAVIDSON: Well, I think in terms of economics on certain areas, yes. If I think in terms of overwhelming public support, yes. If I think in terms of what's the political score and the balance and how did it get to be such a high priority, then I still have questions. But, yes, it is important for the people in Kodiak who want this, and so I'm not going to sit here and say, no, I'm not voting for Seal Bay, because I would, and I do.

MR. McCORKLE: Do I understand then ...

REP. DAVIDSON: But I have the same problem as everyone else, you know, there is a tremendous amount of land in public ownership, and -- but I still have to go beyond that and say what land is it that's in private ownership. It's the very important pieces, and the reason they are imminently threatened is because they are so important in the productivity of the resources that we all use.

MR. McCORKLE: Is the decision to place Seal Bay on a high priority, is it more economic or political or scientific? I understand that it is more scientific than political, but perhaps I am mistaken.

REP. DAVIDSON: I think that I would agree with that.

MR. McCORKLE: Thank you -- appreciate that.

MR. PHILLIPS: James.

MR. KING: I just wanted to say, I like the process outlined by Dr. Gibbons, and that I wonder if it wouldn't be in order for the committee to suggest that the staff take whatever measures possible to speed that up, like perhaps follow-up phone calls to people who have been sent letters and that sort of thing.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Excellent, yes.

MR. DIEHL: I do have a concern like James over here that people have -- the only example that we have thus far, and that took forever, and if these landowners are looking at the Kachemak Bay sale as being representative of how long it takes to sell land to the state or to whomever, I think that ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Economics obviously have that criteria, and I don't think that's the case any more. You can't waste that much time, I don't think.

MR. DIEHL:

I think we need a strong statement to the

Trustee Council that economics have changed and it needs to be —

MR. PHILLIPS: I would expect that to happen with this group that I've suggested. We go in and try to represent as many of the important things that have been said here as possible, and I would ask the staff, if nothing else, you know, just an outline with bullets on the subject matters, and I think the five of us together can articulate those — those concerns to them without taking up their whole week over there, and we're certainly not going to ignore an opinion or a point of view even if some of us disagree with it or don't hold it in the same importance that somebody else does. So I would ask the staff then, instead of having to make the communication if you would just give us this thing, and we should probably meet briefly before that meeting. What time is the meeting? The 13th.

DR. GIBBONS: Eight-thirty.

MR. PHILLIPS: Eight-thirty. Maybe even the night before. Anybody have to travel for that? You will have to. That's right. Maybe you'd come in the night before.

DR. FRENCH: Yes, I could, although you may want to fax around at least a draft statement before we get here.

MR. PHILLIPS: I agree, and then if any of you individually have something you really feel strong about that you

want articulated at that thing, please give it to us in some kind of a form, and we will try to include everything we can. Yes?

MR. Mccune: Mr. Chairman, I would -- my message would be to the Trustees would be to expedite what they have back from the landowners already and bring it to some kind of conclusion of where it's going so we, as PAG, can address it. That's what I would like to see. I'd like to see where we're at right now, where the negotiations are at, and what methods they're going to use to buy back certain parcels or if they're considering it, and let's move it.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. If each one of you -- it will really expedite it for us if each one of you could, if you feel strong about something that hasn't been covered here or you think we may miss it, put it on a piece of paper, as brief as you can, and we will try to include it. Yes?

MS. BERGMANN: My suggestion procedurally would be that when we send out the summary of this meeting, which I would assume would be toward the end of next week, that we include our bulleted items of all the different conversations that we've heard here today that are pertinent to this topic, and then that should allow you all time to get back to Brad or to Doug if we've missed something in terms of the summary or you've thought of something else in the meantime.

MR. PHILLIPS: So be it. That's excellent. Yes, Dave.

DR. GIBBONS: Yes. I've been listening and I didn't want to interject while you were talking, but let me give you the

sense of where the Trustee Council is now. Is that they have already decided to move as quickly as possible for the four imminently threatened parcels. They have turned it over to the Department of Law on two and the Forest Service on the other two, and they are working as quickly as they can to resolve those. I want to make that clear that the Trustee Council has already made that decision, and they've already made a decision to collect more information on the imminently threatened and to go out with a collection of all of it, so I just wanted to make sure that — to let you know that they've already made those decisions on those four parcels as rapidly as possibly.

MR. PHILLIPS: We can be diplomatic and tell them that we understand that's case and we support it a hundred percent, however this is what we'd like them to do.

DR. GIBBONS: I just wanted to make sure that everybody understood.

MR. PHILLIPS: Oh, yeah.

MS. BERGMANN: Just two other points of clarification, Mr. King was talking about a suggestion of follow-up phone calls, and that actually has occurred with all the people on the imminently threatened list. In addition, the Trustee Council has indicated that they will meet via teleconference whenever it is necessary between their regularly scheduled meetings to take any required actions on the imminently threatened lands. They recognize it -- they may need to do that instead of waiting until a regularly scheduled meeting, and they have agreed to do that.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Yes, Vern.

MR. McCORKLE: A final point to the administrator -- when you say that the Trustee advisory Council is moving will all possible haste on these parcels, what does that really mean? Is that the eighteen month scenario or a three month scenario, or something in between dependent upon what the landowners might suggest?

DR. GIBBONS: It's really a negotiation between the landowners and the agencies and what the landowner is willing to do.

MR. McCORKLE: So they are hotly talking -- it's sort of ongoing?

DR. GIBBONS: Sure.

MR. McCORKLE: Okay, thanks.

DR. GIBBONS: There's a member of the -- I don't know if it's hotly talking or not, but what's going on.

MS. KATHY ANDERSON (from audience): It's hot on my part but not so hot on theirs. (Laughter)

MR. PHILLIPS: I find also that the definition of haste varies a bit between government agencies and private enterprise and other people and so on -- you raise a good one. Alright, I think we have a plan to proceed, so with that I would like to then move on to the next item which is a discussion of the restoration plan brochure, which is this document. If anybody doesn't have it, holler -- they can have it. For anyone in the audience who'd like to look them over, there are plenty of copies, I believe. How do

you want to proceed on this?

DR. GIBBONS: I'm going to turn that over to Veronica Gilbert, who is ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Ken Rice. If you could sit at one of the places with a microphone, please, then we can all see and talk together, but find a place where we can communicate.

MR. CLOUD: Brad?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. CLOUD: Are we skipping the 1994 work plan discussion.

MR. PHILLIPS: No. But they've suggested and this morning we changed the agenda to put this because they think this comes first before that, and that will be the subject matter after we talk about the brochure.

Okay, why don't you make your presentation and tell us how we attack this one.

MR. RICE: I'm Ken Rice with the Restoration Team, and to my right is Veronica Gilbert, who is actually going to be going through the brochure and what we've made available to the public. As you are all very well aware, the settlement was for nine hundred million dollars. We have roughly six hundred and ten to six hundred and thirty million dollars remaining that hasn't already been committed, and it's this amount of money that the restoration plan is looking at in terms of trying to provide some guidance for the kinds of activities that are going to go on over the remainder of the settlement. Basically, up and 'till now the

annual work plans that the Trustee Council have come up with could appear to be rather arbitrary or some eclectic assortment of It actually reflected a fairly conservative approach to the restoration activities and the studies that have gone on. long-range plan will hopefully project a vision for how the area will be restored and the rules for how we're going to conduct that. And there two kinds of advantages that we can see from coming up with this plan. One is that we can get a comprehensive view and an entire picture of the process that's going to go on, rather than just a snapshot in time. As you are aware, in the schedule that we handed out earlier of all the activities shows that the draft restoration plan and the accompanying draft environmental impact statement won't be available until probably late June, the height of the fishing season, a lot of people are out working or not available. We felt it was important to make at least -- give you a pulse check or give you where we're at now with the development of the plan, especially the most important part -- the alternatives -- so that you can have a chance to respond to those over the course of the next several months. You've all received copies of them so I'll let Veronica go over them. Basically what we're going to do as we go through this presentation is describe what was injured by the spill and whether it's recovering, discuss the five addressed in the restoration major issues that are alternatives, describe four categories of restoration activities, and you see those on the pie charts that are on the wall, introduce the concept of an endowment and how it's being discussed at this

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point, and describe and compare the five restoration plan alternatives. We;re not dealing with the criminal money at this time; we're only dealing with the money (rearranging microphone), we are only dealing with the money that's identified in the civil settlement, and we not dealing with -- in the presentation going forward here -- with the 1994 work plan. We're going to discuss that at the conclusion of this process. So, with that, I would turn it over to Veronica. If you have questions during her presentation, go ahead and ask. At the end, we'll have time for questions, and she and I will take our best shot at answering those.

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MS. VERONICA GILBERT: Can you all hear me? Can you pick me up? Okay, good. Most of our presentation today is going to be on pages three and four of your brochure. It's a little disconcerting to give a presentation with everyone reading the newspaper, but actually in this case it's what we'd like you to be On page three, we discussed what was injured by the spill and whether it's recovering. That really is a statement of the problem that this whole plan has to focus on. This is problem. We then turn to the issues that we address. This is the beginning search for a solution that we want to develop in the plan, and then we go on to page four, which is really the centerfold of this brochure, and on page four we do summarize the alternatives, and you have in front of you the pie charts, which are the potential allocations, and they are also reproduced up on the board. We will be referring to a few other pages, but these two are really the

critical ones. So, if those are the only two pages you're going to be able to read any time soon, that's what we'd like you to do. The other thing that we're going to be looking during this presentation is the response form, and the response form is on page, let's see, seven and eight. Is that right? Seven and eight -- and it's a single sheet so it can be easily removed. also be folded up, like so, folded in half, and sent in to us. This brochure was only released about a week ago, and we've already gotten a couple of dozen responses back in and people seem to be understanding the response form pretty well and picking up on the information that we've presented. Let's start with what was injured by the spill. And on the chart that we have -- it's the large chart just to the left of the agenda and it's also on page three -- we have four columns, and that was our way of categorizing The first column refers to population decline. all there? Page three under -- there's a chart there. And in that column we have ten resources, and these were resources for which we've been able to measure a decline in abundance that will persist for future generations, sometimes for (inaudible -- coughing) sometimes for quite a long time. This is important to understand. I am not a biologist, and it was real difficult for me to appreciate the fact that if something dies, the population doesn't necessarily decline. It was hard for me to figure out -- that didn't make any sense -- but, in fact, what we're looking at are future generations, and that's what we're looking at in that column, and that column for those species there future is

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generations that we do not expect recover any time soon. going to talk about recovery soon. We have five species of birds and two of marine mammals in that group. In addition, we have one species of fish, and that's sockeye salmon. So among the birds, we have the black oystercatcher, common murre, the harlequin duck, There are severely marbled murrelet, and pigeon guillemot. injured, and their future generations we expect are in decline. Harbor seal and sea otter are the two marine mammals on that list, and as I said sockeye salmon is the one species of fish. And on the next column, we have species where there might have been individuals actually killed or there might have been some other kinds of injury, maybe a reduction in their growth and so forth, but for these species we've not been able to measure a decline in their future generations, and that could have happened for a couple of reasons. One might have been that we haven't been able to measure that small a population change. The population may have declined, it's just that we're not able to pick it up. - right, that's right -- and we're going to get to baseline studies in a while. The other reason might be that there was some kind of compensating mechanism that that species has. One thing I'd like to point for that list is that there are four species that have a black diamond behind, and for these species there is considerable disagreement, and the reason there's disagreement -- there's two reasons -- for the three species of fish that have a black diamond attached to them, and that is cutthroat trout, dolly varden, and also pink salmon, there is disagreement as to whether the

population actually declined. Some people think it did, some people think it didn't using the same data. Now, for the fourth species, which is killer whale, we know that the population of one pod has declined, but we do not know if that is attributable to the That's why there is some disagreement there. The other two columns pertain to other resources that are not biological: air, water, and sediment. Archaeological resources were oiled and sites were exposed to vandalism, and also designated wilderness areas. And the final column are services. The agreement refers to them as services. These are human uses that rely on those resources that have been damaged, and those include commercial fishing, commercial tourism, passive use, recreation, and also subsistence. And this is a really brief summary of injury, and the reason we spend time on this is that this is our problem and we want to focus so that we're training on what our real problem is, and that's it. If you want additional information about the nature of the injury and so forth, you can find that on page six of the brochure where we do go through injury in a little more detail, but we're not going to go through that today in the interests of time. The next section we have is are any of these resources recovering, and so far none of the resources and services that were injured have recovered. So the question is if the Trustees did nothing, what would happen? And for that you have to look at the next chart that I have on the wall, and that is reproduced on page seven of your brochure. It's the back side of the response form. And this chart is really a very useful one. When you look at it, the title

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is estimated time to -- estimated -- the actual recovery rate. This is the amount of time that it -- that we believe -- it would take for the injured resources or services -- resources -- to recover if the Trustees undertook no restoration actions. we'd like to stop here just to say that it's kind of risky for us There's a lot controversy over putting numbers on In fact, the -- six of the species we have no these figures. information at all, it's just unknown. However, we do have a few figures for some, and there's lot of disagreement about those figures. It's very uncertain, and know that that information will change over time as we have new information in from our monitoring However, those estimated rates range from a low of just a couple years for bald eagles -- in fact, we believe they'll recover either this year or the 1995 -- to the common murre, which we believe will take many decades to recover and possibly up to a So that's at the outside. hundred and twenty years. It's a tremendous range. Furthermore, some species, in particular the harbor seals, marbled murrelets, and the pigeon quillemot, were in decline before the spill, and so it's possible that they may never return to pre-spill level, that they will always be at a somewhat lower level. Of course, we don't know that. Recovery estimates for services are not included in that table for couple reasons. One is that -- remember these are the services -- when we use that term these are human uses that rely on the resources that were damaged, so as those resources recover, we would expect that the services would recover, at least in part. However, the other thing

that affects services is -- are -- factors like confidence or your perceptive. We just don't have any information about how long it will take for those kinds of things to recover, so we don't have that information. So when you look at the combination of those two items on the chart, what was injured by the species and our projection of the estimated natural recovery rate -- how long it might take for these to recover if the Trustees did nothing -- you have really in a capsule form our summary of what our problem is that this plan has to address. I'd like to stop there and ask you if you have any questions. Yes, ma'am.

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MS. FISCHER: I've been reading and hearing from the fishermen in the Sound that apparently there -- on the harbor seal and the sea otters are just so plentiful that they're really having some problems with them this year. What is your answer to that?

MS. GILBERT: It's hard to say. The -- both of those species as I understand it are -- are still being looked at. We don't have a formal monitoring program, but they are being tagged, and the populations still are in decline overall in the spill area, which does extend to Kodiak and the Aleutian -- eh, the Alaska On an individual case and possibly in an individual area in and individual bay, it's entirely possible. In fact, in that particular bay, you may well have had recovery or you may have found that they were displaced from another area. I really don't I'm sure what they're saying is correct, but it's hard to know. translate that to the population as a whole, which we believe is still depressed.

DR. FRENCH: Yes, a couple of comments. First, about your -- you made comments that '93 population will be indicative of the nature of the impact. I'd say your jury just came back in, and it's not favorable.

MS. GILBERT: Right.

DR. FRENCH: The other is the general perception of the item on page three where it's talking about injuries, the column on services kind of looks like it was added as an afterthought. It may not have been intended to read that way, but that's the way it looks to me and probably was to most readers. My personal feeling is that the damage to services is just as important as the damage to natural resources, but the bulk of the document and the bulk of the discussions that we've had with the Restoration Team about the restoration plan previous to this have all indicated a relative disregard for services, and I think that is a serious oversight.

MR. PHILLIPS: Hear, hear.

MR. McMULLEN: Mr. Chairman, looking at the resources that were showing population decline or differences of opinion about regarding injury, if restoration projects were approved based on population decline or the Restoration Team's thoughts about injury, why when the species were undecided or there were a lot of differences of opinion, such as in some of, you know, cutthroat trout or pink salmon, why weren't they just given the benefit of the doubt, saying if there is a block of people among these scientists that believe this, let's proceed, instead of saying, no, there's a difference of opinion so let's cut them out. What was

the conversation that led to maybe not pursuing restoration projects on resources where the injury was in doubt or undecided or, you know.

MS. GILBERT: Ken is the best one to discuss the issue of the '93. We'll discuss this issue for long term later on.

MR. RICE: I am? (Laughter) I'm not sure how to answer that for '93, except that the Trustee Council was not necessarily using these particular -- these criteria -- for 1993. They were looking at time-critical, lost opportunity for '93. In terms of the long term, we hadn't made any decisions as to whether those that are in a grey area should receive an emphasis for restoration or not, and so this is what we're coming out to the public for response on.

MR. Mccune: I have a couple of problems. This population decline, you know, you're -- there's a lot of separation on this sea otter and harbor seal population all the way from Kodiak down to Cordova. You're putting us in a real bad position here with the reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Act and everything else that's coming up. If they take this as a gospel right here, off that population decline, which I'm not totally convinced from looking at the numbers and the studies of the sea otters in Prince William Sound are on a decline -- or that the harbor seal -- since I spend, you know, ninety-five percent of my time on the water. You know, there are certain areas that certainly might have some population decline that we're not quite certain of in the western part of the Sound, but as far as the

Copper River Flats, I'll tell you, there's lots of harbor seals. That's the same problem that they're having with the Marine Mammal Act is that they can't go around saying Cordova's high in harbor seals, Kodiak's not, Washington isn't. You could get us in a lot of trouble with the way you put this in here. The other part of this is on the human services is the commercial fishing, and then you have down here recreation, including sports fishing, sport hunting, and other recreation use. Well, a lot of the damage that's done -- I really don't point to just the commercial fishing damage -- it's common property fish that belong to all the state You know, they all have an interest in the common property fish damage, not just things going back to commercial fishermen, that includes the subsistence fishermen and everybody in the state -- has some kind of interest in that common property fish. So I -- I really have a problem with this population on this side here, and there might be some qualifiers or something on that. MS. GILBERT: Right. In the draft plan that you're

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MS. GILBERT: Right. In the draft plan that you're going to see in June, there will be more information than we were able to put in the brochure about geographic areas, where you've got some of these effects. But I will also say, and this is a real problem throughout, and it's affect -- it's a matter that we weren't able to study everything, but that it is kind of spotty what was studied and where it was studied, and we are going to attempt in the draft plan to say more about the area where there might be a greater impact rather than another, but --

MR. McCUNE: Well, in the future, you know, since there

is uncertainty about pink salmon, there's uncertainty about harbor seals, maybe there should be a sentence down there that says this is not the gospel, because a lot of people will read this, and they're going to look at that and say this is the gospel for Prince William Sound, and we're going to be right in the middle of negotiations on all these reauthorization acts. So, you know, some people are going -- I know that paper's going to come out somewhere and somebody's going to say, look, right here. So --

MS. GILBERT: And it's harbor seal in particular that they -- concern for ...

MS. FISCHER: And sea otter.

MS. GILBERT: And sea otter.

MR. McCUNE: I just ...

MS. GILBERT: In Prince William Sound?

MR. McCUNE: Yeah, and the reason -- well, all the way up and down the coast. I'm just being a little touchy about (inaudible). I know you're trying to identify the population decline for restoration, but also on the other hand there's a lot of uncertainty about a lot of this stuff, so we should have a little something in there also about that, you know.

MR. RICE: Yeah -- just a short response, certainly the harbor seals in the Copper River Flats are not considered to be part of the area where we're seeing there's population decline. Pretty much the black line that you see on the map to the left of Ms. Bergmann is the area where we're describing as the spill-affected area and are restricting most of our discussion to that.

MR. Mccune: Right. You have to look at how you're going to describe that decline. You see this is where we get into a big problem with the Marine Mammal Act. Is that population that's in the Copper River also the same seals that you see in the western side of the Sound, or not? Or do you break it down by Copper River and Prince William Sound? You see, this is where it gets really complicated, you know, and I want, you know, just to make sure that we're talking on the same lines here. There's a lot of populations that go from Kodiak to Prince William Sound, that go to the western Sound, that show back up in the Copper River. So, not necessarily that you see today, that the harbor seals might not be there in the western part of the Sound, does that mean there's a decline in the population?

MR. RICE: Your point is well taken.

MS. GILBERT: Yes.

MR. CLOUD: Well, this is supposed to be a draft -- a summary of the ...

MS. GILBERT: A summary of the draft.

MR. CLOUD: ... of the draft, and yet, you know, it's supposed to be a restoration plan, and the only thing in here on your category for restoration -- general restoration -- it's a mere three or four inches. You've dedicated most of the bulk of this whole plan to habitat protection and acquisition.

MS. GILBERT: We'll get into that later. On this page - you're absolutely right -- on this page, we have a short
paragraph just describing the categories, but in fact as we

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continue, what you see on page nine which is the chart with all the x's, and that's reproduced over here in the corner to the left, also deals with general restoration, and this is more detail on the kinds of general restoration projects that we're dealing with, and there are potential allocations to general restoration as well. I just wanted to point that out because I did focus your attention on pages three and four -- that's the heart of what we're going to talk about -- but we did put much of the detail on these topics later in the brochure. Are there any other questions?

MR. TOTEMOFF: In regards to the subsistence resources, I can assure the PAG that the populations are still in decline or have not recovered yet.

> MS. GILBERT: The subsistence resources?

In addition, since we're talking MR. TOTEMOFF: Right. about injury here, I don't see anything in here about recurring injury. There is -- especially a lot of subsurface oiling out there.

> MS. GILBERT: Right.

MR. TOTEMOFF: And I've had my staff check with the Chief Scientist to verify this through scientific studies, and it is happening in regards to there is a still a recurring injury to the resources out there. So, under general restoration, there should be some discussion as far as decontamination using some sort of -all kind of clean-up technologies. I don't think I'd just limit it to the mussel beds that are currently underway.

> MS. GILBERT: And this is clean-up of Exxon Okay.

Valdez oil, is that right?

MR. TOTEMOFF: That's correct.

MS. GILBERT: Okay. Correct. Are there any other comments on injuries before we get into the issues.

MR. McCUNE: On a lighter note, I just want to say that all in all, besides the criticism ...

MS. GILBERT: We love the criticism.

MR. Mccune: ... you did a pretty good job getting something out to the public (inaudible) and they can respond, you know, it's something I wanted to say besides criticism.

MS. GILBERT: Appreciate that.

MR. Mccune: It's very good to get the stuff out and to the public like this, and I'd like to see more, more of this, and then we can see if what you're saying too.

MS. GILBERT: Much of what of the points you're making we're hoping, when we have a little bit more room than ten pages in a newspaper that designed for the general public, we're hoping to be able to get into more detail like this. In fact, in the work that we did do on the injury summary, it's enormous, and it does address this issue of continuing -- continuing oil I think it's called -- the continuing -- oiling that you were talking about, and that's more detailed, but here we did just pull out the heart of it so we could move ahead with the discussion.

(Simultaneous talking)

SEN. ELIASON: I've got a question. How wide a circulation?

MS. GILBERT: We've produced -- we've printed twenty-eight thousand copies of this. As any of you who've worked with newspapers would know, once you've printed the first one, the next one isn't all that much more, and it was distributed to all the communities. It's available at all the public meetings, and also in some of the smaller communities we did have them as inserts in

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the newspaper.

SEN. ELIASON: You said communities. Which ones are you referring to?

MS. GILBERT: All of the communities that we're going to for the public meetings, so that would be Cordova, Valdez, Tatitlek, Chenega, Homer ...

SEN. ELIASON: What about those people who are not --wouldn't have the ability to be at those meetings and are interested in this project? How do they know? How will you get their input?

MS. GILBERT: Sure. That's a good point. We -- the newspaper -- the newspaper distribution, I think, should help a great deal, even to people who haven't bothered to be on our mailing list. In addition, the Trustees have an enormous list of people who've been casually interested over the years, and we did send this to all of them as well -- so to anyone who does get things regularly, and as I recall we added a lot of other mailing lists.

SEN. ELIASON: Are you sending this printout to say, for instance, Ketchikan where they're not going to have a public

hearing.

MS. GILBERT: My understanding is not to Ketchikan, although there will be one in Juneau, and that was sent to Juneau, just to get more information.

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE (from audience): It's sent to people on the mailing lists throughout Alaska and throughout America. Anyone who's on the mailing list. It's sent comprehensively to newspapers and boxholders.

MS. GILBERT: Right. So, in Ketchikan, if there were people already on our mailing list or on some mailing list that we use for this, they would get it, but we did not develop a mailing particularly for Ketchikan, but we're open to suggestions.

SEN. ELIASON: I guess I'm concerned about the silent majority and what they have received.

MS. GILBERT: Sure.

SEN. ELIASON: Because there's a lot of people who are interested, who might not be on the mailing list, who haven't participated, but have some strong feelings about some of the issues.

MS. GILBERT: Right.

SEN. ELIASON: How do they exercise their input into the program without being provided with something they can read, at least.

MS. GILBERT: Well, this is one of the key vehicles for them -- we also -- we also have ads in the newspaper, but I would have to say in terms of Ketchikan, the main connection would be

people who have expressed interest in being on the mailing list. So if there are any other suggestions that you know, if there are pockets of people or particular groups that have a strong interest that we may not have covered, we're interested in doing that.

SEN. ELIASON: I (inaudible) but are you putting ads in the Ketchikan paper at the -- for an example -- saying this is available, write to, to get information.

MS. GILBERT: No. No, we haven't.

SEN. ELIASON: Why don't we do that. That's not going to be real expensive.

MS. GILBERT: That's a good suggestion.

SEN. ELIASON: At least we'll have the feeling of people (inaudible).

MS. GILBERT: Okay. That's a good idea. So the suggestions were to put an ad in the newspaper and also the legislative affairs offices.

SEN. ELIASON: I'm also thinking about Sitka as an example.

MS. GILBERT: Okay.

SEN. ELIASON: The (inaudible) offices would be an excellent place to have these -- a great place.

MS. GILBERT: Excellent, thank you.

MS. FISCHER: I would just like to comment. I know in Valdez they were laid out at the post offices as well as every mail box so that people could have them, and then they were in both of our local papers as well as the Anchorage Daily News, so I know in

Prince William Sound it did get broad ...

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MS. GILBERT: That was our focus ...

MS. FISCHER: ... distribution.

MS. GILBERT: ... but I think we can expand it, and we will, and we'll report to the PAG at your meeting on how we --

DR. FRENCH: Well, I have a couple of other comments One being specifically with respect to the discussion of I was disappointed to that endowments didn't receive endowments. more discussion in this document in terms of both your natural recovery (inaudible -- paper rustling) recoveries that extend beyond a period of the spill -- with respect to the natural cycles that occur, and much of the lack of data system was the result -results from the lack of good baseline data to start with, and I realize that when you get into talking about much broader scale environmental monitoring, you can potentially get into some legal questions, but I think the need to consider long-term monitoring and research programs is very serious. I think that endowments are the best opportunity to address those. I think that getting into addressing those, you potentially get into addressing five to -whatever it was -- ten percent of the segment for research and monitoring too, and in that sense I'm concerned that the options are limited to that. I'm not saying that we should spend a huge amount of money in that area, but I think that there may be some artificial limitations on that that we -- that aren't really appropriate, especially when we consider the nature of ecosystems we are dealing with. Much of the natural cycles in the

northern Gulf of Alaska are multi-year cycles, running seventeen to twenty-four years, not nine years or eight years or whatever we have left in the settlement.

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MS. GILBERT: Okay. The point that Mr. French raises we are going to get to in a minute nd explore a little bit more thoroughly, and I'll show you that there's a great deal of flexibility, but I do need to walk you through.

MR. PHILLIPS: Perhaps you should continue, and then you may answer a lot of questions in your presentation because we are running a bit behind.

MS. GILBERT: Right. We need to move ahead. The next topic is to get into how we're developing the plan itself, and there are five policy issues that we've identified, and the purpose of these policies, all of which are discussed on page three, are to help the Trustees focus their restoration action. And the five questions are, first, what injuries should we address? And this gets at the question that Mr. McMullen raised earlier, and the question is should the Trustees address all of the injured resources or should they address all of them except those that were injured but did not show a population decline, basically excluding that middle column? And a couple of reasons I'd like to point out here, if an injury was not serious enough to cause a decline in the population, then perhaps restoration funds should not be spent on On the other hand, if something can be addressed -- can be done to address -- those resources but perhaps it should be done before more serious effects show up, and furthermore as we

discussed, there's some uncertainty about the injury in that column. That's the first question they need to tell us -- what are you aiming your restoration activities at? The second question has to do with what you do once a resource has recovered, and the question is, should restoration actions cease when an injured resource has recovered or continue to enhance the resource? And if your -- if the goal of restoration is recovery, then perhaps the mission is accomplished once the resource has recovered, and the Trustees should just focus on other unrecovered resources. That would be one decision they could make. And the other would be to continue to focus on these resources once they've recovered in order to improve their condition or, in fact, to offset other disturbances that maybe occurring to them. It's a real fundamental decision they have to make, instead of (inaudible) in effect how they allocate their funds. And the third question, a little bit difficult to get our hands around, but I'm going to do the best job I can, it has to do with the effectiveness of restoration action. As we'd said earlier, if the Trustees do nothing, these resources will recover to a certain extent on their own, so the real reason for doing restoration actions would be if you can show some improvement over what would happen anyway, and so the heart of this question is how much improvement are they going to be demanding in order to say this is a good project, let's fund it. And on the chart here, and you have a copy on page -- whatever it is -- page nine -- we've indicated by means of a black diamond those projects that we believe -- those general restoration projects that we

believe would produce substantial improvement in recovery. would the Trustees want to go ahead with that kind of a decision? Well, one might be that you actually could make a noticeable difference through funding these projects. On the other hand, if they were to fund any projects or consider at least any projects that has the promise at least of making some improvements, it's possible that the cumulative effect of all of those projects might produce greater improvement overall. These a lot of words in that answer, but it really has to do with what kind of a standard are they going to set for deciding what's a good project. improvement are you going to make in recovery. The fourth question has to do with location. It's a real important question, again in terms of the focus. We had discussed earlier what the spill area is, and that's on the map on the wall behind the chairman, there. We've defined the spill area to include the maximum extent of oiled shoreline, and it also includes adjacent land up to the watershed divide and the area of immediate human use by the communities that were affected by the oil spill. So the policy question that's posed here is should restoration actions be limited to the spill area, or should the Trustees consider restoration actions outside of the spill area if they are going to make a difference in recovery. And, of course, by limiting yourself to the spill area, you're about to focus on those populations that were most directly affected -- no question about that. On the other hand, it's possible that you might have far better projects outside of the spill area, and given that they have a serious problem to deal with

here, it's real important that a responsible decision on that one and not just a politically astute one. I think we all tend to say, no, keep it, keep it close to us, but they really have to make sure that they've got their rules in order here. The final one is real hard to explain, and we'll do it as briefly as possible, and it does deal directly with the issue you raised, which is that it this whole that throughout thing that we have appears underestimated -- not dealt with thoroughly -- services. Well, this final issue which is opportunities for human use, that is, to what extent should restoration actions create opportunities for human use of the spill area -- does deal directly with services. And there's a little story to how we got to this. It's going to be more important to some of you and in some communities than in Early on in this process, we tried to figure out what would be an effective action to take to restore recreation, and we came up with a few ideas -- maybe build a few public use cabins, put in some marine (inaudible) -- and we weren't actually certain is this really effective. Can you say that there's some different So we did a small survey. recreation users. A number of you actually were part of our survey, and the response was incredible. I mean, some people said you have your nerve asking this, and others said, yeah, we've been needing this for a long time, it would actually make the experience better out there, and so it was real clear to us that we weren't going to be able to say this is effective for recreation, and the heart -- what we tried to do was capture the concern people were raising, which is if you do

something that's going to create opportunities for human use, do it right, and what we're searching for now, struggling, is how to figure out what that means so that the Trustees have some kind of And what we've come up with were four possibilities quidelines. One is don't do any restoration actions that would actually. create opportunities for human use that would actually maybe attract people to the area. The second would be, fine, do it, but make sure that they are used only to protect existing uses. might be outhouses in heavily used areas or building trails where there's some damage to wetlands. The third possibilities covered in our alternatives is, fine, do it, and you can increase an existing use, but don't change -- don't change the area, the kind of use in the area. The fourth possibility is to go ahead and do these kinds of things and attract, encourage appropriate new uses to the area. And that's sort of the way we've developed the spectrum, and -- we don't know if it's right -- it's just a way of trying at least to capture some of the concerns that we've identified. The hard one, and I've devoted more words to this, but I've often thought about this, that people talk but ducks don't. You know if you had -- if you asked a harlequin duck what's the best thing I could do to help you recover, you know, they might actually have an opinion on it, but they can't talk. Well, people can talk, and so when it gets to services it's extremely important for us to ask people and really listened to what they've told us, and we have attempted to do this in this policy issue. Do you have any questions on that? The answers to this issue are going to

drive a lot of what we do. Also, in the questionnaire, that single sheet that you have, we asked these questions almost verbatim because we've interested in how you may answer these questions and how the people who gets this would answer. What answers would you give to this. I did want to warn you that on this, especially on the location issue, we asked a third question that I've not delved into, and that was, if you think the Trustees should look outside of the affected area for projects if they happen to be good ones —do you think they should look outside of Alaska for it. So that's another question we would like answered. Do you have any questions on these policy issues?

MS. BRODIE: This is a general question.

MS. GILBERT: Yes.

MS. BRODIE: The deadline for comments was -- is -- August 6th.

MS. GILBERT: August 6th.

MS. BRODIE: That is also the deadline for the draft

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MS. GILBERT: Right.

MS. BRODIE: ... restoration plan.

MS. GILBERT: That's -- we set it up that way.

MS. BRODIE: If you receive comments early on this, are they incorporated into the draft restoration plan?

MS. GILBERT: They're certainly read. There will probably not be enough time to consider them all fairly enough -- and also we're very sensitive to the fact that -- we tell people

they have until August 6th to get their comments in, and for many of you working with boards you might actually want to have the time to sit down with your various boards and commissions that you're on or your interest groups to work out a considered response to this or a letter. And we'll real sensitive to making sure that everybody knows that they have a fair shot at this. We're real hesitant to say, oh sure, if you get your comments in by the end of April, yes, we'll jump on it right away, because that's really not the case. However, we definitely will read them before the draft plan comes out. It's under preparation right now, and there's not going to be much of a time between August 6th.

MR. CLOUD: When you get your comments out, do you hold them or do you make them available to the public during this period?

MS. GILBERT: Um -- we have (inaudible) -- actually if any of you are interested in looking at any of the comments, you're more than welcome. They're in our offices there. But what out intention is is to analyze all of them, all of the comments from the questionnaire or from a letter, as well as minutes of all these meetings. Any of the major comments that people make here and in all of the small meetings that we're having, we'll produce summaries of all of these reports, and we'll send them back to the folks who attended the meetings as well as to the Trustees, and that'll have all of that information.

MR. CLOUD: But will you ...

MS. GILBERT: But it will be summarized.

MR. CLOUD: ... you use that in conjunction with comments that you'll get on the draft restoration plan? For the final restoration plan -- since this information you won't be using for the draft restoration plan?

MS. GILBERT: Right. The deadline on this, as well as the deadline on the draft restoration plan and the EIS -- right -- the deadline for the comments on all of this is August 6th. The reason we came out with this brochure actually early is because we wanted to use it as a basis of public meetings in communities where most people are going to be gone at the end of this month, and so we knew we had to do public meetings now, but unfortunately we also have an environmental impact statement, and it was physically impossible to produce all of them at once.

MR. CLOUD: So you have to have meetings on those later anyhow?

MS. GILBERT: There may be meetings on the environmental impact statement during the summer, but most of us realize that that's kind of frivolous effort, but -- mainly because so many people are gone during the summer. So, the deadline on everything is August 6th -- on the draft, everything, including this brochure. If comments are received ahead of time, we'll read them, but there's no assurance that they'll be requested, and in part because nobody's going to -- otherwise we might as well have made the deadline the end of April. We had to make sure everybody feels that they had a fair share -- and that we look at all the comments. Also, after August, we'll have about a three month review period to

get comments together, and we're aiming at having a final plan in November.

MR. McCORKLE: First of all, I'd like to echo the words that I really like this brochure ...

MS. GILBERT: Oh, good.

MR. McCORKLE: ... I think it's laid out nice. It looks -- it invites reading. It's sort of uptick and upscale and a -- very exciting to read. But I, too, have thought there are parts of the text I might have differing views on -- with -- as to how much they advocate one position or another ...

MS. GILBERT: Uhh-huh.

MR. McCORKLE: ... But I'm concerned about some of the things that Mr. Cloud has mentioned that they have -- also Mr. McCune -- for example, no doubt when the DEIS comes out and later on the EIS, and finally the restoration plan, all of that's going to be a rippling motion. Each is going to incorporate at least the academic, the scientific study, available before all the refinements that we've discussed ...

MS. GILBERT: Right.

MR. McCORKLE: ... need to be made to this. For example,

MS. GILBERT: For the final will be ...

MR. McCORKLE: Yes. We didn't discuss the value of trusts, and we haven't talked about the fact that statements made about this species may only apply to a certain area. So my question is if all -- if all that's true and people have responded

to this, which is really quite a great presentation, and indeed they are going to be delivered copies at all these public meetings, this is what they're going to respond to ...

MS. GILBERT: Okay.

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MR. McCORKLE: ... and because of the fact that you said they've not been selected to do that this summer, which may or may not be the question, I really worry about the value of the weight given to public input, considering the iterations of the product. So, I would like to suggest that the staff or someone think about that a little bit because I'd hate to have a lot of people make comments on this and then might have changed their view or amplified it more with improved information that comes throughout this process. It might not be -- you might want to do a second version of this and make it -- instead of the orange and black, make it blue and black ...

MS. GILBERT: Okay.

MR. McCORKLE: that people can respond so different things, and you can have the benefit of our input as it goes along, because I think there will be some improvements that will come along that the public (inaudible -- coughing) I think that will have to be considered, and having an adequate interpretation of what the public process provided. I think it's a very -- a great brochure, and for the initial attempt, I think it's very good.

MR. PHILLIPS: Ms. --

MS. GILBERT: Yes.

MR. PHILLIPS: Have you made the essence of your presentation, or do you have some other ...?

MS. GILBERT: No, but if you'd like, we can just move to the alternatives, then we're finished.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, okay, then I want to give a break and get -- how long with the balance take, do you think? Give me an estimate.

MS. GILBERT: It depends on the discussion. My part may be five minutes, and --

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Do you want to continue on and finish that -- before we take our break?

MS. GILBERT: The next part we're going to talk about are the alternatives really.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Then, why don't -- why don't we get into that and then we'll have a break right at -- as soon as you finish and get your questions.

MS. GILBERT: We classified restoration actions into four categories, and those are habitat protection and acquisition, general restoration, monitoring and research, and administration and public information. You've had such thorough discussions about habitat protection and acquisition that I really don't need to go into it here. I think the only point I'd like to raise on -- on the categories before we look at the alternatives is that monitoring and research does include four types of monitoring. One is monitoring of research -- have the resources and services recovered. Another is restoration monitoring -- what effect have

the restoration actions had on recovery. The third kind is ecosystem monitoring, which is quite integrated, and that asks the question what's the general health of the ecosystem. This includes baseline studies. And the third is -- fourth is restoration research that would look into how to protect and manage and restore the injured resources and services. We don't have all the answers. We may need more research, and so that is one that has four different ways of approaching, and we deal with it differently in the alternatives. We do have -- you know, endowment we address, and endowment is treated -- should be considered (inaudible) -anything you have in the alternatives, you could move through an endowment, which is a savings account. The -- the money from Exxon will be coming in over a ten year period, and one option the Trustees have is either to spend it all within a ten-year period or else establish a savings account. One way of doing a savings account is through an endowment, which will be an interest-bearing account. One example we'd like to give you is that if twenty percent of the remainder of the settlement funds were set aside in an endowment, that could generate enough to fund three to five million dollars of restoration actions -- worth of restoration actions each year, indefinitely. So this could go on past the tenyear period through an endowment, and in the response form we do for your opinions about an endowment, for how much should be set aside if you support one, and also what would they spend it on, and how you would modify this -- your preference on allocation to reflect and endowment. Now, we're going to do the alternatives.

You have a question, yes. 2 MS. GILBERT: If there's an endowment, who would manage 3 MR. ANDREWS: the endowment fund? 4 It depends on how it would be set up. I 5 MS. GILBERT: guess one possibility is just to leave it in the court registry, 6 7 which is where the money is now, but more than likely we would have a board of trustees that would manage it, trustees that manage. 8 9 It's more of a -- that would be established through whatever legal 10 vehicle they use to estab -- to set up the endowment. 11 MR. CLOUD: The mental health trustees. (Simultaneous 12 laughter) (Simultaneous 13 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No. laughter and 14 talking) So there's no real answer. 15 MS. GILBERT: There's lots 16 of different ways they could do it. They would have some kind of 17 a charter establishing it. 18 And then supposedly the projects would be MR. ANDREWS: 19 Oh, there's another way actually which --20 MS. GILBERT: 21 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The university. 22 MS. GILBERT: Apparently, some endowments, you know, 23 there are some small endowments in this state that, understand, the Permanent Fund itself handles -- because, you know, 24 25 you have invest it, and you have to -- they are well-skilled in

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MR. ANDREWS:

doing that. So that's another option.

MR. PHILLIPS: Go ahead, John.

MR. STURGEON: I would like to also say (inaudible -- extraneous noise) it's great job of doing this.

MS. GILBERT: Thank you.

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(Inaudible -- extraneous noise) great job. MR. STURGEON: It's real easy reading and informative. One question I have -maybe it's redundant -- here before -- but when I read through the categories of restoration action, I'm trying to figure out for landowners that aren't interested in selling your land, aren't interested in interested in easements, aren't conservation easements or whatever, but still want to be involved in restoration where there's critical habitat and stuff, I've got to find out where in here there is working with private landowners like, maybe, put up a -- a bird house -- like on Afognak, I'm doing -- it's covered with bird houses that the Forest Service put up there like maybe twenty years ago. I don't know if they're harlequin ducks or wood ducks or something, but -- and those kinds of things and helping design cutting units and designing buffers and maybe instead of planting spruce, plant another species that would help the recovery to come back faster, just those ...

MS. GILBERT: On private lands.

MR. STURGEON: On private lands -- and, you know, the section habitat protection and acquisition for uses on Kachemak, for example, and talks about acquisition and protection ...

MS. GILBERT: I have to -- you know -- it would come under habitat protection and acquisition for sure. However, we

really haven't delved into that, to my knowledge. Really, under that topic, most of what we look at now is either buying private land or buying partial interest in private lands, conservation easements, or protection on public lands, and to my knowledge we really haven't had much discussion about what kinds of -- more of the collaboration between the private entity and government on private land -- right?

MR. STURGEON: As I said before, the focus is to protect -- to help -- a resource recover, and you can do that be designing cutting units differently or putting harlequin duck houses or preserving a piece of habitat or replanting something or -- or making buffers bigger around streams, and those are things that can be done without acquisition.

MS. GILBERT: Right.

MR. STURGEON: I think that -- at least our company would be a lot more interested in those kings of ...

MS. GILBERT: Those kinds of things.

MR. STURGEON: ... things than -- I just -- I read through this whole thing, in fact twice, trying to figure out where that would fit in, and I didn't find it, and I haven't heard many people talking about it, but I think it's -- at least for our company -- it's something that -- if we've got areas that are critical to the recovery, we would like to work the government.

MS. GILBERT: That's not (indecipherable) for much. I mean, it may have been discussed but it's not explored a great deal in the ...

MR. STURGEON: I'd like to make a suggestion ...

MS. GILBERT: ... plan.

MR. STURGEON: ... then that maybe put in somewhere in -- is the suggestion.

MR. McCORKLE: I agree.

MR. STURGEON: And the other thing I would suggest -- I thought that, you know, the thing about subsistence, especially what it was really like for the impact that, like the village of Chenega got hit with, I mean, (indecipherable) subsistence, and there's oil all over the place, and, you know, the impact of any (indecipherable) that really got zapped, it's got to be Chenega. The oil went right in there, and those people really are subsistence users who have to use it all the time, and so I think that those are the two comments that I would have on -- as far as habitat protection and restoration actions.

MR. RICE: Just to follow up on your comment, it's pretty general what's in the brochure, but if you have an opportunity to go back and look at what we call, quote, the ugly book -- the habitat imminent threat -- or the habitat protection process that everybody here has a copy of, it does discuss some of those concepts that you just brought out.

MS. GILBERT: Yes. That would have been useful. Those are good suggestions.

MR. PHILLIPS: Cliff.

REP. DAVIDSON: On the issue of restoration and ongoing -- ongoing efforts at restoration -- we, in one effort through the

legislature was trying to establish an endowment for educational grants, and it seems that, you know, ignorance and complacency are two things that prevent ongoing restoration or being informed about how to do -- I think some of it, I think, could even fit in with what John was talking about in terms of having school kids involved in learning, you know, what some of those ecosystem needs are as far as protection, and I was wondering if there's some place we could mention that kind of opportunity or option for people to see if that is something they would be interested in, an endowment for educational purpose, particularly for primary and secondary children.

MS. GILBERT: That -- one way I think you could deal with that would be in the question about spending on the response form, we do ask, you know, how -- how you would spend the earnings on the endowment. We do offer one of the categories that we've set up here, but there's also room under comments for you to add others, and adding one for education, I think, would be useful.

REP. DAVIDSON: Well, I envisioned something where teachers could tap a fund for -- and you could get a lot of mileage out of something like that.

MR. CLOUD: Back to ride a little bit on John's comment, but -- what are we doing along the way of habitat protection on the already-public lands to enhance recoveries? If - if management practices are something like building bird houses and stuff is helping recovery of species -- you want to do it on private lands, why can't you do it on the vast and much more public

lands?

MS. GILBERT: That topic is included under habitat protection. In terms of what we're doing now -- you would mean through the '93 work plan, probably, is what you're talking about - do you know?

MR. RICE: Well, I think your question probably goes well beyond what's in the '93 work plan. I think you're looking at what some of the normal agency management would be for area or what they're — what they're picking up — and I certainly can't speak for all of the agencies that are — that are out there — speaking for the Forest Service, I know that they have at least curtailed any thought of doing any kind of timber management in Prince William Sound since the oil spill. I don't know what additional activities they've done directly related to injured resources. There's certainly — have proposals — you know, the planning effort is looking at how they can directly respond to that. Other agencies are taking their own approaches.

MR. PHILLIPS: Any other questions?

MR. McCUNE: I just want to close and -- is this the letter that went out to the -- well, we'd better redraft another one then. My comments (inaudible) the break.

MR. PHILLIPS: If there isn't anything that's urgent right now, I'd like to call for a ten minute and recess and come right back at three o'clock, and have somebody send for Dave Gibbons so that he can be here to make the next presentation. (Laughter)

(Off Record at 2:51 p.m.)
(On Record at 3:05 p.m.)

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MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Before we continue, two things. I've been asked by the people who are trying to capture all of this thing for history and posterity, that we all speak into our microphones, please. This last one, you -- she would like to play the tape back for you -- but I don't think you'd enjoy it that It has a car going by with a big boom box, and it has the newspapers rattling, and they're going to spend a little time trying to unscramble that last two hours. So, if you would just talk into your microphones, it would be helpful, and if somebody would tell Chuck to do that when he comes in, it would also be helpful. Number two, if there are members of the public that want to be heard, when we get to that place, I would like to know that, have it -- your name sent to the staff, but would like to please caution you that because we are so far behind today, I would certainly appreciate it if you could hold your comments to the maximum of five minutes unless some of the members here want to really delve into something, because otherwise we're not going to complete our work today. So, the next subject now is the 1994 work plan. You estimate, what, fifteen -- about fifteen minutes to go through that or whatever?

MR. RICE: And that's with ten minutes of questions. (Laughter)

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Why don't we start on the '94 work plan, and we'll go from there.

Okay. I'm going to keep this very brief. MR. RICE: You were handed out earlier a letter from the Trustee Council and an attached -- how many pages is it -- about a dozen pages of table of potential projects. At the March 31st (sic) Trustee Council meeting, the Council decide that they wanted to get a handle on what kinds of ideas the public was wishing to support for '94, and -- in other years -- and decided to have us put together all the ideas that we had in front of us, from public comments on the restoration framework through ideas coming from the Chief Scientist and peer reviewers, and there's a list of seven of the places where those ideas came from on the front of the cover letter. So we put, excuse me, the table together, and I think there's somewhat over four hundred ideas in here. I haven't counted them all. guess there is a list on the side there, but there's quite a long list of ideas -- two hundred and ninety-seven ideas -- where we're asking you to give us some ideas as to what you think your priorities are for the '94 work plan and for other years, and the table on the right you can check off whether you think the project should be funded in '94, whether you think the project is dogbrained, it should never be funded, or whether you think it should be funded in some other year besides '94. The list is fairly -- I mean, the -- they are just project titles, so we don't have a lot of background information on these, and you're going to have to interpret them and use your own interpretation as to what you think they would lead toward. We tried to provide some information: what we think the estimated cost is. In some cases, these are -- you

can call them a scientific wild-ass guess as to what those costs are, and others we have a little better information.

MR. PHILLIPS: How many zeroes do you put on these numbers?

MR. RICE: Well, each one is a thousand. So at the top one on page one, archaeology, is forty-one thousand.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you. Three zeroes on everything.

MR. RICE: Yeah.

MR. CLOUD: (Inaudible -- simultaneous talking) ... just multi-year but no specific duration?

MR. RICE: That's correct. We -- in some cases, we didn't have a good handle on how many years that project would be carried out, and rather than spend a great deal of time and effort trying to say, well, is it a three-year project or a two-year project or seven-year project, we put multi-year down there.

MR. CLOUD: But we don't have any idea of whether you're talking just the two-year multi-year or a seven-year multi-year or ...

MR. RICE: At this point, again, not all the ideas were generated internally. Some of them do come from external sources, and so we don't have a good idea either for some of them. It's a tough one. You -- you -- in your comments, you may want to express that certain projects you don't see going for more than one or two years, and I think those are real valid comments that we would like to get back from you. Let me refer you now to this draft timeline that we handed out earlier and just talk about a

couple of key dates. Again, the line fifty-seven, the March 31st meeting, was where the Trustee Council decided to go with this format. It basically gives the public two opportunities to respond to the '94 work plan. The first one is to give us some sensing as to what kinds of projects they would like to see going forward. Once we've, excuse me, once we've reviewed the comments on that at the June 1st Trustee Council meeting, which is the bolded line sixty-seven, the Council will give us further direction on how to develop a draft '94 work plan. We will have that available for public comment in late September. So from September 20th through October 21st, which is line eighty-one, will be the public review period for the draft '94 work plan, and I would anticipate there would be a Public Advisory Group meeting during that time period to formulate your response back to the Trustee Council. And then line eighty-nine, in December, on December 9th the Trustee Council will take all of the comments and recommendations from the Restoration Team, and we're planning to have them take two days to make a decision on the '94 work plan. What you may notice is that by going out with this public list -- with this list for comment -we've delayed the opportunity to implement or have a '94 work plan in place at the start of the federal fiscal year. However, it also makes their decision on the '94 work plan after they've made a decision on the restoration plan. So the '94 work plan will be tiered to the final restoration plan. And with that, I'll see if there's any questions.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. McCORKLE: With respect to this check-off, which looks pretty imposing, but good job -- its potential project titles -- I'm concerned that with as little information as we're going to be able to have to -- to reach some prioritization, that this doesn't become then the criteria against which we have to work for the rest of the season. Because, clearly, we may vote for something but -- we don't have the faintest idea of what it really is about. So, I guess, too, my question it is, what are you going to do with this information, and how will it impact what the work products that will follow.

MR. RICE: I think that's an excellent question, and I, personally, don't have an good sensing for how much weight the Trustee Council is going to give to this. I think they want it as a sensing for what kinds of things the public is saying they would like to see go forward with. Certainly, this isn't all we're going to have to work with. This is just a first cut. The -- the draft work plan that comes out will have much more specific information, hopefully better information than what was in blue book about what the project would cost, how it would be conducted, what the specific objectives of that project would be, so that you could better evaluate the projects that may fit into the proposal that would be going out for, again, for public review and the final Trustee Council decision.

MR. McCORKLE: Thanks.

MR. PHILLIPS: Any further questions? Pam and then --.

MS. BRODIE: There are nearly three hundred projects. What's the total price if we go ahead with all of this.

MR. RICE: I don't think -- did Dave do -- did somebody add that up?

DR. GIBBONS: I don't know the total price, but if you look in the cover letter that we have a hundred million to spend in 1994 maximum. So that puts the onus on the commenter to prioritize themselves what they want to see done, rather than checking off every one of them.

MR. RICE: I do notice that on line one-forty, there's a one billion dollar mark in there. I don't think we add the extra couple of zeroes on that one. (Laughter) So it's a fair amount there, but it far exceeds what we have available for this year.

DR. FRENCH: I assume you're aware that -- especially under services -- several of these categ -- these potential projects -- seem to relate to more than one restoration option. Is that important at this point? I assume that they would try to be put under what was needed for major restoration option.

MR. RICE: Yeah, I think that's correct. You know, we tried -- obviously, a lot of projects could go into various options -- and we didn't want to duplicate, and we tried to remove duplication whenever possible.

DR. FRENCH: It's just -- you're not unaware that there are overlaps in restoration -- don't feel there's any appropriate way to fit them into the mix at this point?

MR. RICE: Yeah, I think, yeah, I think it would have made the table very complicated.

DR. FRENCH: No, I think you're correct. It reads well the way it is.

MR. KING: Just glancing at this, it looks like some of these maybe somewhat overpriced and -- how do you arrive at these -- these are just ideas, so we might comment on the price too?

MR. RICE: You are certainly very welcome to comment on the price, and we would -- we would use that in developing our - our recommendations for what would go out as a draft work plan. In some cases, we had to just basically -- and I was involved in some of it where we sat down and said, okay -- most of the team that worked on this just didn't have a dollar figure, and we said, well, okay, based on some of the other ideas in there that are related, what would the cost for this kind of monitoring plan, for example, cost, and we put a dollar figure in there, and it certainly is and could be construed to be very high, but I -- and again, I wouldn't use these as locked-in dollar figures for any kind of a program that goes out during the second round of review.

MR. Mccune: How -- you didn't break it down to how who submitted what projects, so it's kind of hard to tell, you know, which ones were identified by the Chief Scientist, and which ones had peer review, and which ones didn't, and which ones are -- so (indecipherable) just lumped a bunch of projects in here, and have to go through here and ...

MR. RICE: That's correct. The Trustee Council wanted the whole suite of ideas that have been presented to go out, and we didn't have -- didn't feel it was appropriate to say, well, this one came from this place or that place or put any ownership on that idea.

MR. Mccune: It would add a lot of weight to me if it came from the general public or it came from the Chief Scientist or the Restoration Team, or it came from -- you know, that has a lot to do to me, when I'm studying a sheet like this, as to what has priority in what areas, to me. You know, I like to know what the public did say and on what projects they would like to see down over what maybe Bob Spies says should be done. So I think -- you know, that would be very valuable on a chart like this to me, anyway. I don't what everybody else feels about it, but --.

MR. McCORKLE: I agree with that. I wonder if -- if maybe an addendum couldn't be found. If these -- if these are projects -- all two hundred and eighty-seven or however many there are -- can be traced back to some source. Maybe that's not possible to do. But probably if we could tell if it came from a public source or the Chief Scientist or whatever, and just send out another list and attach this, and say, number one, so-and-so, number two, such-and-such.

DR. GIBBONS: Well, this -- this has been approved by the Trustee Council to go out as-is, so I'm not quite sure how we could go through and mark -- it would be a job to go through and mark which ones came from which, where.

MR. RICE: I would want to go back to my staff and say how -- how difficult would that be before I went any further, and based on that see if it could even be done. We've got until basically May 21st to get comments and start reviewing those in order to stay on the timeframe that we've got here, so I -- I think it's an excellent idea, but I think in terms of being able to accomplish that between now and the opportunity for any additional input, it's problematic.

MS. BRODIE: I'm sorry if you've said this already, but how widely is this being distributed?

MR. RICE: This is going to all of the public meetings that we're holding with the alternative brochure, and it's been -- being -- mailed to nineteen hundred some-odd people that are on our broad distribution mailing list.

DR. FRENCH: For once I tend to concur with the Trustee Council. I think a lot of the ideas that were submitted by the public and even by the agencies were not subjected to a broad sweeping public comment at the time they were submitted, and this is really the first opportunity for some of those to be done. So, this is a broad, sweeping set of possibilities, with options for additions, I believe, if I remember the last page, yeah, out to a broad section of the general public, and it's without the filter of the Chief Scientist and the Restoration Team. I think it's a great idea.

MR. McCORKLE: I wasn't speaking about filter. In fact, specifically non-filtered, but I think it would -- would be helpful

to know where -- if the idea came from the public or from the Chief Scientist or from some other group. Again, I also think this is the kind of thing that next year, it would be so helpful if the Public Advisory Group, who is asked for its opinion, to get a chance to ask to comment about things before they go out, just in case there might have been a germane point. I realize it couldn't happen this year, and so also with this very brilliant brochure we've discussed, I think we could have had some input on that too. I just -- I always feel a little bit, I guess, at sixes and sevens, when the Attorney General says publicly that he doesn't get any input from us, but we're always given this to approve or to take after, you know, it's out. Now, that's not a critical comment; it's just maybe a procedural matter for the future.

MR. RICE: The only other thing on this, you'll notice at the very end of it is the summary of injury tables. You've seen the one on resources; I'm not sure that you've seen the one on services. If it's still marked draft, it has not been through a full peer review on that, but we included both tables so that you can, again, refer back to that and help you, give you, some sensing as to what your priorities would be as you look through these tables. Any other questions?

MR. Mccune: Well, it's going to be a little difficult to respond to this, you know, I mean, like Prince William Sound video program. Am I supposed to know what that means? I mean, that's -- you're going to go out and take a bunch of videos, and then that's -- the public can look at that or --?

MR. RICE: Well, again, I would look -- the way I would interpret that one would be say some education programs directed at the public so that they could understand what was going on with the oil spill and could have more appreciation for the area and understand it. Now, again that ...

MR. McCUNE: I'm right here ...

MR. RICE: Yeah.

MR. Mccune: ... and understanding some of this through looking at this (inaudible -- simultaneous talking) of going through this thing here would have a hard time understanding what some of these would mean to their area or what it even means to what the project is, and I know you can't just spell out every little project down here, but this -- this format by May 21st is very -- is an extremely difficult, I find.

MR. RICE: Well, that's a comment we'll take back to the Trustee Council certainly.

MR. PHILLIPS: Are there any further questions?

MR. McMULLEN: Yeah, I have one. I just got to follow up on what Gerry was saying. I would hate to have to review and comment, you know, and pass judgment on this many projects of any type, you know, with no more information than I have here, especially if I was relatively uninformed about the '93 work plan and hadn't seen some of the information that we've -- you know, that we've taken the time to look at as individual Public Advisory Group members. But when you get this information back from people, how much weight are you going to be able to place on their opinions

saying, yes, fund this, don't fund that? How is that process going to work? Is there going to be -- are you going to base your opinion just on -- on sheer number of yeses for each -- for individual projects -- or -- or -- how are you going to weight that as compared to, say, what the working group thinks about projects you discuss on an almost daily basis those which they believe have merit and should go forward? Is -- do you anticipate that the public opinion is going to provide, you know, is going to be meaningful in the decision-making of bringing these projects forward to the Trustee Council?

MR. RICE: Well, I would -- the Trustee Council is going to look at our summary of responses -- or how we do -- the summary table back to them -- and use that in giving us some direction for developing the '94 work plan. I don't know how much weight or where they're going to put their emphasis on that. None of us -- they did -- they said they want to get some sensing from the public of what's important before they gave us that direction.

MR. McCUNE: Okay.

DR. GIBBONS: Let's -- to give you a little sideframe on this also. We went into the March 29th meeting with a '94 draft framework that we thought was a logical set of, you know, work to do in '94. They said, no, we want this framework, and we want it out by April 16th. So, that's where we are.

MR. PHILLIPS: Gentlemen then -- yeah, Jim.

MR. CLOUD: I would just like to say that other than information on each project, I like the idea of grouping it under

each resource. And when we were going over the '93 work plan last year, that long slug-out process, I think some of the comments that we came up with at the end of that process was we'd like to have going forward a running tally for each of these resource or services on what has been spent in the past and what is spent, you know, we propose now, so that we kind of had an idea of whether we were spending way too much on the bald eagle or whatever, and that is missing here certainly.

MR. PHILLIPS: Questions? Yes.

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MR. McCORKLE: I hate to take more than my share of time, but I'd like to hitchhike on that idea. I think the Public Advisory Group should also respectfully request that we get some kind of fiscal note on each of these activities that have been implemented since the 1991 and '2 and '3 and '4, so that we can see how much money is going into a specific kind of project. I think would be really helpful to us assessing, I quess, the -- the success of the remediation that's ongoing. So, I think that's a part of the financial information that we ought to have. doesn't need to be detailed, but if we could know how much money has been spent on each project as it tracks on through, I think that would be a tiny bit of information that we could use.

MR. PHILLIPS: Could that suggestion be passed on also...

MR. RICE: Certainly.

MR. PHILLIPS: ... please. The document itself has dropped immeasurably in my judgment -- in value -- because I don't see anywhere in here there's even the slightest mention of the road

to Whittier. (Simultaneous laughter) Is there any more on this subject before we get into -- (laughter) -- yes.

SEN. ELIASON: I guess what bothers me a little is that the weight that they're going to put upon the results of this poll, I can see, for example, a well-organized group taking one of these copies and run them off on the Xerox, hand them out by the hundreds, sign their name, send it in. Now, how do we know that it's not happening out there? So, it's sort of ridiculous that ...

MS. FISCHER: We don't know.

SEN. ELIASON: ... that we approach it this way. It doesn't make a lot of sense. If I were Gerry, I'd go home and get his whole group and (indecipherable) and get this fish in Prince William Sound ...

MS. FISCHER: Oh, we will too.

SEN. ELIASON: ...it won't cost you much you know. (Simultaneous talking)

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: It's a great gimmick but it does work.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

DR. FRENCH: This is supposed to be a public process, and that's what every group should be doing. That's why we've only got -- if we're not doing that, and we only get five or ten public comments at most of our public meetings. I mean, that's the problem. We aren't going out and mobilizing the groups that are seriously interested and seriously impacted. I mean, John and Gerry and I were talking about this earlier in terms of lack of comments from -- from commercial fisherman. I don't think that

it's that they don't care about the process; they don't think they have an influence on the process, I think is the problem.

MR. PHILLIPS: Any further comments?

MR. McCORKLE: In response to that though, John, I have to say I think every person really wants to have public process. What we don't want to have is a jimmied-up public process, where I who have a special project I'd like to do, Xerox it, take it to a whole bunch of buddies, go down to the bar and out to church or wherever, and get them all signed — that's not public process. And I think it's that kind of thing that we'd like to avoid, and we certainly — nineteen hundred copies of this went out. Hopefully, there would be nineteen hundred people who would have something to say about that. Hopefully, it would not be a little gaggle of people that run and send us back eighteen hundred of it all saying the same thing.

DR. FRENCH: I was told this was the beginning of the process, not the end of the process.

(Simultaneous talking)

MR. PHILLIPS: We have at least a couple of members that must go to catch airplanes, so they're going to be gone before we drag out of here, I'm afraid. At this point, if I could introduce a short discussion on our trip -- our planned trip -- on the 24th of May.

MS. BERGMANN: One question before we go on. Was that an official request to the Trustee Council to have staff provide you with a summary of the expenditures to date on the various projects

for each resources and services.

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MR. PHILLIPS: I believe it was.

MS. BERGMANN: Okay. Just wanted to clarify that. Thank you.

I haven't had an opportunity at this point MR. PHILLIPS: -- I do have a chart here of some of the areas we're going to visit on the 24th. I'll be working out the details of where we're going and so on at that time. The one thing I do know is that we will be catching -- those of us who are going will be catching the 7:15 train out of Portage to get into Whittier. If you miss, you've really missed the boat. (Simultaneous laughter) As soon as we get into Whittier, we get aboard and hope to be out by eight o'clock. We're giving the (indecipherable) the day to come back and catch the six o'clock train out again. Hopefully, we'll have some sandwiches aboard and things like that so you won't starve to death, but the exact itinerary has not been set. I think it would be interesting at this point to know how many of you are planning to go, is the question number one. Could you raise your hands so we can see? (Hands raised)

MS. FISCHER: I'll send a paper around.

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I want this all communicated to Doug anyway, soon. And then, if you would, at the same time -- thank you -- if you would at the same time indicate if you're taking somebody with you. I have no objection to it. I don't know what Doug thinks about it, but we can carry three hundred passengers, so -- I don't think we will have that many -- and I guess I'm stuck

for the food, so --.

MS. BERGMANN: Doug informed me that he has a package that will be going out to all of you real soon, I would assume within the next week, with more detailed information on this.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Pray for good weather, and we hope to -- incidentally, how many of you have not been out there? Raise your hand if you've not been out there? I told everybody that nobody's been out there -- so.

DR. FRENCH: (Inaudible -- out of microphone range)

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, what we're going to do, also, for your information, we're arranging to have two small boats out there to take out with us so that we can go ashore whenever it is desired. I would ask you only one thing, I've just put brand new carpets in that thing yesterday, and we have new upholstery on the seats and a new fresh paint job, don't go slopping around in the oil if you find any and then drag it aboard the vessel, but you should have some walking shoes for the beach if you're going to go, and just remember that that's my life blood that little ...

MS. BERGMANN: Boots?

MR. PHILLIPS: And boots if you need them -- if you think you them. I doubt if we're going to be tramping around in much oil, but --.

MS. BERGMANN: (Inaudible) ... to beaches where you can actually get out and they will be presenting information and showing you documentation, pictures, whatever from 1989 of those areas so that you then have an opportunity to see what it looks

like today, and there will be a series of briefings, as I understand ...

MR. PHILLIPS: On board.

MS. BERGMANN: ... yeah, as you're going out, about the response activities to try to give you more background information on it.

MR. PHILLIPS: We have adequate room to have a meeting -were we to have a formal meeting on this or not or is this just an
investigative ...?

MS. BERGMANN: As I understand it, this is called a fact-finding trip.

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. That's right because ...

MS. BERGMANN: And it's not a formal meeting.

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, we have -- yeah, we have communication on the vessel, and we have eight television monitors and cameras and stuff so that everybody can see what's happening, and we have wonderful communications.

MS. BERGMANN: Just one other point -- Brad, I'm sorry, just one other point, Doug and I didn't talk about this specifically today, but I just asked Dave Gibbons here about it, I believe that when we were discussing the list of people who would be going on the trip, there are a number of Trustee Council members who will be attending, as well as the PAG, some staff people who will be operating the boats and doing the briefings, and then some folks like from the Chugach National Forest, but I believe that the discussions were that -- that since there are oftentimes expenses

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associated with either a PAG or their alternate coming on these trips, that there would be an opportunity for the PAG member or their alternate to attend and not necessarily both.

MR. PHILLIPS: Unless they wanted to pay the ...

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Their own way.

MS. BERGMANN: Unless they wanted to pay their own way.

MR. PHILLIPS: It's sixteen bucks on the train, roundtrip, so that isn't break any ...

MS. BERGMANN: But if they're flying in from Juneau or whatever...

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. Pam first, and then Dick.

MS. BRODIE: Two things, will we be visiting any clear-cuts or private lands that are ... (inaudible -- simultaneous talking).

MR. PHILLIPS: That was my next -- I don't know that are any in the area that we're going. John could probably tell us better than anything else. We're talking about we'll go down between Kilcross (ph) and Perry (ph) Island, probably by maybe Lone (ph) Island -- Knight Island, we'll probably land in -- I think Herring Bay is one of the places on -- isn't that Eleanor (ph) Island -- in that general area. I don't know if there are any clear-cuts in there at all. I doubt if there are. Do you know, Chuck or ...

MR. TOTEMOFF: I don't know of any.

MR. PHILLIPS: John? If you could bring information with you because of our conversations today about if you know where the

private timber things are and could point them out to the people so they can get a visual of what this thing looks like, I think it might be helpful to them.

MR. STURGEON: The cut-over area is more than ten years old, it's really hard to tell it's been cut over.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes. I mean, if you could just point out the privately owned ...

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Could you say that again (inaudible -- out of microphone range)

MR. PHILLIPS: ... any of the areas that are up for habitat acquisition would be nice -- besides looking at the beaches -- if we could -- and you're the most knowledgeable one, I think, in the timber field, if you could be prepared to tell us something about those areas. Yes, Dick?

SEN. ELIASON: I know they'll be more information later, but I was curious, did you say the train's leaving from Portage?

MR. PHILLIPS: Portage at 7:15 in the morning.

SEN. ELIASON: How far is that from here?

MR. PHILLIPS: That's about forty-some miles. Allow yourself at that time of day no less than an hour to get there.

SEN. ELIASON: Do you drive from here or is there a bus going down, is there a train going down?

DR. GIBBONS: We're probably going to have some vans leaving from Anchorage to transport people to Portage.

MR. PHILLIPS: Or get a-hold of me. I'm driving down, and I'll be glad to take you along. I think if we car-pool it it's

probably the best. It takes about an hour to go down, yes.

MR. McCUNE: So I can just send my alternate because I'll be probably rocking and rolling on the Copper River Flats.

MR. PHILLIPS: Sure, if you'd just advise Doug so we know what we're working with so we don't be looking for people and wondering about them.

MR. McCUNE: If I have my alternate ready, they'd just go at Whittier, they don't have to go from Cordova ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Oh, no. No.

MR. McCUNE: ... just meet in Whittier at a certain time.

DR. GIBBONS: If you get to Whittier by seven fifteen on the 24th, you're all set.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, we want to leave by eight o'clock, and there's -- you won't miss -- I mean you can't have a problem identifying the vessel when it's there. Yes, Chuck?

MR. TOTEMOFF: Mr. Chairman, I've got some additional comments on the beach -- subsurface beach cleanup -- that I was mentioning earlier. Under the 1993 work plan, there is a survey, another assessment to actually see how much oiling is out there, and I understand that's still being put together, but I'm wondering if the PAG should recommend to the Trustee Council now to implement such a program if it's deemed necessary to do that under the survey.

MR. PHILLIPS: I'm not sure I understand what you're asking us to do.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Well, there's still a lot of subsurface oiling out there.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. TOTEMOFF: And we know, and its been confirmed by scientific studies, that it's still having an impact on the resources out there, not only subsistence but recreational and possibly commercial fishing as well, but I don't know that for sure, but it -- we should address this year some alternative beach treatment or clean-up.

MR. PHILLIPS: Alright. This is an addition to our trip out there?

MR. TOTEMOFF: Yes. This --

MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. I was trying to conclude the trip thing, if anybody had any questions or anything, and then we can go on to comments of all the members here so that we can get them.

Yes, Pam.

MS. BRODIE: Can we bring more than one person along as long as they bring their own lunch and pay their own way on this train.

MR. PHILLIPS: I'm not sure the lunch thing is critical anyway, if you can stand my cooking, but I would check that with Doug because he will have a roster of the number of people, and it's their sense better than mine on who can come. There's only one thing I would ask you not to do, and that's don't bring any kids. The fare is double for children.

(Simultaneous laughter)

MS. FISCHER: Scrooge.

MR. PHILLIPS: You're right. (Simultaneous laughter) We have two cages and a trolling harness. (Simultaneous laughter) Any other questions on the trip now? We'll get information to you. We'll hope that all of you can come. I personally invited the Trustee Council to come. I hope that they can do it and then you can get to know the guys a little better, and I think it will be a good experience. Bring a wind jacket or a jacket with you for wind. There's no dress-ups on this one, so be comfortable.

SEN. ELIASON: Life jackets?

MR. PHILLIPS: No, I have life jackets. (Simultaneous laughter) Plenty of that for -- okay.

MS. FISCHER: Port-a-pots?

MR. PHILLIPS: No, you don't need a port-a-potty either. (Simultaneous laughter) Okay, at this point I'd like to ask for comments, and Chuck led it off for members of the group on anything that you want to discuss. We're going to lose at least two people within the half hour, so let's let everybody that has something to say or wants to say, let's do it now. Did you get the sense of Chuck's comments -- he asked us particularly to pass on to the Trustees a request? If you didn't get it, I'll have him -- I'll ask him to -- will you redo it, Chuck, your request?

MR. TOTEMOFF: I'll try it. The Trustees are doing another beach survey again this year, probably one of the last of its kind. My concern is that there is still oil being introduced into the environment and still impacting the resources. Should we

implement -- limited scale, if you will -- some type of beach restoration project, cleaning up the oil -- the subsurface oiling

MR. PHILLIPS: Subsurface oiling?

MR. TOTEMOFF: Right.

MR. PHILLIPS: Or at least finding out the extent of it.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Well, they're going to find out the extent of it, but there's questions if they're going to do anything about it.

DR. GIBBONS: That's built into that project. If there is oil found, they you will mobilize and take care of the source.

MR. PHILLIPS: Your telephone number.

MS. BERGMANN: Yeah, there are two projects funded that address. One is the subsistence project where one of the purposes of that is to have folks from Chenega, Tatitlek, wherever, go out and actually show people areas that they feel are still of concern where there may still be oil present. Then that information gets fed into the other project that will be doing a larger survey of areas where oil is known to still persist in the environment, and once all the assessments have been done, then there is money in that budget to start doing something about the problem areas, but there is an emphasis on places where subsistence harvesting would be taking place where oil is still persisting. So, I'm a little unclear as to what specifically you all would be wanting to be recommending to the Trustee Council in addition to that.

MR. TOTEMOFF: I don't think there's adequate money in

 the subsistence -- I'm sorry, the survey -- I think there's about a half a million dollar budget for that. If there's going to be any clean-up, it's not going to be enough. This is my concern.

MS. BERGMANN: So is your recommendation that -- that the budget for that project be increased?

MR. TOTEMOFF: It could if it's a real problem out there, and I think it is.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. McCUNE: I just wanted to find what clean-up means. I want to know what we're going to do.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Well, there's a -- right now I know of one demonstration project that Sewell(ph)-Alaska is doing, and they are trying to get the approval of PC (ph), I believe it is, and they have a new technology to remove subsurface oiling. They are trying to get all the permitting done on that this year. I do understand they're doing a demonstration project in Sleepy Bay.

DR. GIBBONS: I think what you're referring to though, perhaps, maybe I'm wrong, but we have a proposal on our desk for a clam rehab study where you're going to pump subtidal sediment up into the intertidal sediment to try to substrate for the clams to resettle. We have a pilot project laying on our desk to do that one. I haven't seen the one that you're referring to.

MS. BERGMANN: I -- I'm familiar with that. That's Tesoro's PES 51?

MR. TOTEMOFF: That's correct.

MS. BERGMANN: Yeah. And I've talked to -- I can't

remember the fellow at Tesoro -- because they requested through their Alaska regional response team conceptual approval to use that in an Alyeska drill last week, something like that, and we were involved in looking at that as part of that drill, and as part of those discussions they said that they were trying to obtain permits to do an actual field test in Prince William Sound this summer. don't know that they have received all the permits that would be required to do that. The state has been drafting some protocols to be used to evaluate those kinds of new chemicals that industry, whoever, is coming up with to use on the shorelines for treatment So, right now, it's kind of -- they've done some testing in other -- in the Lower Forty-eight. They haven't done any field testing here. Hopefully, they could do that this summer, and then the agencies, the permitting agencies, will have to evaluate the results of those tests and see if they are comfortable with using that particular product in a wider -- in a more wide-scale area. There are some concerns about the toxicity associated with some of

the chemicals in that product.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Are there any further comments from members? Anything you want to bring up? Yes.

MR. McCORKLE: I defer though to those members who have to leave to catch planes, if there are any here.

MR. PHILLIPS: (Inaudible -- simultaneous talking) time.

MR. McCORKLE: Some meetings ago, the discussion of the advice -- I guess that's the wrong word -- of information to the advisory council relative to the process for and the names of

persons who are being considered for the new executive director would come to us just as a matter of information. I would like to harken back to that time in the past and, I guess, state again that I am, for one, still interested in knowing how that process is going, and I don't know if there were others here who wanted to be advised. It looks like we're fairly down the chute on that project, and I'd like to know how it's going. Second, I would like to know if we could have a copy of the proposed budget for the Advisory Group that was discussed in the meeting minutes, I guess, of March 10.

MR. PHILLIPS: Uhh-huh.

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MR. McCORKLE: It seems to me that we ought to have some idea as to what is being proposed. My feelings are that enough money is being provided for the budget for the PAG to allow us to have meetings. I'm not impressed. I don't think that's enough money. We have six hundred and twenty million plus to spend on a I don't see that a reasonable amount of resources lot of things. are being devoted or dedicated to whatever the work of this group should be. I don't have a program to propose, but it just seems to me that we've heard a couple of suggestions today that the people should maybe go and look at certain things to see what is going on in certain areas. I'm not in favor of seventeen members of the Advisory Council, you know, trooping off to some place, but I certainly wouldn't be opposed to a selection of one or two, three, members of this group going from time to time to certain places and bringing back a report to us. Not the same people all the time,

and not anybody that had sharp axes to grind, but I -- I'm very --I look at this map of the area that we're working with, and then to think that we need to be fairly well informed on certain aspects of things that take place in that large area, it makes -- it's an enormous task for those of us who are conscientious to this group to be able to do that, without having some -- some ability to visualize the projects that we're undertaking and those that ought to be considered. So, I just wanted to insert on the record here that I think that we ought to look at that budget and we ought to think, as members of the PAG, whether or not that's a reasonable suggestion or not. It may be that nobody thinks it's a good idea and, of course, I'll go along with what the group says. that we should become more informed on a very limited but reasonable as to the progress that's being made in the various areas. Finally, some subjects that came up at the -- some of the regional meetings that I attended with respect to the 1993 program, there was some thought that we should find a way to provide funds to the regional citizens' advisory councils. Those are groups that are doing a good job of what their mission is, which is to monitor the oil activities inside Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. With the increased activity that's likely to occur in Cook Inlet with the recent strike and find that some fish in other places, it seems to me that it's reasonable to think of modest contributions to those citizens' groups that are providing a service in an area that monitors activities going on with respect to the oil industry, important as they are to Alaska, but also inside these areas that

we're concentrating on. So, I just wanted to put that back into the record, so if anybody agrees that we might want to look at that, that we don't forget about the idea.

MR. PHILLIPS: I think it's an excellent idea. Without objection, I would like to ask that Mr. Mutter at our next meeting be prepared to discuss the budget and the items brought up by Vern today so that we have a handle on it and we can -- if we have to make specific requests to the -- to the Council that we can do so. I hate to work on anything in the dark, where you can't see where you're going. I think that's where we are right now. I agree with you on -- on being able to do our job properly, otherwise we're wasting a lot of people's time here. Yes, Chuck.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Mr. Chairman, one last comment. This stems from the brochure that we received. It's a nice brochure, I'll admit that, but there's an idea that I've been -- been going around in my head here that I haven't seen surface anywhere, but has anybody ever thought about transplanting resources to affected areas to increase the populations that were damaged? Have we thought about that?

DR. GIBBONS: Yup.

MR. TOTEMOFF: Okay. Alright, thanks.

(Aside simultaneous talking)

MR. PHILLIPS: Are there further comments now from members of the PAG? John.

DR. FRENCH: Yeah, I'd like to make some general comments about the process because I'm a little bit disturbed about

it. We hear a lot about what we are and aren't doing as a public advisory group. One of the things we have requested is the opportunity to screen some of these things before they go to the Obviously, we didn't have a whole lot of influence on those. As documents stand, except for the fact that they ignored the few comments we did make at our last meeting, why, they're not bad -- their appearance is attractive, anyway -- but I'm beginning to really wonder what we're doing as a group if the advice we are giving is ignored, and if you put up work schedules that don't include us for the most part in a large number of these categories, and say, oh, we thought it would be appropriate for the PAG to decide where it was appropriate to meet and provide input -- if, indeed, as is clear from these documents, the Restoration Team wants to drive the timeline, maybe it would be constructive if they'd suggest places where they felt it would be appropriate for us to be getting in. A number of people have suggested to me, both Trustees and members of this group, that perhaps at some point we really should get together as a public advisory group and discuss where we, as a group, think this process should be going, and a meeting that's not basically driven as responding to Restoration Team documents. And I think it's a good idea; I think it's better done sooner than later, and other than the fact that I think that that's something we should seriously consider, I don't a specific mechanism in mind at this time.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Would you suggest maybe perhaps we start off our next meeting with that -- a discussion that?

DR. FRENCH: I think it would probably be appropriate if at our next meeting we had at least, oh, at least an hour, maybe an hour and a half, to discuss the general directions we feel this whole process should be going before the '94 work plan gets too far out of hand or caste in concrete, as it were.

MR. PHILLIPS: Any thoughts from other members here?

MS. FISCHER: Pretty much going along with the same lines, I agree with Mr. French there, but I also, like on the public meetings, I don't think that PAG members have been included in with that, even though we wouldn't participate, but I think out of courtesy if they're coming into our areas that we should be included. I think that -- you know, that's supposed to be what we're here for -- to be a part of it.

DR. GIBBONS: If you're there, we'll introduce you as members of the Public Advisory Group -- you know, at the public meeting.

MS. FISCHER: Well, I notice that some of these are in the areas that we do live in, and I just think as a courtesy we should be included.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Jim.

MR. KING: I just wanted to endorse what John said.

I, too, was rather disappointed that we didn't get a chance to look at the brochure before it went public -- after the study and work that a lot of us have done, we were prepared to make some specific suggestions that we didn't have a chance to do.

MR. PHILLIPS: If there is no objection then, I would like to -- to direct Mr. Mutter to put as the first major topic on the next meeting when -- we will decide that before we leave here - at least one hour for discussion on Mr. French's suggestion about where we're going and what we're doing and should we even be heretype discussion -- open and frank and maybe that will give some direction to this. If there's no objection, would you please ask him to do so, and also include this change in the thing by putting members' comments. Are there any further comments now from the members? If not, I would ask Dave Gibbons to give us a briefing so far on what ideas he may have on improving public participation. This may fall right into the same category, I don't know.

DR. GIBBONS: Yeah. This is going to be very brief. At the March 29th meeting, in response to the -- some of the public comments at the hearing in Washington, D.C., the Trustee Council ordered -- directed -- me to come up with some ideas to improve the communications with the public, and they mentioned specifically perhaps a quarterly newsletter to say what we're doing. So, some of the things that I'm discussing now, and I still haven't fleshed them fully, is some items here -- I'll just read them. Trustee Council meetings, plan informal times so that the public has a chance to visit with the Trustee Council members personally to give ideas they want to express to them directly to them. that's one problem we had. Take time -- encourage the Trustee Council to visit with communities and people on their ideas on what they see on the oil spill -- personally talk to the interest groups

to get them more closely involved with the public. One of the things that we've noticed is that we would like to have them fully answer questions at their meetings, through the public comment session. Sometimes the public's question is not answered -- either answer at the meeting or assign somebody to follow up and answer that question that the public has. That might help. Distribute -produce and distribute a periodic newsletter or fact sheet -- where are we in the process; what's happened-type of approach. And finally, schedule a Trustee Council tour of several of the spillaffected communities. So -- not as a Trustee Council meeting, but as an informed session with the public that the public can come and talk to them, and do that in some of the oil spill-affected communities. So that's some of the thoughts that we initially had on trying to improve some communications.

-- the representative groups -- the Public Advisory Group here --

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MR. PHILLIPS: Excellent. May I just in passing ask that on the trip on the 24th that everybody be given a tag with an explanation of who they are, so that everybody on board knows who they are talking to.

MS. FISCHER: They should bring their badges.

MR. PHILLIPS: I know but we're talking about the people who don't have badges -- everybody who is going to be a guest or on board have an identification tag that can be read and -- okay. Next meeting -- are we prepared to do that. The 13th, as I understand it, is the next meeting of the Council. Our meeting is -- our trip -- is on the 24th of May. I know we're getting into

the season where everybody is pretty busy, but how do you want to handle suggestions for the next meeting? Anybody -- yes, Jim.

MR. CLOUD: Since people are going to be already coming to Anchorage for the trip on Monday the 24th, perhaps we should have the meeting the next day.

MR. PHILLIPS: On Tuesday the 25th. Does that give us -yeah, that's gives us thirty days notice. Anybody have any
objections to that idea? We will have gathered some information
certainly and some knowledge the day before, and then we will have
a review of what happened at the other meeting of the Council. If
there is no objection, then I'll entertain a motion to set a
meeting here for the 25th of May.

MR. McCORKLE: So moved.

MR. ANDREWS: Second.

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MR. PHILLIPS: Moved and seconded. Is there any objection? If not, it is so ordered, and our next meeting will be -- and announcements will be sent out. The next item is public comment. I asked for people who wanted to comment and nobody sent their names up, however, I would ask -- I know you've been sitting here all day today, so I'm going to ask you to come up here and get near a microphone, identify yourself and your subject, and then -there's one other, is that right? Two -- two others. Okav. I know some of you have spent a lot of time here today. you've learned something, but -- go ahead. Would you identify yourself?

MS. KATHY ANDERSON: Yes. I'm Kathy Anderson.

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represent the corporation. Where I sat I just wanted to give you my view as sitting out and being part of the public is we wait throughout the entire day, and as you're ready to go out the door we get a chance to say something. I spent three and a half years in this room trying to do what I thought the public wanted. through all the teleconferences, and I recognize only a few of you but yet you represent the public. You know, I came to the last Trustee Council -- they're saying, well, what is the direction from the PAG, and sounded like there was direction. I sat here today again, and I didn't hear any motions made or, you know, anything specific from this group. It was like, oh, this is nice work by the Restoration Team, and we rubber stamp it, and we go home until the next meeting. I guess I want to know what role this group plays because it's a large group to be playing a large role, and it looks like a lot of special interest groups where, you know, I've sat through teleconferences since the beginning, and I've heard the public talk about acquisition. We came in three years ago with our moratorium and said, hey, we'll sit back, bide some time while you guys get your ducks in row, and nothing happened. So, I too got my letter, that little letter that says are you interested. Well, hell, yeah, I'm interested. I spent three years with a moratorium in my hand beating on desks. Well, as all that happened, you know, we pretty much cleaned out a lot of the area, and as John has addressed the price has gone up, and the Restoration Team has come back and said, God, if we'd thought that -- you know our moratorium from the first three years and this year, they probably kissed us

and walked away with a check in hand. But it's not coming back that way, and I feel bad because, you know, it was there last year for a very nominal fee, and this year we've had -- we've had also the three years to study how does this operation work. wondering and I'm highly concerned that John with Seal Bay maybe talking to the state through Charlie Cole, who seems to be a little more aggressive than the U.S. Forest Service who I get to deal with. I mean, I made a phone call trying to get some -- hey, guys, I'm out here -- you know -- this has been identified by the Restoration Team and by the public as an area that needed to be It's part of our logging plan this year. So, it's a little late to come this year and say, God, that's the area we wanted, it's the highest priority -- well, they're late again. You know, logging contracts don't get done in one month. You spend a year planning for your prior year's logging operation, and you don't get them year by year. A good logger is not going to come in and say I'll do it this year and mobilize, bring in all the equipment, and then next year if, you -- you know -- the habitat happens, the acquisition, we'd pull it out. It just doesn't work that way. We sign three year contracts because people need to plan for their future. There's mob and de-mob costs, and I'm here to say that I guess I'm disappointed on how we're doing this. What is the state doing in dealing with Seal Bay versus what is the Forest Service doing dealing with me. I mean, I came out with about the most generic MOU just to get them started, that I drafted myself, thinking here's a little bit of language that addresses what I

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think the public wants. I'm up to here. Not even hello, yeah, nice to visit with you last week. It's two weeks; I call again. It's in some lawyer's office. I think what the Trustee -- because I know them very well after sitting with them for three years -what they want is a little direction from this group, and I don't really think you're giving it. I think they want you to say to them, damn it, get on the ball now -- you know -- require us on Friday the 13th of May to have at least the first sale. You've got the public out there saying what are they spending all their money on? Well, you know, I don't want to go back and say, well, they're spending all their money on seventeen people who are a public advisory group. Where are you guys getting your advice from? Do you go home and talk to your wives? Are you having open meetings? What are we doing? I just hear it and I hate to see this group spend a whole day here, walk out the door, and think, gee, we did What did you do? You rubber-stamped what the a good job. Restoration Team did, and you can see their short-staffed, they work their rear ends off to get something to you, then they throw all this paperwork at the Trustee Council, and they look back and say, well, what's the PAG say, what are their recommendations? didn't hear any today. What are your recommendations? Are you going home when I'm done to say, gee, we did a good job today? What did you do? You know, I didn't hear one motion -- you know, nothing. Just, I mean, could you holler at them and send one big motion, expedite this -- somehow get it done now. months. Give them to May 13th or June 1st to acquire the first

habitat or to do the first project that people can see. They're sick to death of studies -- we know they need to be done -- but that's all you've -- I've -- heard about. You've not done anything real that's high visibility. You know, you're planning a trip to go around and look at the Sound. Well, let me clue you, it's probably going to be nice, you'll all go look at the Sound, but every one of you have already been there, so why are you wasting that day looking over the Sound. I guess it boggles my mind that, you know, we all become such bureaucrats as we sit down at the table with pen in hand trying to get something done. I've become so vocal that I -- I don't know who to talk to any more. How do we get things accomplish in our area. I looked at the Governor's plan. There was not one dollar for Prince William Sound in the Cordova area. Nothing. I mean, we're building Sea Life museums and roads to Whittier ...

MR. PHILLIPS: I don't think that's in anybody's plan -- the road to Whittier. I haven't been able to find it.

MS. ANDERSON: Well, I found it. It's in Juneau. It's in a bill.

MR. PHILLIPS: I've got to get with you after this because I've been trying for twenty years ...

MS. ANDERSON: It's -- well, I've got to take an airplane
-- although I haven't been home in weeks -- waiting for -- true
story -- the Restoration Team to contact me -- here -- I hate this.
Let's get moving. I mean, you're all experts in your field, do
something with it. You're the voice. They're waiting for you.

That Trustee Council is waiting for this Public Advisory Group to say something, and they're going to listen, I know that. The last meeting all I heard was there wasn't a quorum at the meeting before so nothing got done. I mean, they don't want to hear that. I certainly, as part of the public, do not. I do not want to use up someone else's time, and I appreciate having this opportunity. Let's get with it.

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MR. PHILLIPS: I thought you were here all day, but you may have missed the -- what we decided this morning -- where we are sending a group of five people to talk them to ask them to do exactly what you're talking about -- is to get this thing on the road, get it expedited. We had a long two hour -- two and a half hour -- discussion on that, and our decision was not to send them a motion but to send people over there to talk to them next time. Now you may have missed that, and I think that's positive, and you are witnessing as much frustration in this group on things happening as you will anywhere. Remember, third, that we don't make the decisions. We would love to give advice, but when I get something with four hundred projects on it that I can't even understand because there are three words in them, don't ask me to go in on a substantive recommendation on how many billion dollars in this thing. That's the kind of stuff that's -- clunk -- is on our desk; we're given twenty minutes to come up with a brilliant answer. Now I think that this group is -- you know, we're not dummies, and they're trying harder than you give us credit for to be an advisory group, but we got to have material, and we've got to

have time, and they've got to listen to us. Now, we're going to send a group over there at the next time, and believe me, there may be some sparks, I don't know, but we're going to be there. Are there any comments?

MS. ANDERSON: Well, thanks, Brad. I appreciate that, and you're right, I might have stepped out when you did that, and I'm pleased to hear it's being done, and I think, you know, they're probably going to get with it. My fear again is, though, what is the state versus what is Forest Service doing, and what are they looking at in appraisals -- how that system is set up. I don't they know, so.

MR. PHILLIPS: We haven't been in the loop on that, so I can't answer. Yes, Dick.

expressed exactly the way most of us feel here that we're not in the loop. We haven't been in the loop since we started. And to find out today that it's going to take eighteen months no matter what we do is very discouraging. By eighteen months from now, forget it. So, how do you get over that curb? I don't know. It seems to me there's got to be a simple way to do it. The money is there, spend it.

MS. ANDERSON: I would mention I did get, hopefully, some good news from the Restoration Team because at least when I call over here I get some feedback, and they seem to think we can pull it together with the Forest Service, that we can have it done possibly by the 1st of June, just something in place for protection

measures. We brought them a moratorium that they definitely are looking at -- they looked at for three years -- but I really think they're going to try a little harder on this go-round. I hope so, anyway.

DR. GIBBONS: Let me respond a little bit there. Our recommendation to -- the Restoration Team recommendation to the Trustee Council was to have a combined, uniform acquisition team to go out and -- and so when somebody talked to Seal Bay and somebody talked to Power Creek it was the same message, and they declined to take that option. They declined to take the individual agency option. So -- I'm just --.

MR. Mccune: I'd just like to say -- thanks, Kathy -- I think one thing maybe, Mr. Chairman, we could do is ask at the beginning of the meeting if any public would like to say something. If we're on some time constraint, maybe at noon and at the end. I think Kathy is right, you know, we do get all burned out at the end, and then we say, okay, come up here, and people are leaving the room and everything else. I mean, maybe, you know, some people who want to sit here all day, but they have something to say. I always noticed that at the beginning, we always have the public at the very end. Maybe we could ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Would you like to make a motion?

MR. McCUNE: I'll make that motion, yeah.

MR. PHILLIPS: That we alter the agenda to put the public on the beginning after we've ...

MR. McCUNE: I'd like to see -- if there's somebody

here in the morning, if they'd just like to say something, then they're going to leave for the rest of the day or something, and after lunch, you know.

MR. PHILLIPS: There needs to be a mechanism on the agenda ...

MR. McCUNE: Okay ...

MR. PHILLIPS: If the motion is to put them up front instead at the end, then we can deal with that.

MR. McCUNE: I'll do that.

DR. FRENCH: I'd like to move we split the public comment period into two half-hour time blocks: one immediately before our lunch break, and one at the end of the meeting.

MR. McCUNE: I'll second that.

MR. PHILLIPS: Now, we've got -- alright is that -- is that the motion before us?

MR. Mccune: It's fine with me -- that's what ...

MR. PHILLIPS: You heard it, is there any discussion on the motion? If there isn't any discussion, if there's no objection, it is so ordered, the agenda will be modified, starting at the next meeting. Yes.

MR. Mccune: One more little comment is, I read the letter that the Trustees sent out to the landowners and all I see is there's asking them for information. That's all I got out of that letter. I mean, that -- I hope when we go to talk to the Trustees if they really wanted answered what land is available, and if it's available to buy or the timber rights, or to buy it, that

letter should be drafted in a little better format than it is now. If you called me up as a private landowner or sent me that letter, just ask me would you please give me some voluntary information about my land, I'd probably throw it in the garbage. I mean, why should I voluntarily give you anything. If you want to buy my land or something, that's a different deal. I mean, that letter is not drafted in the context of trying to acquire timber rights or anything else, and that's all I've seen in there, and I think that letter should be drafted different, and maybe we could take that message along with the group that's going to talk to the Trustees.

MR. PHILLIPS: Could we put that as one of the bullets?

Yes, did you have something on this subject, Vern, because we have

two public --

MR. McCORKLE: I wish to respond to some this lady --

MR. PHILLIPS: Alright.

MR. McCORKLE: First of all, thank you for coming. We appreciate you taking the time to come and sort of help us focus. Sometimes we need to be reminded of that. You said you represented the corporation. I didn't know which one.

MS. ANDERSON: Eyak.

MR. McCORKLE: Eyak. Okay, thank you. And then one more little thing here from the transcript of the minutes of the March 10 meeting of the Trustee Advisory Council, Attorney General Cole says, and I quote, "I think the kind of information we wish to have is of a general nature. We do not wish to have specific comments or narrow projects." So, we are sort of limited by what we can do.

We are not asked for -- to do this by the 13th. We're asked for is this too much money? It's that kind of thing. The only reason I bring it up in this context is we may wish to define that some too because if it's true that all we want -- all that we would like to be asked for is general opinions, that's one thing. If we are asked to comment on specific dates or amounts of money, or whatever, then that's another thing, and we might need to have additional clarification on that.

MR. PHILLIPS: Thank you. Yes, Cliff.

REP. DAVIDSON: I think -- I appreciate --

MS. ANDERSON: Kathy.

REP. DAVIDSON: Kathy.

MR. PHILLIPS: You got a mike there? Can you turn that one on over there?

REP. DAVIDSON: Well, I appreciate Kathy's coming forward as well, and it seems to me that in some ways the PAG is an afterthought as far as the entire process. It took us a long time to get going, and I think by design your criticism is accurate, and so -- so I appreciate what you've had to tell us, and I hope that with some effort by the group here we can, in fact, in the future have more impact at an earlier point.

MR. PHILLIPS: Alleluia.

MS. ANDERSON: Brad, I just wanted to say one thing in response to Cliff. I definitely didn't come here to admonish you for you -- for what you're trying to accomplish. I just don't think anybody has certain lines of responsibility that have ever

been laid out on paper so that they kind of ran. I definitely didn't mean to admonish this body. I've enjoyed my day, and I thank you for letting me speak, and I'll get off.

MR. PHILLIPS: Sir, do you want to come up? Did you raise your hand. (Simultaneous talking out of range of microphone)
You've been here all day too, so -- it might help your circulation to move around a little bit.

MR. JERRY RUSHER: Yes. My name is Jerry Rusher, and I'm from Rusher Services, and I'm here today as a citizen and as a company, and I think that there's a project -- I don't know if -- I faxed the information, a two-page information -- to all of the Advisory Council members here that I sent to Dave Gibbons, and this is a project that has went through the first series of the Restoration Team and was accepted. The project is in this proposal that you have right now, part of these projects, and I would like to have the opportunity to be part of the party that goes out on the 24th, and I would like to show you some of the things, the damage that was done -- to the shoreline -- and things that still are happening out there.

MR. PHILLIPS: I certainly have no objection. That I think -- we have to coordinate in one place. Why don't you get ahold of Doug, and if you have any problems that -- you know, he could expire with that back problem he's got -- I hope not -- but if he does, then get a-hold of me, and I'll see if I can't talk to him also.

MR. RUSHER: As far as the oil on the shoreline, I

think a lot of the studies have missed what's happening here. The eagles are eating fish on the shoreline and stuff, there's oil still being released -- I have videos of fry that went by that state marine park on LaTouche Island there swimming through oil, and I'll bring them along the 24th if you want to take a look at

MR. PHILLIPS: Are these recent pictures?

MR. RUSHER: They're from '91.

them on the way down there.

MR. PHILLIPS: Bring any that --

MR. RUSHER: I have videos of re-oiling and of the salmon going through there and birds feeding on the shoreline.

MR. PHILLIPS: Anything that's educational to us, feel free to bring it along. We have a video system, and I -- I don't know what our total program is. Again, Doug Mutter is the person who is coordinating that, so when you get a-hold of him if you'd tell me about it, then I don't see any reason why you can't bring them as far as I'm concerned. Okay, well, any comments from the group on this presentation? I have your letter in my packet, I know.

MS. BRODIE: What is the number of the project that's in here?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The ID number is -- you want to write it down? It's 92060(remainder of number inaudible -- out of range of microphone).

MR. PHILLIPS: What line are you on?

MS. BRODIE: What line are you on?

(Simultaneous talking out of microphone range)

MR. PHILLIPS: You might take a look at somebody's and just let us know the line it's on.

MR. Mccune: Can I ask one question here?

MR. PHILLIPS: Certainly.

MR. McCUNE: What -- what business are you in?

MR. RUSHER: I'm in research, testing and development - engineering, licensed in the State of Alaska for four years. I
came here in (inaudible)-two, done work with water (inaudible -out of microphone range).

MR. PHILLIPS: Number sixty-eight on that list, is that it? Would you look at it and see if that's it?

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: The number is ...

MR. PHILLIPS: Number sixty-eight. (Simultaneous talking) Yes, we had that presentation a couple of times.

Okay, thank you very much, and if you have any problems making connections, let me know.

Is there one more? If you want to -- identify yourself and the subject matter.

MR. CHARLES McKEE: My name is Charles McKee, and as this is being passed out, I'll say that I concur with John French as to the interests and your authority between this body and the restoration committee, and also I concur with Dave Gibson (sic) in the fact that the suggestion from Washington, D.C., is maybe we should get our individual and one-on-one with some of the people

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with this agency -- the investigation agency. And maybe you do that and we should talk to maybe Senator Bob Dole and just hand out information I've been giving you on -- I would like to address my focus on Pamela Bergmann because she represents the national government, and what I handed out to you people is -- of course, we all that the Exxon Valdez was a merchant vessel, and I point out the fact that this is the Treasury seal signia (ph) that was bestowed to merchant vessels, and this was in 1884, and then I found a 1940 grade school handbook on United States money -- and its 101, and then go to 102 -- and it explains to you what actual money is, the coinage -- the United States coinage -- and the weight therein and the content of metal, and then we go on to the United States paper money as to the difference between bank notes, And then the following page is about -- authored by and so on. John Coleman (ph), and the title of it is "The Committee of Three Hundred," and I -- I pre-discuss -- copied a few pages said what alluded to Alaska in reference to our coal and the governor back in 19 -- and our golden days of oil in 1969, and what they've alluded to. I -- the reason why I even applied that to this information in talking to you people is because I talked to a Navy representative and their registration of installations -- say, like at Adak -- and I have card here -- David Hertz -- Hertzdog (ph) -- thought -- and I told him that Whittier had a high concentration of PCD (ph) when I went down there -- I was employed by a subcontractor to go down redo and restore the incinerator for incineration of oil spill contaminants, and they -- I finished my

work, but they shut the whole project down because they did sampling of the yard in the vicinity of the incinerator and found out that all this stuff -- of course, out of the naval yard and all that and heydays of World War II and prior to that -- so they won't even let you people use incinerator in the process because of that other -- and I talked to them about my right to amplify the original Treasury seal, which is why I gave you people the money thing, and I talked to you people about, well, there's additional money available but we need to go higher authority than even the restoration committee that you people aren't given any authority from -- other than the Federal Reserve note -- and it's putting a burden on them if we ask for any more. Exxon, you know, is hedging on the deal to begin with, and you know, I could go on and on, but then come to find out as I do investigation, I would like myself, like all you other people want to sit there and say this is just a -- an unfortunate -- experience, and now what we're all going to do is restoration, how much money is it going to cost. gone -- it's not -- well, actually, there is so much more behind it -- it's -- I'd hate to even allude to it, but the fact is that if you look at it from a Sherlock Holmes axiom, if you go through all the probabilities which are more likely, and you see that they aren't the cause, then the most unlikely left is the actual truth. And the fact is it was intended as done by an organization to bring the economic viability of the state and those communities affected and the nation as a whole to their knees, and that is indeed the And I -- I submit other documentation. Dave Gibson (sic)

got a copy of it from previous to the Exxon restoration committee, and I asked for support. In fact, on the last letter I am alluding to the fact that I'd like to have in writing to attestify (ph) that I have the right to amplify the Treasury seal of North America, which is what my copyright gives me -- in 1992. And, therefore, it goes to the Office of Framing and Engraving and goes back to the United States currency -- the Legal Tender Issue Act. It's simply a -- something that the last President used was Kennedy, and we can indeed do that because I have the right to amplify the Treasury seal. That means they reprint it on the currency. It's not Federal Reserve; it's not going to hurt our national deficit because it's not -- they can't charge us interest on our own money.

MR. PHILLIPS: I don't -- I don't certainly mean to be rude and interrupt, but this is the advisory committee to the oil spill people.

MR. McKEE: It's a public advisory committee.

MR. PHILLIPS: That's correct -- on the subject of the oil spill and restoration, and I don't -- I'm having a problem tracking on how this -- what you're talking about -- relates to our job here and what we have to do, and I don't want to get into currencies or ...

MR. McKEE: You're talking about money and projects and whether you can buy timber so they wouldn't be clear-cut; you're talking about -- you're going over money and projects -- money and projects -- for the short time I was here. I was at another meeting, which is why I wasn't here earlier, and they

didn't even consider going for refinancing of bonds for the Bradley project down in Homer because of what I testified.

MR. McMULLEN: Mr. Chairman?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, John.

MR. McMULLEN: Hasn't this gentleman appeared before us before?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes.

MR. McKEE: I certainly have, and I haven't taken a blood oath, but I have the hard evidence to approve that this a satanic cult. I got the thirty -- third degree Scottish Rites Mason Book -- these people are behind the whole process ...

MR. McMULLEN: Mr. Chairman?

MR. McKEE: Maybe he's involved in the Scottish Rite Masons or the (indecipherable) Right (ph).

MR. McMULLEN: Mr. Chairman, we had -- we've had a long day ...

MR. McKEE: I understand, and so have I.

MR. McMULLEN: ... We've heard this present -- we've entertained your presentations ... (inaudible -- simultaneous talking)

MR. McKEE: Well, don't ignore it. Don't ignore it. I already went to ombudsman about this -- the State Ombudsman.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes, Vern.

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, I would be willing to serve on a subcommittee to hear this further at another time so that the group could proceed, and there are perhaps others that maybe we --

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we have this topic assigned to a subcommittee, and we could give him further audience, rather than take it at this time.

> I approve of that. MR. McKEE:

That's not a bad idea. You could be MR. PHILLIPS: chairman. (Simultaneous talking) Maybe -- when we --.

MR. McCORKLE: Would you join me, Pam?

Maybe the Red Sea would part again, too. MR. McKEE:

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I doubt that. I've never had that kind of luck. (Simultaneous laughter). But, Mr. McCorkle (sic), if you want to arrange for a time to be heard, I would like to have it relative to what we're here for.

All I want to do is to restore the Sound. MR. McKEE: I was totally devastated myself. I lay my head down on the coffee table at Denny's when I saw it in the newspaper, and I wasn't even involved, economically or there.

MR. PHILLIPS: Anyway ...

MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, my offer was simply to give the gentleman the opportunity to make additional verbal testimony. I'd be glad to spend some time with the gentleman.

I would ask then that you pick a MR. PHILLIPS: Okay. time and anybody you want to be with you on this.

I'll just -- I'll just listen to his MR. McCORKLE: presentation.

MR. PHILLIPS: Yeah, if the two of you could arrange a time because -- after the meeting.

MR. McCORKLE: Obviously, if you could stay for a few

minutes, I'd be glad to hear what you've (inaudible). 1 MR. PHILLIPS: Is there anybody else in the public that 2 has been waiting here to talk to us. If not, we've lost some of 3 our membership for a quorum, and I would entertain a motion to 4 5 adjourn. SEN. ELIASON: So moved to adjourn. 6 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Second. 7 MR. PHILLIPS: Any objection? We are adjourned until the 8 25th. 9 (Off Record at 4:30 p.m.) 10 END OF PROCEEDINGS 11 /// 12 13 /// 14 111 15 /// 16 /// 17 /// 18 /// 19 111 /// 20 21 /// 22 111 23 /// 24 /// 25 ///

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CERTIFICATE

STATE	OF	ALASKA	A)	
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I, Linda J. Durr, a notary public in and for the State of Alaska and a Certified Professional Legal Secretary, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing pages numbered 03 through 176 contain a full, true, and correct transcript of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustees Council Public Advisory Group meeting taken electronically by me on the 16th day of April, 1993, commencing at the hour of 10:12 a.m. at the Restoration Office, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska;

That the transcript is a true and correct transcript requested to be transcribed and thereafter transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and ability from that electronic recording.

That I am not an employee, attorney or party interested in any way in the proceedings.

DATED at Anchorage, Alaska, this 21st day of April, 1993.

Linda J. Durr, Certified PLS Notary Public for Alaska

My commission expires: 10/19/93